

**DEVON COUNTY MINERALS  
AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT  
FRAMEWORK**

**ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT**

**2010/11**

**December 2011**

## **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/annualmonitoringreports](http://www.devon.gov.uk/annualmonitoringreports)

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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- 1.1.4 The **Devon County Minerals Local Plan** was adopted in June 2004 and is “saved” until it is superseded by policies in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (except policies MP1 and MP12, which lapsed in September 2007).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County Waste Local Plan** was adopted in June 2006 and confirmation was received in May 2009 that it is saved until superseded by policies in future Waste Development Plan Documents. Replacement policies for minerals and waste will be prepared within the Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

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

#### **National context:**

- 1.2.1 Currently, national planning policy is set out within a series of Planning Policy Statements and Guidance notes which individually cover specific topic areas such as flooding or waste management.
- 1.2.2 In 2011, Government published a draft National Planning Policy Framework for consultation. The aim of this document will be to reduce the amount of national level planning policy and rationalise it into a single document, helping to provide a clearer national planning policy context.
- 1.2.3 Although the National Planning Policy Framework is currently in draft form it is expected to be formally published in 2012.

### **Regional and sub-regional context:**

- 1.2.4 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.
- 1.2.5 Although not included within the Development Plan, further policy guidance was provided at national and regional levels, the latter in the form of RPG10<sup>1</sup>. Upon commencement of the 2004 Act, RPG10 became part of the Development Plan as the RSS.
- 1.2.6 The South West Regional Assembly published a Draft RSS for the period 2006-2026 in June 2006, and its Examination in Public took place between April and June 2007 with the Panel's Report published in January 2008. The Secretary of State subsequently published proposed changes in July 2008. Publication of the final RSS had been anticipated to occur in summer 2010, but no further progress is being undertaken.
- 1.2.7 Following the 2010 General Election, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government outlined the commitment of the new Government to rapidly abolish Regional Spatial Strategies. This was reaffirmed in July 2010 through an announcement by Communities and Local Government. However, this position was successfully challenged in November 2010. As a result, Regional Spatial Strategies are still a material consideration for the purpose of preparing planning policy and determining planning applications.
- 1.2.8 Despite the successful legal challenges, the Government confirmed its intention to abolish the Regional Spatial Strategies, together with saved Structure Plan policies as part of the Localism Bill which was published in December 2010. Revocation of these policies moved a step closer in November 2011 when the Localism Bill was granted royal assent, thus becoming an Act of Parliament. Further legislation is required to formalise this arrangement. This legislation is expected in 2012.
- 1.2.9 Government also confirmed in October 2010 that the responsibility for producing the local minerals and waste policy framework will remain with upper-tier Local Authorities, including County Councils, despite ongoing planning reform.

### **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.

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<sup>1</sup> Government Office for the South West (2001) 'Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10)'

- 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 guidance<sup>1</sup> 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 four 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 2010/11, comprised the Devon County Minerals Local Plan and 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* previously 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.
- 1.3.6 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

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<sup>1</sup> Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004; The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004; and ODPM (2005) 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide'

preparation of this Report, with any ongoing issues identified in the final section of the Report.

- 1.3.7 In March 2011, the Government withdrew its 2005 guidance on monitoring together with the 2008 guidance on core output indicators, with local planning authorities being free to decide what to include in their AMRs. For 2010/11, Devon County Council has decided to retain the former Core Output Indicators to allow ease of comparison with previous years.
- 1.3.8 In November 2011 the Localism Act amended the arrangements for producing the AMR. Following the 2010/11 AMR, it will no longer be a requirement for an AMR to be submitted to the Secretary of State, rather the AMR should be made available more specifically to local communities. As such, this edition of the AMR is the last which will be specifically submitted to the Secretary of State.

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

### **2.1 PORTRAYING THE CONTEXT**

2.1.1 Regional and national planning 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 illustrating the key characteristics of the County that provide the context for minerals and waste planning through the use of contextual indicators, which are included within the text of this section and summarised together in Appendix 1.

2.1.3 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.

### **2.2 DEVON'S ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Climate Change<sup>1</sup>**

2.2.1 On average, temperatures in England have risen by about 1°C since 1980, with 2006 being the warmest year on record. Annual mean precipitation over England and Wales has not changed significantly since records began in 1766. Seasonal rainfall is highly variable, but appears to have decreased in summer and increased in winter. All regions of the UK have experienced an increase in the contribution to winter rainfall from heavy precipitation events between 1961 and 2006. In summer, all regions except NE England and N Scotland show decreases. Relative sea level in the South West has risen by approximately 250mm since 1916.

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<sup>1</sup> All climate change data provided by The 2009 UK Climate Projections (UKCP09)

2.2.2 The latest climate change projections for the UK were published by the UK Climate Impacts Programme in 2009. By the 2020s summers in the South West, under the high emissions scenario, are very likely<sup>1</sup> to have warmed by between 0.5°C and 2.6°C in comparison to the 1961-1990 average. Annual precipitation shows little change but seasonal precipitation change is highly uncertain. Sea level rise is very likely to be more than 6cm but less than 18cm. The longer term projections in the 2050s provide more clarity as the changes in climate become more pronounced. Average winter and summer temperatures are very unlikely to increase by more than 3.5°C and 5.1°C respectively. Summers tend towards being drier (very likely to be between +8% and -45%) and winters towards being wetter (very likely to be between +3% and +41%). Sea level rise is very likely to be more than 13cm but less than 41cm. Extreme weather events are projected to become more intense and longer in duration but the modelling is uncertain regarding any changes in their frequency

### **Natural Resources and Waste**

2.2.3 Although air quality in Devon is generally good, there are twelve Air Quality Management Areas in the County (not including Plymouth and Torbay). The major source of pollution is road transport. The quality of river, coastal, drinking and groundwater is very high within both a regional and national context, but further improvements are needed to meet stricter standards for public health, wildlife and fisheries.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX1 – Water Quality</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>The proportion of river stretches tested in Devon that were rated of ‘good’ or ‘very good’</b>	
- Biological quality	<b>91% (312 of 342 samples)</b>
- Chemical quality	<b>98% (257 of 262 samples)</b>
Notes	
1 Figures are from the Environment Agency’s GQAHl Assessment 2008 as the 2010 assessment was not available	

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. Last year the area of land in Devon used for agriculture decreased by 18,846ha, reducing the overall total to 485,752ha, representing 73% of Devon’s land.

