

**DEVON COUNTY MINERALS
AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK**

MONITORING REPORT

2012/13

December 2013

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING IN DEVON

- 1.1.1 Devon County Council is the minerals and waste planning authority for Devon, excluding Dartmoor and Exmoor National Parks and the unitary authority areas of Plymouth and Torbay which are responsible for minerals and waste planning in these areas.
- 1.1.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the 2004 Act) (as amended) requires the County Council to produce Local Plans for minerals and waste planning in Devon, together with a Monitoring Report on progress with, and implementation of, those Plans.
- 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, with a Third Revision published in October 2013¹.
- 1.1.4 The Devon County Minerals Local Plan was adopted in June 2004 and is “saved” until it is superseded by policies in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (except policies MP1 and MP12, which lapsed in September 2007). The Devon County Waste Local Plan was adopted in June 2006 and confirmation was received in May 2009 that it is saved until superseded by policies in future Waste Development Plan Documents. Replacement Minerals and Waste Plans are being prepared within the Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

1.2 THE WIDER PLANNING CONTEXT

National context

- 1.2.1 In March 2012, the Government published the National Planning Policy Framework, together with additional technical guidance on minerals. The NPPF does not include policy on waste, and PPS10 will remain in force until replaced by new guidance, a draft of which was published for consultation in July 2013.

Regional and sub-regional context

- 1.2.2 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 had been saved for an extended period. However, the Structure Plan was revoked with effect from 20th May 2013.
- 1.2.3 Although not included within the Development Plan, further policy guidance was provided at national and regional levels, the latter in the form of RPG10². Upon commencement of the 2004 Act, RPG10 became part of the

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

² Government Office for the South West (2001) ‘Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10)’

Development Plan as the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). However, RPG10 was also revoked with effect from 20th May 2013.

1.3 THE MONITORING REPORT

1.3.1 The 2004 Act (as amended) requires Devon County Council to produce Monitoring Reports 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 Monitoring Report must assess the implementation of Devon's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and the County Council's success in implementing its adopted policies.

1.3.3 The scope and content of a planning authority's Monitoring Report is the subject of legislation³ to which Devon County Council has had regard. This Report monitors the County Council's Minerals and Waste Development Framework (including the saved Local Plans) in four areas:

- ♦ the general context for minerals and waste planning in Devon, including issues that may influence demand for minerals and the level of generation of waste, the characteristics of Devon and relevant developments in the policy background;
- ♦ the progress of the County Council in implementing its Minerals and Waste Development Scheme;
- ♦ an assessment of the performance of the policies within the Minerals and Waste Development Framework which, for 2012/13, comprised the Devon County Minerals Local Plan and the Devon County Waste Local Plan; and
- ♦ conclusions on the key findings of the Monitoring Report and any actions required to address the issues that have arisen, including any difficulties encountered in producing the report.

1.3.4 *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 Monitoring Report, and to be used in future years, to achieve consistency.

1.3.5 Assessment of the County Council's minerals and waste policies will use *output indicators*. These will include *core indicators* previously stipulated by the Department for Communities and Local Government, and *local indicators* selected by the County Council in accordance with those suggested in the Minerals Local Plan and the Waste Local Plan.

1.3.6 The 2004/05 Monitoring Report 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.

³ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

- 1.3.7 In March 2011, the Government withdrew its 2005 guidance on monitoring together with the 2008 guidance on core output indicators, with local planning authorities being free to decide what to include in their Monitoring Report. For 2012/13, Devon County Council has decided to retain the former Core Output Indicators to allow ease of comparison with previous years, although this will be reviewed for the next Monitoring report to take account of a new monitoring framework being developed for the Waste Plan.
- 1.3.8 In November 2011 the Localism Act amended the arrangements for producing the Monitoring Report. Following the 2010/11 Report, it is no longer a requirement for a Monitoring Report to be submitted to the Secretary of State, rather it should be made available more specifically to local communities. In addition, Monitoring Reports are now also required to include details of any action undertaken in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate.

2 THE CONTEXT FOR MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING IN DEVON

2.1 PORTRAYING THE CONTEXT

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

2.1.2 This section of the Monitoring Report will provide a brief portrait of Devon by illustrating the key characteristics of the County that provide the context for minerals and waste planning through the use of contextual indicators, which are included within the text of this section and summarised together in Appendix 1.

2.1.3 Although the spatial scope of the Monitoring Report 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 Monitoring Report 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 Monitoring Report area; and
- waste produced within Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks is likely, in part, to require management outside of those areas.

2.2 DEVON'S ENVIRONMENT

Climate Change⁴

2.2.1 The UK annual mean temperature has risen by about 0.25°C when comparing 1981-2010 with 1971-2000. Provisional Met Office data suggests that 2011 was the 11th warmest year on record. Annual mean precipitation over England and Wales has not changed significantly since records began in 1766. Seasonal rainfall is highly variable, but appears to have decreased in summer and increased in winter. All regions of the UK have experienced an increase in the contribution to winter rainfall from heavy precipitation events between 1961 and 2006. In summer, all regions except northeast and northern Scotland, show decreases. Relative sea level in the South West has risen by approximately 250mm since 1916.

