

**DEVON COUNTY MINERALS  
AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT  
FRAMEWORKS**

**ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT**

**2004/05**

*Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks  
Annual Monitoring Report 2004/05*

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*Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks  
Annual Monitoring Report 2004/05*

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This Annual Monitoring Report for 2004/05 is the first such report prepared by Devon County Council within its Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks following commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

The report assesses:

- the implementation of the County Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme; and
- the extent to which its adopted policies are being achieved.

Within 2004/05, the County Council achieved the milestones for the production of the Statement of Community Involvement and the Minerals Core Strategy, and the Waste Local Plan is being progressed towards its anticipated adoption in early Summer 2006. Progress against the milestones contained in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme will continue to be closely monitored, and any changes required through for timetabling reasons or to amend the scope of the documents proposed, will be pursued through the submission of a revised Development Scheme to the Secretary of State.

Monitoring of the performance of the County Council's policies, together with the context within which they operate, has been undertaken through consideration of planning application decisions and through the use of contextual and output indicators.

The Devon County Minerals Local Plan was adopted during 2004/05, and its policies have been tested only to a limited extent through the determination of planning applications. However, some conclusions can be drawn on the Plan's performance:

- the policies within the Minerals Local Plan, to the limited extent that they have been tested through the determination of planning applications, have generally performed well;
- the County continues to maintain adequate landbanks of aggregate minerals;
- monitoring of aggregates production has been hindered in 2004/05 by the reluctance of mineral operators to provide data due to concerns over confidentiality following the introduction of the Freedom of Information Act;
- the status of Hayes Quarry and Meeth Ball Clay Works as Mineral Working Areas should be reviewed due to their permanent closure;
- there has been significant provision of new capacity for the production of recycled aggregates, both at existing quarries and at other facilities;
- around half of active quarries are subject to requirements for mitigation, enhancement or restoration works for biodiversity purposes, but less than a quarter are required to retain a geological exposure following cessation of working;

- stakeholder involvement through local liaison groups has taken place at 10 quarries; and
- around 70% of active quarries have been monitored during the year, but no progress has been made on the issuing of Prohibition Orders for dormant sites.

The Waste Local Plan is not yet adopted, although the policies in its First Deposit Version have been a material consideration in the determination of planning applications during 2004/05.

The scope of this Annual Monitoring Report has been limited by a number of factors, including the availability of data and a lack of guidance on aspects of the process of the Report's preparation. In developing the Reports for 2005/05 and subsequent years, the County Council proposes a number of actions:

- to continue to participate in local and regional groups that facilitate discussion and dissemination of best practice for AMRs;
- to review this Report at an early stage in the light of best practice in order to further develop its format for 2005/06;
- to review the range of indicators to ensure that they best reflect the objectives of the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks;
- to improve the efficiency of data collection, including the use of any tools emerging from regional initiatives;
- to ensure that adequate staff resources are in place for the production of the AMR and for monitoring activity in general;
- to progress preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy and the Statement of Community Involvement;
- to seek early submission of outstanding environmental information from applicants and thereby progress the determination of the outstanding ROMP schemes in order to work towards full coverage of the County's quarries for modern restoration and aftercare conditions;
- to establish and implement a programme for the effective monitoring of mineral and landfill sites (having regard also to the forthcoming provisions for charging for monitoring), thereby improving the proportion of sites monitored and making progress on the issuing of Prohibition Orders for dormant mineral sites.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING IN DEVON**

1.1.1 Prior to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 [the 2004 Act], Devon County Council was required to prepare Local Plans setting out its policies and proposals for minerals and waste development in Devon<sup>1</sup>. The 2004 Act introduced a new system of development planning which requires the County Council to prepare Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks, each of which will contain a number of local development documents.

1.1.2 The **Devon County Minerals Local Plan** was adopted in June 2004 and its policies will be saved for a minimum of three years to enable replacement policies to be prepared within the **Devon County Minerals Development Framework**.

1.1.3 The **Devon County Waste Local Plan** is being progressed under the transitional arrangements introduced by the 2004 Act. The Plan was re-deposited in July 2005 and a public inquiry to consider objections will commence on 10 January 2006. Following its anticipated adoption in July 2006, the policies in the Waste Local Plan will be saved for a period of three years, during which time the County Council will prepare replacement policies within the **Devon County Waste Development Framework**.

### **1.2 THE WIDER PLANNING CONTEXT**

1.2.1 Prior to the 2004 Act, the Development Plan in Devon comprised Local Plans together with the Structure Plan. The **Devon Structure Plan 2001 to 2016** was adopted in October 2004 and its policies are saved for three years or until replaced by policies within the Regional Spatial Strategy [RSS], whichever occurs earlier.

1.2.2 Although not included within the Development Plan, further policy guidance was provided at national and regional levels, the latter in the form of RPG10<sup>2</sup>. Upon commencement of the 2004 Act, RPG10 became part of the Development Plan as the RSS. The South West Regional Assembly is currently preparing a review of the RSS, including its minerals and waste policies.

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<sup>1</sup> The area for which Devon County Council is the minerals and waste planning authority, and therefore the area covered by its Local Plans and Development Frameworks, excludes the National Parks of Dartmoor and Exmoor and the unitary authorities of Plymouth and Torbay. Minerals and waste planning within those areas is the responsibility of the relevant Council or National Park Authority.

<sup>2</sup> Government Office for the South West (2001) 'Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10)'

### 1.3 THE ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

- 1.3.1 The 2004 Act requires Devon County to publish an Annual Monitoring Report [AMR] to assess:
- the implementation of its Minerals and Waste Development Scheme; and
  - the extent to which its adopted policies are being achieved.
- 1.3.2 Each AMR must cover the period from 1 April to 31 March and be submitted to the Secretary of State by the end of the following December. The first year for which an AMR is required is 2004/05 and, although the County Council is only formally required to assess that part of the year following commencement of the 2004 Act) i.e. from the end of September 2004), this Report assesses the whole of 2004/05 in order to ensure an approach that will be consistent with following years.
- 1.3.3 The scope and content of a planning authority's AMR is the subject of legislation and guidance<sup>3</sup> to which Devon County Council has had regard. This Report monitors the County Council's Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks in five areas:
- the general context for minerals and waste planning in Devon, including issues that may influence demand for minerals and the level of generation of waste, the characteristics of Devon and relevant developments in the policy background;
  - the progress of the County Council in implementing its Minerals and Waste Development Scheme;
  - an assessment of the performance of the policies within the Minerals Development Framework which, for 2004/05, comprised the Devon County Minerals Local Plan which was adopted during that year;
  - a limited assessment of the Waste Development Framework, recognising that it does not yet include any adopted policies (although the policies within the First Deposit Version of the Waste Local Plan were a material consideration in the determination of planning applications in 2004/05); and
  - conclusions on the key findings of the AMR and any actions required to address the issues that have arisen, including any difficulties encountered in producing the AMR.
- 1.3.4 Consideration of the context for the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks will include the use of *contextual indicators* to allow factors that may influence minerals and waste matters to be measured and comparison to be made with future years.

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<sup>3</sup> Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004; The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004; and ODPM (2005) 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide'

- 1.3.5 The assessment of the performance of the County Council's minerals and waste policies will use *output indicators*, which will comprise:
- the core indicators required by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister [ODPM] and set out in their Good Practice Guide; and
  - local indicators developed by the County Council and based on the indicators suggested in its Minerals Local Plan and the Re-Deposit version of the Waste Local Plan.
- 1.3.6 The ODPM guidance on monitoring also recommends the use of *significant effects indicators* based on the objectives and indicators used for sustainability appraisal purposes. Although the adopted Minerals Local Plan and the emerging Waste Local Plan have been the subject of sustainability appraisal, the methods used for these appraisals did not include the development of indicators. No significant effects indicators have therefore been included within this AMR, but will be used in future Reports once sustainability appraisal has been undertaken for new Local Development Documents.
- 1.3.7 For this first year of monitoring of the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks, the ODPM has advised that the AMR "will not be able to cover everything" set out in its guidance, and that if the Council should "experience difficulties meeting the requirements of the Act and Regulations...they will need to present as full an analysis as possible while setting out clearly what the problems are and how they will be overcome in the next report"<sup>4</sup>.
- 1.3.8 In preparing this first AMR, Devon County Council has endeavoured to be as comprehensive as possible in its coverage of relevant issues and use of indicators. However, constraints have been imposed through the limited availability of data (most notably in relation to minerals production), and new tools aimed at aiding data collection are still in the process of development. The final section of this Report identifies the problems that have been experienced in preparing this AMR, together with the means by which the County Council intends to address them in preparing the AMR for 2005/06.

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<sup>4</sup> Paragraphs 3.15 and 3.16 of 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide



## **2 THE CONTEXT FOR MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING IN DEVON**

### **2.1 PORTRAYING THE CONTEXT**

2.1.1 In addition to having regard to the national and regional policy context, planning for waste management and minerals in Devon must also take account of the environmental, economic and social characteristics of the County that will, firstly, create the demand for minerals and the need for waste management infrastructure and, secondly, influence the manner in which these pressures are addressed.

2.1.2 This section of the AMR will provide a brief portrait of Devon by focusing on the key characteristics of the County that provide the context for minerals and waste planning. This portrait will draw on information contained in the Devon Strategic Partnership's 'Focus on Devon'<sup>5</sup>, and that document should be consulted by anyone requiring a fuller account of Devon's characteristics. Additional information has been drawn from other documents such as the Devon Structure Plan<sup>6</sup>. The subdivision of this section below reflects the structure of 'Focus on Devon', although it does not cover all of the topics in that report as some only have limited relevance to minerals and waste planning.