<sup>1</sup> Either end of the range of projected change is equally likely to occur. The mid point of the range does not indicate an average projected change and must not be used as such. ‘Very Likely’ in this context refers to 90% statistical certainty, except for Relative Sea Level where it refers to 95% certainty.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX2 – Agricultural Land</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/2011 Result</b>
<b>Area of Devon (and proportion of the County) that is currently in agricultural use</b>	<b>485,752 ha 73%</b>
Notes 1 From the Environment Agency - county level crop areas : 2010	

2.2.5 Devon’s varied geology<sup>1</sup> is reflected in the presence of a wide range of minerals that are, or have been, exploited for the County’s needs or for use elsewhere in Britain or abroad. Aggregate minerals are produced in the form of crushed rock from sandstone, limestone and igneous rock resources, together with sand and gravel. Relatively small quantities of building stone are produced, together with brick clay to serve the 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 (including Torbay and Plymouth and the National Parks) produced 617,347 tonnes of municipal waste in 2010/11, a decrease of 2,660 tonnes, or approximately 0.43% compared with 2009/10. Devon, Torbay and Plymouth also generated 699,823 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste in 2009 (the most recent year for which data are available), and a larger, but currently unquantified, volume of construction and demolition waste.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX3 - Waste</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Total annual arisings (tonnes) of municipal waste</b>	<b>617,347t</b>
Notes: Figure for Devon, Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks	

### **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 moor land, dry heathland and wet grassland, estuarine and coastal areas, river valleys, woodland and caves. The Devon Biodiversity Action Plan<sup>2</sup> identifies 20 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.

<sup>1</sup> Detailed information on Devon’s geology and mineral production can be found in the ‘Devon County Minerals Local Plan’ supporting evidence

<sup>2</sup> Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (1998, revised 2009) ‘The Nature of Devon: A Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan’

<b>Contextual Indicator CX4 - Biodiversity<sup>1</sup></b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>(a) number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest</b>	<b>(a) 216</b>
<b>(b) number of sites subject to international designations<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>(b) 26</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation (including Marine SACs)	

2.2.8 More than half of Devon's area is protected by national landscape designations, in the form of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, or by local designation as Areas of Great Landscape Value and Coastal Preservation Areas. The variety and distinctiveness of Devon's landscapes is illustrated by the identification of 32 Landscape Character Zones, derived from an assessment of the County's landscape<sup>2</sup>.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX5 - Landscape</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of area that is protected by national landscape designations<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>39.9%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	

2.2.9 Devon's landscape and built environment are also important for their historic interest, with thousands of sites and areas of archaeological interest providing a record of human activity from prehistoric times through to the recent past. This is illustrated by the granting of UNESCO World Heritage Site status to the Dorset and East Devon Jurassic Coast and the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape. 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 305 Conservation Areas and 54 Registered Parks and Gardens. The finite nature of the historic resource, however, is illustrated by the inclusion of 33 properties within Devon on English Heritage's Register of Buildings at Risk.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX6 – Historic Environment</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments</b>	<b>1,789</b>
<b>Number of Listed Buildings</b>	<b>20,686</b>
Notes Data obtained from English Heritage	

<sup>1</sup> Information from Natural England 2011

<sup>2</sup> Devon County Council (2002) 'The Devon Landscape – an Appraisal of Devon's Landscape at the Beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century'

## 2.3 DEVON'S ECONOMY

### Environment as an Economic Driver

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

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

### Enterprise and Productivity

2.3.3 Devon has a growing and diverse 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.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX7 - Economy</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Number of VAT- registered businesses and/or PAYE based enterprises (2010)</b>	<b>51,050</b>
Notes	
1 Source: Office for National Statistics	

2.3.4 Devon has a strong tradition of enterprise, with 85% of businesses employing no more than 10 people, and also has a relatively high proportion (12.6%) of its population being self-employed – which is higher than the national average (9%).

2.3.5 In the second quarter of 2010-2011, the level of unemployment<sup>1</sup>, as a proportion of working age population stood at 5.7%. This is lower than the national average at 7.7%, 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 14% lower than in the rest of the country, partly explained by the higher-than-average proportions of female, part-time and self-employed employee group.

<sup>1</sup> Source: ONS Annual Population Survey - Resident Based - April 2010 - March 2011

## **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 25% over the period 1993-2008, although 2009 saw a small decrease of 0.6% over the previous year.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX8 - Traffic</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Total traffic flow (million vehicle km)</b>	<b>9730</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> Figure is for 2009 calendar year as more recent data are unavailable. From Department for Transport's National Road Traffic Survey	

2.3.7 Although car ownership in Devon rose by 30% between 1991 and 2001<sup>1</sup>, 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 2011 to be 1.18 million, showing an increase region of 37,000 from the year before. 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.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX9 - Population</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,180,620</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> Mid year estimate for 2011 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

<sup>1</sup> Source: 1991 and 2001 Censuses

(Sherford) and Exeter (Cranbrook). House building in 2008/09 totalled 4,145 units, but data for subsequent years are incomplete.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX10 – House Building</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Number of new dwellings built<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Data unavailable</b>
East Devon	
Exeter	
Mid Devon	
North Devon	
Plymouth	
South Hams	
Teignbridge	
Torbay	
Torridge	
West Devon	
Dartmoor National Park	
<b>TOTAL</b>	
Notes	

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. The house price to earnings ratio indicates that the affordability of houses across Devon is lower than the national average in every council other than Plymouth.

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

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

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

### **The Sustainable Community Strategy’s Vision and Priorities**

2.5.1 Devon’s Sustainable Community Strategy, which was published in July 2008, has identified the following vision of Devon being “England’s greenest county with strong local communities that are prosperous and welcoming with a excellent quality of life and a sustainable future”: Seven priorities are identified in support of the vision:

- A Growing Economy
- A world Class Environment
- Health and Wellbeing
- Homes and Housing

- A safer Devon
- Strong and Inclusive Communities
- Inspiring Young People

2.5.2 The intention of the County Council is that the Minerals and Waste Development Framework will, wherever possible, contribute to the vision and priorities of the Sustainable 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.

### **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 Framework, 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 (an extract from which is attached as Appendix 2) that will be used in this AMR. However, the milestones included within this second revision have now been superseded by a new timetable which will be included in a further revision to the Scheme.
- 3.3 The Second Revision of the MWDS provided milestones for seven documents, with three of these (Statement of Community Involvement, Minerals Core Strategy and Waste Audits and Infrastructure SPD) anticipated to be adopted prior to 2010/11, a further three scheduled to be adopted during 2010/11 (Minerals Development Control Policies and Site Proposals, Bovey Basin Area Action Plan and Waste Core Strategy). However, as outlined below, actual progress has not achieved these ambitious timetables.

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

- 3.4 The Statement of Community Involvement [SCI] was adopted in December 2007.

