

**DEVON COUNTY MINERALS
AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK**

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

2007/08

December 2008

FURTHER INFORMATION

If you wish to comment on this Annual Monitoring Report, or require further information on any aspect of Devon County Council's Minerals and Waste Development Framework, please contact:

Andy Hill
Minerals & Waste Policy Officer
County Environment Directorate
Devon County Council
Lucombe House
County Hall
Exeter
EX2 4QW

Tel 01392 383510

Fax 01392 383129

e-mail: minerals@devon.gov.uk

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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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- 1.1.4 The **Devon County Minerals Local Plan** was adopted in June 2004 and is “saved” until it is superseded by policies in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (except policies MP1 and MP12, which lapsed in September 2007).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.
- 1.2.3 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

¹ Government Office for the South West (2001) ‘Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10)’

in January 2008. The Secretary of State subsequently published proposed changes in July 2008, and publication of the final RSS is anticipated in early 2009.

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 2007/08, 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* stipulated by the Department for Communities and Local Government; and

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'

- *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 ODPM guidance recommends the use of *significant effects* indicators to inform monitoring of policy impact on sustainability. The AMR for previous years 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.

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, which was prepared to inform the 2004 Community Strategy. 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	2007/08 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 – no newer data 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.

Contextual Indicator CX2 – Agricultural Land	
Description	2007/08 Result
Area of Devon (and proportion of the County) that is currently in agricultural use	523,323 ha 78%
Notes	
1 From the June 2007 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 663,000 tonnes of municipal waste in 2007/08, a decrease of just under 1% on 2006/07, together with around 1.1 million tonnes of commercial and industrial waste and a larger, but currently unquantified, volume of construction and demolition waste.

Contextual Indicator CX3 - Waste	
Description	2007/08 Result
Total annual arisings (tonnes) of municipal waste	662,754t
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	2007/08 Result
(a) number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	(a) 211
(b) number of sites subject to international designations¹	(b) 22
Notes	
¹ Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation	

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

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'

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	2007/08 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 28 properties within Devon on English Heritage’s Register of Buildings at Risk.

Contextual Indicator CX6 – Historic Environment	
Description	2007/08 Result
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	2120
Number of Listed Buildings	20,639
Notes Data obtained from English Heritage	

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.

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

Enterprise and Productivity

- 2.3.3 Devon has a growing economy, but one that is lagging behind much of the country in terms of productivity, possibly due to an under-representation in the County of the more productive sectors such as manufacturing, 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	2007/08 Result¹
Number of VAT-registered businesses	40,815
Notes	
1 For start of 2008, from the Enterprise Directorate	

- 2.3.4 Devon has a strong tradition of enterprise, 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 1,415 during 2007.
- 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.

Contextual Indicator CX8 - Traffic	
Description	2007/08 Result¹
Total traffic flow (million vehicle km)	9,684
Notes	
¹ Figure is for 2007 calendar year. From Department for Transport's National Road Traffic Survey	

¹ Source: Office for National Statistics, 2007

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 2007 to be 1.13 million, representing an increase of 12,900 (1.1%) since 2006, 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	2007/08 Result¹
Total Population	1,135,000
Notes	
¹ Mid year estimate for 2007 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, but figures are not yet available for 2007/08.

Contextual Indicator CX10 – House Building	
Description	2007/08 Result
Number of new dwellings built¹	Data not available
Notes	
¹ Number of houses completed during year	

2.4.3 The rapid increase in house prices over recent years has had a serious impact on the ability of people on lower incomes to afford housing. 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

¹ Source: 1991 and 2001 Censuses

than 95,000 (13%) of the County's population live in wards ranked in the most deprived quartile nationally, and are clustered predominantly in coastal resorts, larger towns and 'remote' rural parishes.

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

2.5 KEY ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The Community Strategy's Goals and Challenges

- 2.5.1 Devon's Community 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 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.

¹ Devon Strategic Partnership (2004) 'A Community Strategy for Devon'. A new Sustainable Community Strategy for Devon was published in July 2008, and will be used for the 2008/09 AMR.