2.1.3 As well as drawing on 'Focus on Devon', the AMR illustrates the context for minerals and waste planning in Devon through the use of contextual indicators, which are included within the text of this section and summarised together in Appendix 1. Although the spatial scope of the AMR is limited to that area for which Devon County Council is the minerals and waste planning authority (see 1.1.1), the contextual indicators in this section relate to the historic County of Devon (including Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks of Dartmoor and Exmoor) on the grounds that:

- demand for the minerals produced within the AMR area will originate in part from Plymouth and Torbay, and minerals produced in those areas, together with Dartmoor National Park, will be used to some extent in the AMR area; and
- waste produced within Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks is likely, in part, to require management outside of those areas.

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<sup>5</sup> Devon Strategic Partnership (2004) 'Focus on Devon: an analysis of need to inform the Devon Community Strategy'

<sup>6</sup> Devon County Council, Plymouth City Council, Torbay Council and Dartmoor National Park Authority (2004) 'Devon to 2016 – Devon Structure Plan 2001-2016'

## 2.2 DEVON'S ENVIRONMENT

### Climate Change<sup>7</sup>

2.2.1 The mean annual temperature in Devon has increased since the 1960s in line with global and national trends, with an unusual sequence of warm summers. Although the considerable level of natural variability in annual precipitation rates results in there being no clear signal of climate change, there has been a significant change in the seasonality of Devon's rainfall, with wetter winters and drier summers. The relative sea level continues to rise.

2.2.2 It is forecast that Devon's mean annual temperature of 9.9°C is expected to rise by up to 2.5°C by the middle of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, with precipitation likely to decrease but with more intense rainfall during the winter. Sea level around Devon's coast is likely to rise by up to 7cm per decade.

### Natural Resources and Waste

2.2.3 Air quality in Devon is good, with the major source of pollution being road transport. The quality of river, coastal, drinking and groundwater is very high within both a regional and national context, but further improvements are needed to meet stricter standards for public health, wildlife and fisheries.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX1 – Water Quality</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Proportion of Devon's river water rated of good quality</b>	<b>94.1%</b>
Notes	
1 From the Environment Agency's 2004 survey	

2.2.4 Devon's land is an important resource for its agricultural sector, but is under pressure in some areas from the need for new development. Although the use of previously-developed land is to be preferred for new development, Devon has less of this resource than many other parts of the Country.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX2 – Agricultural Land</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Area of Devon (and proportion of the County) that is currently in agricultural use</b>	<b>511,272 ha (74.0%)</b>
Notes	
1 From the June 2004 Agricultural Survey	

<sup>7</sup> This part of the Report is drawn from: Devon County Council (2005) 'A Warm Response – Our Climate Change Challenge: Consultation Document', which provides a detailed discussion of the climate change issues facing Devon

2.2.5 Devon's varied geology<sup>8</sup> is reflected in the presence of a wide range of minerals that are, or have been, exploited for the County's needs or for use elsewhere in Britain or abroad. Aggregate minerals are produced in the form of crushed rock from sandstone, limestone and igneous rock resources, together with sand and gravel. Relatively small quantities of building stone are produced, together with brick clay to serve the two brickworks in the County. Devon has a major role in the production of china clay and ball clay, which only occur within Britain in Devon and adjoining counties, with much of the output being exported.

2.2.6 Devon produces approximately 570,000 tonnes of municipal waste, together with around 1.1 million tonnes of commercial and industrial waste and a larger, but currently unquantified, volume of construction and demolition waste. The manner in which these wastes are managed varies between the different waste streams, but 27.8% of municipal waste was recycled or composted in 2004/05 with the remainder being landfilled.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX3 - Waste</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Total annual arisings (tonnes) of (a) municipal waste and (b) commercial and industrial waste</b>	<b>(a) 569,714 t (b) 1,132,000 t<sup>1</sup></b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> From the Environment Agency survey for 2002/03, the most recent data available for this waste stream	

### **Biodiversity and Landscape**

2.2.7 Devon possesses an outstanding network of sites of biodiversity and geological importance, with over 200 Sites of Special Scientific Interest including a number of internationally-designated sites. The latter include a wide variety of habitats including moorland, dry heathland and wet grassland, estuarine and coastal areas, river valleys, woodland and caves. The Devon Biodiversity Action Plan<sup>9</sup> identifies 17 key habitats and 20 key species for which action plans have been produced. Devon's outstanding geological interest has been recognised by the inclusion of the East Devon coast within the Dorset and East Devon World Heritage Site.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX4 - Biodiversity</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>(a) number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (b) number of sites subject to international designations<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>(a) 206 (b) 21</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation	

<sup>8</sup> Detailed information on Devon's geology and mineral production can be found in the 'Devon County Minerals Local Plan' and the background papers being produced for the Devon County Minerals Development Framework

<sup>9</sup> Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (1998, revised 2005) 'The Nature of Devon: A Biodiversity Action Plan'

2.2.8 More than half of Devon's area is protected by national landscape designations, in the form of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, or by local designation as Areas of Great Landscape Value and Coastal Preservation Areas. The variety and distinctiveness of Devon's landscapes is illustrated by the identification of 32 Landscape Character Zones, derived from an assessment of the County's landscape<sup>10</sup>.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX5 - Landscape</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of area that is protected by national landscape designations<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>34.1%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	

2.2.9 Devon's landscape and built environment are also important for their historic interest, with thousands of sites and areas of archaeological interest providing a record of human activity from prehistoric times through to the recent past. Devon has a wealth of urban and rural historic buildings, including more than 20,000 Listed Buildings, and the historic character of the County's settlements is recognised by the designation of 330 Conservation Areas and 53 Historic Parks and Gardens. The finite nature of the historic resource, however, is illustrated by the inclusion of 25 properties within Devon on English Heritage's Register of Buildings at Risk.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX6 – Historic Environment</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments</b>	<b>1,749</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> For 2004 from English Heritage 'Heritage Counts 2004: The State of the South West's Historic Environment'	

## **2.3 DEVON'S ECONOMY**

### **Environment as an Economic Driver**

2.3.1 The relationship between Devon's environment and its economy is particularly strong in the tourism sector, with 80% of holiday trips being motivated by the County's conserved landscapes, and in agriculture which accounts for the use of over 500,000 hectares in Devon. However, the farming industry has experienced decline over recent years, and faces further restructuring of funding support.

2.3.2 There are opportunities for deriving economic benefits from the environment, with potential for new jobs in the environmental technology sector and through initiatives such as sustainable tourism and sustainable waste management.

<sup>10</sup> Devon County Council (2002) 'The Devon Landscape – an Appraisal of Devon's Landscape at the Beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century'

## **Enterprise and Productivity**

- 2.3.3 Devon has a growing economy, but one that is lagging behind much of the country in terms of productivity, possibly due to an under-representation in the County of the more productive sectors such as manufacturing and business and financial services. There is also a contrasting picture of productivity between the different sectors within Devon and between different parts of the County.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX7 - Economy</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Number of VAT-registered businesses</b>	<b>36,755</b>
Notes	
1 For start of 2005, from the Small Business Service	

- 2.3.4 Devon has a strong tradition of entrepreneurship, with 84% of businesses employing no more than 10 people, and also has a relatively high proportion (15%) of its population being self-employed. The number of VAT-registered businesses is an indicator of the small business population, with the number in Devon increasing by 30 during 2004.

- 2.3.5 Unemployment in Devon is lower than the national average, but relatively high levels of self-employment and part-time working may limit access to well-paid jobs that utilise people's skills. Average earnings in Devon are 19% lower than in the rest of the country, partly explained by the higher-than-average proportions of female, part-time and self-employed employee groups.

## **Transport and Traffic**

- 2.3.6 Devon has good transport links with the rest of the country through the M5 and A30/A303, rail routes and air services, and with Europe through sea and air routes, and the continued availability of these is an important element of the County's future prosperity. However, the increase in road traffic has resulted in congestion in and around the main urban areas, with some routes experiencing growth in traffic flows of more than 40% over the last decade. Total traffic flows for Devon have increased by 20% over the period 1994-2004.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX8 - Traffic</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Total traffic flow (million vehicle km)</b>	<b>9,500</b>
Notes	
1 Figure is for 2004 calendar year. From Department for Transport's National Road Traffic Survey	

- 2.3.7 Although car ownership in Devon rose by 30% between 1991 and 2001, those people without access to a car or adequate public transport (notably the elderly, disabled people and young people) suffer from poor access to employment, educational, health and social

facilities. This naturally affects rural areas to a greater degree, and only 26% of Devon's population living within settlements of less than 3,000 people are within 13 minutes walk of an hourly or better bus service.

## **2.4 DEVON'S PEOPLE**

2.4.1 Devon's population (including Plymouth and Torbay) was estimated in 2004 to be 1.1 million, representing an increase of 25,000 (2.3%) since 2001, primarily due to inward migration. The average age of Devon's population is rising as people live longer, and there has been a marked increase in the number of small households. Social changes mean that even if population numbers were to remain static, more houses would be needed to accommodate the same number of people living in smaller household units.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX9 - Population</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,101,600</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> Mid year estimate for 2004 from Office for National Statistics	

2.4.2 The Devon Structure Plan proposes to accommodate the anticipated increase in population and households by providing for 65,500 new dwellings over the period 2001 to 2016 (an annual rate of 4,094), including the development of new communities near Plymouth and Exeter. House building in 2004/05 proceeded at a greater rate than in the preceding three years, which averaged 3,760 completions per year.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX10 – House Building</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Number of new dwellings built<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4,366</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> Number of houses completed during year	

2.4.3 The rapid increase in house prices over recent years has had a serious impact on the ability of people on lower incomes to afford housing, and this has been exacerbated by the relatively low levels of average earnings in Devon.

2.4.4 Although 87% of those interviewed in a survey for the Devon Strategic Partnership were satisfied with Devon as a place to live, the County exhibits significant variations in quality of life for its population. More than 95,000 (13%) of the County's population live in wards ranked in the most deprived quartile nationally, and are clustered predominantly in coastal resorts, larger towns and 'remote' rural parishes.

