

Devon Waste Plan

Monitoring report
2014-2015

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Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
1.1	WASTE PLANNING IN DEVON.....	3
1.2	PURPOSE OF THE MONITORING REPORT	3
2.	POLICY CONTEXT CHANGES.....	5
2.1	CHANGES TO NATIONAL POLICY	5
2.2	CHANGES TO OTHER POLICY.....	5
3.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME	6
4.	WASTE POLICY: ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTS.....	7
4.2	Objective 1: Management of Waste	7
4.3	Objective 2: Meeting our capacity needs	11
4.4	Objective 3: Climate change	15
4.5	Objective 4: Supporting Devon’s communities and businesses.....	17
4.6	Objective 5: Conserving and enhancing Devon’s Environment	18
4.7	Objective 6: Transportation of waste.....	22
4.8	Additional indicators.....	23
5.	DUTY TO COOPERATE	25
5.2	Waste Planning	25
6	KEY FINDINGS AND ACTIONS REQUIRED	27
6.1	Summary	27
6.2	Areas for improvement	27

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 WASTE PLANNING IN DEVON

1.1.1 Devon County Council is the minerals and waste planning authority for Devon, this means the County Council are responsible for preparing minerals and waste policies, determining minerals and waste planning applications and ensuring that development is in accordance with the planning permission granted. This excludes Dartmoor and Exmoor National Parks and the unitary authority areas of Plymouth and Torbay which are responsible for minerals and waste planning in these areas.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE MONITORING REPORT

1.2.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the 2004 Act) (as amended) requires the County Council to produce Local Plans for minerals and waste planning in Devon. There is also the requirement to produce a Monitoring Report on the progress with, and implementation of, those Plans. The first Monitoring Report was published for 2004/05. All previous Monitoring Reporting are available on the County Council's website: www.devon.gov.uk/annualmonitoringreports

1.2.2 Previously, the County Council have produced a combined Monitoring Report on both the Minerals Local Plan and the Waste Local Plan and their replacements. Due to the separate progression of these documents and the difference in timings of data availability, it is now seen more practical to report minerals and waste separately. This Monitoring Report focusses on waste and covers the period from the 1st April 2014 to the 31st March 2015.

1.2.3 The Devon Waste Plan was adopted in December 2014, replacing all previously saved policies from the earlier Devon Waste Local Plan 2006. As a result, the new Waste Plan was only in effect for three of the months covered by this report (December 2014 to 31st March 2015). This therefore represents a settling in period where the effects of a new planning policy framework were being established.

1.2.4 The timetable for the production and publication of the Devon Waste Plan was originally set out in the revised Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Scheme which came into in March 2007, with a Third Revision published in October 2013¹.

1.2.5 The Monitoring Report must assess the implementation of Devon's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and the County Council's success in implementing its adopted policies.

1.2.6 The scope and content of a planning authority's Monitoring Report is the subject of legislation² to which Devon County Council has had regard. This Report monitors the County Council's Waste Development Framework in four areas:

¹ Available at www.devon.gov.uk/mwds.htm

² Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

- the changes to the policy context for waste planning in Devon;
- the progress of the County Council in implementing its Minerals and Waste Development Scheme;
- an assessment of the performance of the policies within the Waste Plan.
- conclusions on the key findings of the Monitoring Report and any actions required to address the issues that have arisen, including any difficulties encountered in producing the report.

1.2.7 Assessment of the County Council's waste policies will use the indicators set out in Table 2.5³ of the Devon Waste Plan. These indicators have been developed in the context of the Waste Plans overarching objectives and were scrutinised as part of the examination process.

1.2.8 There is no longer a requirement for a Monitoring Report to be submitted to the Secretary of State, rather it should be made available more specifically to local communities. In addition, Monitoring Reports are now also required to include details of any action undertaken in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate.

³ Implementation and Monitoring Framework for the Devon Waste Plan

2. POLICY CONTEXT CHANGES

2.1 CHANGES TO NATIONAL POLICY

- 2.1.1 In October 2014 the government published its National Planning Policy for Waste⁴. This superseded PPS10: Planning for sustainable waste management. The new policy carried across the same principles from PPS10 with added emphasis on efficiency from energy from waste, notably utilising waste heat.
- 2.1.2 The Devon Waste Plan was prepared in the context of PPS10 and a draft version of the new national planning policy for waste. There were no significant changes between the draft and final version of the new national planning policy. As such, upon reviewing the Waste Plan in the context of the new National Planning Policy, no inconsistencies were identified.
- 2.1.3 Following on from the publication of the National Planning Policy for Waste, the government issued waste planning practice guidance⁵. This is contained in the suite of national planning practice guidance available for a range of planning topics. The guidance seeks to fulfil the role of the earlier 'companion guide' which accompanied PPS10 and provides further information in support of the implementation of waste planning policy.

2.2 CHANGES TO OTHER POLICY

- 2.2.1 As already highlighted, the Devon Waste Plan was formally adopted in December 2014 and now forms part of the development plan for Devon.
- 2.2.2 Following the adoption of the Devon Waste Plan in December 2014, a Supplementary Planning Document⁶ (SPD) was prepared on Waste Management and Infrastructure. The SPD provides guidance to local planning authorities and developers to assist in implementation of policies contained within the Devon Waste Plan, specifically relating to the minimisation and management of waste in new developments and the protection of existing and allocated waste management capacity in Devon. It provides guidance to local planning authorities determining applications for non-waste development and applicants submitting such proposals. The SPD is now a material consideration when determining planning applications in Devon.
- 2.2.3 In addition, following the adoption of the Devon Waste Plan and the subsequent SPD, the County Council updated their Validation Requirements list for Waste Applications⁷ in August 2015. The purpose of this update was to bring the validation requirements up-to-date with current policy to ensure appropriate information is received to assist determination of planning applications. Therefore, all applications within the 2014/15 period were validated using the previous requirements.

4

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

⁵ <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/waste/>

⁶ <https://new.devon.gov.uk/planning/planning-policies/minerals-and-waste-policy/supplementary-planning-document>

⁷ <https://new.devon.gov.uk/planning/apply-for-planning-permission/validation-requirements>

3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

- 3.1.1 The 2004 Act (as amended) requires the County Council to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Scheme [MWDS]. This Scheme is intended to provide a programme for the preparation of the development plan documents that will be contained within the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, and progress in implementing the MWDS is to be monitored through a Monitoring Report.
- 3.1.2 The timetable for the production of the Devon Waste Plan is set out in the Third Revision of the Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Scheme which was published on 30th October 2013. The table below compares the timetable for preparation of the Devon Waste Plan is contained within the Third Revision of the MWDS and the progress actually made:

Stage	Target Date	Target Met
Publication (Regulation 19)	November 2013	The Pre-submission Consultation was held from the 2 nd December 2013 to 24 th February 2014
Submission (Regulation 22)	March 2014	Submission took on the 28 th March 2014
Examination	June 2014	Examination hearings were between the 15 th and 23 rd July 2014
Adoption	October 2014	Adoption took place in December 2014

Table 1: Waste Plan progress against MWDS targets

- 3.1.3 For this reporting period the preparation and adoption of the Devon Waste Plan remained slightly behind schedule, with the Examination taking place a month later than planned and adoption falling two months behind.
- 3.1.4 The examination of the Devon Waste Plan did not meet the target date due to the availability of the Inspector to hold the examination hearings. The target date of Adoption, in hindsight, was too ambitious as the MDWS did not consider the need for an additional consultation period on modifications arising after the examination hearings. There are other factors that also influenced the timing of adoption including the process to receive the Inspector's report and the dates that are available for the consideration of adoption of the plan by the Council's Committees.
- 3.1.5 Despite these minor delays, the Plan is now adopted.