#### **Minerals Core Strategy**

- 3.5 The Second Revision of the MWDS timetabled submission of the Minerals Core Strategy [MCS] to the Secretary of State was anticipated to occur in July 2008, followed by its examination in January 2009. However, no formal milestones have been achieved with the Minerals Core Strategy since consultation on the Issues and Options Report in November 2007. An 'Options Consultation Paper' was published in February 2011, and it is anticipated that Publication (Regulation 27) will occur in summer 2012.

#### **Minerals Development Control Policies & Site Proposals**

- 3.6 Commencement of this document was timetabled in the MWDS to occur in January 2008 followed by publication of a Scoping Report in

May 2008 and consultation on Issues and Options in August 2008. However, no action has been taken and the need for this document is being reviewed in the preparation of a Third Revision of the MWDS in the light of changes to PPS12 and the expansion of the scope of the Minerals Core Strategy.

### **Bovey Basin Area Action Plan**

- 3.7 It was anticipated that commencement of the Area Action Plan would have occurred in August 2007, with Preferred Options consultation taking place in November 2008. While some informal evidence gathering has taken place, no formal steps have been undertaken with this document.

### **Waste Core Strategy**

- 3.8 The MWDS Second Revision timetables commencement of the Waste Core Strategy for June 2007, with adoption programmed for September 2010. Work on the Waste Core Strategy did not commence until spring 2010. However, by the end of March 2011 significant progress had been made on the document which culminated in the agreement of an Issues and Options report for consultation in early April 2011.

### **Waste Development Control Policies and Site Proposals**

- 3.9 Commencement of this DPD was scheduled for March 2009 with submission to the Secretary of State programmed for January 2011. However no action has been taken on this document and the need for it is being reviewed in the preparation of a Third Revision of the MWDS in the light of changes to PPS12 and the expansion of the scope of the Waste Core Strategy.

### **Waste Audits and Infrastructure**

- 3.10 Commencement of this Supplementary Planning Document was scheduled to occur in June 2007, with adoption in September 2008. However, no action has been taken on this document and the need for it is being reconsidered.

### **Analysis of Progress**

- 3.11 Although adoption of the Statement of Community Involvement was achieved only a little behind the programmed timetable, progress with the other documents within the Minerals and Waste Development Framework has generally been challenging in previous years. However, additional resources have now been focused onto the development of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies which has led to significant progress in 2010/11. This has led to the development of consultation papers for both the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies.

Work has also continued apace since the end of 2010/11. This however is not considered in this Report.

- 3.12 The slippage in meeting the milestones is regrettable, and the County Council will keep this under review and endeavour to avoid further delays. Action has been taken since the end of 2010/11 to consider this further, but this will be considered in subsequent AMRs.

## **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 previously 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 2010/11, no planning applications for new mineral working were determined, although new conditions for the operation of Plaistow Quarry were approved through the Review of Old Mineral Permissions procedure.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO1</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11Result</b>
<b>Number of mineral permissions granted that were advertised as a departure from the Development Plan</b>	<b>None</b>
Notes	

- 4.4 Within 2010/11, four applications were determined for minerals development that did not include the working of minerals. These were:
- ◆ The retention of soil and overburden storage mounds at Town Farm Quarry;
  - ◆ A new laboratory building at Heathfield Works in the Bovey Basin;
  - ◆ A variation of a ROMP condition at Sands Copse/Babcombe Copse; and
  - ◆ Storage of aggregate and disposal of silt at Whiteball Quarry.

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 Government published new national and regional aggregates guidelines for 2005-2020 in 2009, and the now-disbanded South West Councils undertook a sub-regional apportionment exercise, the outcomes of which were endorsed as technical guidance by the Regional Aggregate Working Party and submitted to DCLG in September 2010 (but not formally approved). This new sub-regional apportionment requires that Devon (including Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park) should make provision for 3.2 million tonnes (mt) of crushed rock and 0.93 mt of sand and gravel (with Cornwall and Somerset) per annum for the period 2005 to 2020. The total primary aggregate provision from Devon therefore equates to 4.13 mt per annum.
- 4.6 Core Output Indicator 5a provides details of primary aggregate production in Devon.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO5a<sup>1</sup></b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates: Total</b>	<b>2.54 mt</b>
• Sand and Gravel	0.45 mt
• Crushed Rock	2.08 mt
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> The area for this indicator includes Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park as those areas cannot be disaggregated for reasons of operator confidentiality.	
<sup>2</sup> The figures are for the calendar year of 2010, expressed as million tonnes	

The total figures for primary aggregate production show an increase from 2009/10 to 2010/11 of 0.35 mt, with a significant increase in crushed rock production outweighing a small reduction in sand and gravel output. This production represents just over 60% of the 4.13 mt annual figure forecast by the new sub-regional apportionment.

<b>Core Output Indicator LO21<sup>1</sup></b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Actual Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates as a % of Devon's Annual Sub-Regional Apportionment 2005-2020: Total</b>	<b>61.5</b>
• Sand and Gravel	48.9
• Crushed Rock	65.0

**Notes**

<sup>1</sup> The area for this indicator includes Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park as those areas cannot be disaggregated for reasons of operator confidentiality.

<sup>2</sup> The figures are for the calendar year of 2010, 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 actual 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.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO5b</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Production of</b>	
<b>(a) secondary aggregates</b>	<b>386,662t</b>
<b>(b) recycled aggregates (tonnes)</b>	<b>845,000t<sup>2</sup></b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> The figure is for the calendar year of 2009	
<sup>2</sup> 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 steady annual increase in the production of secondary aggregates from 2004 to 2008, but the economic downturn saw a significant drop in production in 2009 followed by a further small decrease in 2010. 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 decreased in 2010 from 15.1% in the previous year to 13.2%.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO2</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Production of secondary aggregates expressed as % of total primary and secondary aggregates produced<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>13.2%</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> Within Devon including Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park	
<sup>2</sup> The figure is for the calendar year of 2010	

## Aggregate Landbanks

- 4.10 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.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO3</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Landbank for crushed rock (years)</b>	<b>58.2 years</b>
<b>Landbank for sand and gravel (years)</b>	<b>12.6 years</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> The figures are the position at 31 December 2010, and include aggregate quarries in Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park	

## Mineral Working Areas for Aggregates

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

<b>Local Output Indicator LO4</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Number of Mineral Working Areas for aggregates that have not been worked during the year</b>	<b>Three</b>
Notes	

- 4.12 No working has taken place at the Hayes Quarry Mineral Working Area since March 2003, with the planning permission lapsing in October 2008, while Venn Quarry ceased production during 2006/07. The status of these sites as Mineral Working Areas will be reviewed in the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy. During 2010, working recommenced at Rockbeare Quarry (which was inactive in 2009), but no production occurred at Hillhead Quarry, although this site retains substantial reserves.