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	Develop waste facilities on

housing, employment sites and other facilities on previously developed land and in ways which are sensitive to the surrounding environment	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 Devon's roads	Encourage the preparation of site transport plans and requirement for localised road improvements where necessary
6.4 Raise levels of community participation	Prepare and implement the SCI

2.6 THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY CONTEXT IN 2007/08

General Planning Policy

- 2.6.1 Following publication of **PPS25 on Development and Flood Risk** in December 2006, its Practice Guide was published in June 2008.
- 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 published in January 2008.

Waste Policy

- 2.6.3 The new “**Waste Strategy for England 2007**” was 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 the Second Revision of the MWDS, milestones were included in 2007/08 for six documents as outlined below.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 3.4 Within 2007/08, the Statement of Community Involvement [SCI] was the subject of an Examination in September 2007, at which it was judged to be sound, and was adopted in December 2007. This progress was three months behind that anticipated in the MWDS.

Minerals Core Strategy

- 3.5 The Second Revision of the MWDS timetabled the publication of the Minerals Core Strategy [MCS] Issues and Options Report was anticipated to occur in May 2007, but this was not achieved until November 2007. Publication of the Preferred Options was anticipated by the MWDS to be achieved in February 2008, but this has not yet occurred and is unlikely to happen prior to late Spring/early Summer 2009.

Minerals Development Control Policies & Site Proposals

- 3.6 Commencement of this document was timetabled in the MWDS to occur in January 2008, but this has not yet taken place. 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 occur in August 2007, followed by publication of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report in November 2007 and Issues and Options in February 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, followed by publication of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report in December 2007 and Issues and Options in March 2008. However, no action has been taken on this document.

Waste Audits and Infrastructure

- 3.9 Commencement of this Supplementary Planning Document was scheduled to occur in June 2007, followed by the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report in August 2007 and publication of the draft document in February 2008. However, no action has been taken on this document.

Analysis of Progress

- 3.10 Although adoption of the Statement of Community Involvement was achieved only a little behind the programmed timetable, progress with the Minerals Core Strategy has become increasingly difficult. Furthermore, the formal commencement of work on four other documents that was anticipated to occur in 2007/08 has not been achieved, and the limited availability of staff resources makes it difficult to predict when these documents can be commenced.
- 3.11 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 2007/08, one planning application for new mineral working was approved, relating to the extension of Bableigh Wood Quarry.

Local Output Indicator LO1	
Description	2007/08 Result
Number of mineral permissions granted that were advertised as a departure from the Development Plan	None
Notes	

- 4.4 Within 2007/08, nine applications were made for minerals sites that did not include the working of minerals. Most of these were for minor works or variations of existing permissions, with the more significant developments being replacement plant and a new roadstone coating plant at Bray Valley Quarry and the retention of the asphalt plant at Venn Quarry for use with imported aggregates. 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	2007/08 Result²
Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates: Total	3.05 mt
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand and Gravel • Crushed Rock 	0.70 mt 2.35 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 2007, expressed as million tonnes	

The total figures for primary aggregate production show a decrease from 2006 to 2007 of 0.34 mt reflecting the decreased production of sand and gravel and, to a greater extent, crushed rock. As in each year since 2001, this production is significantly below the 4.86 mt required annually by the sub-regional apportionment.

Core Output Indicator LO21¹	
Description	2007/08 Result²
Actual Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates as a % of Devon's Annual Sub-Regional Apportionment 2001-2016: Total	62.8%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand and Gravel • Crushed Rock 	51.4% 67.2%
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 2007, 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.

Core Output Indicator CO5b	
Description	2007/08 Result¹
Production of (a) secondary aggregates (b) recycled aggregates (tonnes)	634,818t 845,000t²
Notes ¹ The figure is for the calendar year of 2007 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 has been a steady annual increase in the production of secondary aggregates from 2004 to 2007, growing by around 100,000 tonnes over that period. 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 2007. This proportion decreased from 14.2% in 2003 to 11.5% in 2005, but has since increased to over 17%.

Local Output Indicator LO2	
Description	2007/08 Result²
Production of secondary aggregates expressed as % of total primary and secondary aggregates produced¹	17.2%
Notes ¹ Within Devon including Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park ² The figure is for the calendar year of 2007	

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.

Local Output Indicator LO3	
Description	2007/08 Result¹
Landbank for crushed rock (years)	189.73 mt (67.5)
Landbank for sand and gravel (years)	12.35 mt (15.5)
Notes ¹ The figures are the position at 31 December 2007, 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.