4 WASTE POLICY: ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTS

4.1.1 The adoption of the Devon Waste Plan means the Monitoring Report can now be based on the indicators contained within the Implementation and Monitoring Chapter (chapter 5). The indicators are accompanied by targets and assumptions derived from the Devon Waste Plan. This section of the report considers how well Devon's waste policy is currently performing.

4.2 Objective 1: Management of Waste

4.2.1 This objective ensures the monitoring and implementation of the waste hierarchy in the Devon Waste Plan and in development decisions. This will be achieved by monitoring the prevention, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste, as well as the overall amount of waste that is generated.

Indicator 1.1: Waste Audit Statements

4.2.2 Indicator 1.1 seeks to implement the highest level of the waste hierarchy through waste prevention. To achieve this, Policy W4 requires all major planning applications to include a waste audit statement demonstrating how the demolition, construction and operational phases of the development will minimise the generation of waste and provide for the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. As already highlighted, a SPD on this topic was prepared following the adoption of the Waste Plan to assist developers in meeting this requirement.

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
Not available	100% of major planning permissions supported by or requiring a waste audit statement	Less than 75% of major planning permissions supported by or requiring a waste audit statement

4.2.3 A list of major planning permissions issued within the 14/15 financial year was obtained and supporting documents of each application were checked to see if the applications had been supported by a Waste Audit Statement (WAS).

District	Major permissions granted	Percentage supported by WAS
East Devon	32	0%
Exeter	33	9%
Mid Devon	18	44%
North Devon	41	20%
South Hams	<i>Unavailable</i>	<i>Unavailable</i>
Teignbridge	42	0%
Torridge	24	0%
West Devon	<i>Unavailable</i>	<i>Unavailable</i>

Totals	190	10%
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Table 2: Number of major permissions granted and percentage supported by a Waste Audit Statement organised by district.

- 4.2.4 As shown in Table 2, only 10% of permissions granted in 2014/15 were supported by a Waste Audit Statement, 90% below the 100% target. Figures from South Hams and West Devon authorities are, at the time of publishing the report, not currently available.
- 4.2.5 Despite the target not being met for this reporting period, it is not considered that a review of the Waste Plan is required at this stage. This is due to the fact that the Plan has not been in place for a significant enough period of time in order for the policy requirement for a Waste Audit Statement to fully take effect. In addition, the SPD providing further guidance to developers on how to meet this policy requirement was not published until July 2015, which is beyond the period covered by this monitoring report. Devon County Council officers are continuing to raise awareness of this requirement through individual contact with the district councils and through established networks like the Devon Planning Officers Group (DPOG). Finally, the issue is being raised in Devon County Council consultation responses to strategic planning applications.
- 4.2.6 It is therefore considered appropriate to review this situation in the monitoring report for 15/16 and at that stage decide whether a review of the Plan is necessary.

Indicator 1.2: Recycling of Waste

- 4.2.7 Recycling of waste plays an important role in driving waste management up the waste hierarchy and protecting our natural resources. Over recent decades there has been a significant growth in recycling and policy W5 of the Waste Plan seeks to see a continuation of this trend over the Plan period.

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
LACW: 54% (2012/13) CIW: 55% (2009) CDEW: 87% (2010)	LACW: at least 57% by 2016 61% by 2021 64% by 2026 64% by 2031 CIW: at least 58% by 2016 60% by 2021 62% by 2026 64% by 2031 CDEW: at least 88% by 2016 89% by 2021 89% by 2026 90% by 2031	Failure to reach a recycling target by a margin of 5 % points

4.2.8 The LACW recycling rate for 2014/15 was **55%**. The previous year this figure was 54.0%. This demonstrates that the LACW recycling rate is moving in the right direction to meet the 2016 target.

4.2.9 There is no updated data available to identify the current recycling rate for CIW and CDEW. The 2009 and 2010 baseline data was taken from published reports and these have not been updated at this stage. In this context it is not possible to identify whether rates are moving in the right direction to meet the 2016 targets. However, the timeframe covered by this annual monitoring report represents a settling in period for the Devon Waste Plan, and therefore the true impacts of the Plan may not be identified until next year, by which time more up to date information may be available.

Indicator 1.3: Energy Recovery from Waste

4.2.10 The growth of energy recovery from waste for non-recyclable materials, thus diverting it from landfill, represents perhaps the biggest change in the way in which waste will be managed over the Plan period. Policy W6 seeks to achieve this step change in waste management and sets out potential locations at which this could be undertaken on a strategic scale.

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
LACW: 0% (2012/13) CIW: 12% (2009)	LACW: up to 31% by 2016 39% by 2021 36% by 2026 36% by 2031 CIW: up to 18% by 2016 40% by 2021 38% by 2026 36% by 2031	Failure to reach an energy recovery target for LACW or CIW by a margin of 5 % points

4.2.11 The annual statistics report of the Devon Authorities Waste Reduction and Recycling Authority shows that the 2014/15 rate for Energy Recovery from LACW is **13%**, a growth of 13% from the 2012/13 base rate. This increase is a result of the Exeter energy from waste facility becoming operational in this monitoring period. Further to this, the Plymouth energy from waste plant became operation during 2015/16, demonstrating this trend will continue into the next monitoring period. This indicates that the rate is moving in the right direction to achieve the 2016 target and a review of the Plan is not triggered.

4.2.12 There is no updated data available to identify the current energy recovery rate for CIW. The 2009 baseline data was taken from published reports that have not been updated at this stage and therefore no evidence to identify whether rates are moving in the right direction to achieve 2016 targets.

Indicator 1.4: Disposal of Waste

4.2.13 Situated at the bottom of the waste hierarchy, disposal of waste is the least attractive option and should only be used as a last resort. The Waste Plan seeks to see a reduction in the amounts of waste that is sent for disposal through policy W7.

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
LACW: 46% (2012/13) CIW: 33% (2009) CDEW: 13% (2010)	LACW: up to 12% by 2016 5% by 2021 5% by 2026 5% by 2031 CIW: up to 24% by 2016 5% by 2021 5% by 2026 5% by 2031 CDEW: up to 12% by 2016 11% by 2021 11% by 2026 10% by 2031	A level of disposal of waste that is 5 % points above the target

4.2.14 The annual statistics report of the Devon Authorities Waste Reduction and Recycling Authority shows that the 2014/15 rate for Disposal of Waste for LACW is **32%**, a reduction of 14% from the 2012/13 base rate. This indicates that the rate is moving in the right direction to achieve the 2016 target. The timeframe covered by this annual monitoring report represents a settling in period for the Devon Waste Plan, and therefore, the true impacts of the Plan and its impact upon the rate may not be identified until next year.