2.4.5 The health of Devon's people is generally good, but there are inequalities in health and life expectancy across the County caused by a range of social and economic factors.

## **2.5 KEY ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

### **The Community Strategy's Goals and Challenges**

2.5.1 Devon's Community Strategy<sup>11</sup> has identified the following goals towards its vision of Devon being "a county with safe, healthy and inclusive communities, a strong and diverse economy and a cherished environment":

- homes for all: building for the future
- improving the life chances of children and young people
- protecting and improving our outstanding environment
- working for sustainable wealth creation
- making Devon an even safer place to live
- a County for everyone
- promoting a healthy and caring Devon

2.5.2 These goals, which can be regarded as the key issues that spatial planning should address through the new development frameworks, are each accompanied by a number of challenges which will need to be met if the Community Strategy's vision is to be achieved. The intention of the County Council is that the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks will, wherever possible, contribute to the goals and challenges of the Community Strategy. This will be achieved through the scoping of each of the local development documents to establish areas of common interest with the Community Strategy, and through the associated sustainability appraisal process, which will have regard to the social, economic and environmental themes of the Strategy.

2.5.3 The challenges of the Community Strategy are accompanied by indicators by which the actions to meet each challenge are measured. Where appropriate, these indicators have been used in the development of the local output indicators for this AMR in order to aid integration of the monitoring of the Strategy and the Development Frameworks and to make best of use existing resources and data sources.

### **Opportunities for the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks to Contribute to the Community Strategy's Goals**

2.5.4 In comparison with the Community Strategy, the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks have a narrow focus. However, the activities of mineral working and waste management can have significant impacts on the wider social, economic and environmental agenda, both positive and negative, and the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks therefore have scope to contribute to the Community Strategy's goals and challenges.

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<sup>11</sup> Devon Strategic Partnership (2004) 'A Community Strategy for Devon'

2.5.5 The following are the Community Strategy's challenges to which the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks can contribute, together with potential means of achieving this:

<b>Community Strategy Challenge</b>	<b>How the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks can contribute</b>
1.1 Make sure that everyone has the chance of a home at a price they can afford	Provide for local production of construction materials that avoid the need for costly transportation from elsewhere
3.1 Reduce, recover, re-use and recycle waste	Preparation of a Waste Development Framework that accords with the waste hierarchy and provides for appropriate waste management infrastructure
3.2 Develop and implement measures to reduce congestion and manage the demand for travel	Provide for minerals and waste development that minimises the distance materials are transported and utilises methods of transport other than road use
3.3 Manage water and mineral resources in a sustainable manner	Promote the use of secondary and recycled materials, and use of sustainability appraisal for the Minerals Development Framework Protect water resources from adverse effects of minerals and waste development
3.4 Protect and improve the quality of our river and coastal environment	Protect water resources from adverse effects of minerals and waste development
3.6 Support landowners/managers in measures to protect and enhance biodiversity and landscape	Promote biodiversity, geodiversity and landscape enhancement at minerals and waste sites through the Development Frameworks, and avoid important sites and areas for new development
3.7 Understand, adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change	Minimise the adverse effects of traffic associated with minerals and waste developments  Avoid any reduction in floodplain capacity arising from minerals and waste development and, where feasible, increase capacity

3.8 Improve information systems so that we can know if we are winning	Integrate monitoring of the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks with the Community Strategy
3.9 Improve public spaces, the built environment and access to the countryside	Promote the achievement of these aims through the ongoing management of minerals and waste sites and through their restoration
4.1 Ensure an innovation friendly environment which encourages entrepreneurship	Encourage development of new waste management methods and technologies and the development of new markets for recyclates
4.3 Use the environment as an economic driver	Encourage use of environmental management systems by minerals and waste operators
4.5 Ensuring an adaptable, skilled and flexible workforce suited to available employment opportunities	Provide for the retention and development of the minerals and waste management industries within Devon
4.8 Work together to provide sustainable solutions to transport problems which will promote economic growth	Encourage the preparation of site transport plans and the use of transport methods other than road
5.7 Manage safety and speed on Devon's roads	Encourage the preparation of site transport plans and requirement for localised road improvements where necessary
6.4 Raise levels of community participation	Prepare and implement the Statement of Community Involvement

## **2.6 THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY CONTEXT IN 2004/05**

2.6.1 The key event in 2004/05 was the **Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004**, with the provisions concerning development plans coming into force on 28 September 2004. It is not proposed to go into detail here on the changes introduced by the Act, but one of the new requirements is the preparation of an AMR.

### **General Planning Policy**

2.6.2 The ODPM is undertaking a programme of incremental replacement of its Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) notes by Planning Policy Statements (PPS), with the following published in 2004/05:

- **PPS1 - Delivering Sustainable Development**, setting out the Government's objectives and key principles for integrating sustainable development within the spatial planning system;

- **PPS7 - Sustainable Development in Rural Areas;**
- **PPS11 - Regional Spatial Strategies;**
- **PPS12 - Local Development Frameworks;**
- **PPS22 - Renewable Energy;** and
- **PPS23 - Planning and Pollution Control.**

2.6.3 At a regional level, the review of the **Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)** has been commenced, and formal submission to the Secretary of State is expected to occur in Spring 2006. On its adoption, the RSS will replace the **Devon Structure Plan 2001-2016**, which was adopted in October 2004.

### **Minerals Policy**

2.6.4 A consultation draft of **Minerals Policy Statement 1 'Planning and Minerals'** was published in November 2004 and, at the time of publication of this AMR, the final version is still awaited. Annexes to MPS1 are being produced separately, and consultation on the Annexes for aggregates, brick clay, building stone and onshore oil and gas took place in July 2005.

2.6.5 **MPS2 'Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Mineral Extraction in England'** was published in March 2005, and contains detailed guidance on noise and dust impacts.

### **Waste Policy**

2.6.6 At a national level, significant changes to waste policy were proposed in 2004/05, although the publication of **PPS10 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management'** and changes to **'Waste Strategy 2000'** were not finally published until July 2005.

2.6.7 In October 2004, **'From Rubbish to Resource: The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004-2020'** was published, containing a wide range of policies that extend beyond planning issues. It is proposed that those policies of relevance to planning will be included within the **RSS**.

### **3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

- 3.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 required the County Council to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Scheme [MWDS] for submission to the Government Office for the South West [GOSW] by 31 March 2005. This Scheme is intended to provide for a three year programme for the preparation of the local development documents that will be contained within the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks, and progress in implementing the MWDS is to be monitored through the AMR.
- 3.2 Devon County Council submitted its MWDS to the Government Office on the first day that the 2004 Act came into force, 28 September 2004, and therefore met the requirement for submission by 31 March 2005. Due to the need to amend the Scheme to address concerns of GOSW, the MWDS did not come into effect until 25 July 2005 (i.e. after the end of the year on which this AMR is reporting). A table from the MWDS showing the proposed Local Development Documents and the timetable for their production is attached as Appendix 2.
- 3.3 Within the year 2004/05, the MWDS contained milestones for action on two local development documents, both within the final quarter of that year:

#### **Statement of Community Involvement**

- 3.4 The MWDS stated that preparation of the SCI would be commenced in the final quarter of 2004/05, and this milestone was met. Pre-submission consultation<sup>12</sup> on the SCI, which was proposed in the MWDS to occur in the first quarter of 2005/06, actually took place in March 2005. This took the form of an explanatory leaflet outlining the County Council's Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks and the potential means of community involvement, together with a questionnaire seeking views on the methods that respondents wished to see used.
- 3.5 The results of this consultation have been taken into account in the preparation of the draft SCI, which is due to be published in early 2006. It is considered that the SCI will be adopted by its target date of the end of 2006.

#### **Minerals Core Strategy**

- 3.6 The MWDS stated that preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy would be commenced within the final quarter of 2004/05, and this milestone was met. Work has taken place on the development of the

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<sup>12</sup> Under Regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004

necessary evidence base that will underpin preparation of the Issues and Options Report and the associated sustainability appraisal. In Summer 2005, a series of background papers were published on the County Council's website, giving information on the main mineral types worked in Devon, and outlining the issues that will need to be addressed through the Core Strategy.

- 3.7 The scoping report for the sustainability appraisal of the Minerals Core Strategy is being prepared, with publication and consultation due to occur in the third quarter of 2005/06 as proposed in the MWDS.

### **Waste Local Plan**

- 3.8 Although the Waste Local Plan is an 'old style' document, a programme for its progression to adoption was included within the MWDS in order to give a full picture of the County Council's work in minerals and waste policy. No formal stages for the Local Plan were included within 2004/05, but progress in 2005/06 has broadly followed the anticipated course, with the re-deposit in July 2005, and adoption expected to occur in June 2006 after the Inquiry being held in January 2006.
- 3.9 Although not referred to in the MWDS, the Re-Deposit Version of the Waste Local Plan proposes that a Supplementary Planning Document [SPD] be prepared following adoption of the Local Plan to provide guidance on the implementation of Policies WPC5 (Waste Audit) and WPC6 (Provision of Waste Management Facilities for Major New Developments) (subject to the Local Plan Inspector endorsing these policies in his report). It will be necessary to submit proposals for an amended MWDS in due course to the Secretary of State to include this SPD.

### **Conclusions**

- 3.9 Although the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks remain at an early stage in their programmes, progress to date is in accordance with the MWDS and there is no requirement to seek any revision to the Scheme's timetable at this stage. However, the need to revise the MWDS to take account of timetabling issues or a requirement for changes to the range of Local Development Documents (for example, the SPD proposed in the Waste Local Plan) proposed will continue to be monitored.
- 3.10 For the 2005/06 AMR, it is proposed that progress in implementing the MWDS will be assessed through the use of a Gantt chart or similar, as recommended in the ODPM guidance on AMRs.