Local Output Indicator LO4	
Description	2007/08 Result
Number of Mineral Working Areas for aggregates that have not been worked during the year	Two
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.

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 2007/08, nine MCA consultations were received by the County Council.

Local Output Indicator LO5	
Description	2007/08 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 2007/08 was 67%, which reflects the County Council's new power to charge operators for the monitoring of minerals and landfill sites.

Local Output Indicator LO6	
Description	2007/08 Result
Proportion of mineral sites which have received at least one monitoring visit	67.2%
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	2007/08 Result
Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing quarries or (b) unauthorised mineral working	(a) Not available (b) Not available
Notes	

- 4.16 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 previous years, the number of local liaison group for mineral sites meeting at least once in 2007/08 is ten.

Local Output Indicator LO8	
Description	2007/08 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 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.

Local Output Indicator LO9	
Description	2007/08 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	2007/08 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 2007/08, 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	2007/08 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	2007/08 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	2007/08 Result
Proportion of Active¹ mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring the retention of a geological exposure	25.4%
¹ As defined by the Environment Act 1995	

Local Output Indicator LO13	
Description	2007/08 Result
Proportion of Sites of Special Scientific Interest within Active ¹ 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 2007/08; the results are shown in the table attached in Appendix 4, although a large proportion of policies have not been used due to the lack of any relevant applications during the year. Nine planning applications for mineral development were determined in 2007/08, which is an increase on previous years, although only one involved new working of minerals. made reference to policies in the Minerals Local Plan, however, there are a number of policy issues that have arisen:
- 21 of the policies within the Minerals Local Plan were used in determining mineral planning applications in 2007/08, with the most frequently used being MP41 (Development Control Considerations), MP54 (Transportation of Minerals) and MP56 and MP57 concerning restoration;
 - 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 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 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 2007/08 within Devon (including the National Parks but excluding Plymouth and Torbay) amounted to 435,374 tonnes, which represents a small increase over 2006/07 of 2,575 tonnes or 0.6%, which is significantly lower than the target in the Waste Local Plan. The proportion of this waste that was recycled or composted increased to just under 50% in comparison with the 2006/07 rate of 47%, and exceeds the County Council's statutory target for 2007/08 of 30%.

Core Output Indicator CO6b		
Description	2007/08 Result	Target
Amount of municipal waste arising	435,374t	
Amount (and %) recycled or composted	217,546t (49.97%)	35%¹
Amount (and %) landfilled	217,828t (50.03%)	65%²
Notes		
¹ Minimum proportion recycled or composted by 2007/08		
² Maximum proportion landfilled by 2007/08		

Local Output Indicator LO14		
Description	2007/08 Result	Target
Annual rate of growth in municipal waste	0.6%	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	2007/08 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 recycled by 2007/08		
⁴ Maximum proportion landfilled by 2007/08		

Local Output Indicator LO16¹		
Description	2007/08 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 previous years in association with the Environment Agency [EA]. However, Devon County Council has not had the resources to undertake this work in 2007/08.

Local Output Indicator LO20		
Description	2007/08 Result	Target
Total capacity of waste management facilities by type	No data available	
(a) Non-hazardous landfill		
(b) Inert landfill		
(c) Inert recycling		
(d) Waste transfer/MRF		(d) 166,000t¹
(e) Composting		(e) 103,000t²
(f) Metals recycling		
(g) Household recycling centres		
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 2007/08. This information is summarised by the indicator below.

Core Output Indicator CO6a		
Description	2007/08 Result	Target
Capacity (tonnes) of new waste management facilities by type		No target
(b) Inert Landfill	(b) 695,000 m³	
(c) Inert recycling	(c) 300,000 t	
(d) Waste transfer/MRF	(d) 54,200 t	
(e) Composting	(e) 3,900 t +	
(f) Incineration	61,000 m³	
	(f) 3,000 t	
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 2007/08, the County Council determined 33 applications for waste management facilities, and a list of these, 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	2007/08 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	2007/08 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 2006/07 are given in brackets		

Local Output Indicator LO19		
Description	2007/08 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

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	2007/08 Result	Target
Renewable energy capacity installed by type – landfill gas	0MW	No target
Notes		