4.2.15 There is no updated data available to identify the current disposal rate for CIW and CDEW. The 2009 and 2010 baseline data was taken from published reports and these have not been updated at this stage. In this context it is not possible to identify whether rates are moving in the right direction to meet the 2016 targets.

Indicator 1.5: Growth in Waste

4.2.16 In the development of the Waste Plan a range of scenarios were developed to consider how the amount of waste generated is likely to change over the plan period. LACW, CIW and Hazardous waste was forecast to grow, whilst CDEW was expected to remain at current levels or decline. To test the robustness of the assumptions adopted in the development of the Waste Plan, waste levels will be monitored.

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
LACW: 0.04% 2011/12 to 2012/13 (no reliable data for CIW and CDEW)	No target	An increase in the rate of growth of LACW above 5% for two consecutive years

4.2.17 The annual statistics report of the Devon Authorities Waste Reduction and Recycling Authority shows that the 2013/14 to 2014/15 Growth in Waste was **2%**. Whilst this figure does not trigger a review of the Plan, it should be noted that an annual growth of 2% is higher than expected in development of the Waste Plan. This is essentially double the growth rate adopted under the 'pessimistic/worse case' scenario. If this level of growth continues it may be cause for concern as this could result in the need for a higher number of facilities than originally anticipated. Despite this finding, waste growth rates typically fluctuate from one year to the next, so it will be necessary to monitor this over a longer period to identify if this is likely to be an issue.

4.3 Objective 2: Meeting our capacity needs

4.3.1 This objective seeks to ensure that Devon has sufficient waste management capacity to manage the waste it produces in a sustainable manner in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

Indicator 2.1: Capacity of operational waste management facilities

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
Non-hazardous recycling: 2.16 million tonnes (2013)	Non-hazardous recycling: at least 2016: 490,000 tonnes 2021: 560,000 tonnes 2026: 625,000 tonnes 2031: 690,000 tonnes	Current operational capacity is less than target figure
Inert recycling: 1.52 million tonnes (2013)	Inert recycling: at least 2016: 912,000 tonnes 2021: 810,000 tonnes 2026: 720,000 tonnes 2031: 640,000 tonnes	Current operational capacity is less than target figure
Non-hazardous energy recovery: 92,800 tonnes (2013)	Non-hazardous energy recovery: up to 2016: 154,000 tonnes 2021: 356,000 tonnes 2026: 361,000 tonnes 2031: 377,000 tonnes	Current operational capacity is less than 75% of target figure

- 4.3.2 At the end of this reporting period, operational non-hazardous recycling capacity totalled **2.16 million tonnes**. This figure is the same as the 2013 baseline despite the opening and closing of facilities. Notably, waste transfer capacity has reduced and composting capacity has increased.
- 4.3.3 The capacity available for inert recycling has reduced by 90,000 tonnes to **1.43 million tonnes**. Despite this reduction, there is still significant capacity available to manage the amounts of waste generated. In addition, the reduction in available capacity reflects the projected reduction in the amount of inert waste to be produced.
- 4.3.4 At the end of this reporting period operational energy recovery capacity totalled **152,800 tonnes**. The 60,000 tonne increase from the 2013 baseline is a result of the Exeter energy from waste facility becoming operational. This figure is very close to achieving the 2016 target of 154,000 tonnes and demonstrates provision is moving in the right direction.

Indicator 2.2: Capacity of permitted non-operational energy recovery facilities within Devon

Baseline		Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
Non-hazardous energy recovery: 215,000 tonnes (2013)		N/A	Capacity to be considered in review of Indicator 2.1
Facility type	Permitted annual capacity		
Advanced anaerobic digestion (Lee Moor)	75,000		
Energy from waste incineration (Exeter)	60,000		
Gasification (Hill Barton)	72,000		
Pyrolysis (Hill Barton)	8,000		
Total	215,000		

- 4.3.5 This indicator seeks to monitor the amount of permitted energy recovery capacity which is being delivered in the County.
- 4.3.6 The permitted non-operational energy recovery capacity available at the end of this monitoring period totals **80,000 tonnes**. This consists of the gasification plant at Hill Barton (72,000 tonnes), where the planning application has been implemented but the facility is yet to be constructed, and the pyrolysis plant also at Hill Barton (8000 tonnes) which has been constructed but is not yet operational. The 60,000 tonne Exeter energy from waste plant became operational in July 2014. The planning permission for the 75,000 tonne advanced anaerobic digestion plant at Lee Moor lapsed on 5th December 2014.
- 4.3.7 Whilst this represents a significant reduction in permitted non-operational energy recovery capacity, 44% of the capacity reduction is a result of a facility becoming operational. This is a positive outcome. In addition, further capacity has been permitted during the period since the end of 2014/15 and

the time of reporting (December 2015). This includes further capacity at the Hill Barton pyrolysis plant which has been increased by 4000 tonnes, and granting of permission for two new anaerobic digestions plants in Willand with a combined capacity to manage waste of 35,000 tonnes.

Indicator 2.3: Permitted capacity available at Devon's landfill sites

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
<p>Non-hazardous (including SNRHW): 2.89 million m³</p> <p>Inert: 2.68 million m³</p>	<p>Non-hazardous (including SNRHW): 2015: 1.54 million m³ 2016: 1.20 million m³ 2017: 0.88 million m³ 2018: 0.71 million m³ 2019: 0.54 million m³</p> <p>Inert: 2015: 2.28 million m³ 2016: 2.15 million m³ 2017: 2.03 million m³ 2018: 1.92 million m³ 2019: 1.81 million m³</p>	<p>Immediate review of Plan required if capacity falls below target</p>

4.3.8 The Environment Agency publishes data annually on the availability of permitted landfill capacity. The latest available figures represent the capacity available at the end of 2014. These figures have been compared to the forecast available capacity set out in the Waste Plan to identify whether a review of the Plan is necessary at this stage. The findings are presented in the tables below. Figures presented are in cubic metres.

Non-Hazardous	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Forecast available capacity	2,891,000	2,389,000	1,894,000	1,543,000
Actual available capacity	2,891,000	2,535,000	2,223,000	1,832,000

Table 3: Forecast and Actual available non-hazardous landfill capacity

Inert	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Forecast available capacity	2,676,000	2,538,000	2,405,000	2,277,000
Actual available capacity	2,676,000	2,586,000	2,519,000	2,466,000

Table 4: Forecast and Actual available non-hazardous landfill capacity

4.3.9 As can be seen, both the non-hazardous and inert actual available capacity figures are in excess of the forecast capacity available figures. With regard to non-hazardous capacity this excess totals 289,000 cubic metres. With regard to inert capacity the excess totals 189,000 cubic metres. This indicates a review of the Plan is not necessary at this stage. This indicates that less waste is currently going to Devon's landfill sites than was envisaged in the development of the Waste Plan. This is positive for two reasons. Firstly, it suggests that either less waste is being produced, or more waste is being managed further up the waste hierarchy. This helps to contribute to a

reduced environmental impact of waste management. Secondly, it means that there is potential for permitted landfill capacity to last longer than expected, reducing the need for further sites or additional provision.