## **4 MINERALS DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTS**

- 4.1 The **Devon County Minerals Local Plan** was adopted within the period of this AMR on 25 June 2004 and, under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, is 'saved' for a period of three years from commencement of the Act (i.e. until 28 September 2008) and forms part of the County Council's Minerals Development Framework. However, the MWDS proposed that all but two of the Local Plan's policies be saved for an extended period to 31 December 2009 in order to allow adequate time for the preparation of the three Development Plan Documents presently proposed for the Minerals Development Framework.
- 4.2 This part of the AMR will assess the performance of the Minerals Local Plan through the use of output indicators (including those specified by the ODPM as core output indicators; unless otherwise stated, the spatial coverage of indicators within this section of the AMR is that part of Devon for which the County Council is the Mineral Planning Authority), and by analysing the effectiveness of the policies contained within the Plan. It should, however, be borne in mind that the number of planning applications for minerals development received by the County Council in any one year is small, and that a large proportion of the Plan policies may not be used in the determination of planning applications every year.
- 4.3 Within 2004/05, no planning applications were determined for the working of minerals. An application was received towards the end of the year for a new sand quarry at Sandy Park Farm on the outskirts of Exeter, but this was not determined during 2004/05 and will be reported in a future AMR.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO1</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Number of mineral permissions granted that were advertised as a departure from the Development Plan</b>	<b>None</b>
Notes	

- 4.4 A scheme of conditions submitted under the Review of Old Mineral Permission procedure was determined in 2004/05 in respect of Bishops Court Quarry at Exeter. Applications for the recycling of imported inert waste materials to produce aggregates were approved at Stoneycombe Quarry, Bishops Court Quarry and Westleigh Quarry, and permissions were also granted for the recycling of inert wastes at non-mineral sites at Winkleigh, Tavistock, Ilfracombe, Dittisham, and Kingskerswell. An application for the renewal of an unimplemented permission for the construction of a mineral storage facility at a wharf was approved. A schedule of the planning applications for mineral sites and for the production of recycled aggregates is included in Appendix 3.

## **Production of Aggregates**

- 4.5 Policy MP19 of the Minerals Local Plan confirms that the County Council will maintain its contribution to the regional aggregate supply. The sub-regional apportionment undertaken by the South West Regional Assembly requires that Devon (including Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park) should make provision for 3.5 million tonnes (mt) of crushed rock and 1.36 mt of sand and gravel per annum for the period 2001 to 2016.
- 4.6 Core Output Indicator 5a is intended to provide details of the production of primary aggregates in Devon, but concerns by the minerals industry over confidentiality arising from the Freedom of Information Act has limited the availability of data for 2004. The figures for this indicator are therefore those for 2003. It is anticipated that the industry's concerns will shortly be addressed and, if this is the case, production figures for 2004 will be included in the AMR for 2005/06.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO5a<sup>1</sup></b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates: Total</b>	<b>3.63 mt</b>
• Sand and Gravel	0.93 mt
• Crushed Rock	2.70 mt
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> The area for this indicator includes Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park as those areas cannot be disaggregated for reasons of operator confidentiality	
<sup>2</sup> The figures are for the calendar year of 2003, expressed as million tonnes	

The figures show a decrease in production levels from 2001, with the result that the actual output of primary aggregates from Devon for the period 2001-2003 was 11.62 mt, which is substantially less than the cumulative total of 14.58 mt forecast for that period in the sub-regional apportionment.

- 4.7 Devon has important sources of secondary aggregates in the form of the by-products of the extraction of ball clay and china clay which produce sand and, in the case of the latter mineral, crushed rock. These materials have in the past been tipped, but are increasingly being processed and utilised as secondary aggregates and thereby reducing the need for quarrying of primary materials.
- 4.8 The County also produces a significant quantity of recycled aggregates through the processing of construction and demolition waste, and the Devon County Waste Local Plan Re-Deposit Version identifies a network of 18 existing facilities for the recycling of inert waste materials. However, there is no reliable data at a County level on the annual production of construction and demolition waste, and even regional-level data is heavily qualified. No information is therefore provided in this AMR on production of recycled aggregates, but it is

anticipated that more detailed information will be available for future AMRs.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO5b</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Production of secondary aggregates (tonnes)</b>	<b>602,431 t</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> The figure is for the calendar year of 2003	

- 4.9 The pattern of recent years has been that production of primary aggregates has declined, with production of secondary aggregates increasing. This is illustrated by Local Output Indicator LO2, which expresses the proportion of the combined total of primary and secondary aggregates produced in Devon that is accounted for by secondary aggregates. This proportion increased from 6.9% in 2001 to 11.3% in 2002 and 14.2% in 2003.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO2</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Production of secondary aggregates expressed as % of total primary and secondary aggregates produced<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>14.2%</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> Within Devon including Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park	
<sup>2</sup> The figure is for the calendar year of 2003	

### **Aggregate Landbanks**

- 4.10 Policy MP20 of the Minerals Local Plan states that landbanks for aggregate minerals will be maintained throughout the Plan period. At 31 December 2004, the permitted reserves for Devon (including Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park) amounted to 195.17 mt of crushed rock and 14.24 mt of sand and gravel. The calculation of the landbanks in Policy MP20 uses the average rate of production over a preceding period, and the current landbanks are shown below.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO3</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Landbank for crushed rock</b>	<b>195.17 mt</b>
<b>Landbank for sand and gravel</b>	<b>14.24 mt</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> The figures are the position at 31 December 2004, and include aggregate quarries in Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park	

### **Mineral Working Areas for Aggregates**

- 4.11 The Minerals Local Plan identifies eight Mineral Working Areas for the working of aggregate minerals where continued working will be acceptable in principle. The extension of these Areas will be given priority over the extension of other sites or the permitting of new aggregate mineral sites where additional resources are required to maintain the County's landbank.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO4</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Number of Mineral Working Areas that have not been worked during the year</b>	<b>One</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> Figure is for the calendar year of 2004	

- 4.12 No working has taken place at the Hayes Quarry Mineral Working Area since March 2003 and the County Council is not aware of any proposals to resume working. The status of the site as a Mineral Working Area will be reviewed in the Development Control Policies and Site Proposals DPD that will be prepared in due course.

### **Safeguarding of Mineral Resources**

- 4.13 The Minerals Local Plan identifies 44 Mineral Consultation Areas [MCAs] around individual mineral sites or groups of sites, together with a further ten MCAs around wharves or rail sidings that have been or may be used for the transportation of minerals. The Plan contains a procedure whereby District Councils within Devon receiving a planning application for non-mineral development are required to consult the County Council and the appropriate mineral industry body. Within 2004/05, only two MCA consultations were received by the County Council, and concern has been expressed by both the Council and the minerals industry that the procedure is not being followed correctly. All of the Devon District Councils have therefore been reminded of the need to follow the procedure to ensure that minerals interests are properly taken into account in the determination of planning applications that may affect mineral sites.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO5</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of County Council responses to Mineral Consultation Area consultations that were not supported by the District Council's decision</b>	<b>None</b>
Notes	

### **Control of Mineral Working**

- 4.14 Mineral working typically occurs over a considerable period of time, and it is therefore important that sites are monitored to ensure compliance with their planning permissions. Where breaches do occur, or are perceived by local residents to have occurred, the County Council will endeavour to resolve the issue as promptly as possible. Public understanding of mineral sites and effective liaison between site operators and their neighbours is aided by the network of local liaison groups that the County Council has facilitated for the major quarries.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO6</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of mineral sites which have received at least one monitoring visit</b>	<b>69.5%</b>
Notes	

<b>Local Output Indicator LO7</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing quarries or (b) unauthorised mineral working</b>	<b>(a) Two<sup>1</sup> (b) One<sup>2</sup></b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> One complaint concerned the height of a waste tip at Stover Ball Clay Works, with no breach found to have occurred, with the other concerning noise from crushing plant at Bray Valley Quarry where measures were required to address the issue. <sup>2</sup> This complaint concerned unauthorised mineral working at Bridgerule, and informal action was taken to ensure that no further working occurs.	

<b>Local Output Indicator LO8</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Number of local liaison groups for mineral sites that have met at least once</b>	<b>Ten</b>
Notes	

- 4.15 Devon contains more than 50 mineral sites that, although having a current planning permission, are classed as 'dormant' and are unlikely to resume working. The Minerals Local Plan proposes that these sites should be the subject of Prohibition Orders in order to prevent inappropriate working. No progress has been made on this issue to date, but it is anticipated that the introduction of the ability for Mineral Planning Authorities to recover the costs of the monitoring of mineral sites in 2006 will provide the platform for Prohibition Orders to be pursued on an active basis.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO9</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Number of Prohibition Orders issued</b>	<b>None</b>
Notes	

- 4.16 The development of mineral sites has the potential, if not properly controlled, to exacerbate flooding problems if developed in a floodplain, or to adversely affect water quality. The County Council consults the Environment Agency on all planning applications for mineral development and aims to avoid granting planning permission where the Agency raises concerns.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO7 (mineral)</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Number of planning permissions for mineral development granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality</b>	<b>None</b>
Notes	

## Restoration and Aftercare

- 4.17 One of the main benefits of the Review of Old Mineral Permissions (ROMP) procedure introduced by the Environment Act 1995 has been the ability to secure modern schemes for the restoration and aftercare of mineral sites, as the original planning permission permissions often failed to provide for this. At the end of 2004/05, ROMP schemes for nine quarries remained undetermined due to the failure of applicants to submit additional information requested by the County Council, although that for Bickley Ball was subsequently determined in July 2005. In future years, all sites will be reviewed at 15 year intervals through the Schedule 14 procedure, and this will give further opportunity to improve restoration and enhancement measures.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO10</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of Active<sup>1</sup> mineral sites that are subject to modern<sup>2</sup> restoration and aftercare conditions</b>	<b>79.5%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> As defined by the Environment Act 1995 <sup>2</sup> Covering the whole mineral site, requiring detailed restoration and aftercare schemes, and requiring an aftercare period of five years	

