

Annual Monitoring Report

2006/07

FURTHER INFORMATION

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Alternatively, all existing and emerging documents within the Development Frameworks can be viewed on the County Council's website www.devon.gov.uk

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*Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Framework
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING IN DEVON

- 1.1.1 Devon County Council is the minerals and waste planning authority for Devon, excluding Dartmoor and Exmoor National Parks and the unitary authority areas of Plymouth and Torbay which are responsible for their own minerals and waste planning.
- 1.1.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the 2004 Act) requires the County Council to produce a Mineral and Waste Development Framework containing a portfolio of Local Development Documents relating to minerals and waste planning in Devon, with the Annual Monitoring Report being one such document.
- 1.1.3 The timetable for the production and publication of Local Development Documents was originally set out in the Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Scheme which came into effect in July 2005. The Development Scheme has subsequently been revised in September 2006 and in March 2007.
- 1.1.4 The **Devon County Minerals Local Plan** was adopted in June 2004 and is “saved” until it is superseded by policies in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (except policies MP1 and MP12, which lapsed in September 2007). The **Devon County Waste Local Plan** was adopted in June 2006 and is “saved” for a period of three years from its adoption. Replacement policies for minerals and waste will be prepared within the Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

1.2 THE WIDER PLANNING CONTEXT

- 1.2.1 Prior to the 2004 Act, the Development Plan for 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 until replaced by policies within the Regional Spatial Strategy [RSS], or local authorities’ development plan documents.
- 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 RPG10¹. Upon commencement of the 2004 Act, RPG10 became part of the Development Plan as the RSS. The South West Regional Assembly published a Draft RSS for the period 2006-2026 in June 2006. The Examination in Public of the Draft RSS took place between April and June 2007 with the Inspector’s Report due in November 2007.

¹ 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 Council to produce Annual Monitoring Reports [AMRs] as one of the documents of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. The first Monitoring Report was published for 2004/05.
- 1.3.2 The AMR must assess the implementation of Devon's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and the County Council's success in implementing its adopted policies.
- 1.3.3 The scope and content of a planning authority's AMR is the subject of legislation and guidance¹ to which Devon County Council has had regard. This Report monitors the County Council's Minerals and Waste Development Framework (including the saved Local Plans) 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 and Waste Development Framework which, for 2006/07, comprised the Devon County Minerals Local Plan and, from June 2006, the Devon County Waste Local Plan; 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 *Contextual Indicators* will be used to assess the characteristics of Devon and their influence on the Minerals and Waste Development Framework in terms of policy context. These will be the same indicators as used in the previous AMR, and to be used in future years, to achieve consistency.
- 1.3.5 Assessment of the County Council's minerals and waste policies will use *output indicators*. These will include:
- *core indicators* stipulated by the Department for Communities and Local Government; and
 - *local indicators* selected by the County Council in accordance with those suggested in the Minerals Local Plan and the Waste Local Plan.

¹ 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'

- 1.3.6 The ODPM guidance recommends the use of *significant effects* indicators to inform monitoring of policy impact on sustainability. The AMR for 2004/05 and 2005/06 did not include these because Sustainability Appraisal had not been progressed for new development plan documents. This is still the case and so again these indicators have not been included.
- 1.3.7 The 2004/05 AMR acknowledged that, as it was the first monitoring report, improvements and alterations would be needed for future reports. Regard has been had to these recommendations in the preparation of this Report, with any ongoing issues identified in the final section of the Report.

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2 THE CONTEXT FOR MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING IN DEVON

2.1 PORTRAYING THE CONTEXT

2.1.1 Regional and national policy provides the strategic framework for the development of local county policy. However, the distinct environmental, economic and social characteristics of Devon provide the local context for the County Council's mineral and waste planning. These characteristics create the demand for minerals and the need for waste management infrastructure whilst also framing the way in which these issues 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'¹, a document which 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 Plan². 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.

¹ Devon Strategic Partnership (2004) 'Focus on Devon: an analysis of need to inform the Devon Community Strategy'

² 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 Change¹

- 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. The warmest decade has been that since 1995. 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 21st 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.

| Contextual Indicator CX1 – Water Quality | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result¹ |
| Proportion of Devon's river water rated of good biological quality/chemical quality | 95.25%/90.12% |
| Notes 1 From the Environment Agency's 2006 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 (brownfield) land is to be preferred for new development, Devon has less of this resource than many other parts of the Country because it is a predominantly rural county.

| Contextual Indicator CX2 – Agricultural Land | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Area of Devon (and proportion of the County) that is currently in agricultural use | 530,524 ha 79.1% |
| Notes 1 From the June 2006 Agricultural Survey | |

¹ This part of the Report is drawn from: Devon County Council (2005) 'A Warm Response – Our Climate Change Challenge', which provides a detailed discussion of the climate change issues facing Devon

2.2.5 Devon's varied geology¹ 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 one remaining 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 produced approximately 668,000 tonnes of municipal waste in 2006/07, an increase of only 1% on 2005/06, 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 41.8% of municipal waste was recycled or composted in 2006/07 with the remainder being landfilled.

| Contextual Indicator CX3 - Waste | |
|--|--|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Total annual arisings (tonnes) of (a) municipal waste and (b) commercial and industrial waste | (a) 668,403 t (b) 1,132,000 t¹ |
| Notes | |

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 Plan² 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.

| Contextual Indicator CX4 - Biodiversity | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| (a) number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (b) number of sites subject to international designations¹ | (a) 211 (b) 22 |
| Notes | |
| ¹ Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation | |

¹ Detailed information on Devon's geology and mineral production can be found in the 'Devon County Minerals Local Plan' and the Technical Report produced for the Devon County Minerals Core Strategy

² 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 landscape¹.

| Contextual Indicator CX5 - Landscape | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Proportion of area that is protected by national landscape designations¹ | 39.9% |
| Notes ¹ 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. This is illustrated by the granting of UNESCO World Heritage Site status to the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape in July 2006. Devon also 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 344 Conservation Areas and 59 Historic Parks and Gardens. The finite nature of the historic resource, however, is illustrated by the inclusion of 26 properties within Devon on English Heritage's Register of Buildings at Risk.

| Contextual Indicator CX6 – Historic Environment | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result¹ |
| Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments | 1,772² |
| Number of Listed Buildings | 20,803 |
| Notes ¹ For 2006 from English Heritage 'Heritage Counts 2006: The State of the South West's Historic Environment' ² This figure is for 2005 as the Heritage Counts report no longer includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments | |

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.

¹ Devon County Council (2002) 'The Devon Landscape – an Appraisal of Devon's Landscape at the Beginning of the 21st Century'

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.

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, 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.

| Contextual Indicator CX7 - Economy | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result¹ |
| Number of VAT- registered businesses | 39,400 |
| Notes | |
| 1 For start of 2007, from the Small Businesses 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 1,935 during 2006.

- 2.3.5 In April 2007 the level of unemployment was 11,294 in Devon¹. This 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. 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.