## Control of Mineral Working

- 4.13 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 2010/11 was 53%.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO6</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of total mineral sites which have received at least one monitoring visit</b>	<b>87%</b>
- Active Sites monitored	<b>29 of 35 sites (83%)</b>
- Inactive Sites monitored	<b>26 of 28 sites (93%)</b>
Notes: Inactive sites exclude those sites classed as Dormant	

- 4.14 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.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO7</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing quarries or (b) unauthorised mineral working</b>	<b>(a) Not available (b) Not available</b>
Notes	

- 4.15 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. The number of local liaison group for mineral sites meeting at least once in 2010/11 is eight, with a couple of groups not meeting over this period. It is the intention to establish a further local liaison group for the proposed tungsten mine at Hemerdon

<b>Local Output Indicator LO8</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Number of local liaison groups for mineral sites that have met at least once</b>	<b>Eight</b>
Notes	

- 4.16 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 previous years, 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.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO9</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Number of Prohibition Orders issued</b>	<b>None</b>
Notes	

- 4.17 The development of mineral sites has the potential, if not properly controlled, to exacerbate flooding problems if developed in a floodplain, or to adversely affect water quality. The County Council consults the

Environment Agency on all planning applications for mineral development and aims to avoid granting planning permission where the Agency raises concerns.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO7 (mineral)</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Number of planning permissions for mineral development granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality</b>	<b>None</b>
Notes	

### **Restoration and Aftercare**

- 4.18 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 2010/11, ROMP schemes for seven 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.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO10</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of Active<sup>1</sup> mineral sites that are subject to modern<sup>2</sup> restoration and aftercare conditions</b>	<b>84%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> As defined by the Environment Act 1995 <sup>2</sup> Covering the whole mineral site, requiring detailed restoration and aftercare schemes, and requiring an aftercare period of five years	

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

<b>Local Output Indicator LO11</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of Active<sup>1</sup> mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring mitigation, enhancement or restoration works for biodiversity purposes</b>	<b>58%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> As defined by the Environment Act 1995	

<b>Local Output Indicator LO12</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of Active<sup>1</sup> mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring the retention of a geological exposure</b>	<b>28%</b>
<sup>1</sup> As defined by the Environment Act 1995	

<b>Local Output Indicator LO13</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of Sites of Special Scientific Interest within Active<sup>1</sup> mineral sites that are in favourable condition</b>	<b>73%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> As defined by the Environment Act 1995.	

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

- 4.20 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.
- 4.21 An analysis has been undertaken of the use of the Local Plan policies in the determination of applications for mineral development in 2010/11; however, a large proportion of policies have not been used due to the low number of relevant applications during the year. Five planning applications for mineral development were determined in 2010/11 (including a ROMP determination), with none of these involving new working of minerals. Where reference has been made to policies in the Minerals Local Plan, the following observations can be made:
- ◆ 18 of the policies within the Minerals Local Plan were used in determining the five relevant mineral planning applications in 2010/11;
  - ◆ 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;
  - ◆ The most-used policies are those relating to development control considerations (MP41) and restoration (MP56); and
  - ◆ The continued status of Hayes Quarry, Venn Quarry and Meeth Ball Clay Works as Mineral Working Areas 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 fourth AMR since the Waste Local Plan has been adopted that covers a whole year of use of its policies.
- 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 2010/11 within Devon (including the National Parks but excluding Plymouth and Torbay) amounted to 417,733 tonnes, which represents an increase of 3097 tonnes (+0.75%) compared with 2009/10. This is similar to the target in the Waste Local Plan, which assumes annual growth of 1% after 2008/09. The proportion of this waste that was recycled or composted increased further to 55% in comparison with the 2009/10 rate of 52.7%. This exceeds the County Council's statutory target for 2009/2010 of 40% and the 2014/15 target of 50%.

Core Output Indicator CO6b		
Description	2010/11 Result	Target
Amount of municipal waste arising	417,733 t	
Amount (and %) recycled or composted	229,753t (55%)	40% <sup>1</sup>
Amount (and %) landfilled	183,803t (44%)	50% <sup>2</sup>
Notes		
<sup>1</sup> Minimum proportion recycled or composted by 2009/10		
<sup>2</sup> Maximum proportion landfilled by 2009/10		

Local Output Indicator LO14		
Description	2010/11 Result	Target
Annual rate of growth in municipal waste	+0.75%	1.0% <sup>1</sup>
Notes		
<sup>1</sup> Maximum growth between 2009/10 and 2010/11		

### Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 5.4 Accurate and up to date figures on Commercial and Industrial Waste [CIW] are not collected on a regular basis. However, in December 2010 the results of a national survey were published by Defra. This study covers the Devon County Council area in some detail. As a result, there is accurate and up to date data on CIW waste for the 2009 calendar year. This study considers how much waste was generated and how it was managed. This is the most up to date data available for this waste stream.

- 5.5 Total arisings of CIW in the Local Authority area of Devon County Council in 2009 amounted to 473,509 tonnes. Of this, 245,799 tonnes, or 51.9% was reused, recycled or composted. A total of 116,248 tonnes, or 24.6% was landfilled, and 20,610 tonnes, or 4.4%, underwent thermal treatment.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO15<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Amount of commercial and industrial waste arising</b>	<b>473,509 t</b>	
<b>Amount (and %) re-used or recycled</b>	<b>245,799 t (51.9%)</b>	<b>33%<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Amount (and %) landfilled</b>	<b>116,248 t (24.6%)</b>	<b>44.5%<sup>4</sup></b>
Notes		
<sup>1</sup> For Devon (including the National Parks but excluding Plymouth and Torbay)		
<sup>2</sup> This figure is for the calendar year of 2009, the latest available figure		
<sup>3</sup> Minimum proportion recycled in 2010/11 as set out in the Waste Local Plan		
<sup>4</sup> Maximum proportion landfilled in 2010/11 as set out in the Waste Local Plan		

<b>Local Output Indicator LO16<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Annual rate of growth in commercial and industrial waste<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>-8.3%</b>	<b>No target</b>
Notes		
<sup>1</sup> For Devon (including the National Parks but excluding Plymouth and Torbay)		
<sup>2</sup> The figures are for 2009, the latest available figure		
<sup>3</sup> Based on the annualised growth between the 2002/03 and 2009 surveys on the basis of a reduction from the 2002/03 figures		

- 5.6 In the previous Annual Monitoring Reports, the figures reported were for Devon, including Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks. This means it is not possible compare CIW arisings in just the Devon County Council Waste Planning Authority area in 2002/03 and 2009. However, as way of comparison, the total CIW generated in Devon, Torbay and Plymouth in 2009 (the most recent for which there are data) was 699,823 tonnes compared to 1,132,000 tonnes in 2002/03, when CIW was previously surveyed accurately. This shows a reduction of approximately 38.2% in approximately seven years.