4.3.10 This situation will be kept under review through the annual monitoring process.

Indicator 2.4: Proportion of Devon’s waste managed in the Plan area

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
<p>Non-hazardous waste: 62% (2011)</p> <p>Hazardous Waste: 28.7% (2011)</p>	<p>Non-hazardous waste: 2016: at least 68% 2021: at least 73% 2026: at least 79% 2031: at least 85%</p> <p>Hazardous waste: at least 30% from 2016 to 2031</p>	<p>Failure to reach a target by a margin of 5 % points</p>

4.3.11 The Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator 2014 has been used to consider how well Devon is performing with regard to this indicator. Findings are presented in Table 5 below. Figures presented are in tonnes.

	Total produced in Devon	Total Devon waste also managed in Devon	% of total produced that was managed in Devon
Non Hazardous	2,283,000	1,872,000	82
Hazardous	40,500	11,900	29

Table 5: Non-hazardous and hazardous waste generated in Devon

4.3.12 Data indicates that currently **82%** of Devon’s non-hazardous waste and **29%** of its hazardous waste is being managed within the county. With regard to non-hazardous waste, this result is significantly in excess of the 2016 target of 68%, and even exceeds the 79% target for 2026. This result is a positive outcome for Devon, suggesting the distances which waste is transported for management is low, reducing transportation impacts upon congestion and pollution.

4.3.13 The target for the management of hazardous waste is much lower given that this type of waste requires specialist treatment at specialist facilities which are often not viable at a local level. However, the 29% result for 2014 indicates Devon is moving in the right direction to achieve the 30% target from 2016 onwards.

4.4 Objective 3: Climate change

- 4.4.1 This objective seeks to tackle climate change by reducing the carbon footprint of waste management, encouraging the substitution of raw materials by re-use and recycled waste, enabling waste management to contribute to delivery of low carbon energy and ensuring that waste management facilities are resilient to the effects of climate change and improve Devon's capacity to adapt to those effects.

Indicator 3.1: Energy capacity for energy recovery facilities (including landfill gas) (classed by type of energy, e.g. heat, electricity)

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
20MW electricity (2013)	No target as level of energy is dependent on the capacity of energy recovery facilities developed	N/A

- 4.4.2 The only change since the 2013 baseline is the Exeter energy from waste facility becoming operational. This facility provides in the region of 3MW of electricity which is exported to the national grid. This means the current energy capacity for energy recovery facilities totals **23MW**.

Indicator 3.2: Efficiency of operational energy recovery facilities (including measurement for each energy recovery facility of input waste and energy content, input energy and efficiency of the energy recovery process)

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
N/A	40% efficiency from 2018	Failure to achieve 35% from 2018

- 4.4.3 Since the adoption of the Devon Waste Plan, the only additional energy recovery facility to become operational is the Exeter energy from waste plant. The plant currently produces electricity which is exported to the national grid. Work is currently being undertaken to investigate the potential to utilise the heat at nearby employment and large scale residential development in the area. If successful this will significantly increase the efficiency of the facility.

Indicator 3.3: Number of planning applications determined contrary to the Environment Agency's advice on flood risk

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
0 (2012/13)	0	One planning application

- 4.4.4 Of the permissions granted within 2014/15 where consultation with the Environment Agency was required, none of the applications were determined contrary to the advice received from the Environment Agency with regards to Flood Risk.

Indicator 3.4: Inclusion of energy efficiency measures and use of low-carbon energy in planning applications for waste management facilities

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
N/A	No specific target as delivery will be dependent on the forms of waste management facility delivered	N/A – applications will be monitored for delivery of measures

- 4.4.5 One planning application during this reporting period included clear proposals for low carbon energy. This was for the installation of solar panels to drying buildings at Holsworthy anaerobic digestion plant. Typically many forms of waste management facilities do not easily lend themselves to energy efficiency measures and use of low carbon energy, however it is envisaged that a range of basic measures will be used at a number of site sites, primarily for economic reasons. For example, this can include simple measures, such as use of energy saving lightbulbs, through to ensuring ancillary buildings, such as offices, are insulated to reduce heating costs.

Indicator 3.5: Proportion of non-hazardous waste disposed of through landfill

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
38.4% (2011)	Up to: 20% by 2016 5% by 2021 5% by 2026 5% by 2031	A level of disposal of waste that is 5 % points above the target

4.4.6 The Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator has been used to establish the current situation in relation to this indicator. This has been possible by identifying all of the household, commercial and industrial waste (HIC) which excludes inert and hazardous waste, and establishing how much of this has been managed at a non-hazardous⁸ landfill site. The findings from this work are outlined in Table 6 below.

HIC waste originating in Devon	HIC waste originating in Devon that is managed at a landfill site	% of Devon's HIC that is managed at a landfill site
1,205,000	266,000	22

Table 6: HIC waste generated in Devon that is managed at a landfill site

The data available indicates that 22% of Devon's non-hazardous waste is being managed at a landfill site. This is a reduction from the 2011 figure and indicates that Devon is on track to meet the 2016 target of 20%.

4.5 Objective 4: Supporting Devon's communities and businesses

4.5.1 This objective seeks to ensure that Devon's communities and businesses are not negatively affected by waste management proposals.

Indicator 4.1: The number and % of proposals where cumulative impact on amenity or quality of life is a reason for refusal

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
N/A	No specific target as performance will be dependent on the type of applications submitted	N/A

4.5.2 Within 2014/15, 2 county matter waste planning applications were refused, 1 of these refused for reasons including unacceptable impact of the proposed development upon the amenity of local residents as a result of noise. Although the application was determined before the adoption of the Devon Waste Plan, policy W18 (Quality of Life) of the emerging Devon Waste Plan was used within the reason for refusal to protect the amenity of local residents.

⁸ This includes non-hazardous landfill sites with a SNRHW cell

Indicator 4.2: Change in extent of public rights of way network attributable to waste development

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
N/A	No net loss	Any loss in extent not offset by equivalent provision

4.5.3 Of the permissions granted within 2014/15, there were no applications that resulted in any loss in the extent of the Public Right of Way network. A review of the Plan is therefore, not triggered.

4.6 Objective 5: Conserving and enhancing Devon’s Environment

4.6.1 This objective seeks to ensure that waste development within Devon is accommodated whilst ensuring the conservation and, where possible, enhancement of the Environment.

Indicator 5.1: Planning permissions that provide for biodiversity enhancement

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
N/A	No specific target as delivery will be dependent on the forms of waste management facility delivered	N/A – applications will be monitored for delivery of measures

4.6.2 Of the waste permissions granted within 2014/15, the majority of consents did not result in an overall loss of biodiversity with any impact upon biodiversity being mitigated through the application process.