¹ Source: Office for National Statistics, 2007

| Contextual Indicator CX8 - Traffic | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result¹ |
| Total traffic flow (million vehicle km) | 9,677 |
| Notes ¹ Figure is for 2006 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 2001¹, 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 2006 to be 1.12 million, representing an increase of 12,200 (1.1%) since 2005, primarily due to inward migration. The average age of Devon's population is rising as people live longer and young adults move away. There has been a marked increase in the number of small households, and 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.

| Contextual Indicator CX9 - Population | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result¹ |
| Total Population | 1,122,100 |
| Notes ¹ Mid year estimate for 2006 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 (Sherford) and Exeter (Cranbrook). House building in 2006/07 proceeded at a significantly higher rate than in the preceding three years, which averaged 4100 completions per year.

| Contextual Indicator CX10 – House Building | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Number of new dwellings built¹ | 5,308 |
| Notes ¹ Number of houses completed during year | |

¹ Source: 1991 and 2001 Censuses

- 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. 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.
- 2.4.4 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 Strategy¹ 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 Framework 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

¹ Devon Strategic Partnership (2004) 'A Community Strategy for Devon'

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 Framework to Contribute to the Community Strategy’s Goals

- 2.5.4 In comparison with the Community Strategy, the Minerals and Waste Development Framework has 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 Framework therefore has scope to contribute to the Community Strategy’s goals and challenges.
- 2.5.5 The following are the Community Strategy’s challenges to which the Minerals and Waste Development Framework can contribute, together with potential means of achieving this:

| Community Strategy Challenge | How the Minerals and Waste Development Framework can contribute |
|--|---|
| 1.1 Ensure that everyone has the chance of a home at a price they can afford | Provide for local production of construction materials in a sympathetic way to avoid the need for costly transportation from elsewhere |
| 1.2 Provide enough homes and minimise environmental damage | Provide for local production of construction materials in a sympathetic way to avoid the need for costly transportation from elsewhere |
| 3.1 Reduce, recover, re-use and recycle waste | Preparation of Waste Development Documents that accord with the waste hierarchy and provide 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 Documents 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 |
| 3.5 Where possible build new housing, employment sites and other facilities on previously developed land and in ways which are sensitive to the surrounding environment | Develop waste facilities on previously used land and consider location and the local environment in design. Protect mineral reserves from sterilisation by new 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 Framework, 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 Framework 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 | Encourage the preparation of site |

| | |
|---|---|
| Devon's roads | 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 2006/07

General Planning Policy

2.6.1 The DCLG is continuing a programme of incremental replacement of its Planning Policy Guidance [PPG] notes by Planning Policy Statements [PPS]. **PPS25 on Development and Flood Risk** was published in December 2006, while the draft companion guide to PPS25 underwent consultation in early 2007.

2.6.2 At a regional level the **Regional Spatial Strategy** [RSS] will replace the Devon Structure Plan 2001-2016 as part of the development plan. A review of the RSS has commenced and the Draft RSS was published in June 2006. The Examination in Public of the RSS took place between April and July 2007, with the panel report from this expected by the end of 2007.

Minerals Policy

2.6.3 **Minerals Policy Statement 1 "Planning and Minerals"** [MPS1] was published in November 2006 along with its annexes on aggregates, brick clay and building stone and a practice guide.

2.6.4 **National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2001-2016: Third Monitoring Report** was published in September 2006, examining the monitoring and review process of aggregates extraction guidelines, and recommending that there is currently no need for revision of the original guidelines published in 2003.

Waste Policy

2.6.5 **"Waste Strategy 2000"**, the national waste strategy, was published in May 2000 and partially amended in 2005. Consultation took place in February 2006 on a new Waste Strategy, with the **"Waste Strategy for England 2007"** being published on 24 May 2007.

3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

- 3.1 The 2004 Act 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 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 in 2004 but it did not come into force until July 2005 due to amendments to the Scheme. A First Revision of the MWDS came into effect in September 2006 but this was superseded by the Second Revision, which came into effect on 30 March 2007, and it is the milestones in this latter document that will be used in this AMR.
- 3.3 Within that part of 2006/07 covered by the Second Revision of the MWDS (January-March 2007), milestones were included for two documents as outlined below. In addition, the Waste Local Plan was adopted in June 2006.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 3.4 Within 2006/07, the MWDS stated that the Statement of Community Involvement [SCI] would be submitted to the Secretary of State in February 2007, but this was not achieved until April 2007. The SCI has subsequently been the subject of an Examination in September 2007, at which it was judged to be sound, and the County Council resolved to adopt the SCI at its meeting on 13 December 2007.

Minerals Core Strategy

- 3.5 The Second Revision of the MWDS timetabled the publication of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Minerals Core Strategy [MCS] for February 2007, but this was not achieved until August 2007.
- 3.6 Publication of the MCS Issues and Options Report was anticipated to occur in May 2007, but this was not achieved until November 2007.

Analysis of Progress

- 3.7 The adoption of the Waste Local Plan in June 2006 was achieved partly at the expense of the progress of the SCI and MCS. In order that the WLP was adopted prior to the Strategic Environmental Assessment deadline of July 2006, staff and resources were concentrated on that task.

- 3.8 The AMR for 2005/06 illustrated the progress of the documents in the MWDS in a Gantt chart. However, this approach has not been taken in this AMR as it is not warranted by the short time period of 2006/07 that is covered by the Second Revision of the MWDS and the consequently low number of milestones.
- 3.9 The continued slippage in meeting the milestones is regrettable, and the County Council will keep this under review and endeavour to avoid further delays.

4 MINERALS POLICY: ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTS

- 4.1 The **Devon County Minerals Local Plan** was adopted in June 2004 and, under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, was initially 'saved' for a period of three years from commencement of the Act (i.e. until 28 September 2007). A direction from the Secretary of State has since been issued which allows all policies in the Minerals Local Plan to be saved until they are superseded by the production of Minerals Development Documents, except MP1 (International Designations) and MP12 (Protected Species) which have now lapsed.
- 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 2006/07, there was one planning application for the working of minerals, but this remains undetermined.

| Local Output Indicator LO1 | |
|---|----------------|
| Description | 2005/06 Result |
| Number of mineral permissions granted that were advertised as a departure from the Development Plan | None |
| Notes | |

- 4.4 Within 2006/07, a number of applications were made for minerals sites that did not include the working of minerals. Applications included storage at Heathfield Ball Clay Processing Plant, provision of a new access at Meeth Ball Quarry and a variation of a condition to amend the location of storage facilities at Yelland. 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 (with

Cornwall and Somerset) per annum for the period 2001 to 2016. The total primary aggregate provision from Devon therefore equates to 4.86 mt per annum.