### **Construction and Demolition Waste**

- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 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.

- 5.9 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.
- 5.10 A national survey has been produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government<sup>1</sup> 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**

- 5.11 Analysis has been undertaken of the new waste management capacity that received planning permission in 2010/11. This information is summarised by the indicator below.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO6a</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Capacity (tonnes) of new waste management facilities by type</b>		
<b>(a) Waste transfer/MRF</b>	150,000	
<b>(b) Composting</b>	24,500	
<b>(c) Inert recycling</b>	20,000	
<b>(d) Inert landfill</b>	23,000	
Notes		

- 5.12 Total waste management capacity is summarised by the indicator below.

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

Local Output Indicator LO20		
Description	2010/11 Result <sup>1</sup>	Target
<b>Total capacity of waste management facilities by type</b>		
<b>(a) Non-hazardous landfill</b>	3,939,000m <sup>3</sup>	<b>No target</b>
<b>(b) Inert landfill</b>	2,629,000m <sup>3</sup>	
<b>(c) Inert recycling</b>	1,301,200t	
<b>(d) Waste transfer/MRF</b>	2,139,745t	
<b>(e) Composting</b>	275,575t	
<b>(f) Metals recycling</b>	343,201t	
<b>(g) Household recycling centres</b>	227,500t	
<b>(h) Energy from Waste<sup>3</sup></b>	224,800t	
Notes		
<sup>1</sup> This does not take account of facilities which may have ceased to operate Includes incineration, gasification and anaerobic digestion		

### Control of Waste Management Activity

- 5.13 In 2010/11, the County Council determined 32 applications relating to waste management activity, with four applications being withdrawn. A list of these applications, together with those for mineral development, is included in Appendix 3.
- 5.14 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	2010/11 Result	Target
<b>Proportion of waste<sup>1</sup> sites which have received at least one monitoring visit</b>	<b>76.4%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Notes		
<sup>1</sup> This figure relates to visits to operational landfill sites only		

Local Output Indicator LO18		
Description	2010/11 Result <sup>1</sup>	Target
<b>Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing waste management facilities or (b) other unauthorised waste activity</b>	<b>(a) Not available (b) Not available</b>	<b>Decrease on previous year</b>
Notes		

<b>Local Output Indicator LO19</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Number of local liaison groups for waste sites that have met at least once</b>	<b>Five</b>	<b>No target</b>
Notes		

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

<b>Core Output Indicator CO7 (waste)</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Number of planning permissions for waste management facilities granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>No target</b>
Notes		

### **Renewable Energy**

- 5.16 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 Lamage Farm, and from landfill gas at Heathfield, Deep Moor and Broadpath.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO9</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2010/11 Result</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Renewable energy capacity installed by type</b>	<b>0Mw</b>	<b>No target</b>
Notes		

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

- 5.17 Analysis of the use of the Waste Local Plan policies in the determination of the 32 waste management applications has been undertaken, with the results being shown in Appendix 4. The following observations can be made:
- ◆ Of the 48 policies, all but 16 were used in determining planning applications in 2010/11. This has not changed significantly from

there previous year when 19 of the policies were not directly applied.

- ◆ As in previous years, the greatest use was made of policy WPC2 concerning development control considerations. This was used in the determination of 21 applications. Policy WPP24 concerning site design and appearance was used 19 times. In the previous year policy WCP1, which addresses sustainable waste management, was used much more regularly than this year; it was cited 33 times in 2009/10 compared to 16 times in 2010/11.
- ◆ Other policies that were used regularly, but less often than those mentioned above, related to specific development management considerations. For example WPP17 (Water Resources Protection), WPP20 (Transportation of Waste), WPP21 (Road Transport) and WPP22 (Health and Air Quality) were all used in the determination of more than 10 applications. This is very similar to 2009/10 and continues to demonstrate the importance of transport and water-related issues when considering waste management development proposals.
- ◆ Policies not directly used this year were WPC4 (Waste Audit), WPC5 (Provision for waste Management Facilities for Major New Developments), WPP6 (Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves), WPP8 (Listed Buildings), WPP9 (Historic Parks and Gardens), WPP12 (Coastal Preservation Areas), WPP14 (Maintenance and Enhancement of the County's Nature Conservation Resource), WPP19 (Protection of Mineral Conservation Areas), WPP23 (Public Rights of Way), WPP27 (Aerodrome Safeguarding), WPP29 (Materials Reclamation Facilities for Household and Commercial Wastes), WPP35 (Mechanical Biological Treatment), WPP36 (Energy from Waste Incineration), WPP38 (Extensions to Existing Landfill Sites for Non-Hazardous Waste), WPP39 (New Sites for Landfill of Non-Hazardous waste) and WPP42 (Management of Hazardous and Clinical Waste). The fact that a number of policies were not directly cited in the determination of applications suggests that some consideration needs to be given to the need for, and detail of, future policies to be included in the emerging Waste Core Strategy.
- ◆ As mentioned above, there appears to be a lack of use of policies specifically referring to some environmental development control considerations, including policies WPP5 to WPP19 inclusive. With the exception of WPP5 (AONBs and Effects on National Parks) which was used six times, WPP15 (Areas Not Conserved by Policy Designations) which was used eleven times and WPP17 (Water Resources Protection) which was used twelve times, the majority of these policies were either only used once or not at all during 2010/11. However, this is likely to be due to the fact the

environmental development control consideration policies are very specific in the issues they cover.

- ◆ The Waste Local Plan policies for the identification of new sites for waste management facilities were used to varying degrees with WPP1 (Sites for Strategic Waste Management Facilities) being used twice, WPP2 (Sites for Other Significant Waste Management Facilities) being used five times, WPP3 (Sites for Minor Waste Management Facilities) being used twice and WPP4 (Consideration of Proposals at Sites not Allocated) being used five times. This is fairly consistent with the situation in 2009/10, the difference being WPP1 was used in the determination of two applications rather than not at all in 2009/10.
  
- ◆ There are only two policies relating to restoration within the Waste Local Plan; WPP25 (Restoration) and WPP26 (Securing effective Restoration). WPP25 was used in the determination of three planning applications in 2010/11, while WPP26 was only used once. This may reflect a move away from landfill as a waste management process in favour of alternatives higher up the waste hierarchy.
  