Performance of the Waste Local Plan Policies

- 5.16 Analysis has been undertaken of the use of the Waste Local Plan policies in the determination of the 33 waste management applications, with the results being shown in Appendix 5, and the following observations can be made:

- of the 43 policies, all but twelve were used on determining planning applications in 2007/08, with those not used relating to specific environmental designations and types of waste management facility;
- not surprisingly, the greatest use was made of Policy WPC2 concerning development control considerations, which was used in the determination of 26 applications, and Policy WPC1 which addresses sustainable waste management and was used 21 times;
- other policies that were used regularly, but less often than those mentioned above, related to specific development control considerations, including WPP7 (Archaeological Sites – five applications), WPP14 (Maintenance and Enhancement of the County’s Nature Conservation Resource – five applications), WPP15 (Areas Not Covered by Specific Policy Designations – twelve applications), WPP17 (Water Resources Protection – ten applications), WPP20 (Transportation of Waste – fifteen applications), WPP21 (Road Transport – eighteen applications), WPP22 (Health and Air Quality –twelve applications), WPP24 (Site Design and Appearance – twenty applications), WPP25 (Restoration – five applications) and WPP27 (Aerodrome Safeguarding – six 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) used four times, WPP2 (other significant facilities) used once, WPP3 (minor facilities) used four

times, and WPP4 (sites not allocated in the Plan) used on nine occasions; and

- the Local Plan contains a suite of policies (WPP28-43) covering the various types of waste management facilities, with those for recycling centres (seven), waste transfer facilities (six) and waste water treatment (five) 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 identifies milestones for six documents within 2007/08.
- 6.2 While the Statement of Community Involvement was adopted only a little behind schedule, progress on the Minerals Core Strategy has been much slower than anticipated, while four further documents for which the MWDS programmed work in 2007/08 have not been commenced.
- 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. Uncertainty remains on the future availability of resources, together with the outcome of the Boundary Committee's review of local government in Devon, but it is intended that a revised MWDS be submitted to the Government Office for the South West in early 2009 to revise the range of documents and their timetabling.

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 2007/08 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 2007 fell in comparison with the previous year, but production of secondary aggregates rose for the fourth 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 management 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 2007/08 are the lower rate of increase in the arisings of MSW (0.6%) compared to 2006/07 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 2007/08 would be 1.6% 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.
- 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 and inert landfill was achieved in 2007/08; 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 2008/09

- 6.11 In order to improve the content and effectiveness of the AMR for 2008/09 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 2008/09;
- 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	2007/08 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	523,323 ha (78%)	1
CX3	Waste Total annual arisings (tonnes) of municipal waste	662,754 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	2,120 20, 639	1, 4
CX7	Economy Number of VAT-registered businesses	40,815	1, 4
CX8	Traffic Total traffic flow (million vehicle km)	9,684	1, 4
CX9	Population Total Population	1,135,000	1, 4
CX10	House Building Number of new dwellings built	Not available	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)	2007 3.05 0.70 2.35 602,068 845,000	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 ³ 435,374 217,546 (49.97%) 217,828 (50.03%)	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	17.2	3, 4, 5
LO3	Landbank for crushed rock Landbank for sand and gravel	189.73 mt 12.35 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	67.2%	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	0.6%	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	2007 62.8 51.4 67.2	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)

*Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Framework
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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 2007/08