- 4.6 Core Output Indicator 5a provides details of primary aggregate production in Devon.

| Core Output Indicator CO5a¹ | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result² |
| Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates: Total | 3.39 mt |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand and Gravel • Crushed Rock | 0.79 mt 2.60 mt |
| Notes ¹ The area for this indicator includes Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park as those areas cannot be disaggregated for reasons of operator confidentiality. ² The figures are for the calendar year of 2006, expressed as million tonnes | |

The total figures for primary aggregate production show a decrease from 2005 to 2006 of 0.78 mt reflecting the decreased production of crushed rock. As in each year since 2001, this production is significantly below the 4.86 mt required annually by the sub-regional apportionment. The total primary aggregate output for 2004-2006 was 11.06 mt, which is substantially less than the 14.58 mt forecast for a three year period by the sub-regional apportionment.

| Core Output Indicator LO21¹ | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result² |
| Actual Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates as a % of Devon's Annual Sub-Regional Apportionment 2001-2016: Total | 69.7% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand and Gravel • Crushed Rock | 58.1% 74.3% |
| Notes ¹ The area for this indicator includes Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park as those areas cannot be disaggregated for reasons of operator confidentiality. ² The figures are for the calendar year of 2006, expressed as % of Devon's sub regional annual 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 adopted Devon County Waste Local Plan identifies a network of 19 existing facilities for the recycling of inert waste materials. 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 work by Capita Symonds Ltd on behalf of the South West Regional Assembly has provided an estimated figure for Devon.

| Core Output Indicator CO5b | |
|--|--|
| Description | 2006/07 Result¹ |
| Production of (a) secondary aggregates (b) recycled aggregates (tonnes) | 576,422t 845,000t² |
| Notes ¹ The figure is for the calendar year of 2006 ² The figure for is an estimate for 2003 produced by Capita Symonds Ltd for the South West Regional Assembly, and represents the most recent and reliable information available. The area for this figure includes Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park | |

- 4.9 There was a significant decline of approximately 66,000 tonnes in the production of secondary aggregates from 2003 to 2004 although production has risen again in 2006, building on the increase from 2005. 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, illustrates that the proportion has increased in 2006. This proportion decreased from 14.2% in 2003 to 11.5% in 2005, but has now increased to 14.5%.

| Local Output Indicator LO2 | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result² |
| Production of secondary aggregates expressed as % of total primary and secondary aggregates produced¹ | 14.5% |
| Notes ¹ Within Devon including Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park ² The figure is for the calendar year of 2006 | |

Aggregate Landbanks

- 4.11 Policy MP20 of the Minerals Local Plan states that landbanks for aggregate minerals will be maintained throughout the Plan period. 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.

| Local Output Indicator LO3 | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result¹ |
| Landbank for crushed rock (years) | 191.73 mt (67.5) |
| Landbank for sand and gravel (years) | 13.05 mt (15.5) |
| Notes ¹ The figures are the position at 31 December 2006, and include aggregate quarries in Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park | |

Mineral Working Areas for Aggregates

- 4.12 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.

| Local Output Indicator LO4 | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Number of Mineral Working Areas for aggregates that have not been worked during the year | Two |
| Notes | |

- 4.13 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. In December 2005, operations ceased at Meeth Ball Clay Works, while Venn Quarry ceased production during 2006/07, and the status of these sites as Mineral Working Areas 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 2006/07, only six MCA consultations were received by the County Council. Concern remains that the procedure is not being followed correctly. In July 2005 all of the District Councils in Devon were again 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.

| Local Output Indicator LO5 | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Proportion of County Council responses to Mineral Consultation Area consultations that were not supported by the District Council's decision | None |
| 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. The percentage of mineral

sites to have received at least one monitoring visit in 2005/06 was 81.7%, an increase of 12.2%.

| Local Output Indicator LO6 | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Proportion of mineral sites which have received at least one monitoring visit | Not available |
| Notes | |

- 4.15 Where breaches of planning permission occur, or are perceived by local residents to have occurred, complaints can be made by the public to the County Council. The County Council endeavours to resolve the issue as promptly as possible.

| Local Output Indicator LO7 | |
|--|--|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing quarries or (b) unauthorised mineral working | (a) Not available (b) Not available |
| Notes | |

- 4.14 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. As in 2005/06, the number of local liaison group for mineral sites meeting at least once in 2006/07 is ten.

| Local Output Indicator LO8 | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Number of local liaison groups for mineral sites that have met at least once | Ten |
| Notes | |

- 4.17 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. As in 2005/06, no progress has been made on this issue to date. It is anticipated that the introduction of the ability for Mineral Planning Authorities to recover the costs of the monitoring of mineral sites in April 2006 will provide the platform for Prohibition Orders to be pursued on an active basis in the future.

| Local Output Indicator LO9 | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Number of Prohibition Orders issued | None |
| Notes | |

- 4.18 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.

| Core Output Indicator CO7 (mineral) | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Number of planning permissions for mineral development granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality | None |
| Notes | |

Restoration and Aftercare

- 4.19 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 2006/07, ROMP schemes for eight quarries remained undetermined due to the failure of applicants to submit additional information requested by the County Council. 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.

| Local Output Indicator LO10 | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Proportion of Active¹ mineral sites that are subject to modern² restoration and aftercare conditions | 81.3% |
| Notes ¹ As defined by the Environment Act 1995 ² Covering the whole mineral site, requiring detailed restoration and aftercare schemes, and requiring an aftercare period of five years | |

- 4.20 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.

| Local Output Indicator LO11 | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Proportion of Active¹ mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring mitigation, enhancement or restoration works for biodiversity purposes | 55.9% |
| Notes ¹ As defined by the Environment Act 1995 | |

| Local Output Indicator LO12 | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Proportion of Active¹ mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring the retention of a geological exposure | 25.4% |
| Notes ¹ As defined by the Environment Act 1995 | |

| Local Output Indicator LO13 | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result |
| Proportion of Sites of Special Scientific Interest within Active¹ mineral sites that are in favourable condition | 73.3% |
| Notes ¹ As defined by the Environment Act 1995 | |

Performance of the Minerals Local Plan Policies

- 4.21 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.
- 4.22 An analysis has been undertaken of the use of the Local Plan policies in the determination of applications for mineral development in 2006/07; 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 applications during the year. Only two applications determined in 2006/07 made reference to policies in the Minerals Local Plan, however, there are a number of policy issues that have arisen:
- both applications had regard to policies relating to transportation (MP42, MP43, MP53, MP54);
 - regard was made to the need for restoration (Policy MP56) in the application for signal controlled crossings at Gallows Cross, Kingsteignton;
 - specific policy regarding ball clay working (Policy MP29) was considered in the determination of the signal controlled crossings at Gallows Cross, Kingsteignton;
 - given the limited number of minerals applications, a large number of policies have not been used in the determination of applications; however, this does not mean that they are not relevant, but reflects the limited number of applications;
 - Devon is satisfactorily meeting its contribution to regional aggregate supply (Policy MP19) and has adequate landbanks of aggregate minerals with planning permission (Policy MP20); and
 - the continued status of Hayes Quarry, Venn Quarry and Meeth Ball Clay Works as Mineral Working Areas for aggregates and ball clay respectively should be reviewed following the cessation of working (Policies MP21 and MP29).

5 WASTE POLICY: ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTS

- 5.1 The Devon County Waste Local Plan was adopted on 30 June 2006 and, up to this date, the Minerals and Waste Development Framework did not contain any adopted waste policies requiring monitoring. This is therefore the first AMR since the Waste Local Plan has been adopted, although the first part of the year preceded its adoption.
- 5.2 The indicators in this part of the AMR are accompanied by targets derived from the Waste Local Plan.