- 4.18 One of the key areas in which mineral working can deliver benefits is biodiversity, with the restoration of mineral sites having the potential for the creation of new habitats following the cessation of mineral working. In addition, the ongoing management of mineral sites that contain designated areas of biodiversity or geological importance should be encouraged through the granting of planning permission and ongoing monitoring.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO11</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of Active<sup>1</sup> mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring mitigation, enhancement or restoration works for biodiversity purposes</b>	<b>52.5%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> As defined by the Environment Act 1995	

<b>Local Output Indicator LO12</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of Active<sup>1</sup> mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring the retention of a geological exposure</b>	<b>23.7%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> As defined by the Environment Act 1995	

<b>Local Output Indicator LO13</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of Sites of Special Scientific Interest within Active<sup>1</sup> mineral sites that are in favourable condition</b>	<b>79.8%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> As defined by the Environment Act 1995	

## **Performance of the Minerals Local Plan Policies**

- 4.19 It was highlighted in 4.2 that the number of planning applications for mineral development in any one year tends to be small, and this limits the scope to use some of the Minerals Local Plan policies in the determination of planning applications.
- 4.20 An analysis has been undertaken of the use of the Local Plan policies in the determination of applications for mineral development (including the determination of ROMP schemes) determined in 2004/05, and the results are shown in the table attached in Appendix 3. Although a large proportion of policies have not been used due to the lack of any relevant policies during the year, there are a number of policy issues that have arisen:
- regard has been had to the biodiversity aims of Policies MP 10 and MP 11 in the consideration of the ROMP proposals at Bishops Court Quarry;
  - Devon is meeting its contribution to regional aggregate supply (Policy MP 19) and has adequate landbanks of aggregate minerals with planning permission (Policy MP 20);
  - the continued status of Hayes Quarry as a Mineral Working Area for aggregates should be reviewed following the cessation of working (Policy MP 21);
  - the currently-undetermined application for quarrying of sand at Sandy Park Farm, Exeter would, if approved, be contrary to Policy MP 24;
  - a number of proposals for the production of recycled aggregates have been approved at mineral and non-mineral sites (Policies MP 27, MP 28 and MP 52);
  - the continued status of Meeth Ball Clay Works as a Mineral Working Area for ball clay should be reviewed in the light of the closure of the site (Policy MP 29); and
  - permission was renewed for a facility at Yelland Quay near Barnstaple for the exportation and importation of minerals by water (Policies MP 42 and MP 54).



## **5 WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTS**

- 5.1 Until the anticipated adoption of the Devon County Waste Local Plan in early Summer 2006, the Waste Development Framework will not contain any adopted policies requiring monitoring. For the purposes of this AMR (and that for 2005/06), it is proposed to provide a commentary on the state of planning for waste management in Devon, drawing on local output indicators proposed in the Re-Deposit Version of the Waste Local Plan and the planning applications for waste management facilities determined in 2004/05.

### **Municipal Solid Waste**

- 5.2 Arisings of Municipal Solid Waste [MSW] in 2004/05 within Devon (including the National Parks but excluding Plymouth and Torbay) amounted to 376,594 tonnes, which represents a very small increase over 2003/04 (376,526 tonnes). The proportion of this waste that was recycled or composted increased significantly to 32.7% in comparison with the 2003/04 rate of 26.7%, and exceeds the County Council's statutory target for 2005/06 of 30%.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO6b</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Amount of municipal waste arising</b>	<b>376,594</b>
<b>Amount (and %) recycled or composted</b>	<b>123,186 (32.7%)</b>
<b>Amount (and %) landfilled</b>	<b>253,408 (67.3%)</b>
Notes	

<b>Local Output Indicator LO14</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Annual rate of growth in municipal waste</b>	<b>0.02%</b>
Notes	

### **Commercial and Industrial Waste**

- 5.3 In contrast to MSW, data on Commercial and Industrial Waste [CIW] have not been collected on a regular basis and at a level that allows figures for the area for which the County Council is the Waste Planning Authority to be produced. The Environment Agency's 'Strategic Waste Management Assessment 2000' contained the results of a survey of CIW production in 1998/99, and this has recently been supplemented by the results of a similar survey for 2002/03 which represent the latest data on this waste stream.
- 5.4 Arisings of CIW in Devon (including Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks) show an increase between 1998/99 and 2002/03 of approximately 33,000 tonnes, which equates to an annual increase of less than 1%. Almost all of the increase was accounted for by the commercial sector, with the increase in industrial waste only being

around 4,000 tonnes. In comparison with 1998/99, the figures for 2002/03 show a decrease in the proportion of CIW landfilled from 41.6% to 38.3%, with an increase in the proportion re-used or recycled from 34.1% to 40.4%.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO15<sup>1</sup></b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Amount of commercial and industrial waste arising</b>	<b>1,132,000 t</b>
<b>Amount (and %) re-used or recycled</b>	<b>457,000 t (40.4%)</b>
<b>Amount (and %) landfilled</b>	<b>434,000 t (38.3%)</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> For Devon including Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks	
<sup>2</sup> The figures are for 2002/03, the latest available data	

<b>Local Output Indicator LO16<sup>1</sup></b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Annual rate of growth in commercial and industrial waste<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>0.75%</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> For Devon including Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks	
<sup>2</sup> The figures are for 2002/03, the latest available data	
<sup>3</sup> Based on the annualised growth between the 1998/99 and 2002/03 surveys	

### **Construction and Demolition Waste**

- 5.5 Reliable data at the waste planning authority level are also difficult to collect for construction and demolition waste [CDW], and any analysis needs to 'apportion' regional data based on assumptions on the sub-regional distribution of arisings of CDW.
- 5.6 In October 2004, ODPM published the results of a survey of arisings of CDW undertaken in 2003, which provided estimates of national and regional arisings and the methods by which the waste was managed. Within the South West region, it was estimated that approximately 10 million tonnes of CDW was produced in 2003.
- 5.7 Subsequently, consultants acting on behalf of the South West Regional Assembly undertook a sub-regional breakdown for the purposes of developing the minerals policies for the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy. This suggested that, of the 4.47 million tonnes of recycled aggregates produced in the region, 18.9% were produced in Devon (including Plymouth and Torbay). If it is assumed that Devon accounted for the same proportion of CDW arisings (although there is no evidence available to indicate whether or not such an assumption is accurate), then the County would have produced 1.9 million tonnes of CDW in 2003.

### **Capacity of Waste Management Facilities**

- 5.8 The County Council does not currently have detailed records of the capacity of all of the waste management facilities within the County. However, it is intended to address this requirement in the development

of the evidence base that will be necessary for the preparation of the Waste Development Framework that will follow adoption of the Waste Local Plan. This work will have regard to the recent draft companion guide to PPS10 issued by ODPM.

- 5.9 Analysis has, however, been undertaken of the new waste management capacity that received planning permission and came into use in 2004/05, and this information is summarised in the Indicator below.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO6a</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Capacity (tonnes) of new waste management facilities by type</b>	
<b>(a) Inert waste recycling</b>	<b>(a) 541,000 t</b>
<b>(b) Waste transfer</b>	<b>(b) 107,000 t</b>
<b>(c) Composting</b>	<b>(c) 38,780 t</b>
Notes	

### **Control of Waste Management Activity**

- 5.10 In 2004/05, the County Council determined 90 planning applications for waste management facilities. Of these, 45 were for waste water treatment facilities or associated development. The other waste management method accounting for a significant number (21) of the applications was composting, reflecting the County Council's decision to require planning applications for a number of existing on-farm composting operations. A list of planning applications for waste management facilities, together with mineral developments, is included in Appendix 3.
- 5.11 Some waste management facilities, notably landfilling, operate over a considerable period of time, and it is therefore important that sites are monitored to ensure compliance with their planning permissions. Where breaches do occur, or are perceived by local residents to have occurred, the County Council will endeavour to resolve the issue as promptly as possible. Public understanding of waste sites and effective liaison between site operators and their neighbours is aided by the network of local liaison groups that the County Council has facilitated for some of the larger sites.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO17</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of waste<sup>1</sup> sites which have received at least one monitoring visit</b>	<b>38.6%</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> Excluding waste water treatment facilities	

<b>Local Output Indicator LO18</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing waste management facilities or (b) other unauthorised waste activity</b>	<b>(a) 14 (b) 17</b>
Notes	

<b>Local Output Indicator LO19</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Number of local liaison groups for waste sites that have met at least once</b>	<b>Three</b>
Notes	

- 5.11 The development of waste management facilities has the potential, if not properly controlled, to exacerbate flooding problems if developed in a floodplain, or to adversely affect water quality. The County Council consults the Environment Agency on all planning applications for waste management facilities and aims to avoid granting planning permission where the Agency raises concerns.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO7 (waste)</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Number of planning permissions for waste management facilities granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality</b>	<b>None</b>
Notes	

### **Renewable Energy**

- 5.12 The development of waste management facilities has the potential to achieve the provision of renewable sources of electricity generation, with disposal incorporating energy recovery being higher in the waste hierarchy than other forms of disposal. Within Devon, the generation of energy from waste management facilities is currently achieved through anaerobic digestion at the Holsworthy biogas facility, and from landfill gas at Heathfield, Deep Moor and Broadpath. In March 2003, additional capacity for energy recovery from landfill gas was approved at Heathfield, but the new plant is not due to become operational until early 2006, and this capacity will therefore be recorded in next year's AMR.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO9</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2004/05 Result</b>
<b>Renewable energy capacity installed by type</b>	<b>None</b>
Notes	

## **6 KEY FINDINGS AND ACTIONS REQUIRED**

### **Minerals and Waste Development Scheme Milestones**

- 6.1 As was explained in Section 3, the County Council achieved the milestones for 2004/05 in the MWDS adopted after the end of that year. During 2005/06, compliance with milestones will continue to be monitored regularly, and the need to propose amendments to the Scheme's milestones, or to include additional Local Development Documents, will be considered. In particular, the County Council envisages that the following will occur during the remainder of 2005/06:
- the Public Inquiry for the Waste Local Plan (with receipt of the Inspector's report and subsequent adoption in 2006/07);
  - consultation on the sustainability appraisal scoping report and stakeholder involvement in issues and options for the Minerals Core Strategy; and
  - publication of the draft Statement of Community Involvement.