Schedule Of Minerals And Waste Planning Applications Determined In 2007/08

Application Number	Site	Development	Decision Date	Decision
07/0348/CM	Rockbeare Hill, Rockbeare, Exeter	Proposed infilling of disused water storage lagoon with inert waste to form an additional parking area for vehicles, plant & machinery, and temporary storage of Highway Construction Materials	02-05-07	Approved
21/2121/06/CM	Waste Water Treatment Plant, to rear of former 'Richmond Frozen Confectionary', Central Avenue, Lee Mill Industrial Estate, Nr Ivybridge	Change of use from general industry to use as a putrescible waste treatment facility	03-05-07	Approved
01/00206/2007	Babeleigh Wood Quarry, Parkham, Bideford	Continuation of quarrying until 26 March 2017, extension of quarry by 25 metres to provide additional reserves and the importation of inert waste for reprocessing from the operations of D & R Chance	17-05-07	Approved
02/43893/2007	Bray Valley Quarries, Brayford, South Molton	Proposed variation of condition 24 of 02/14/25237/98 to retain stocking area for an additional two year period	23-05-07	Approved
05/01845/2007	ABC and Siddalls Skip Hire, Unit 11B, Coventry Farm Estate, Newton Road, Kingskerswell	Installation of weighbridge	07-06-07	Approved
06/3164/CM	Agricultural land adjacent to Mill Lane, West Clyst, Exeter	Waste water treatment works and access road	08-06-07	Approved
05/04516/2006	Maddacombe Farm, Maddacombe Road, Kingskerswell	Skip hire, waste transfer (to include some limited sorting and storage of recycled aggregate)	12-06-07	Approved
06/1370/2006	Part of Bakers Yard, Alphinbrook Road, Exeter	Provision of scrap metal recycling facility	27-06-07	Approved
10062/2007/OKE	Land at Hatherleigh Waste Water Treatment Works, Hatherleigh	Proposed extension of existing works and erection of control buildings	03-07-07	Approved
07/1588/CM	Rockbeare Quarry, Rockbeare	Change of use of residential bungalow (Homeleigh, Telegraph Lane) to staff welfare facility for a temporary 10-year period	11-07-07	Approved
9970/2007/TAV	Hayedown Industrial Estate, Tavistock, Devon	Retrospective application to store crushed & screened inert waste material	26-07-07	Approved
07/1570/CM	Exton Park Farm, Exton	Retrospective application for the use of land for the storage and occasional crushing of inert demolition material	30-07-07	Refusal
07/0673/CM	Sutton Barton Recycling Centre, Sutton Barton,	Retention and permanent planning permission	02-08-07	Approved

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	Offwell, Honiton			
07/1230/CM	Greendale Barton Industrial Estate, Woodbury Salterton	Proposed Kerbside Recycling Facility	03-08-07	Refusal
07/1603/CM	Kilmington Waste Water Treatment Works, Kilmington, Axminster	Erection of a GRP building to house dosing equipment in connection with proposed process improvements	16-08-07	Approved
07/01272/DCC	Punchbowl Recycling Centre, Crediton	Construction of waste bay, construction of new resale area, segregation of operational processes from public areas and construction of new carriageway to enable segregation	31-08-07	Approved
02/58/44893/07	South Molton Metals Ltd, Quicks Close, Hacche Lane, Pathfields Industrial Estate, South Molton	Proposed <input type="checkbox"/> ortacabin offices	20-09-07	Approved
02/44869/2007	South Molton Waste Water Treatment Works, South Molton	Erection of a GRP Alkalinity Dosing building and three GRP kiosks to house control, telemetry and Western Power Distribution equipment	27-09-07	Approved
07/2426/CM	Honiton Depot, 90 Durham Way, Heathpark Industrial Estate, Honiton	Installation of new processing equipment and external storage of bulked waste	15-10-07	Approved
09/03/1702/2007	Marlands Recycling Centre, Newton Road, Totnes	Variation of Condition 4 (timetable for construction of landscaped bund) and Condition 12 (operation of plant above ground level) of permission no. 9/1295/2006 (Waste Transfer, processing and recycling of builders, excavation and demolition wastes together with use of residual arisings for the restoration of previous landfill site)	24-10-07	Approved
02/58/44993/07	Kingstore, 1 Kingsland Barton, Nadder Lane, South Molton	Temporary change of use for a period of 2 years from B8 to B2 for the sorting and baling of waste metal cans and storage of baled plastic and cardboard	29-10-07	Approved
07/2078/CM	Woods Farm, Bowd, Sidmouth	Renewal of temporary planning permission relating to Woods Farm Civic Amenity and Recycling Centre	01-11-07	Approved
07/2298/CM	Unit 9, Hill Barton Business Park, Sidmouth Road, Clyst St Mary	Extension to working area and change of use of existing building to waste transfer	01-11-07	Approved
01/1177/2007	Appledore Fish Dock, Hubbastone Road, Appledore	Erection of a GRP kiosk to house electrical and telemetry control equipment for proposed adjacent underground waste water pumping station	22-11-07	Approved
07/2806/CM	Rockbeare Hill Quarry, Rockbeare Hill, Rockbeare	Extension to first floor of the Charcon office	22-11-07	Approved
07/04148/DCC	Land at Ruby Farm, Abbotskerswell	Regularisation and development of elements of waste treatment and transfer operations involving:-	07-12-07	Refusal