Municipal Solid Waste

- 5.3 Arisings of Municipal Solid Waste [MSW] in 2006/07 within Devon (including the National Parks but excluding Plymouth and Torbay) amounted to 432,799 tonnes, which represents an increase over 2005/06 (417,028 tonnes). The increase in waste arisings is greater than that in the 2005/6 AMR (0.67%). The proportion of this waste that was recycled or composted increased to 47.0% in comparison with the 2005/06 rate of 42%, and exceeds the County Council's statutory target for 2006/07 of 30%. However, although the percentage of waste recycled or composted increased, the growth in municipal waste was greater than the target in the Waste Local Plan.

| Core Output Indicator CO6b | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result | Target |
| Amount of municipal waste arising | 432,799t | |
| Amount (and %) recycled or composted | 203,542t (47%) | 35%¹ |
| Amount (and %) landfilled | 228,515t (53%) | 65%² |
| Notes | | |
| ¹ Minimum proportion recycled or composted by 2007/08 | | |
| ² Maximum proportion landfilled by 2007/08 | | |

| Local Output Indicator LO14 | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result | Target |
| Annual rate of growth in municipal waste | 3.8% | 1.3%¹ |
| Notes | | |
| ¹ Maximum growth in 2007/08-2008/09 | | |

Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 5.4 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.

- 5.5 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%.

| Local Output Indicator LO15¹ | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result² | Target |
| Amount of commercial and industrial waste arising | 1,132,000 t | |
| Amount (and %) re-used or recycled | 457,000 t (40.4%) | 30%³ |
| Amount (and %) landfilled | 434,000 t (38.3%) | 49%⁴ |
| Notes | | |
| ¹ For Devon including Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks | | |
| ² The figures are for 2002/03, the latest available data | | |
| ³ Minimum proportion of recycled by 2007/08 | | |
| ⁴ Maximum proportion landfilled by 2007/08 | | |

| Local Output Indicator LO16¹ | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Description | 2005/06 Result² | Target |
| Annual rate of growth in commercial and industrial waste³ | 0.75% | No target |
| Notes | | |
| ¹ For Devon including Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks | | |
| ² The figures are for 2002/03, the latest available data | | |
| ³ Based on the annualised growth between the 1998/99 and 2002/03 surveys | | |

Construction and Demolition Waste

- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 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.

- 5.9 A national survey has been produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government¹ which provides figures for the arisings of construction and demolition waste. In this report, the figures for Devon and Cornwall are presented together. The report estimates that 1,028,991 tonnes of recycled aggregate (graded and ungraded) were produced in 2005 in Devon and Cornwall.

Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

- 5.10 Figures for the County's waste management facilities have been compiled in association with the Environment Agency [EA]. There have been some differences between EA figures and those produced by the County Council but these have been resolved sufficiently to produce total figures for the different types of waste management facility.³

| Local Output Indicator LO20 | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| Description | 2006/07 Result | Target |
| Total capacity of waste management facilities by type (a) Non-hazardous landfill (b) Inert landfill (c) Inert recycling (d) Waste transfer/MRF (e) Composting (f) Metals recycling (g) Household recycling centres | No data available | (d) 166,000t¹ (e) 103,000t² |
| Notes ¹ Capacity of MRFs for MSW and C&I waste by 2007/08 ² Capacity of composting facilities for MSW by 2007/08 | | |

- 5.11 Analysis has been undertaken of the new waste management capacity that received planning permission in 2006/07. This information is summarised by the indicator below.

| Core Output Indicator CO6a | | |
|--|--|------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result | Target |
| Capacity (tonnes) of new waste management facilities by type (b) Inert Landfill (c) Inert recycling (d) Waste transfer/MRF (e) Composting (f) Incineration | (b) 695,000 m³ (c) 300,000 t (d) 54,200 t (e) 3,900 t + 61,000 m³ (f) 3,000 t | No target |
| Notes | | |

¹ Communities and Local Government (2007) 'Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005 – Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste'

Control of Waste Management Activity

- 5.12 In 2006/07, the County Council determined 41 applications for waste management facilities. Of these, eight were for waste water treatment facilities or associated development. Composting accounted for a large number of waste management applications (9). A list of planning applications for waste management facilities, together with mineral developments, is included in Appendix 3.
- 5.13 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.

| Local Output Indicator LO17 | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result | Target |
| Proportion of waste¹ sites which have received at least one monitoring visit | Not available | 100% |
| Notes ¹ Excluding waste water treatment facilities | | |

| Local Output Indicator LO18 | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result¹ | Target |
| Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing waste management facilities or (b) other unauthorised waste activity | (a) Not available (15) (b) Not available (11) | Decrease on previous year |
| Notes ¹ Figure for 2004/05 are given in brackets | | |

| Local Output Indicator LO19 | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result | Target |
| Number of local liaison groups for waste sites that have met at least once | Three | No target |
| Notes | | |

- 5.14 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.

| Core Output Indicator CO7 (waste) | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| Description | 2006/07 Result | Target |
| 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 | None | No target |
| Notes | | |

Renewable Energy

- 5.15 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.

| Core Output Indicator CO9 | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| Description | 2005/06 Result | Target |
| Renewable energy capacity installed by type – landfill gas | 0MW | No target |
| Notes | | |

Performance of the Waste Local Plan Policies

- 5.16 Of the 41 planning applications for waste management facilities determined in 2006/07, 34 of the decisions were made after the adoption of the Waste Local Plan on 30 June 2006. An analysis has been undertaken of the use of the Local Plan policies in the determination of these applications, with the results being shown in Appendix 5, and the following observations can be made:
- not surprisingly, the greatest use was made of Policy WPC2 concerning development control considerations, which was used in the determination of 21 applications, and Policy WPC1 which addresses sustainable waste management and was used 18 times;
 - other policies that were used regularly, but less often than those mentioned above, related to specific development control considerations, including WPP15 (Areas Not Covered by Specific Policy Designations – seven applications), WPP17 (Water Resources Protection – ten applications), WPP20 (Transportation of Waste – eight applications), WPP21 (Road Transport – eight applications), WPP22 (Health and Air Quality – eight applications), WPP24 (Site Design and Appearance – fourteen applications), WPP25 (Restoration – six applications) and WPP26 (Securing Effective Restoration – four applications);

- the Local Plan's policies for the identification of new sites for waste management facilities were used to varying degrees, with WPP1 (strategic facilities) not used, WPP2 (other significant facilities) used twice, WPP3 (minor facilities) used once, and WPP4 (sites not allocated in the Plan) used on seven occasions; and
- the Local Plan contains a suite of policies (WPP28-43) covering the various types of waste management facilities, with those for composting facilities (five) and inert waste recycling, inert landfill and waste water treatment (all four occasions) being the most frequently used.