### **Implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks**

- 6.2 The publication of the Devon County Minerals Local Plan part way through 2004/05, and the limited number of planning applications for mineral development subsequently determined, limit the extent to which this AMR can assess the implementation of the Local Plan's policies. However, Section 4 identified the following issues of note:
- the policies within the Minerals Local Plan, to the limited extent that they have been tested through the determination of planning applications, have generally performed well;
  - the County continues to maintain adequate landbanks of aggregate minerals;
  - monitoring of aggregates production has been hindered in 2004/05 by the reluctance of mineral operators to provide data due to concerns over confidentiality following the introduction of the Freedom of Information Act;
  - the status of Hayes Quarry and Meeth Ball Clay Works as Mineral Working Areas should be reviewed due to their permanent closure;
  - there has been significant provision of new capacity for the production of recycled aggregates, both at existing quarries and at other facilities;
  - around half of active quarries are subject to requirements for mitigation, enhancement or restoration works for biodiversity purposes, but less than a quarter are required to retain a geological exposure following cessation of working;
  - stakeholder involvement through local liaison groups has taken place at 10 quarries; and

- around 70% of active quarries have been monitored during the year, but no progress has been made on the issuing of Prohibition Orders for dormant sites.
- 6.3 Initial work has taken place on evidence gathering and sustainability appraisal for the Core Strategy, which will be the first Development Plan Document produced within the Minerals Development Framework, and extensive stakeholder involvement will take place in the final quarter of 2005/06 and into 2006/07 to assist the development and consideration of strategic issues and options.
- 6.4 In the absence of adopted policies for waste management, analysis of waste issues in this AMR has therefore been limited. However, the Waste Local Plan is being progressed towards adoption in Summer 2006, with full regard to recent Government advice in the form of PPS10, and will provide robust policies for consideration of provision of adequate waste management infrastructure.
- 6.5 The most significant issue that has arisen in considering waste management in 2004/05 is the very small rate of increase in the arisings of MSW (0.02%), as reported in Indicator LO15. The County Council's Municipal Waste Management Strategy predicted that the increase in MSW would be 2.6% and, as the Strategy's forecasts were reflected in the preparation of the Waste Local Plan, the level of arisings over the next few years should be closely monitored in order to assess the appropriate waste management capacity that it is necessary to provide for through the development plan process.
- 6.6 Other issues arising from the limited analysis of waste matters include:
- although data limitations restrict the degree of accuracy, it appears that commercial and industrial waste arisings are increasing slowly by a rate of around 1% per annum, with an increase in the rate of reuse/recycling and a decrease in the rate of landfilling;
  - significant additional waste management capacity for recycling, composting and waste transfer was achieved in 2004/05, with no new landfill capacity being permitted during the year; and
  - less than 40% of waste management sites were subject to a monitoring visit, and only three benefited from meetings of local liaison groups.

### **Process of AMR Production**

- 6.6 The preparation of this first AMR has inevitably entailed a steep 'learning curve' with a lack of certainty over the scope, structure and level of detail required by ODPM. This has been acknowledged in the ODPM's guidance on AMR's, which recognises that Reports for this first year will be less comprehensive than envisaged for later years. The difficulty for Devon County Council in preparing this AMR has been exacerbated by the absence of guidance specifically for minerals and

waste planning authorities, and by the lack of direction from the Government Office for the South West (Devon County Council sought advice in September 2005 on a number of issues, but had received no response at the time of publication of this Report).

- 6.7 In particular, the County Council considers that Core Output Indicator 8, concerning biodiversity, is so poorly worded as to be unusable, and no return has been made on this indicator. It is also unclear from the ODPM's guidance whether county councils are required to report on this indicator, as their figure would presumably be an aggregation of the information collected by the constituent district councils.
- 6.8 Further confusion over the indicators on which county councils are required to report has resulted from the structure of the South West Regional Assembly's online questionnaire for inputting to their AMR. This did not allow county councils to provide data for Core Output Indicators 7 (flood protection and water quality), 8 (biodiversity) and 9 (renewable energy), even though, in the case of the first and last of these, county councils are responsible for determining planning applications for minerals, waste and their own developments.
- 6.9 On a more positive note, the County Council has gained significant assistance with the task of preparing the AMR through active participation in the Devon Sub-SIP (Strategic Information Providers) Group and the Devon Planning Policy Officers Group. Meetings of these groups, also attended by representatives of the Regional Assembly and/or GOSW, have allowed useful sharing of experiences and discussion on AMR preparation. The County Council intends to continue its participation in these events.

### **Regional Initiatives to Improve Preparation of AMRs**

- 6.10 Sub-regional workshops are planned in January 2006 to allow discussion and comparison of output, and to provide local authorities with the chance to analyse the Local Development Framework [LDF] process as a whole and the positioning of the AMR within this. This sub regional work will assist in the development of future AMRs in the region.
- 6.11 Owing to their recent introduction to monitoring at a Local Authority level, there are both National Core Output Indicators and locally derived indicators where either the information is not yet available or where further guidance is required. Gaps in information will be identified and work undertaken to assess the provision of data in the future. The Local Development Core Output Indicators Update document from ODPM was of little relevance to county councils, and issues with the Core National Output Indicators will be highlighted as part of the consultation work in early 2006.

- 6.12 The new planning system requires local authorities to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal [SA] of Local Development Documents. The purpose of a SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of the documents. The South West Local Government Association and South West E-Government Group have recently received funding from ODPM to develop an SA tool for monitoring purposes. The work to develop the contextual indicators has greatly informed the development of this tool, the 'One Stop Sustainability Appraisal Shop'.
- 6.13 The project will deliver a web-based tool kit to aid local authorities to undertake SA of their LDFs, including Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks prepared by county councils. The tool kit will be an online 'One Stop Shop' for quick, easy, and free access to standardised and reliable core baseline data for SAs for all local authorities. These tools will comprise a GIS capability, guidance and a report facility. The datasets will have standardised definitions and draw from reliable data sources. It will also provide links to guidance and good practice in undertaking SAs. A date of March 2006 has been set as a deadline for the 'live' running of the SA Tool, and it is envisaged that the tool will enable Devon County Council to enhance its AMR dataset collection as well as aiding SA of its forthcoming minerals and waste Local Development Documents.

#### **Actions for 2005/06**

- 6.14 In order to improve the content and effectiveness of the AMRs for 2005/06 and subsequent years, and to address the issues identified in this year's Report, the County Council proposes to undertake the following steps:
- to continue to participate in local and regional groups that facilitate discussion and dissemination of best practice for AMRs;
  - to review this Report at an early stage in the light of best practice in order to further develop its format for 2005/06;
  - to review the range of indicators to ensure that they best reflect the objectives of the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks;
  - to improve the efficiency of data collection, including the use of any tools emerging from regional initiatives;
  - to ensure that adequate staff resources are in place for the production of the AMR and for monitoring activity in general;
  - to progress preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy and the Statement of Community Involvement;
  - to seek early submission of outstanding environmental information from applicants and thereby progress the determination of the outstanding ROMP schemes in order to work towards full coverage of the County's quarries for modern restoration and aftercare conditions;

- to establish and implement a programme for the effective monitoring of mineral and landfill sites (having regard also to the forthcoming provisions for charging for monitoring), thereby improving the proportion of sites monitored and making progress on the issuing of Prohibition Orders for dormant mineral sites.



# **APPENDIX 1**

## **SUMMARY OF INDICATORS**



## SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

Indicator Ref.	Description	2004/05 Result	Notes
<b>Contextual Indicators</b>			
<b>CX1</b>	<b>Water Quality</b> Proportion of Devon's river water rated of good quality	94.1%	1
<b>CX2</b>	<b>Agricultural Land</b> Area of Devon (and proportion of the County) that is currently in agricultural use	511,272 ha (74.0%)	1
<b>CX3</b>	<b>Waste</b> Total annual arisings (tonnes) of (a) municipal waste and (b) commercial and industrial waste	(a) 569,714 t (b) 1,132,000 t	1
<b>CX4</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b> (a) number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (b) number of sites subject to international designations <sup>1</sup>	(a) 206 (b) 21	1
<b>CX5</b>	<b>Landscape</b> Proportion of area that is protected by national landscape designations	34.1%	1, 4
<b>CX6</b>	<b>Historic Environment</b> Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	1,749	1, 4
<b>CX7</b>	<b>Economy</b> Number of VAT-registered businesses	36,755	1, 4
<b>CX8</b>	<b>Traffic</b> Total traffic flow (million vehicle km)	9,500	1, 4
<b>CX9</b>	<b>Population</b> Total Population	1,101,600	1, 4
<b>CX10</b>	<b>House Building</b> Number of new dwellings built	4,366	1
<b>Core Output Indicators</b>			
<b>CO5</b>	<b>Minerals</b> (a) Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates: Total <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sand and Gravel</li> <li>• Crushed Rock</li> </ul> (b) Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	3.63 mt 0.93 mt 2.70 mt 0.60 mt (secondary aggs. only)	4, 5 (a) 1    (b) 3