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		(i) Retention and change of use of incinerator building to provide service/repair facility for site plant and vehicles, together with staff welfare facilities, (ii) Retention of verification building for use for waste transfer, processing and storage, (iii) Additional use of yard area for waste transfer, processing and storage		
07/05252/DCC	Heathfield Landfill Site, John Acres Lane, Kingsteignton, Newton Abbot	Retention of and extension to existing workshop	10-01-08	Approved
01/0389/2007	Deep Moor Landfill Site, High Bullen, St Giles in the Wood, Torrington	Variation of condition b, c, d, e attached to planning permission 01/53/1865/02	11-01-08	Approved
01/0390/2007	Deep Moor Landfill Site, High Bullen, St Giles in the Wood, Torrington	Variation of condition 2 of permission 01/53/1866/02 to vary the final contours of the site, retention of stockpiles for a temporary period and submission of restoration and aftercare proposals	11-01-08	Approved
02/44587/2007	Former Yelland Power Station, Lower Yelland, Barnstaple	Completion of capping of ashbeds	28-01-08	Approved
02/39/45043/07	Venn Quarry, Landkey, Barnstaple	Retention of existing asphalt plant for use with imported aggregate	06-02-08	Approved
01/1267/2007	Deep Moor Landfill Site, High Bullen, Torrington	Certificate of Lawfulness in relation to construction of leachate storage lagoon	11-02-08	Approved
01/1268/2007	Deep Moor Landfill Site, High Bullen, St Giles in the Wood, Torrington	Certificate of Lawfulness in relation to use of land as a Civic Amenity Recycling Centre including sales of recycled items	11-02-08	Approved
02/27/44588/2007	Former Yelland Power Station, Lower Yelland, Barnstaple	Enlargement and continuation of use of Transfer Station	18-02-08	Approved
07/3191/CM	Woods Farm, The Bowd, Sidmouth	Extension of existing recycling centre	21-02-08	Approved
02/14/45571/2007	Barton Wood Quarry, Bray Valley Quarries, Brayford, South Molton	Development of weighbridge for a temporary period	29-02-08	Approved
02/45572/2007	Main Pit, Brayford Quarry, Bray Valley Quarries, Brayford, South Molton	Replacement quarry processing plant and new coated roadstone plant	29-02-08	Approved
10745/2007/TAV	Wilminstone Quarry, Wilminstone, Tavistock	Infill of flooded quarry with inert material to raise the existing quarry floor level from 83.5m AOD to 90.9m AOD with restoration to fishing/boating lake in conjunction with leisure use approved under West Devon Borough Council Permission 0965/2000/TAV	10-03-08	Approved
01/0616/2007	Deep Moor Landfill Site, High Bullen, Torrington	Construction of an In Vessel Composting Facility	10-03-08	Approved

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07/02215/DCC	Colesville (Aller Vale) Quarry, Coffinswell, Newton Abbot	Continued use of silt lagoons	19-03-08	Approved
08/0029/CM	Hill Barton Business Park, Clyst St Mary, Near Exeter	Variation of Condition 2 of Planning Permission 07/0955/2006 relating to the provision of compost facility	19-03-08	Approved
07/02120/DCC	Whiteball Quarry (Town Farm), Burlescombe	Section 73 application to vary condition 1 of planning permission 04/06/01893/96 to extend life of Whiteball Quarry until 30 April 2010	25-03-08	Approved

APPENDIX 4

PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN IN 2007/08

PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN IN 2007/08

KEY

This analysis has used a shading code to indicate how implementation of the Minerals Local Plan policies has occurred in 2007/08. **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 2007/08 due to the lack of relevant planning applications (for example, no planning applications were determined that affected some 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 2007/08	
MP 1	<i>International Designations [lapsed September 2007]</i>	<i>No relevant planning applications received</i>	
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	An application was approved for an extension of time for completion of working at Town Farm, with the site containing archaeological remains	
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	Planning applications were approved for developments at Bableigh Wood and Bray Valley Quarries as the impact on the AGLV was not considered significant	☺
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	Two permissions were given at Bableigh Wood and Bray Valley Quarries that were considered to have suitable regard to Devon's nature conservation resource	☺
MP 11	Environmentally Sensitive Sites Not Having Statutory Designation	An application at Bableigh Wood Quarry was considered to have no adverse impacts on a nearby County Wildlife Site	☺
MP 12	<i>Protected Species [lapsed September 2007]</i>	<i>No relevant planning applications received</i>	