4.6.3 The majority of applications were either supported by landscaping or planting schemes within the applications, or schemes were requested by condition delivering biodiversity enhancement

4.6.4 It is considered that permissions granted within 2014/15 adequately provide for biodiversity protection and enhancement through appropriate application of the policy. Therefore, a review of the Plan is not considered necessary.

Indicator 5.2: Change in area and condition of designated and county nature conservation and geological sites caused by waste development

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
N/A	No net loss of area or deterioration in condition	One planning permission failing to meet target

- 4.6.5 Of the waste permissions granted in 2014/15, a very small number of proposals were located within or near to any designated or county nature conservation or geological sites. Of those that were, the proposals did not result in any net loss or deterioration in condition of the site with appropriate mitigation measures required either provided within the application or provided by condition. A review of the Plan is not triggered.

Indicator 5.3: Change in area, type and condition of Devon BAP habitats caused by waste development

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
N/A	No net loss of area or deterioration in condition	One planning permission failing to meet target

- 4.6.6 There were no applications located in or within the buffer of any Devon BAP habitats and therefore no net loss in area or deterioration in the condition of any BAP habitats as a result of waste development. Therefore, a review of the Plan is not triggered.

Indicator 5.4: Planning permissions that result in the loss of, or harm to, assets of heritage value

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
N/A	No significant adverse impact	One planning permission

- 4.6.7 A review of officer delegated reports revealed that none of the consents granted in 2014/15 resulted in the loss of, or harm to, any assets of heritage value. A small number of applications were within the setting of a heritage

asset, but mitigation measures ensured that there was no significant adverse impact upon any such asset with mitigation measures either proposed within the application or being required by condition. A review of the Plan is not triggered.

Indicator 5.5: Planning permissions for waste development having a significant landscape impact on an AONB or National Park

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
N/A	No significant adverse impact	One planning permission

- 4.6.8 A significant adverse impact of a development upon an AONB or National Park, unless mitigated through the proposal, is very likely to be a reason for refusal of an application.
- 4.6.9 11 of the waste consents granted in 2014/15 are located within the 5km buffer zone of a National Park (Dartmoor or Exmoor). The consents did not result in any significant adverse impacts upon the National Parks with any potential impact being satisfactorily mitigated against through the proposal. Therefore, a review of the Plan is not triggered.
- 4.6.10 2 of the consents were located within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Both of the proposals raised some concern regarding the impact of the development upon the AONB. However, these impacts were either found to be negligible and temporary, and therefore acceptable, or were appropriately mitigated against through the application process in accordance with the Plan. Therefore, a review of the Plan is not triggered.

Indicator 5.6: Planning permissions for new waste development on previously-developed land

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
N/A	50% of permissions for the development of new sites	Less than 25% of permissions for new sites

- 4.6.11 New development has been interpreted so as to include new sites and extensions to existing sites where capacity of an existing operation is increased or where a new operation is permitted.
- 4.6.12 Within the 2014/15 financial year, 34 Waste permissions were granted by Devon County Council for new waste development. Of these permissions a total of 20 consents (59%) were for new waste development on previously-developed land. This figure exceeds the target stated and therefore, does not trigger a review of the policy or Plan.

Indicator 5.7: Area of best and most versatile agricultural land lost to waste development

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
N/A	No loss	One planning permission

4.6.13 Of the waste permissions granted within 2014/15, there were no applications that resulted in any loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land. A review of the Plan is therefore not triggered.

Indicator 5.8: Number of pollution incidents recorded by the Environment Agency for permitted waste sites

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
N/A	No increase in annual number of incidents	10% increase in annual number of incidents

4.6.14 Unfortunately it has not been possible to obtain the relevant data from the Environment Agency to report on this indicator for this monitoring period due to technical issues with their reporting system. It is envisaged this issue will be resolved by the next reporting period at which point two years of data will be requested.

Indicator 5.9: The number of waste planning applications incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
N/A	50% of permissions for the development of new sites	Less than 25% of permissions for new sites

- 4.6.15 Of the new development sites permitted within 2014/15, 2 applications constituted development with a requirement for Sustainable Drainage Systems, both of which had either an appropriate system proposed within the application or required a scheme by condition.
- 4.6.16 Significantly more applications were within Flood Zones (where appropriate Flood Risk Assessments were provided) or were within Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding but were not of a significant enough scale to constitute a requirement for a Sustainable Drainage System.
- 4.6.17 Recent changes in the Validation Requirements for applications, as discussed in 2.2.3, reflect the adoption of the Waste Plan and also wider changes regarding local authority responsibility for Flood Risk Management. This means that within the next monitoring period, it is likely that a more significant number of applications will be requiring the inclusion of Sustainable Drainage Systems and therefore a more realistic picture of the implementation of the Plan. In light of these changes, it is not considered that a review of the Plan is required.

4.7 Objective 6: Transportation of waste

- 4.7.1 The transportation of waste and its impact is often a key concern for local communities. This is because of the potentially negative effect it can have upon the environment in terms of congestion, pollution and safety. Policy W17 of the Waste Plan seeks to address these issues, in addition to minimising the distances waste is transported while maximising opportunities for transportation via sustainable modes.

Indicator 6.1: Planning permissions that accord with highways advice

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
None	100%	5% of planning applications in one year not according with highways advice

- 4.7.2 Of the planning permissions that were issued in 2014/15, 100% of the applications that required highways consultation were determined in accordance with the advice received.

Indicator 6.2: Transportation of waste by rail or water

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
None	N/A as dependent on location of future waste development in relation to transportation infrastructure	The proportion of waste transported by rail or water will be monitored

- 4.7.3 None of the waste management proposals received in this monitoring period incorporate transportation of waste by rail or water. Whilst a more sustainable option, this is often not a practical or cost effective solution for waste management companies.

4.8 Additional indicators

- 4.8.1 The following indicators were removed from the Devon Waste Plan as formal indicators, but are still included within the monitoring report as useful indicators of the effectiveness of the Plan.

Indicator 7.1: Local liaison groups

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
6 groups (2013)	Maintenance of existing groups and establishment of additional groups for any new energy recovery or disposal sites	The number of local liaison groups will be monitored

- 4.8.2 There remains to be 6 Local Liaison Groups related to waste development at Broadpath Landfill, Greendale Barton, Heathfield Landfill, Deep Moor Landfill, Holsworthy Biogas Plant and Hill Barton Landfill. No further groups have been established within 2014/15 as, for new waste sites, it was not considered that their scale or location required the formation of a group. Currently, it is considered that the number and location of groups is appropriate and therefore, it is not considered necessary to review the Plan.
- 4.8.3 The number of local liaison groups will be monitored throughout the Plan period with new groups being set up where considered appropriate and beneficial.