<b>CO6</b>	<b>Waste</b> (a) Capacity (tonnes) of new waste management facilities by type: Inert waste recycling Waste transfer Composting  (b) Amount of municipal waste arising Amount (and %) recycled or composted Amount (and %) landfilled	541,000 t 107,000 t 38,780 t  376,594 123,186 (32.7%) 253,408 (67.3%)	3
<b>CO7</b>	<b>Flood Protection and Water Quality</b> Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	None	3
<b>CO8</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b> Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	Data not collected	3
<b>CO9</b>	<b>Renewable Energy</b> Renewable energy capacity installed by type	None	3
<b>Local Output Indicators</b>			
<b>LO1</b>	Number of mineral permissions granted that were advertised as a departure from the Development Plan	None	3
<b>LO2</b>	Production of secondary aggregates expressed as % of total primary and secondary aggregates produced	14.2%	3, 4, 5
<b>LO3</b>	Landbank for crushed rock Landbank for sand and gravel	195.17 mt 14.24 mt	1, 4
<b>LO4</b>	Number of Mineral Working Areas that have not been worked during the year	One	3, 4

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<b>LO5</b>	Proportion of County Council responses to Mineral Consultation Area consultations that were not supported by the District Council's decision	None	3
<b>LO6</b>	Proportion of mineral sites which have received at least one monitoring visit	69.5%	3
<b>LO7</b>	Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing quarries or (b) unauthorised mineral working	(a) Two (b) One	3, 4
<b>LO8</b>	Number of local liaison groups for mineral sites that have met at least once	Ten	3
<b>LO9</b>	Number of Prohibition Orders issued	None	3
<b>LO10</b>	Proportion of Active mineral sites that are subject to modern restoration and aftercare conditions	79.5%	3, 4
<b>LO11</b>	Proportion of Active mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring mitigation, enhancement or restoration works for biodiversity purposes	52.5%	3, 4
<b>LO12</b>	Proportion of Active mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring the retention of a geological exposure	23.7%	3, 4
<b>LO13</b>	Proportion of Sites of Special Scientific Interest within Active mineral sites that are in favourable condition	79.8%	3, 4
<b>LO14</b>	Annual rate of growth in municipal waste	0.02%	2
<b>LO15</b>	Amount of commercial and industrial waste arising Amount (and %) re-used or recycled Amount (and %) landfilled	1,132,000 t  457,000 t (40.4%) 434,000 t (38.3%)	1, 4
<b>LO16</b>	Annual rate of growth in commercial and industrial waste	0.75%	1, 4
<b>LO17</b>	Proportion of waste sites which have received at least one monitoring visit	38.6%	3, 4

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<b>LO18</b>	Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing waste management facilities or (b) other unauthorised waste activity	(a) 14  (b) 17	3
<b>LO19</b>	Number of local liaison groups for waste sites that have met at least once	Three	3
<b>NOTES</b>			
1	The relevant area for this indicator is Devon including Plymouth, Torbay, Dartmoor National Park and that part of Exmoor National Park within Devon.		
2	The relevant area for this indicator is the administrative area of Devon County Council (i.e. including the National parks but excluding Plymouth and Torbay).		
3	The relevant area for this indicator is the area for which Devon County Council is the minerals and waste planning authority (i.e. excluding the National Parks, Plymouth and Torbay).		
4	See notes in the relevant entry for this indicator in Chapters 2, 4 or 5.		
5	Minerals data are for the calendar year of 2003		

## **APPENDIX 2**

# **EXTRACT FROM THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**



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<b>Document Title</b>	<b>Consultation on Preferred Options &amp; Proposals</b>	<b>Date for Submission to SoS</b>	<b>Pre-examination Meeting</b>	<b>Commencement of Examination</b>	<b>Estimated Date for Adoption</b>
<b>Statement of Community Involvement</b>	October 2005	January 2006	April 2006 (if required)	June 2006	October 2006
<b>Minerals Core Strategy</b>	August-September 2006	February 2007	May 2007	August 2007	February 2008
<b>Minerals Development Control Policies and Site Proposals</b>	March-April 2008	December 2008	March 2009	June 2009	December 2009
<b>Bovey Basin Area Action Plan</b>	November-December 2007	June 2008	September 2008	December 2008	June 2009
<b>Waste Local Plan</b>	Redeposit July 2005	N/A	September 2005	December 2005	June 2006
<b>Waste Core Strategy</b>	March-April 2008	February 2009	May 2009	August 2009	February 2010

**DEVON COUNTY MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME  
SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS**



## **APPENDIX 3**

# **SCHEDULE OF MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING APPLICATIONS DETERMINED IN 2004/05**



## Schedule Of Minerals And Waste Planning Applications Determined In 2004/05

In addition to the applications listed below, a further 45 applications were determined for waste water treatment infrastructure, with the large majority being for minor works.

<b>Application Number</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Development</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>	<b>Decision</b>
05/4561/03	Stoneycombe Quarry, Kingskerswell	Importation and processing of materials for production of recycled aggregates for use in existing asphalt plant and concrete batching plant and for resale	05/04/2004	Approved
5515/2004/TAV	Wrey's Quarry, Stowford, Lewdown, Okehampton	Retrospective application for part filling of pond	08/04/2004	Approved
01/61/0088/04	Winkleigh Airfield, Winkleigh	Storage and recycling of road planings	08/04/2004	Approved
02/39/35837/03	South Hayes Farm, Acland Road, Landkey	Placing of inert spoil	13/04/2004	Approved
05/2564/04	Ashbridge Farm, Dunsford	Inert landfill to enable building of future livestock housing	13/04/2004	Refused
02/27/36809/03	Jetty and adjoining land at Yelland, Fremington	Alteration of Condition No. 1 of approval 02/27/26209/98 to allow an additional 5 years for construction of storage facility for export and import of minerals	22/04/2004	Approved
5509/2004/TAV	Hayedown Industrial Estate, Tavistock	Use of land for crushing and screening of inert material and stockpiling of screened material	04/05/2004	Approved
04/P0543	Wylam Scrap Yard, Monkton, Honiton	Erection of building to cover car dismantling area	10/05/2004	Approved
02/10/37033/04	Stoneybridge Car Dismantlers, Stoneybridge, Knowle	Building to cover end of life vehicle rig	01/06/2004	Approved
05/3277/04	Heathfield Landfill Site, John Acres Lane, Kingsteignton	Temporary in-vessel composting facility, comprising a single storey reception building and offices, concrete composting bays, a maturation pad (by way of open windows) and dedicated parking facilities	16/06/2004	Approved
05/3439/2004	Chiverstone Farm, Kenton	Composting of shredded biodegradable waste and on-farm disposal	09/07/2004	Approved
02/66/36928/04	Little Stowford, Aylescott Lane, Ilfracombe	Transfer station and recycling centre, access road and all associated works	13/07/2004	Approved
07/P1297/04	Knowle Hill Recycling Centre, Salterton Road, Exmouth	Construction of reinforced concrete bay walls to formalise timber storage area	22/07/2004	Approved
07/P0600/04	Tolcis Redundant Landfill Site, Near Axminster	Infill remaining void space and completion of site restoration	23/07/2004	Refused
05/3440/04	Barton Farm, Barton Lane, Shillingford Abbot	Composting of shredded biodegradable waste and on-farm disposal	26/07/2004	Approved
2004/2219/16/9	Kerswell Gardens, Newton Road, Torquay	Provision of waste transfer facility	26/07/2004	Approved

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04/00116/25 & 04/0117/25	Bishops Court Quarry, Exeter	ROMP Conditions	28/07/2004	Approved
02/27/37228/04	Former Yelland Power Station, Yelland, Barnstaple	Variation of 02/27/24672/97 to extend permission for a further 3 years to complete the capping of the ashbed	09/08/2004	Approved
01/26/1448/04	Lundy Island, Bideford	Change of use of existing building to storage of recyclable materials and erection of concrete tank for composting farm waste to be used on the island	18/08/2004	Approved
07/P1255/04	Little Ash Farm, Fenny Bridges, Honiton	Extension of composting site, erection of additional shelter and compost bays	23/08/2004	Approved
07/P1679/04	Greendale Barton, Woodbury Salterton	Replacement waste oil transfer station involving the storage of collected waste oil for subsequent removal for recycling	01/09/2004	Approved
05/4236/04	Peamore Farm, Shillingford St George	Composting of shredded biodegradable waste for on-farm use	03/09/2004	Approved
05/4235/04	Twelve Oaks Farm, Teigngrace, Newton Abbot	Composting of shredded biodegradable waste for on-farm use	03/09/2004	Approved
01/24/01199/04	Week Farm (Site 3), Great Torrington	Composting of shredded biodegradable waste, on the farm where the resulting compost is to be used	07/09/2004	Approved
01/24/01198/04	Week Farm (Site 2), Great Torrington	Composting of shredded biodegradable waste, on the farm where the resulting compost is to be used	07/09/2004	Approved
07/P1225/04	Parkhayne Farm, Watchcombe, Shute, Axminster	Composting of shredded biodegradable waste, on the farm where the resulting compost is to be used	09/09/2004	Approved
06/00790/04	Bishop's Court Quarry, Sidmouth Road, Exeter	Additional storage area for road planings for use as secondary aggregates	09/09/2004	Approved
34/1620/04/CM	Wildwoods Farm, Marldon, Paignton	Shredding and composting of green waste	20/09/2004	Approved
04/01627/FULL	Johnsland, Bow, Credton	Change of use from storage to allow an increase in the area used for the existing waste transfer station	22/09/2004	Approved
01/41/1042/04	Briarlea', Hilltop Road, Raleigh, Bideford	Re-profiling of adjacent paddock using inert materials	12/10/2004	Approved
07/Y0023/2004	Shute Garage, Shute, Near Axminster	Certificate of Lawfulness of existing use for vehicle disposal site / scrap yard	26/10/2004	Approved
01/24/1040/04	Baker's Farm, Moortown, Torrington	Composting of shredded biodegradable waste and on- farm disposal	26/10/2004	Refused
18/1405/04/CM	Lapthorne Cross, Dittisham	Renewal of permission for landfill and recycling of inert and demolition waste	15/11/2004	Approved
02/35/36987/04	Holmacott Landfill Site, Barnstaple	Transfer station and recycling centre	17/11/2004	Approved
04/01280/FULL	Linscombe Farm New Buildings, Sandford, Credton	Composting of shredded biodegradable waste, on the farm where the resulting compost is to be used	01/12/2004	Approved