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MP 13	Development in Mineral Consultation Areas	The County Council was consulted by District Councils on nine planning applications for non-mineral development within a Mineral Consultation Area, with no decisions made by the Districts being contrary to the County's recommendation	☺
MP 14	Mineral Consultation Areas	No further mineral sites requiring designation of a Mineral Consultation Area have been permitted	
MP 15	Mineral Development in Buffer Zones	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 16	Non-Mineral Development in Buffer Zones	No consultations were received in respect of non-mineral development in a buffer zone	
MP 17	Borrow Pits	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 18	Prior Extraction	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 19	County Contribution	The Minerals Local Plan makes an appropriate contribution to regional aggregate supply through the extent of its permitted landbanks [see Policy MP 20] and the availability of significant resources of secondary and recycled aggregates	☺
MP 20	Landbanks	The landbanks at 31 December 2007 were approximately 15.5 years for sand and gravel and 67.5 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 planning permission has lapsed, and review of its status as a Mineral Working Area may be necessary. In addition, working ceased in 2006/07 at Venn Quarry, while Hillhead Quarry was mothballed during 2007/08 but is likely to re-open.	
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	Planning permission for an extension at Bableigh Wood Quarry was given as it will allow continuation of small-scale working in an area that is remote from the Mineral Working Areas and therefore minimise the distance that aggregates are transported	☺
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 storage of recycled aggregates at Tavistock and limited sorting and storage of recycled aggregates at Kingskerswell	☺
MP 28	Recycling, Storage and Processing Facilities	See MP 27	☺

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MP 29	Mineral Working Areas for Ball Clay	No additional Mineral Working Areas for ball clay have been identified. However, Meeth ceased production, apparently on a permanent basis, in early 2005, and its status as a Mineral Working Area may require review	
MP 30	Ball Clay Development Outside Mineral Working Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 31	Consideration of Transport by Conveyor Systems	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 32	Surface Disposal of Ball Clay Wastes	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 33	Replacement Ponds	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 34	Proposals for Development Utilising Ball Clay Wastes	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 35	Mineral Working Areas for China Clay	No additional Mineral Working Areas for china clay have been identified or are necessary	
MP 36	China Clay Development Outside Mineral Working Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 37	Tipping of China Clay Waste	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 38	Non-Energy Mineral Development as Extensions to Existing Sites	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 39	Non-Energy Mineral Development at New Sites	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 40	Local Supply of Dimension Stone	No relevant planning applications received.	
MP 41	Development Control Considerations	Consideration of seven applications for mineral development had regard to the requirements of Policy MP 41	☺
MP 42	Bulk Transport of Minerals Other Than by Road	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 43	Transport of Minerals	Consideration of five applications for mineral development had regard to the requirements of Policy MP 43	☺
MP 44	Agricultural Land	The extension of Bableigh Wood Quarry involved the loss of a small area of agricultural land, but not of the best or most versatile quality	☺
MP 45	Water Resource Protection	Two applications at Bray Valley and Bableigh Wood Quarries had regard to the requirements of Policy MP45	☺
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	The retention of temporary stockpiles within the floodplain at Bray Valley Quarry was approved as the Environment Agency noted that future removal will allow a more natural	☺

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		buffer alongside the river	
MP 48	Disposal of Mineral Waste	Two applications at Bray Valley and Bableigh Wood Quarries had regard to the requirements of Policy MP48	☺
MP 49	Rights of Way	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 50	Removal of Permitted Development Rights, Ancillary Development and Mineral Working Deposits	Two applications at Bray Valley and Bableigh Wood Quarries made provision for removal of mineral permitted development rights	☺
MP 51	Associated Development	Three applications at Venn, Bray Valley and Bableigh Wood Quarries had regard to the requirements of Policy MP51	☺
MP 52	Importing Materials to Mineral Sites	The permission at Bableigh Wood included a limitation on the importation of materials	☺
MP 53	Existing Wharves and Railhead Facilities	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 54	New and Improved Wharves and Rail Head Facilities	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 55	Non-Operational Land and Features	Two applications at Bray Valley and Bableigh Wood Quarries had regard to the requirements of Policy MP55	☺
MP 56	Restoration	Seven planning applications had regard to restoration matters	☺
MP 57	Securing Effective Restoration	Four planning applications had regard to the need to secure restoration	☺
MP 58	Exploration	No relevant planning applications received	