Indicator 7.1: Proportion of operational landfill sites receiving at least one monitoring visit per year

Baseline	Target	Trigger for Review of the Plan/Policy
100%	100%	The proportion of operational landfill site receiving at least one monitoring visit per year will be monitored

- 4.8.4 Currently within Devon there are 16 active landfill sites that require annual monitoring. Of these sites, 10 were formally monitored within 2014/15 (63%). The reason for sites going unvisited within the year is attributed to a lack of resource in terms of officer time to do so and a recent change in staffing. It is not considered that a review of the Plan in light of this is appropriate or

necessary.

- 4.8.5 Since the adoption of the Devon Waste Plan, a new monitoring system has been put in place to ensure that all applicable sites are effectively and efficiently monitored within the required time period. Although the target hasn't been achieved during this monitoring period, it is not considered necessary to review the Plan at this stage. The proportion of landfill sites being monitored will be kept under review through the Plan period and a more positive result is expected for the next monitoring period in light of the new arrangements.

5 DUTY TO COOPERATE

- 5.1.1 The importance of working with our neighbours has been strengthened through the Localism Act and the introduction of the Duty to Cooperate. This Duty places a requirement for local authorities to work together on planning issues, including the development of planning policy documents. This ensures the effectiveness and deliverability of plans regarding strategic cross boundary matters.
- 5.1.2 Activities undertaken by Devon County Council in line with the Duty to Cooperate during the period of this Monitoring Report are summarised within this section.

5.2 Waste Planning

- 5.2.1 Devon County Council is part of the *South West Waste Technical Advisory Body*, which comprises planning policy officers from waste planning authorities in the south west region, playing a key role in fulfilling the duty to cooperate. These meetings take place at least twice annually. Updates are given on each authority's plan preparation or implementation and waste development that is taking place, and any cross boundary issues are discussed.
- 5.2.2 Evidence of waste arisings, management and forecasts has been shared between planning authorities on a regular basis to help inform the progression with the development of the Waste Plan, further understand cross boundary issues and ensure consistency between each authority's plans.
- 5.2.3 In finalising the Publication version of the Waste Plan and in the lead up to the examination, a number of individual meetings and discussions took place with adjoining waste planning authorities to consider in more depth individual cross boundary issues. As an outcome of this process, a series of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) were prepared to demonstrate that there were no outstanding duty-to-cooperate issues. This included MOUs for Cornwall Council, Somerset County Council and Torbay Council. Discussions were also held with Dorset County Council but it was agreed a MOU was not necessary given there was not a significant cross boundary waste relationship. The MOUs were signed by the relevant Member or senior manager, depending on the nature of their content. A slightly different approach was adopted for Plymouth City Council due to a particular issue. This resulted in the preparation of a statement of common ground between the two authorities.
- 5.2.4 Further engagement with Devon's district councils was also undertaken in the final stages of preparing the Waste Plan. This was particularly important for the districts which contained the energy recovery locations identified under Policy W6 (including East Devon, Mid Devon and North Devon).
- 5.2.5 To pull this evidence together, a Duty to Cooperate statement was prepared in March 2014. This was supplemented by an addendum in July 2014. Both documents were important to demonstrate to the Planning Inspector that the

Duty had been fully met. The Inspector did not raise any duty to cooperate issues in his final report.

5.3 District Council Local Plans

- 5.3.1 Devon County Council participates extensively in the preparation of Local Plans by Devon's district councils, and in Plans prepared by adjoining unitary and national park authorities, reflecting its roles as minerals and waste planning authority, highway authority and infrastructure provider. This participation includes ensuring that these Local Plans avoid constraining mineral resources and operations and waste management capacity.
- 5.3.2 Within 2014/15, extensive engagement was undertaken in particular with Teignbridge District Council, East Devon District Council, North Devon Council and Torridge District Council, West Devon Borough Council and Mid Devon District Council.

6 KEY FINDINGS AND ACTIONS REQUIRED

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.3 2014/15 represents the first monitoring period following the adoption of the Devon Waste Plan, although the Plan was only in place for the final three months of this period. As a result, this monitoring report inevitably represents a settling in period where developers and officers alike are using the Waste Plan policies for the first time. As such, it is concluded that the new Waste Plan policies will not have taken full effect for this monitoring period. Next year's monitoring report will provide a more appropriate basis for assessing the performance and effects of the new waste planning policy.
- 6.1.4 Despite this, a number of positive findings have been revealed through the monitoring process. Many of the indicators are moving in the right direction to achieve the targets for specific dates set out in the monitoring and implementation framework.
- 6.1.5 However, a number of constraints remain to enable effective monitoring. Notably poor data availability for CIW and CDEW mean it is not possible to provide an update on latest arisings or recycling, recovery or disposal rates.

6.2 Areas for improvement

- 6.2.3 The current record for major applications being accompanied by a Waste Audit Statement is very poor. Devon County Council has a role to play in influencing this by including this requirement in our responses to strategic applications and encouraging the District Councils to direct developers to the SPD.
- 6.2.4 At 63% the number of operational landfill sites receiving at least one monitoring visit per year is well below the target of 100%. However, the implementation of a new landfill monitoring system within the Development Management Team seeks to ensure the target of 100% can be achieved and a better result is expected for the next monitoring period.
- 6.2.5 It may be necessary to consider new ways to obtain up to date data for CIW and CDEW to enable effective monitoring of indicators where this is information is required. This could potentially be raised through the South West Technical Advisory Body to consider if there is any appetite for a joint piece of evidence looking to address this data gap.

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Trigger for review of the plan/policy
OBJECTIVE 1: Management of Waste			
1.1 Waste Audit Statements	Not available	100% of major planning permissions supported by or requiring a waste audit statement	Less than 75% of major planning permissions supported by or requiring a waste audit statement
1.2 Recycling of Waste	LACW: 54% (2012/13) CIW: 55% (2009) CDEW: 87% (2010)	LACW: at least 57% by 2016 61% by 2021 64% by 2026 64% by 2031 CIW: at least 58% by 2016 60% by 2021 62% by 2026 64% by 2031 CDEW: at least 88% by 2016 89% by 2021 89% by 2026 90% by 2031	Failure to reach a recycling target by a margin of 5% points
1.3 Energy Recovery from Waste	LACW: 0% (2012/13) CIW: 12% (2009)	LACW: up to 31% by 2016 39% by 2021 36% by 2026 36% by 2031 CIW: up to 18% by 2016 40% by 2021 38% by 2026	Failure to reach an energy recovery target for LACW or CIW by a margin of 5% points

		36% by 2031	
1.4 Disposal of Waste	LACW: 46% (2012/13) CIW: 33% (2009) CDEW: 13% (2010)	LACW: up to 12% by 2016 5% by 2021 5% by 2026 5% by 2031 CIW: up to 24% by 2016 5% by 2021 5% by 2026 5% by 2031 CDEW: up to 12% by 2016 11% by 2021 11% by 2026 10% by 2031	A level of disposal of waste that is 5% points above the target
1.5 Growth in Waste	LACW: 0.04% 2011/12 to 2012/13 (no reliable data for CIW and CDEW)	No target	An increase in the rate of growth of LACW above 5% for two consecutive years
OBJECTIVE 2: Meeting our capacity needs			
2.1 Capacity of operational waste management facilities	Non-hazardous recycling: 2.16 million tonnes (2013) Inert Recycling: 1.52 million tonnes (2013) Non-hazardous energy recovery: 92,800 tonnes	Non-hazardous recycling: at least 2016: 490,000 tonnes 2021: 560,000 tonnes 2026: 625,000 tonnes 2031: 690,000 tonnes Inert recycling: at least 2016: 912,000 tonnes 2021: 810,000 tonnes	Current operational recycling capacity less than target figure Current operational recycling capacity less than target figure Current operational energy recovery capacity less than 75% of target figure