6 KEY FINDINGS AND ACTIONS REQUIRED

Minerals and Waste Development Milestones

- 6.1 As mentioned in Section 3, the Second Revision of the MWDS only covers the final three months of 2006/07, with just two milestones within this period for the Statement of Community Involvement and the Minerals Core Strategy.
- 6.2 In both cases, the milestones were missed but have subsequently been achieved in 2007/08, and further progress has been made through the adoption of the SCI in December 2007 and the publication of the Issues and Options Consultation Paper for the MCS in November 2007.
- 6.3 The lack of progress in preparing the documents proposed in the County Council's MWDS has been largely due to the inadequate staff resources available. However, it is envisaged that this issue will be addressed and, with the Government's proposals for streamlining the preparation of development plan documents, it is hoped that progress will be more rapid during 2007/08 and subsequent years.

Implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework

- 6.4 As was the case in the previous year, the limited number of mineral planning applications determined in 2006/07 limits assessment of the policies within the Minerals Local Plan. However, the following conclusions can be drawn:
- 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;
 - production of primary aggregates in 2006 fell in comparison with the previous year, but production of secondary aggregates rose for the third year in a row;
 - the status of Hayes Quarry, Venn Quarry and Meeth Ball Clay Works as Mineral Working Areas should be reviewed due to their permanent closure; and
 - stakeholder involvement took place at 10 quarries.
- 6.5 In progressing the Minerals Core Strategy, the County Council will review the extent to which development control policies are necessary, in the light of the evidence on their limited use and Government guidance.

- 6.6 The most significant issues that have arisen in considering waste management in 2006/07 are the larger rate of increase in the arisings of MSW (3.8%) compared to 2005/06 as reported in Indicator LO14, and the proportion of that waste which is recycled and composted (C06b). The County Council's Municipal Waste Management Strategy predicted that the increase in MSW for 2006/07 would be 2% 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.
- 6.7 Other issues arising from the analysis of waste application decisions include:
- again data limitations restrict the degree of accuracy for commercial and industrial production; however, 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, waste transfer and landfill was achieved in 2006/07; and
 - three waste sites continuing to benefit from meetings of local liaison groups.

Process of AMR Production

- 6.8 The provision of figures for various Contextual and Local Output Indicators rely on surveys which are not undertaken regularly meaning figures supplied in AMRs may not change from year to year. Gaps have been identified and work will be undertaken to improve future data provision.
- 6.9 The Department for Communities and Local Government has confirmed that County Council are not required to report on Core Output Indicator CO8 on biodiversity. They also suggested that County Councils need not provide data for Core Output Indicators 7 (flood protection and water quality) and 9 (renewable energy), even though county councils are responsible for determining planning applications for minerals, waste and their own developments. However, this AMR has provided data on these two indicators.
- 6.10 The County Council has continued its participation in the Devon Sub-SIP (Strategic Information Providers) Group and the Devon Planning Policy Officers Group.

Actions for 2007/08

6.11 In order to improve the content and effectiveness of the AMR for 2007/08 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 with participation in local and regional groups that facilitate discussion and dissemination of best practice for AMRs;
- to review this report at an early stage in light of best practice in order to further develop its format for 2007/08;
- to review the range of indicators to ensure that they best reflect the objectives of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework;
- to continue with the progression of the Minerals Core Strategy, and to commence preparation of Bovey Basin Action Plan, Waste Core Strategy and the Waste Audit Supplementary Planning Document;
- to continue 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;
- following introduction of the power for mineral and waste planning authorities to charge operators for the monitoring of mineral and waste sites, to continue to develop an effective monitoring programme; and
- to make progress on the issuing of Prohibition Orders for dormant mineral sites.

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

| Indicator Ref. | Description | 2005/06 Result | Notes |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------|
| Contextual Indicators | | | |
| CX1 | Water Quality Proportion of Devon's river water rated of good: biological quality chemical quality | 95.25% 90.12% | 1 |
| CX2 | Agricultural Land Area of Devon (and proportion of the County) that is currently in agricultural use | 530,524 ha (79.1%) | 1 |
| CX3 | Waste Total annual arisings (tonnes) of (a) municipal waste and (b) commercial and industrial waste | (a) 668,403 t (b) 1,132,000 t | 1 |
| CX4 | Biodiversity (a) number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (b) number of sites subject to international designations ¹ | (a) 211 (b) 22 | 1 |
| CX5 | Landscape Proportion of area that is protected by national landscape designations | 39.9% | 1, 4 |
| CX6 | Historic Environment Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments Number of listed buildings | 1,772 20, 803 | 1, 4 |
| CX7 | Economy Number of VAT-registered businesses | 39,400 | 1, 4 |
| CX8 | Traffic Total traffic flow (million vehicle km) | 9,677 | 1, 4 |
| CX9 | Population Total Population | 1,122,100 | 1, 4 |
| CX10 | House Building Number of new dwellings built | 5,308 | 1 |

| Core Output Indicators | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| CO5 | Minerals (a) Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates (million tonnes, mt): Total <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand and Gravel • Crushed Rock (b) Production of secondary aggregates recycled aggregates (tonnes) | 2006 3.39 0.79 2.60 576,422 845,000 | 4, 5 (a) 1 (b) 3 |
| CO6 | Waste (a) Capacity (tonnes) of new waste management facilities by type: Non hazardous landfill Inert Landfill Inert waste recycling Waste transfer/MRF Composting (b) Amount of municipal waste arising (tonnes) Amount (and %) recycled or composted Amount (and %) landfilled | 0 695,000m ³ 300,000 54,200 3,900t + 61,000 m ³ 432,799 203,542 (47%) 229,257 (53%) | 3 |
| CO7 | Flood Protection and Water Quality Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality | None | 3 |
| CO9 | Renewable Energy Renewable energy capacity installed by type | 0MW | 3 |
| Local Output Indicators | | | |
| LO1 | Number of mineral permissions granted that were advertised as a departure from the Development Plan | None | 3 |
| LO2 | Production of secondary aggregates expressed as % of total primary and secondary aggregates produced | 14.5% | 3, 4, 5 |
| LO3 | Landbank for crushed rock Landbank for sand and gravel | 191.73 mt 13.05 mt | 1, 4 |
| LO4 | Number of Mineral Working Areas that have not been | Two | 3, 4 |

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| | | | |
|-------------|---|---|------|
| | worked during the year | | |
| LO5 | Proportion of County Council responses to Mineral Consultation Area consultations that were not supported by the District Council's decision | None | 3 |
| LO6 | Proportion of mineral sites which have received at least one monitoring visit | Not available | 3 |
| LO7 | Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing quarries or (b) unauthorised mineral working | (a) Not available (b) Not available | 3, 4 |
| LO8 | Number of local liaison groups for mineral sites that have met at least once | Ten | 3 |
| LO9 | Number of Prohibition Orders issued | None | 3 |
| LO10 | Proportion of Active mineral sites that are subject to modern restoration and aftercare conditions | 81.3% | 3, 4 |
| LO11 | Proportion of Active mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring mitigation, enhancement or restoration works for biodiversity purposes | 55.9% | 3, 4 |
| LO12 | Proportion of Active mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring the retention of a geological exposure | 25.4% | 3, 4 |
| LO13 | Proportion of Sites of Special Scientific Interest within Active mineral sites that are in favourable condition | 73.3% | 3, 4 |
| LO14 | Annual rate of growth in municipal waste | 3.8% | 2 |
| LO15 | 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 |
| LO16 | Annual rate of growth in commercial and industrial waste | 0.75% | 1, 4 |
| LO17 | Proportion of waste sites which have received at least one | Not available | 3, 4 |