- ◆ The Waste Local Plan contains a suite of policies (WPP28-43) covering the various types of waste management facilities. Policies relating to hazardous waste landfill (WPP37, WPP39 and WPP42) were not used at all during 2010/11. A reason for this might be that Devon only has one landfill site which deals with this type of waste. Policy WPP40 (Landfill Sites for Inert Waste) was only used in the determination of three applications this year. This would suggest a reduction in landfill usage in accordance with the aims of the waste hierarchy. This conclusion can be supported by the fact that policies relating to some form of recycling were used to determine sixteen applications.

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

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

- 6.1 As mentioned in Section 3, the Second Revision of the MWDS identifies milestones for seven documents, the majority of which have not been achieved.
- 6.2 Progress on the Minerals Core Strategy has been slower than anticipated although has now started to accelerate considerably.
- 6.3 Work on the Waste Core Strategy also started in 2010/11, leading to the agreement of the Issues and Options Consultation Report in March 2011. Progress on the other two waste planning documents in the MWDS has not been commenced.
- 6.4 Although the progress on developing the various documents within the MWDS is slower than anticipated in the MWDS, significant progress has been made on the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies in 2010/11 with delays originating in previous years.
- 6.5 It is intended that a revised MWDS will be prepared in early 2012 to review the range of documents and their timetabling.

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

- 6.6 As was the case in the previous year, the small number of mineral planning applications determined in 2010/11 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 2010 rose in comparison with downward trend of previous years;
  - ◆ 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 8 quarries through local liaison groups.

- 6.7 In progressing the Minerals Core Strategy, the County Council will review the extent to which development management policies are necessary, in the light of the evidence on their limited use and Government guidance.
- 6.8 The most significant issues that have arisen in considering waste management in 2010/11 are the stabilisation in the arisings of MSW compared to 2009/10 as reported in Indicator LO14, and the continued increase in the proportion of that waste which is recycled and composted (C06b). The County Council's Municipal Waste Management Strategy predicted that the annual increase in MSW for 2010/11 would be 1% and, as the Strategy's forecasts were reflected in the preparation of the Waste Local Plan, the indication is that the waste management capacity provided for in the Waste Local Plan should remain adequate unless a sharp rise in arisings is encountered. These changes will be taken forward in the development of the Waste Core Strategy in 2011/12.
- 6.9 Other issues and conclusions arising from the analysis of waste application decisions include:
- ◆ The limitations in the accuracy of data for construction, demolition, and excavation waste generation;
  - ◆ The significant additional waste management capacity which has been granted in 2010/11 for waste transfer, composting and MRF;
  - ◆ The lack of additional renewable generation resulting from waste management development in 2010/11; and
  - ◆ That DCC officers attended at least five waste site local liaison groups during 2010/11.

#### **Process of AMR Production**

- 6.10 As highlighted in 1.3.7 and 1.3.8, recent changes in guidance and legislation have altered the arrangements for the production and content of AMRs. While the format of Devon County Council's AMR has remained unchanged for 2010/11, no decision has yet been made on the timing and content of the AMR for the following year.

# **APPENDIX 1**

## **SUMMARY OF INDICATORS**

### SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

Indicator Ref.	Description	2008/09 Result	Notes
<b>Contextual Indicators</b>			
<b>CX1</b>	The proportion of river stretches tested in Devon that were rated of 'good' or 'very good' - Biological quality - Chemical quality	91% (312 of 342 samples) 98% (257 of 262 samples)	1
<b>CX2</b>	<b>Agricultural Land</b> Area of Devon (and proportion of the County) that is currently in agricultural use	526,130 ha (79%)	1
<b>CX3</b>	<b>Waste</b> Total annual arisings (tonnes) of municipal waste	617,347t	1
<b>CX4</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b> (a) number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (b) number of sites subject to international designations <sup>1</sup>	(a) 211 (b) 22	1
<b>CX5</b>	<b>Landscape</b> Proportion of area that is protected by national landscape designations	39.9%	1, 4
<b>CX6</b>	<b>Historic Environment</b> Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments Number of listed buildings	2,121 20, 639	1, 4
<b>CX7</b>	<b>Economy</b> Number of VAT-registered businesses	32,615	1, 4
<b>CX8</b>	<b>Traffic</b> Total traffic flow (million vehicle km)	9,789	1, 4
<b>CX9</b>	<b>Population</b> Total Population	1,141,500	1
<b>CX10</b>	<b>House Building</b> Number of new dwellings built East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay	Data not available	1

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	Torridge West Devon Dartmoor National Park <b>TOTAL</b>		
<b>Core Output Indicators</b>			
<b>CO5</b>	<b>Minerals</b> (a) Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates (million tonnes, mt): Total <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sand and Gravel</li> <li>• Crushed Rock</li> </ul> (b) Production of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- secondary aggregates</li> <li>- recycled aggregates</li> </ul> (tonnes)	<b>2010</b>  2.54 0.45 2.08  386,662 845,000	4, 5 (a) 1     (b) 3
<b>CO6</b>	<b>Waste</b> (a) Capacity (tonnes) of new waste management facilities by type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Waste transfer/MRF</li> <li>- Composting</li> <li>- Inert recycling</li> <li>- Inert landfill</li> </ul> (b) Amount of municipal waste arising (tonnes) Amount (and %) recycled or composted Amount (and %) landfilled	150,000t 24,500t 20,000t 23,000t  417,733t  229,753t (55%)  183,803t (44%)	3
<b>CO7</b>	<b>Flood Protection and Water Quality</b> Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	None	3
<b>CO9</b>	<b>Renewable Energy</b> Renewable energy capacity installed by type	0Mw	3
<b>Local Output Indicators</b>			
<b>LO1</b>	Number of mineral permissions granted that were advertised as a departure from the Development Plan	None	3
<b>LO2</b>	Production of secondary aggregates expressed as % of total primary and secondary aggregates produced	13.2	3, 4, 5
<b>LO3</b>	Landbank for crushed rock	58.2 years	1, 4

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	Landbank for sand and gravel	12.6 years	
<b>LO4</b>	Number of Mineral Working Areas that have not been worked during the year	Three	3, 4
<b>LO6</b>	Proportion of mineral sites which have received at least one monitoring visit - Active Sites monitored - Inactive Sites monitored	87%  29 of 35 sites (83%) 26 of 28 sites (93%)	3
<b>LO7</b>	Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing quarries or (b) unauthorised mineral working	(a) Not available (b) Not available	3, 4
<b>LO8</b>	Number of local liaison groups for mineral sites that have met at least once	eight	3
<b>LO9</b>	Number of Prohibition Orders issued	None	3
<b>LO10</b>	Proportion of Active mineral sites that are subject to modern restoration and aftercare conditions	84%	3, 4
<b>LO11</b>	Proportion of Active mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring mitigation, enhancement or restoration works for biodiversity purposes	58%	3, 4
<b>LO12</b>	Proportion of Active mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring the retention of a geological exposure	28%	3, 4
<b>LO13</b>	Proportion of Sites of Special Scientific Interest within Active mineral sites that are in favourable condition	73%	3, 4
<b>LO14</b>	Annual rate of growth in municipal waste	0.75%	2
<b>LO15</b>	Amount of commercial and industrial waste arising Amount (and %) re-used or recycled Amount (and %) landfilled	473,509 t  245,799 t (51.9%) 116,248t (24.6%)	2
<b>LO16</b>	Annual rate of growth in commercial and industrial waste	-8.3%	2
<b>LO17</b>	Proportion of waste sites which have received at least one monitoring visit	68.2	3, 4
<b>LO18</b>	Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing waste management facilities or	(a) Not available	3