APPENDIX 5

PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY WASTE LOCAL PLAN IN 2007/08

PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY WASTE LOCAL PLAN IN 2007/08

KEY

This analysis has used a shading code to indicate how implementation of the Waste Local Plan policies has occurred in 2007/08. **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 ☺.

Policy No.	Policy Title	Implementation of Policy on 2007/08	
WPC 1	Sustainable Waste Management	21 applications had regard to policy WPC 1	☺
WPC 2	Development Control Considerations	26 applications had regard to policy WPC 2	☺
WPC 3	Integrated Waste Management Facilities	Four applications were determined with reference to policy WPC 3	☺
WPC 4	Waste Audit	One County Matter application was determined with reference to Policy WPC 4, but a number of others will have been determined by District Councils	☺
WPC 5	Provision of Waste Management Facilities for Major New Developments	One County Matter application was determined with reference to Policy WPC 5, but a number of others will have been determined by District Councils	☺
WPP 1	Sites for Strategic Waste Management Facilities	Four planning applications received were determined for strategic sites	☺
WPP 2	Sites for Other Significant Waste Management Facilities	One applications for a significant site had regard to policy WPP 2	☺
WPP 3	Sites for Minor Waste Management Facilities	Four planning applications received were determined for minor sites	☺
WPP 4	Consideration of Sites not Allocated in the Plan	Nine applications had regard to policy WPP 4	☺
WPP 5	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Effects on National Parks	Three applications were determined with reference to policy WPP 5	☺
WPP 6	Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves	Four applications were determined with reference to policy WPP 6	☺
WPP 7	Archaeological Sites	Five applications were determined with reference to policy WPP 7	☺
WPP 8	Listed Buildings	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 9	Historic Parks and Gardens	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 10	Conservation Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 11	Areas of Great Landscape Value	No relevant planning applications received	

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WPP 12	Coastal Preservation Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 13	Local Conservation Designations	Three applications had regard to policy WPP 13	☺
WPP 14	Maintenance and Enhancement of the County's Nature Conservation Resource	Five applications had regard to policy WPP 14	☺
WPP 15	Areas not Covered by Specific Policy Designations	Twelve applications had regard to policy WPP15	☺
WPP 16	Agricultural Land	Four applications 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 had reference to policy WPP 18	☺
WPP 19	Protection of Mineral Consultation Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 20	Transportation of Waste	Fifteen applications were determined with reference to policy WPP 20	☺
WPP 21	Road Transport	Eighteen applications had regard to policy WPP 21	☺
WPP 22	Health and Air Quality	Twelve applications had regard to policy WPP 22	☺
WPP 23	Rights of Way	Two planning applications affecting rights of way were determined with regard to Policy WPP 23	☺
WPP 24	Site Design and Appearance	20 applications had regard to policy WPP 24	☺
WPP 25	Restoration	Five 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	Six applications had regard to aerodrome safeguarding in accordance with Policy WPP 27	☺
WPP 28	Recycling Centres	Seven applications relating to existing recycling centres had regard to policy WPP 28	☺
WPP 29	Materials Reclamation Facilities for Household and Commercial Wastes	Two applications had reference to policy WPP 29	☺
WPP 30	Waste Transfer Facilities	Six applications for new or existing waste transfer facilities had regard to policy WPP 30	☺
WPP 31	Scrapyards	Two applications for scrapyards in Exeter and South Molton had reference to policy WPP 31	☺
WPP 32	Recycling of Inert Wastes	Seven 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	Four 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	

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WPP 37	Other Energy from Waste Options	Two planning applications had regard to policy WPP 37	☺
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	One application at Wilminstone Quarry, Tavistock 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	An application at Honiton had regard to policy WPP 42	☺
WPP 43	Waste Water Treatment	Five applications were determined with reference to policy WPP 43	☺