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| | | | |
|--------------|--|---|---|
| | monitoring visit | | |
| LO18 | Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing waste management facilities or (b) other unauthorised waste activity | (a) Not available (b) Not available | 3 |
| LO19 | Number of local liaison groups for waste sites that have met at least once | Three | 3 |
| LO20 | Total capacity (tonnes) of waste management facilities by type: Inert waste recycling Waste Transfer /MRF Composting Metals Recycling Household Recycling Centres Non-Hazardous Landfill Inert Landfill | Not available | 3 |
| LO21 | Actual Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates as a % of Devon's Annual Sub-Regional Apportionment 2001-2016. Total Sand and Gravel Crushed Rock | 2006 69.7 58.1 74.3 | 1 |
| NOTES | | | |
| 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 calendar years | | |

APPENDIX 2

EXTRACT FROM THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (SECOND REVISION) (MARCH 2007)

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| Document Title | Consultation on Preferred Options & Proposals | Date for Submission to SoS | Pre-examination Meeting | Commencement of Examination | Estimated Date for Adoption |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Statement of Community Involvement | June 2006 | February 2007 | May 2007 (if required) | June 2007 | September 2007 |
| Minerals Core Strategy | February 2008 | July 2008 | November 2008 | January 2009 | July 2009 |
| Minerals Development Control Policies and Site Proposals | May 2009 | October 2009 | February 2010 | April 2010 | October 2010 |
| Bovey Basin Area Action Plan | November 2008 | April 2009 | August 2009 | October 2009 | April 2010 |
| Waste Core Strategy | January 2009 | September 2009 | December 2009 | March 2010 | September 2010 |
| Waste Development Control Policies and Site Proposals | August 2010 | January 2011 | June 2011 | September 2011 | March 2012 |
| Waste Audits & Infrastructure | (Draft) February 2008 | N/A | N/A | N/A | September 2008 |

**DEVON COUNTY MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
(SECOND REVISION)**

SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX 3

SCHEDULE OF MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING APPLICATIONS DETERMINED IN 2006/07

Schedule Of Minerals And Waste Planning Applications Determined In 2006/07

| Application Number | Site | Development | Decision Date | Decision |
|--------------------|---|--|---------------|----------|
| 03/08696/2006 | Monkokehampton Waste Water Treatment Works, Monkokehampton | New gravel access track to link to existing highway | 12/04/2006 | Approved |
| 05/03293/2006 | Heathfield Ball Clay Processing Plant, Higher Brocks Plantation, Teigngrace | Construction of a ball clay store, engineering workshops with stores and wash down area | 19/04/2006 | Approved |
| 07/00498/2006 | Greendale Barton, Honey Lane, Woodbury Salterton | Erection of building for use as waste transfer building for the transfer of animal bones and fats | 16/05/2006 | Approved |
| 01/00871/2006 | Winkleigh Waste Water Treatment Works, Exeter Road, Winkleigh | Variation to condition 2 of approval 01/02344/2005 in respect of fencing and gate to access, hedge removal and replacement and increase in size of blower building | 07/06/2006 | Approved |
| 01/00870/2006 | Ley Farm, Monkleigh | Composting of shredded and screened biodegradable waste for use on the farm | 15/06/2006 | Refused |
| 01/00869/2006 | East Lake Farm, Winkleigh Airfield | Composting of shredded and screened biodegradable waste for use on the farm | 15/06/2006 | Refused |
| 09/1A/2006 | Headon China Clay Works, Near Cornwood, Ivybridge | Prior approval for slip heat recovery system | 23/06/2006 | Approved |
| 05/04306/2006 | Land adjacent to the former Dainton Quarry, Ipplepen | Retrospective application for the storage of demolition waste prior to processing | 27/06/2006 | Approved |
| 07/00501/2006 | Greendale Barton, Woodbury Salterton | Use of land for waste recycling and storage compound and siting of portacabin building | 30/06/2006 | Approved |
| 04/01771/2005 | Site 1, Hollocombe Farm, Crediton | Composting of biodegradable waste | 07/07/2006 | Approved |
| 03/08695/2006 | Tredown Farm, Milton Abbot, Tavistock | Use of disused silage clamp for the composting of green waste | 11/07/2006 | Approved |
| 07/01279/2006 | Little Ash Farm, Fenny Bridges, Near Honiton | Variation of condition 17 of planning permission 07/P1255/04 to allow for commercial horticultural operatives to bring material to the site for composting | 25/07/2006 | Approved |
| 02/42289/2006 | At jetty and adjoining land at Yelland, East Yelland, Barnstaple | Variation of condition 2 to amend location of storage facilities on the site | 26/07/2006 | Approved |
| 04/01439/2006 | Wembworthy Sewage Treatment Works, Wembworthy | Provision of acoustic cabinet | 27/07/2006 | Approved |
| 04/01142/2006 | Unit 6, Warren Farm, Kentisbeare | Construction of secure compound consisting of concrete hard standing and 2.4m high palisade fence for the storage of two sealed hazardous waste skips | 28/07/2006 | Approved |
| 02/42484/2006 | Cobbaton Sewage Treatment Works, Cobbaton | Acoustic enclosure for sewage treatment works package plant | 07/08/2006 | Approved |