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	(b) other unauthorised waste activity	(b) Not available	
<b>LO19</b>	Number of local liaison groups for waste sites that have met at least once	Five	3
<b>LO20</b>	Total capacity (tonnes) of waste management facilities by type: <b>(a) Non-hazardous landfill</b> (b) Inert landfill (c) Inert recycling (d) Waste transfer/MRF (e) Composting (f) Metals recycling (g) Household recycling centres (h) Energy from Waste <sup>3</sup>	3,939,000m <sup>3</sup> 2,629,000m <sup>3</sup> 1,301,200t 2,139,745t 275,575t 343,201t 227,500t 224,800t	3
<b>LO21</b>	Actual Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates as a % of Devon's Annual Sub-Regional Apportionment 2005-2020. Total Sand and Gravel Crushed Rock	<b>2010</b>  61.5 48.9 65.0	1
<b>NOTES</b>			
1	The relevant area for this indicator is Devon including Plymouth, Torbay, Dartmoor National Park and that part of Exmoor National Park within Devon.		
2	The relevant area for this indicator is the administrative area of Devon County Council (i.e. including the National Parks but excluding Plymouth and Torbay).		
3	The relevant area for this indicator is the area for which Devon County Council is the minerals and waste planning authority (i.e. excluding the National Parks, Plymouth and Torbay).		
4	See notes in the relevant entry for this indicator in Chapters 2, 4 or 5.		
5	Minerals data are for calendar years		

## **APPENDIX 2**

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

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

### **SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS**

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

## **APPENDIX 3**

# **SCHEDULE OF MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING APPLICATIONS DETERMINED IN 2010/11**

**Schedule of Minerals and Waste Planning  
Applications Determined in 2010-2011**

Application reference	Site	Development	Decision Date	Decision
10/0156/CM	Unit 38a Greendale Business Park, Greendale Barton, Woodbury Salterton	Temporary change of use to allow for inclusion of domestic waste transfer in addition to commercial waste [granted by planning permission 08/3103/CM], relocation of office and provision of weighbridge	15/04/10	Approved
07/0125/10/CM	Venn Farm, Brixton, Plymouth	On-farm composting of green waste (no shredding)	15/04/10	Approved
1/0146/2010	Barton Close, Hollocombe Barton	Construction of new treatment works to replace existing septic tank with associated power, telemetry and staff parking	14/05/10	Approved
02/50055/2010	Land adjacent to Victoria Pleasure Grounds, The Promenade, Ilfracombe	Replacement cabinet to house control and telemetry equipment to an adjacent existing underground screening chamber	14/05/10	Approved
10/00944/DCC	Sands Copse / Babcombe Copse, Sandygate, Kingsteignton	Variation of condition 7 (sub-sections c.e.f.) of ROMP decision 2001/2914/23/09	24/05/10	Approved
10/00386/DCC	Whiteball Quarry, Whiteball, Nr Wellington	Use of former mineral working area for storage of aggregate and disposal of silt from mineral washing and restoration to woodland and grassland for biodiversity afteruse	09/06/10	Approved
10/01316/DCC	Exwell Barton, Crablake Field off Exminster Hill, Powderham, Exeter	Composting of shredded garden waste	11/06/10	Approved
39/0043/10/CM	Channer Wood Plantation, Marley Head, South Brent	Provision of agricultural building for agricultural waste recycling together with yard for parking/turning and improvement of track for access with visibility improvements	15/06/10	Refused
10/0887/CM	Redundant Landfill Site, Tolcis, Axminster	To place topsoil over the whole area and regrade a section of landfill site	21/06/10	Approved
49502/2009	Plaistow Quarry, Muddiford, Barnstaple	Application for the determination of new conditions (Initial Review of Old Mineral Permission)	28/06/10	Approved
10/00026/DCC	Gibbet Moor Farm, Rackenford, Tiverton	Construction of an anaerobic digestion facility with associated landscaping, ground and other works (with accompanying Environmental Statement)	22/07/10	Refused
10/0726/26	Plot 4, Thorverton Road, Matford Business Park, Exeter	New industrial unit to house office, facility for recycling commercial waste and storage and transfer of hazardous clinical waste	30/07/10	Approved

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02/50295/2010	Back edge of public footpath, adjacent to 27 Church Street, Ilfracombe, EX34 8HB	Erection of a GRP cabinet to house electrical and telemetry control equipment for proposed adjacent underground pumping station	30/07/10	Approved
19/1405/10/CM	Greencrop Ltd, Mounts Quarry Plantation, East Allington, Totnes	Permanent permission for the screening, shredding and composting of biodegradable green waste	09/08/10	Approved
10/10954/DCC	Lower Thornton Farm, Kenn, Exeter	Composting of shredded garden waste	15/09/10	Refused
10/1358/CM	Unit 38a, Greendale Business Park, Greendale Barton, Woodbury Salterton	Variation of Condition 6 of planning permission 10/0516/CM to allow increase in permitted waste inputs from a maximum of 25,000 tonnes per annum to 60,000 tonnes per annum	16/09/10	Approved
10/01076/DCC	Dainton Quarry, Wrigwell Estate, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	Importation of inert sub soil and top soil to provide a growing medium suitable for agricultural restoration to Dainton Landfill	23/09/10	Approved
1/0179/2010	Summerleaze Ltd., Holsworthy Biogas Plant, Chilsworthy, Holsworthy	Variation of condition 2 attached to planning permission 1/1468/2007 in respect of extension of reception building to change roof detail and layout	28/09/10	Refused
10/1147/CM	Site 2, Logshayne Farm, near Widworthy	The continued and permanent use of land for composting of shredded garden waste including an increase in capacity to 1000 cubic metres	01/10/10	Approved
00778/2010	Broadwell Farm, Tavistock	Variation of conditions 9 and 12 of planning permission 11760/2008/TAV	04/10/10	Approved
10/01221/DCC	Dovers Linhay, Cheriton Fitzpaine, Crediton	Retrospective application for importation of subsoil to form level area for the erection of an agricultural building	08/10/10	Refused
10/10953/DCC	Near Kerswell Grange, Kennford, Exeter	Composting of shredded garden waste	24/11/10	Approved
10/10952/DCC	Field near Cleave Wood, Old Dawlish Road, Kennford, Exeter	Composting of shredded garden waste	30/11/10	Approved
10/02962/DCC	Kenbury Wood, Old Dawlish Road, Kennford, Exeter	Site for shredding of green waste, associated weighbridge and modular buildings for use as site offices	30/11/10	Approved
10/1504/26	Exton Road Recycling Centre, Exton Road, Marsh Barton Trading Estate, Exeter	Proposed development of the existing recycling centre	01/12/10	Approved
02/51192/2010	Barton Close Farm, Georgeham, North Devon	Processing of unshredded green waste into a soil conditioner for agricultural use	06/12/10	Approved
10/00956/DCC	Menchine Farm, Nomansland, Tiverton	Erection of anaerobic digestion plant, ancillary equipment and associated works.	15/12/10	Refused
10/03788/DCC	Heathfield Works, Higher Brocks	Erection of new laboratory building	18/01/11	Approved