	(2013)	2026: 720,000 tonnes 2031: 640,000 tonnes Non-hazardous energy recovery: up to 2016: 154,000 tonnes 2021: 356,000 tonnes 2026: 361,000 tonnes 2031: 377,000 tonnes	
2.2 Capacity permitted non-operational energy recovery facilities within Devon	Non-hazardous energy recovery: 215,000 tonnes (2013)	N/A	Capacity to be considered in review of indicator 2.1
2.3 Permitted capacity available at Devon's landfill sites	Non-hazardous (including SNRHW): 2.89 million m3 Inert: 2.68 million m3	Non-hazardous (including SNRHW) 2015: 1.54 million m3 2016: 1.20 million m3 2017: 0.88 million m3 2018: 0.71 million m3 2019: 0.54 million m3 Inert: 2015: 2.28 million m3 2016: 2.15 million m3 2017: 2.03 million m3 2018: 1.92 million m3 2019: 1.81 million m3	Immediate review of Plan required if capacity falls below target
2.4 Proportion of Devon's waste managed in the plan area	Non-hazardous waste: 62% (2011) Hazardous waste: 28.7% (2011)	Non-hazardous waste: 2016: at least 68% 2021: at least 73% 2026: at least 79% 2031: at least 85%	Failure to reach a target by a margin of 5% points

		Hazardous waste: at least 30% from 2016 to 2031	
OBJECTIVE 3: Climate Change			
3.1 Energy capacity for energy recovery facilities (including landfill gas) (classed by type of energy, e.g. heat, electricity)	20MW electricity (2013)	No target as level or energy is dependent on the capacity of energy recovery facilities developed	N/A
3.2 Efficiency of operational energy recovery facilities (including measurement for each energy recovery facility of input waste and energy content, input energy and efficiency of the energy recovery process)	N/A	40% efficiency from 2018	Failure to achieve 35% from 2018
3.3 Number of planning applications determined contrary to the Environment Agency's advice on flood risk	0 (2012/13)	0	One planning application

3.4 Inclusion of energy efficiency measures and use of low-carbon energy in planning applications for waste management facilities	N/A	No specific target as delivery will be dependent on the forms of waste management facility delivered	N/A – applications will be monitored for delivery of measures
3.5 Proportion of non-hazardous waste disposed of through landfill	38.4% (2011)	Up to 20% by 2016 5% by 2021 5% by 2026 5% by 2031	A level of disposal of waste that is 5% points above the target
OBJECTIVE 4: Supporting Devon's Communities and businesses			
4.1 the number and % of proposals where cumulative impact on amenity or quality of life is a reason for refusal	N/A	No specific target as performance will be dependent on the type of applications submitted	N/A
4.2 Change in extent of public rights of way network attributable to waste development	N/A	No net less	Any loss in extent not offset by equivalent provision
OBJECTIVE 5: Conserving and enhancing Devon's environment			
5.1 Planning permissions that provide for biodiversity enhancement	N/A	No specific target as delivery will be dependent on the forms of waste management facility delivered	N/A – applications will be monitored for delivery of measures
5.2 change in area and condition of designated	N/A	No net loss of area or deterioration in condition	One planning permission failing to meet target

and county nature conservation and geological sites caused by waste development			
5.3 Change in area, type and condition of Devon BAP habitats caused by waste development	N/A	No net loss of area of deterioration in condition	One planning permission failing to meet target
5.4 Planning permissions that result in the loss of, or harm to, assets of heritage value	N/A	No significant adverse impact	One planning permission
5.5 Planning permissions for waste development having a significant landscape impact on AONB or National Park	N/A	No significant adverse impact	One planning permission
5.6 Planning Permissions for new waste development on previously developed land	N/A	50% of permissions for the development of new sites	Less than 25% of permissions for new sites
5.7 Area of best and most versatile agricultural land lost to	N/A	No loss	One planning permission

waste development			
5.8 Number of pollution incidents recorded by the Environment Agency for permitted waste sites	N/A	No increase in annual number of incidents	10% increase in annual number of incidents
5.9 The number of waste planning applications incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems	N/A	50% of permissions for the development of new sites	Less than 25% of permissions for new sites
OBJECTIVE 6: Transportation of waste			
6.1 Planning permissions that accord with highways advice		100%	5% of planning applications in one year not according with highways advice
6.2 Transportation of waste by rail or water	None	N/A as dependent on location of future waste development in relation to transportation infrastructure	The proportion of waste transported by rail or water will be monitored.

APPENDIX 3

SCHEDULE OF WASTE PLANNING APPLICATIONS DETERMINED IN 2014/15

Application Reference	Development	Site	Decision Date	Decision
DCC/3609/2013	Extension to inert tip and creation of land to be used for recovery and reuse	Hill Barton Business Park, Clyst St Mary, Devon, EX5 1DR	12/06/14	Withdrawn before Validation
DCC/3616/2013	Provision for additional and relocated ancillary buildings	Viridor Waste Management, Heathfield Landfill, Sandygate, Newton Abbot, TQ12 3GP	03/04/14	Granted
DCC/3618/2014	Demolition of circular slurry store and replacement with below ground slurry store, extensions to agricultural buildings and installation of new residential sewage treatment plant	North Hele, Buckland Brewer, Bideford, EX39 5LZ	16/04/14	Granted
DCC/3629/2014	Infill of former Bowcombe Slate Quarry and restoration to pasture	Magnolia Barn, Bowcombe Quarry, Quarry Farm, Ludbrook, Ivybridge, PL21 0LL	04/09/14	Refused
DCC/3634/2014	Below ground slurry store and grading of excavated spoil	Dungeons Farm, Cullompton, EX15 1RE	04/04/14	Granted
DCC/3640/2014	Change of use from waste wood processing facility to waste wood and UPVC processing facility	Unit 50, Greendale Business Park, Woodbury Salterton, EX5 1EW	28/04/14	Granted
DCC/3641/2014	Proposed waste water transfer pumping station	Land adjacent to the River Clyst, Clyst Honiton, EX5 2NJ	09/06/14	Granted
DCC/3646/2014	Variation of condition 1 of planning permission 12/1665/26 for the permanent	Devon Contract Waste, 13 Marsh Barton Road, Marsh Barton	28/04/14	Granted