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05/4428/04	ABC & Siddalls Skip Hire, Unit 11B, Coventry Farm Estate, Newton Road Torquay	Use of land for storage and processing of inert waste in association with adjacent waste transfer station	20/12/2004	Approved
05/4996/04	Heathfield Landfill Site, John Acres Lane, Kingsteignton	Construction of new gas flare and small office and revision of layout consented by permission 05/2136/03 and increase in height of permitted flare by 1.0m	20/12/2004	Approved
07/P1901/04	Highfield Farm, Clyst Road, Topsham, Exeter	Composting of shredded biodegradable waste for on-farm use	20/12/2004	Refused
02/47/37934/04	Spreacombe Quarry, Barton Close Farm, Georgeham	Green waste composting	23/12/2004	Approved
06/1928/2004	Units A & B, 36 Bittern Road, Sowton Industrial Estate, Exeter	Waste transfer station and recycling facility with associated HGV parking, and use of existing office accommodation	07/01/2005	Approved
01/53/1200/04	Peagham Barton Farm (Site 3), Moortown, Great Torrington	Composting of shredded biodegradable waste of the farm where the resulting compost is to be used	13/01/2005	Approved
01/03/2257/04	Southdown Farm, Yarnscombe, Torrington	Composting of shredded and screened biodegradable waste for use on the farm	14/01/2005	Approved
01/53/1201/04	Peagham Barton Farm (site 4), Moortown, Great Torrington	Composting of shredded biodegradable waste of the farm where the resulting compost is to be used	24/01/2005	Refused
01/53/0430/04	Deep Moor Landfill Site, High Bullen, St Giles-In-The-Wood	Variation of condition (f) of planning permission 01/845/81/5/53/2 to vary Sunday opening hours	24/01/2005	Approved
04/05512/03	Westleigh Quarry, Burlescombe	Importation and processing of materials for production of recycled aggregate for use in existing asphalt plants and ready mixed concrete batching plant and for resale	02/02/2005	Approved
05/05076/2004	B3193 Chudleigh Road, Between Denistone Quarry and John Acres Lane Quarry, Preston Manor Ball Clay Works, Chudleigh Road, Kingsteignton	Traffic light crossing	14/02/2005	Approved
07/02866/2004	The Donkey Sanctuary, Trow Farm, Sidmouth	Composting pad and storage tank for composting equine manure	07/03/2005	Approved
2004/5401/33/09	Chiverstone Farm, Kenton, Exeter	Composting of shredded biodegradable waste for use on the farm	09/03/2005	Approved
04/02066/04	Land at Post Cross Business Park, Kentisbeare, Near Cullompton	Construction of a civic amenity and recycling centre for reception of domestic recyclable and non-recyclable wastes for transportation to off-site processing or disposal facilities, including a re-sale area	22/03/2005	Refused

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04/00038/04	Broadpath Landfill Site, Broadpath, Uffculme	Construction of an in-vessel composting facility comprising a single storey reception building, composting tunnels, maturation bays, compost storage areas and associated office buildings, circulation space wheelwash and weighbridge and office	23/03/2005	Approved
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## **APPENDIX 4**

# **PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN IN 2004/05**



## PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN IN 2004/05

### KEY

This analysis has used a shading code to indicate how implementation of the Minerals Local Plan policies has occurred in 2004/05. **White** indicates that a policy has been implemented satisfactorily during the year; **Grey** is used where there may be a need to monitor a policy closely to establish whether there is a need to review it in future years; and **Black** indicates a policy for which there is a clear need for review in the short-term. As a large number of the policies have not been tested during 2004/05 due to the lack of relevant planning applications (for example, no planning applications were determined that affected any of the environmental designations to which Policies MP 1-9 relate), those policies that have been positively implemented are denoted by the symbol ☺.

Policy No.	Policy Title	Implementation of Policy in 2004/05	
MP 1	International Designations	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 2	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Effect on National Parks	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 3	Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 4	Archaeological Sites	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 5	Listed Buildings	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 6	Historic Parks and Gardens	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 7	County Environmental Designations – Areas of Great Landscape Value	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 8	County Environmental Designations – Coastal Preservation Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 9	Conservation Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 10	Maintenance of the County's Nature Conservation Resource	The ROMP conditions approved for Bishops Court Quarry provide for a final landform with steep faces for the benefit of birds.	☺
MP 11	Environmentally Sensitive Sites Not Having Statutory Designation	Bishops Court Quarry, which contains a County Wildlife Site and a County Geological Site, received approval for new working conditions and for the storage of road planings. The latter proposal did not have any effect on the nature conservation and geological interests, while the ROMP conditions made provision for the retention of geological exposures and for steep final slopes for the benefit of birds.	☺
MP 12	Protected Species	No relevant planning applications received	

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MP 13	Development in Mineral Consultation Areas	The County Council was consulted by District Councils on two planning applications for non-mineral development within a Mineral Consultation Area, with no objections being made to the proposals	☺
MP 14	Mineral Consultation Areas	No further mineral sites requiring designation of a Mineral Consultation Area have been permitted	
MP 15	Mineral Development in Buffer Zones	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 16	Non-Mineral Development in Buffer Zones	No consultations were received in respect of non-mineral development in a buffer zone	
MP 17	Borrow Pits	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 18	Prior Extraction	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 19	County Contribution	The Minerals Local Plan makes an appropriate contribution to regional aggregate supply through the extent of its permitted landbanks [see Policy MP 20] and the availability of significant resources of secondary and recycled aggregates	☺
MP 20	Landbanks	The landbanks at 31 March 2005 were in excess of 15 years for sand and gravel and 64 years for crushed rock	☺
MP 21	Mineral Working Areas for Aggregate Mineral Development	No additional Mineral Working Areas for aggregates have been identified. However, working at Hayes Quarry has ceased and the site is subject to proposals for an inter-modal freight terminal, and review of its status as a Mineral Working Area may be necessary.	
MP 22	Extensions to Mineral Working Areas for Aggregate Mineral Development	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 23	Aggregate Mineral Development as Extensions to Sites Not Designated as Mineral Working Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 24	Aggregate Development at New Mineral Sites	A planning application for extraction and processing of sand at Sandy Park Farm, Exeter was received on 14 March 2005, but remains undetermined at the time of preparation of this Report	
MP 25	Estuarine Dredging	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 26	Open Coast Extraction	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 27	Use of Secondary and Recycled Materials	Planning permissions were granted for the production of recycled aggregates from imported waste at Westleigh Quarry and Stoneycombe Quarry, both of which are identified as Mineral Working Areas. Further recycling facilities were permitted at non-mineral sites at Winkleigh, Ilfracombe and Tavistock.	☺

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MP 28	Recycling, Storage and Processing Facilities	See MP 27	☺
MP 29	Mineral Working Areas for Ball Clay	No additional Mineral Working Areas for ball clay have been identified. However, Meeth ceased production, apparently on a permanent basis, in early 2005, and its status as a Mineral Working Area may require review	
MP 30	Ball Clay Development Outside Mineral Working Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 31	Consideration of Transport by Conveyor Systems	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 32	Surface Disposal of Ball Clay Wastes	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 33	Replacement Ponds	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 34	Proposals for Development Utilising Ball Clay Wastes	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 35	Mineral Working Areas for China Clay	No additional Mineral Working Areas for china clay have been identified or are necessary	
MP 36	China Clay Development Outside Mineral Working Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 37	Tipping of China Clay Waste	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 38	Non-Energy Mineral Development as Extensions to Existing Sites	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 39	Non-Energy Mineral Development at New Sites	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 40	Local Supply of Dimension Stone	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 41	Development Control Considerations	Consideration of the ROMP application at Bishops Court Quarry and the applications for minor ancillary activities at Bishops Court and Bovey basin had regard to the requirements of Policy MP 41	☺
MP 42	Bulk Transport of Minerals Other Than by Road	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 43	Transport of Minerals	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 44	Agricultural Land	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 45	Water Resource Protection	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 46	Protection of Karst Geology	No relevant planning applications received. Annual monitoring of the impact of mineral working on hydrogeology in the vicinity of Stoneycombe Quarry is continuing.	☺
MP 47	Flood Risk and Floodplains	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 48	Disposal of Mineral Waste	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 49	Rights of Way	No relevant planning applications received	

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MP 50	Removal of Permitted Development Rights, Ancillary Development and Mineral Working Deposits	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 51	Associated Development	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 52	Importing Materials to Mineral Sites	Permissions were granted for the importation of waste materials for recycling at Stoneycombe Quarry and Westleigh Quarry. The latter case attracted a large degree of local opposition on the grounds of additional lorry traffic, and the planning permission included a restriction on total lorry movements associated with recycling	☺
MP 53	Existing Wharves and Railhead Facilities	No consultations concerning non-mineral development at wharves and railhead facilities were received	
MP 54	New and Improved Wharves and Rail Head Facilities	Planning permission was renewed for the unimplemented scheme for the improvement of Yelland Quay near Barnstaple for the exportation and importation of minerals	☺
MP 55	Non-Operational Land and Features	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 56	Restoration	The ROMP application for Bishops Court Quarry included an indicative restoration scheme for the currently-operational part of the site, and the new conditions require the submission of a detailed restoration scheme	☺
MP 57	Securing Effective Restoration	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 58	Exploration	No relevant planning applications received	