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	Plantation, Teigngrace			
10/03594/DCC	Field near Mill Hill, Chiverstone Farm, Kenton	Make permanent the existing temporary consent to compost green waste and to increase the amount to 1,000m <sup>3</sup> . NB - Appeal lodged by applicant 07/06/11.	10/02/11	Refused
10/01510/DCC	Springdale Farm, Bondhouse Lane, Whitestone	To vary the following conditions of permission ref. 86/0176/47/3:- (b) to extend the life of tipping operations in accordance with the phasing details set out within the supporting attached report; (f) details of access arrangements, as illustrated on the plans submitted with this application; (i) restoration of the site for agricultural purposes; and (l) restoration of the site to the revised levels now as indicated on the submitted sections	16/02/11	Approved
01144/2011	Hayedown Waste Transfer Station, Hayedown Industrial Estate, Tavistock	Storage of processed inert material/waste etc	24/02/11	Refused
49/0142/11/CM	Challonsleigh Farm, Smithaleigh, Plymouth	Change of use from redundant farm buildings and yard to form Bulking Station	13/03/11	Approved
02/51741/2011	Trelawney Warehouse, Pilland Way, Pottington Business Park, Barnstaple	Change of use to end of life vehicle facility and sales of used car spares	14/03/11	Approved
01211/2011	Stockleigh Farm, Highampton, Beaworthy	Earth bank lagoon for the storage of liquid wastes produced from food production processes	14/03/11	Refused
11/00256/DCC	Land at Town Farm Quarry, Burlescombe	To retain soil and overburden storage mounds to be used in the final restoration of the site	16/03/11	Approved
38/2495/10/CM	Land adjacent to Burnt Pine Cottage, North Huish, South Brent	New septic tank to replace existing tank serving North Huish	17/03/11	Approved
01184/2011	Hayedown Waste Transfer Station, Hayedown Industrial Estate, Tavistock	To modify conditions 4 and 6 of 9970/2007/TAV to widen the internal layout of the earth bund to ensure safe passage of brush cutter along the top of the bund for ongoing vegetation management	29/03/11	Approved

## **APPENDIX 4**

# **PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY WASTE LOCAL PLAN IN 2010/11**

## PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY WASTE LOCAL PLAN IN 2010/11

### KEY

This analysis has used a shading code to indicate how implementation of the Waste Local Plan policies has occurred in 2010/11:

- A ☺ indicates that the policy has been used to determine at least one planning application in 2010/11.
- The white, grey and black boxes consider how the policies are performing during the four financial years between 2007/8 and 2010/11:
  - **White** indicates that a policy has been implemented in three of four of the last four years;
  - Grey indicates that the policy has been implemented in one or two of the last four years. In this case the policy should be monitored to establish whether it should be reviewed in future years; and
  - Black indicates that the policy has not been implemented in the last four years and therefore should be reviewed in the short term.

Policy No.	Policy Title	Implementation of Policy on 2010/11	Shading
WPC 1	Sustainable Waste Management	16 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPC 2	Development Control Considerations	21 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPC 3	Integrated Waste Management Facilities	5 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPC 4	Waste Audit	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPC 5	Provision of Waste Management Facilities for Major New Developments	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 1	Sites for Strategic Waste Management Facilities	2 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 2	Sites for Other Significant Waste Management Facilities	5 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 3	Sites for Minor Waste Management Facilities	2 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 4	Consideration of Sites not Allocated in the Plan	5 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy	☺

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WPP 5	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Effects on National Parks	in 2010/11 6 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 6	Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 7	Archaeological Sites	1 waste planning application was determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 8	Listed Buildings	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 9	Historic Parks and Gardens	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 10	Conservation Areas	1 waste planning application was determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 11	Areas of Great Landscape Value	1 waste planning application was determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 12	Coastal Preservation Areas	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 13	Local Conservation Designations	1 waste planning application was determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 14	Maintenance and Enhancement of the County's Nature Conservation Resource	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 15	Areas not Covered by Specific Policy Designations	11 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 16	Agricultural Land	2 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 17	Water Resources Protection	12 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 18	Protection of Floodplains	2 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 19	Protection of Mineral Consultation Areas	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 20	Transportation of Waste	11 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺

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WPP 21	Road Transport	14 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 22	Health and Air Quality	13 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 23	Rights of Way	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 24	Site Design and Appearance	19 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 25	Restoration	3 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 26	Securing Effective Restoration	1 waste planning application was determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 27	Aerodrome Safeguarding	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 28	Recycling Centres	2 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 29	Materials Reclamation Facilities for Household and Commercial Wastes	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 30	Waste Transfer Facilities	7 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 31	Scrapyards	1 waste planning application was determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 32	Recycling of Inert Wastes	4 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 33	Reworking Existing or Former Landfill Sites	1 waste planning application was determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 34	Composting Facilities	9 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 35	Mechanical Biological Treatment	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 36	Energy from Waste Incineration	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 37	Other Energy from Waste Options	1 waste planning application was determined with regard to this policy	☺

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in 2010/11

WPP 38	Extensions to Existing Landfill Sites for Non-Hazardous Waste	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 39	New Sites for Landfill of Non-Hazardous Waste	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 40	Landfill Sites for Inert Waste	3 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 41	Disposal of Waste on Land by Landspreading	1 waste planning application was determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺
WPP 42	Management of Hazardous and Clinical Waste	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	
WPP 43	Waste Water Treatment	4 waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2010/11	☺