	permission for the external storage of paper and cardboard under the canopy and plastic in the yards compound between the push walls	Trading Estate, Exeter, EX2 8NU		
DCC/3648/2014	Temporary change of use of part of existing mixed Class B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial), B8 (Storage and Distribution) warehouse to a materials reclamation facility (Sui Generis), including ELV, WEEE, MRF and transfer station operations, at Evans Transport Ltd, Anchor Mill Buildings, Braunton Road, Barnstaple, EX31 1GB	Evans Transport Ltd, Anchor Mill Buildings, Braunton Road, Barnstaple, EX31 1GB	26/09/14	Granted
DCC/3649/2014	Retrospective application for the removal of landscaping bund	Devon Waste Management Ltd, Deep moor Landfill Site, High Bullen, Torrington, EX38 7JA	20/08/14	Granted
DCC/3652/2014	Renewal of planning applications 5509/2004/TAV and 9970/2007/TAV to allow crushing and screening and full planning permission for stockpiling of screened material	Hayedown Industrial Estate, Hayedown, Tavistock, PL19 0NN	24/06/14	Granted
DCC/3660/2014	Construction of a slurry pit	Woodlands, Tellams Yard, Cheriton Bishop, EX6 6HH	16/07/14	Granted
DCC/3666/2014	Proposed extension of existing curtilage of the waste transfer site, hard standing, fencing and lighting	SWM Waste Recycling Transfer Station, Hacche Lane, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, EX36 3LH	06/10/14	Withdrawn after Validation
DCC/3667/2014	Importation of inert waste to infill disused	Watchford Farm, Yarcombe, Nr	06/03/15	Granted

	quarry	Honiton, EX14 9LZ		
DCC/3668/2014	Part retrospective application for the installation of 4 sealed free standing steel tanks and 1 steel container for de-watering septic waste	Unit 6, King Charles Business Park, Old Newton Road, Heathfield, Newton Abbot, TQ12 6UT	25/07/14	Granted
DCC/3669/2014	Greenhouses, packaging building, water storage tanks, car parking, flood storage lagoon, extension to Drying Plant Building 2, timber storage & chipping areas, plant & equipment for waste heat recovery, and panels to Drying Plant Buildings 1 & 2	Andigestion Ltd, Chilsworthy, Holsworthy, EX22 7HH	16/07/14	Granted
DCC/3670/2014	Variation of condition 3 of planning permission 14/0635/CM	Wood Yew Waste, Greendale Business Park, Woodbury Salterton, Exeter, EX5 1EW	11/11/14	Refused
DCC/3671/2014	Proposed erection of GRP cabinet to house electrical control equipment	13 Park Street, Ivybridge, PL21 9DJ	19/08/14	Granted
DCC/3674/2014	Erection of GRP cabinet to house electrical control equipment	Glen Lyn Car Park, Borough Road, Combe Martin, EX34 0AN	19/08/14	Granted
DCC/3675/2014	Community composting site	Hazeldown Primary School, Exeter Road, Teignmouth, TQ14 8SE	27/06/14	Withdrawn after Validation
DCC/3676/2014	Erection of GRP cabinet to house electrical control equipment	Coach Park, High Street, Combe Martin, EX34 0ET	18/08/14	Granted

DCC/3677/2014	Proposed extension to the area of the existing inert tip	Hill Barton Business Park, Clyst St Mary, Devon, EX5 1DR	27/01/15	Granted
DCC/3678/2014	Variation of condition 4 of planning permission 1/1467/2007/CPZ	Andigestion Ltd, Holsworthy, Chilsworthy, EX22 7HH	25/09/14	Granted
DCC/3682/2014	Control equipment cabinet and vent pipe	Teignmouth Railway Station Car Park, Exeter Road, Teignmouth, TQ14 8PG	18/09/14	Granted
DCC/3684/2014	Proposed control equipment cabinet and vent pipe	Poundwell Meadow Car Park, Poundwell Street, Modbury, PL21 0QL	22/08/14	Granted
DCC/3686/2014	Variation of condition 3 of application 18/1633/09/CM to vary operational requirements (b), (c), and (d) in respect of the screener and crusher	Dittisham Recycling, Lapthorne Cross, Dittisham, Dartmouth, TQ6 0HP	09/10/14	Granted
DCC/3691/2014	Variation of condition 2 to remove existing approved plans and replace with amended working plans which allow for substantial improvements to the benefits granted under the existing permission 08/00895/MAJ	Higher Oxencombe Farm, Chudleigh, Newton Abbot, TQ13 0DY	17/11/14	Granted
DCC/3692/2014	Erection of GRP building to house electrical control equipment	Modbury Waste Water Treatment Works, Cotlass Lane, Modbury, PL21 0SP	02/10/14	Granted
DCC/3694/2014	Control equipment cabinet, blower cabinet, reed bed waste water treatment facility, vehicular access track, and perimeter fencing.	Dunkeswell Waste Water Treatment Works, Dunkeswell, EX14 4RH	15/10/14	Granted

DCC/3697/2014	Removal of an existing below ground dirty water lagoon, construction of a below ground concrete walled slurry store with access & filling points, safety fencing and gates and grading of spoil around the proposed store	Thorndon Farm, Ashwater, Beaworthy, EX21 5HD	11/11/14	Granted
DCC/3698/2014	Construction of a 1.3MW on-farm Anaerobic Digester plant	Crooke Burnell, North Tawton, EX20 2BJ	28/11/14	Withdrawn before Validation
DCC/3700/2014	Relocation of existing green waste shredding site to serve the Kingsbridge area	Pasture Coombe, Knighton Lane, East Allington, Kingsbridge, TQ9 7QJ	09/10/14	Granted
DCC/3702/2014	Change of use from B1, B2, B8 to Waste Transfer Building, installation of weighbridge and minor alterations to building fabric	The Keystone Centre, Gammaton Road, Bideford, EX39 4DF	26/11/14	Withdraw after Validation
DCC/3705/2014	Small scale community composting facility	Woods Farm, Bowd, Sidmouth, EX10 0JS	18/12/14	Granted
DCC/3706/2014	Provision of new single storey office building	Viridor Ltd, Deep moor IVC Site, High Bullen, Torrington, EX38 7JA	28/11/14	Granted
DCC/3707/2014	Construction of public recycling centre	Land east of Ermington Road, Ivybridge, Devon	26/11/14	Granted
DCC/3708/2014	Proposed erection of GRP cabinet to house electrical control equipment	Erme Road, Ivybridge, PL21 9FE	05/12/14	Granted

DCC/3716/2014	Proposed erection of GRP cabinet to house electrical control equipment	Camperdown Terrace, Exmouth, EX8 1EH	10/12/14	Granted
DCC/3718/2014	Proposed erection of GRP cabinet to house electrical control equipment	Camperdown Terrace, Lavis's Boatyard, Exmouth, EX8 1EJ	14/01/15	Granted
DCC/3719/2014	Proposed erection of GRP cabinet to house electrical control equipment	The Strand, Queen Street, Exmouth, EX8 1NX	18/12/14	Granted
DCC/3726/2014	Construction of a lagoon for fire fighting and construction of a settlement lagoon	Devon Waste Management Ltd., Deep Moor Landfill Site, High Bullen, Torrington, EX38 7JA	18/02/15	Granted