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| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|------------|----------|
| 9005/2006/TAV | Field adjoining Green Hill, Lamerton, Near Tavistock | Infilling of part of field with material from adjacent building site and temporary storage of topsoil | 17/08/2006 | Approved |
| 06/2131/CM | Tesco Supermarket, Shand Park, West Street, Axminster | GRP kiosk and associated concrete base and hardstanding to monitor and control the operation of a combined sewer overflow screen | 29/08/2006 | Approved |
| 07/00955/2006 | Hill Barton Farm, Hill Barton Business Park, Clyst St Mary, Exeter | Continuation of existing inert landfill and waste processing activities together with provision of green waste facility (open windrows) and building to house in vessel composting facility | 08/09/2006 | Approved |
| 57/1515/2006/CM | Building at Cutwellcombe Farm, Avonwick, South Brent | Change of use of existing farm building to use as a farm waste plastic grading centre | 11/09/2006 | Approved |
| 04/01661/06 | Land adjacent to Broadpath Landfill, Broadpath, Uffculme | Provision of trailer park for waste vehicles | 11/09/2006 | Approved |
| 15/1483/2006 | South Hams District Council Car Park, Jawbone Hill, Dartmouth | Extension to existing car park to allow use of site for a Sunday Skip Service for the recycling and disposal of household waste | 11/09/2006 | Approved |
| 06/05823/DCC | Field no. 6100, Cofford Farm, Starcross | Composting of biodegradable green waste for on-farm use only | 26/09/2006 | Refused |
| 05/05696/2006 | Field no. 6424, Cofford Farm, Starcross | Composting of biodegradable green garden waste for use on the farm | 02/10/2006 | Refused |
| 57/1706/2006/CM | Cutwellcoombe Farm, Avonwick, South Brent | Certificate of Lawful Use for retention of deposited waste and importation of further waste to infill field | 12/10/2006 | Refused |
| 9/1295/2006/CM | Marlands, Newton Road, Totnes | Waste transfer, processing and recycling of builders, excavation and demolition wastes together with use of residual arisings for the restoration of previous landfill site | 12/10/2006 | Approved |
| 0828/06/CM | Barton Hill Cross, Staverton, Totnes | Infill disused quarry with soil and seed for use as permanent pasture | 13/10/2006 | Approved |
| 09/00268/2006 | Land between Bell Cottage and Beechcroft, Southtown, Dartmouth | Waste water pumping station, approach steps and stonework pipe duct | 19/10/2006 | Approved |
| 02/42521/2006 | Little Stowford Waste Transfer Station & Recycling Centre, West Down | Small scale biomass plant | 03/11/2006 | Approved |
| 08/61/1696/2006 | Torr Quarry, Kingsbridge Road, East Allington, Totnes | Restoration of quarry benches using selected inert fill material and use of land for crushing and screening suitable waste materials and other minerals | 08/11/2006 | Refused |
| 06/3165/CM | Honiton Waste Oil Treatment Site, 90 Durham Way, Heathpark Industrial Estate, Honiton | Expansion of existing oil recovery facility | 04/12/2006 | Approved |
| 06/07069/DCC | Old Tip Site, Butland Plantation, Greycoat | Composting operation | 14/12/2006 | Approved |

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| | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|------------|----------|
| | Lane, Forches Cross, Newton Abbot | | | |
| 02/43181/06 | Seven Brethren Recycling Centre, Seven Brethren Bank, Sticklepath, Barnstaple | Improvements to recycling centre to provide safer and more efficient public facilities | 19/12/2006 | Approved |
| 06/08054/PE | Newbridge Ball Clay Works, Bovey Basin | Prior approval for relocation of existing Newbridge Lagoon System to land at Twinyeo | 21/12/2006 | Approved |
| 06/07515/DCC | Bickley Ball, Coombeshead Road East, Newton Abbot | Permanent consent for the continued use of the site to stockpile glass collected from recycling banks and to carry out maintenance and repair work to recycling banks | 21/12/2006 | Approved |
| 02/43134/2006 | South Molton Metals, Quicks Close, Hacche Lane, Pathfield Industrial Estate, Barnstaple | Building for weather protection for stored metals | 11/01/2007 | Approved |
| 02/43133/2006 | South Molton Metals, Quicks Close, Hacche Lane, Pathfield Industrial Estate, Barnstaple | Proposed extension to existing staff facilities building for offices | 12/01/2007 | Approved |
| 05/05826/2006 | Field no. 4010, Chiverstone Farm, Kenton | Composting of biodegradable green waste for on-farm use only | 30/01/2007 | Approved |
| 07/00064/DCC | Buckland Waste Water Treatment Works, Buckland, Newton Abbot | Construction of secondary activated sludge building | 05/02/2007 | Approved |
| 9314/2006/OKE | Ash Moor, Meeth, Near Hatherleigh | Provision of new access track to Meeth Ball Quarry and to new car park for wildlife reserve | 07/02/2007 | Approved |
| 06/2584/25 | Devon Waste Management, Exeter Transfer Station, Grace Road South, Exeter | Change of use by construction of an additional waste reception bay | 08/02/2007 | Approved |
| 09/1555/2006 | Torr Quarry, Buckland Tout Saints, Near Kingsbridge | Variation of Condition 10 of permission 08/1152/2000 for increase in permitted fill levels | 23/02/2007 | Approved |
| 9931/2007/TAV | Tavistock Waste Water Treatment Works, Crowndale, Tavistock | Carbonate Dosing Building as part of process improvements to the existing works | 01/03/2007 | Approved |
| 49/0009/07/CM | Applethorn Slade Farm, Voss Lane, Plympton | To temporarily stockpile inert waste material arising from the construction of the Langage Energy Centre | 01/03/2007 | Approved |
| 07/0069/CM | Hill Barton Business Park, Clyst St Mary, Exeter | Materials Recycling Facility [MRF] building for the segregation of excavated materials | 05/03/2007 | Approved |
| 07/00449/DCC | (a) On B3193 to the south of John Acres Lane, (b) At Gallows Cross, Old Exeter Road, Kingsteignton | Installation of signal controlled crossings to facilitate construction of internal haul road | 08/03/2007 | Approved |
| 02/43898/2007 | Cobbaton Sewage Treatment Works, Cobbaton | Cabinet to house control panel, blower isolator and telemetry requirements | 20/03/2007 | Approved |

APPENDIX 4

PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN IN 2006/2007

PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN IN 2006/07

KEY

This analysis has used a shading code to indicate how implementation of the Minerals Local Plan policies has occurred in 2006/07. **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 2005/06 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 2005/06 | |
|------------|--|---|---|
| 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 | No relevant planning applications received | |
| MP 11 | Environmentally Sensitive Sites Not Having Statutory Designation | No relevant planning applications received | |
| MP 12 | Protected Species | No relevant planning applications received | |
| 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 | No further mineral sites requiring designation | |

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| | | | |
|-------|--|---|---|
| | Areas | 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 December 2006 were approximately 15 years for sand and gravel and 67 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. In addition, working ceased in 2006/07 at Venn Quarry | |
| 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 | No relevant planning applications received | |
| 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 | Permission was granted for the continuation of recycling operations at Clyst St Mary and Totnes. | ☺ |
| 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 | No relevant planning applications received | |

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| | Systems | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| MP 32 | Surface Disposal of Ball Clay Wastes | The application for a road crossing at Kingsteignton had regard to MP32 | ☺ |
| 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 an application for a road crossing at Kingsteignton had regard to the requirements of Policy MP 41 | ☺ |
| MP 42 | Bulk Transport of Minerals Other Than by Road | The variation of the permission at Yelland Quay had regard to Policy MP42 | ☺ |
| MP 43 | Transport of Minerals | Consideration of an application for a road crossing at Kingsteignton had regard to the requirements of Policy MP 43 | ☺ |
| 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 | |
| MP 50 | Removal of Permitted Development Rights, Ancillary Development and Mineral Working Deposits | No relevant planning applications received | |
| MP 51 | Associated Development | The variation of the permission at Yelland Quay had regard to Policy MP51 | ☺ |
| MP 52 | Importing Materials to Mineral Sites | No relevant planning applications received | ☺ |

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| | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| MP 53 | Existing Wharves and Railhead Facilities | The variation of the permission at Yelland Quay had regard to Policy MP53 | ☺ |
| MP 54 | New and Improved Wharves and Rail Head Facilities | The variation of the permission at Yelland Quay had regard to Policy MP54 | ☺ |
| MP 55 | Non-Operational Land and Features | No relevant planning applications received | |
| MP 56 | Restoration | No relevant planning applications received | |
| MP 57 | Securing Effective Restoration | No relevant planning applications received | |
| MP 58 | Exploration | No relevant planning applications received | |

APPENDIX 5

PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY WASTE LOCAL PLAN IN 2006/2007

PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY WASTE LOCAL PLAN IN 2006/07

KEY

This analysis has used a shading code to indicate how implementation of the Waste Local Plan policies has occurred in 2006/07. **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. Those policies that have been positively implemented are denoted by the symbol ☺. The Waste Local Plan was adopted on 30th June 2006 and as such some applications were determined in accordance with the Draft Waste Local Plan. These applications have not been included in this analysis, but 31 applications in total were determined in accordance with the Adopted Waste Local Plan.

| Policy No. | Policy Title | Implementation of Policy on 2006/07 | |
|------------|---|--|---|
| WPC 1 | Sustainable Waste Management | 18 applications had regard to policy WPC 1 | ☺ |
| WPC 2 | Development Control Considerations | 21 applications had regard to policy WPC 2 | ☺ |
| WPC 3 | Integrated Waste Management Facilities | Four applications were determined with reference to policy WPC3 | ☺ |
| WPC 4 | Waste Audit | No relevant planning applications received | |
| WPC 5 | Provision of Waste Management Facilities for Major New Developments | No relevant planning applications received | |
| WPP 1 | Sites for Strategic Waste Management Facilities | No relevant planning applications received | |
| WPP 2 | Sites for Other Significant Waste Management Facilities | Two applications for Torr Quarry for restoration, crushing and screening and for a variation of condition had regard to policy WPP 2 | ☺ |
| WPP 3 | Sites for Minor Waste Management Facilities | An application to extend a car park at Dartmouth to allow use of a Sunday Skip Service had regard to policy WPP 3 | ☺ |
| WPP 4 | Consideration of Sites not Allocated in the Plan | Seven applications had regard to policy WPP 4 | ☺ |
| WPP 5 | Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Effects on National Parks | Four applications were determined with reference to policy WPP 5 | ☺ |
| WPP 6 | Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves | No relevant planning applications received | |
| WPP 7 | Archaeological Sites | An application to temporarily stockpile inert waste material at Applethorn Slade Farm, Plympton had reference to policy WPP 7. | ☺ |
| WPP 8 | Listed Buildings | As WPP7 | ☺ |
| WPP 9 | Historic Parks and Gardens | No relevant planning applications received | |
| WPP 10 | Conservation Areas | No relevant planning applications received | |

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| | | | |
|--------|--|--|---|
| | | received | |
| WPP 11 | Areas of Great Landscape Value | Four applications were determined with reference to policy WPP 11 | ☺ |
| WPP 12 | Coastal Preservation Areas | An application to extend a car park at Dartmouth to allow use of a Sunday Skip Service had regard to policy WPP 12 | ☺ |
| WPP 13 | Local Conservation Designations | Two applications for Torr Quarry for restoration, crushing and screening and for a variation of condition had regard to policy WPP 13 | ☺ |
| WPP 14 | Maintenance and Enhancement of the County's Nature Conservation Resource | As WPP 13 | ☺ |
| WPP 15 | Areas not Covered by Specific Policy Designations | Seven applications had regard to policy WPP15 | ☺ |
| WPP 16 | Agricultural Land | Applications 07/00955/2006, 49/0009/07/CM and 07/0069/CM were determined with regard to policy WPP 16 | ☺ |
| WPP 17 | Water Resources Protection | Ten applications were determined with regard to policy WPP 17 | ☺ |
| WPP 18 | Protection of Floodplains | Two applications to temporarily stockpile inert waste material at Applethorn Slade Farm, Plympton and infilling of a field with material from a building site at Lamerton had reference to policy WPP 18 | ☺ |
| WPP 19 | Protection of Mineral Consultation Areas | An application for composting at Forches Cross, Newton Abbot was determined with reference to policy WPP 19 | ☺ |
| WPP 20 | Transportation of Waste | Eight applications were determined with reference to policy WPP 20 | ☺ |
| WPP 21 | Road Transport | Eight applications had regard to policy WPP 21 | ☺ |
| WPP 22 | Health and Air Quality | Eight applications had regard to policy WPP 22 | ☺ |
| WPP 23 | Rights of Way | No relevant planning applications received, although an application was determined with regard to a similar policy in the Draft Waste Local Plan. | |
| WPP 24 | Site Design and Appearance | 14 applications had regard to policy WPP 24 | ☺ |
| WPP 25 | Restoration | 6 applications were determined in accordance with policy WPP 25 | ☺ |
| WPP 26 | Securing Effective Restoration | Four applications were determined in accordance with policy WPP 26 | ☺ |
| WPP 27 | Aerodrome Safeguarding | No relevant planning applications received | |
| WPP 28 | Recycling Centres | Applications to extend a car park at Dartmouth to allow use of a Sunday Skip Service and for improvements to Seven Brethren Recycling Centre, Barnstaple had regard to policy WPP 28 | ☺ |
| WPP 29 | Materials Reclamation Facilities for Household and Commercial Wastes | An application for the change of use from a farm building to a farm waste plastic grading centre had reference to policy WPP 29 | ☺ |
| WPP 30 | Waste Transfer Facilities | Applications 07/00501/2006, 07/00955/2006 and 02/42521/2006 had | ☺ |

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| | | | |
|--------|---|--|---|
| | | regard to policy WPP 30 | |
| WPP 31 | Scrapyards | Two applications for South Molton Metals, Barnstaple had reference to policy WPP 31 | ☺ |
| WPP 32 | Recycling of Inert Wastes | Four applications were determined with reference to policy WPP 32 | ☺ |
| WPP 33 | Reworking Existing or Former Landfill Sites | No relevant planning applications received | |
| WPP 34 | Composting Facilities | Five applications were determined with regard to policy WPP 34 | ☺ |
| WPP 35 | Mechanical Biological Treatment | No relevant planning applications received | |
| WPP 36 | Energy from Waste Incineration | No relevant planning applications received | |
| WPP 37 | Other Energy from Waste Options | No relevant planning applications received | |
| WPP 38 | Extensions to Existing Landfill Sites for Non-Hazardous Waste | No relevant planning applications received | |
| WPP 39 | New Sites for Landfill of Non-Hazardous Waste | No relevant planning applications received | |
| WPP 40 | Landfill Sites for Inert Waste | Four applications had regard to policy WPP 40 | ☺ |
| WPP 41 | Disposal of Waste on Land by Landspreading | No relevant planning applications received | |
| WPP 42 | Management of Hazardous and Clinical Waste | Applications for storage at Warren Farm, Kentisbeare and the expansion of an oil recovery facility at Honiton Waste Oil Treatment Site had regard to policy WPP 24 | ☺ |
| WPP 43 | Waste Water Treatment | Four applications were determined with reference to policy WPP 43 | ☺ |