2.2.2 The latest climate change projections for the UK were published by the UK Climate Impacts Programme in 2009. By the 2020s summers in the South

⁴ All climate change data provided by The 2009 UK Climate Projections (UKCP09)

West, under the high emissions scenario, are very likely⁵ to have warmed by between 0.5°C and 2.6°C in comparison to the 1961-1990 average. Annual precipitation shows little change but seasonal precipitation change is highly uncertain. Sea level rise is very likely to be more than 6cm but less than 18cm. The longer term projections in the 2050s provide more clarity as the changes in climate become more pronounced. Average winter and summer temperatures are very unlikely to increase by more than 3.5°C and 5.1°C respectively. Summers tend towards being drier (very likely to be between +8% and -45%) and winters towards being wetter (very likely to be between +3% and +41%). Sea level rise is very likely to be more than 13cm but less than 41cm. Extreme weather events are projected to become more intense and longer in duration but the modelling is uncertain regarding any changes in their frequency.

Natural Resources and Waste

- 2.2.3 Although air quality in Devon is generally good, there are twelve Air Quality Management Areas in the County (not including Plymouth and Torbay). The major source of pollution in Devon is road transport. In terms of water quality, the quality of river, coastal, drinking and groundwater is generally either moderate or good 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	2011/12 Result¹
The proportion of river stretches tested in Devon that were rated of ‘moderate’ or ‘good’ - Biological quality - Chemical quality	81% (358 of 442 samples) 88% (22 of 25 samples)
Notes 1 Figures are from the Environment Agency’s Water Framework Directive Assessments , 2013.	

- 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. In 2010 (the year for which the last appropriate data is available) the area of land in Devon used for agriculture decreased by 18,846ha, reducing the overall total to 485,752ha, representing 73% of Devon’s land.

Contextual Indicator CX2 – Agricultural Land	
Description	2011/2012 Result
Area of Devon (and proportion of the County) that is currently in agricultural use	485,752 ha 73%
Notes 1 From the Environment Agency - county level crop areas : 2010 The latest updates of these detailed results are from the 2010 crop areas census. In 2011 and 2012 the survey sample was reduced in size. The next	

⁵ Either end of the range of projected change is equally likely to occur. The mid point of the range does not indicate an average projected change and must not be used as such. ‘Very Likely’ in this context refers to 90% statistical certainty, except for Relative Sea Level where it refers to 95% certainty.

data update will be following the 2013 survey, which will be available in April 2014.

2.2.5 Devon's varied geology⁶ is reflected in the presence of a wide range of minerals that are, or have been, exploited for the County's needs or for use elsewhere in Britain or abroad. Aggregate minerals are produced in the form of crushed rock from sandstone, limestone and igneous rock resources, together with sand and gravel. Relatively small quantities of building stone are produced, together with brick clay to serve the one remaining brickworks in the County. Devon has a major role in the production of china clay and ball clay, which only occur within Britain in Devon and adjoining counties, with much of the output being exported.

2.2.6 Devon (including Torbay and Plymouth and the National Parks) produced 562,069 tonnes of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW, formerly known as Municipal Solid Waste) in 2012/13, a slight decrease of 277tonnes compared with 2011/12. Devon, Torbay and Plymouth also generated 699,823 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste in 2009 (the most recent year for which data are available), and a larger, but currently unquantified, volume of construction and demolition waste.

Contextual Indicator CX3 - Waste	
Description	2012/13 Result
Total annual arisings (tonnes) of municipal waste	562,069
Notes: Figure for Devon, Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks	

Biodiversity and Landscape

2.2.7 Devon possesses an outstanding network of sites of biodiversity and geological importance, with over 200 Sites of Special Scientific Interest including a number of internationally-designated sites. The latter include a wide variety of habitats including moorland, dry heathland and wet grassland, estuarine and coastal areas, river valleys, woodland and caves. The Devon Biodiversity Action Plan⁷ identifies 20 key habitats and 20 key species for which action plans have been produced. Devon's outstanding geological interest has been recognised by the inclusion of the East Devon coast within the Dorset and East Devon World Heritage Site.

Contextual Indicator CX4 - Biodiversity⁸	
Description	2012/13 Result
(a) number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	(a) 212
(b) number of sites subject to international designations¹	(b) 26
Notes ¹ Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation (including Marine SACs)	

2.2.8 More than half of Devon's area is protected by national landscape designations, in the form of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural

⁶ Detailed information on Devon's geology and mineral production can be found in the 'Devon County Minerals Local Plan' supporting evidence

⁷ Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (1998, revised 2009) 'The Nature of Devon: A Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan'

⁸ Information from Natural England, 2011

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 68 Devon Character Areas derived through Devon's landscape character assessment⁹.

Contextual Indicator CX5 - Landscape	
Description	2012/13 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 Dorset and East Devon Jurassic Coast and the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape. Devon also has a wealth of urban and rural historic buildings, including just over 19,000 Listed Buildings, and the historic character of the County's settlements is recognised by the designation of 427 Conservation Areas and 42 Registered Parks and Gardens. The finite nature of the historic resource, however, is illustrated by the inclusion of 27 properties within the DCC area an additional 15 including Plymouth and Torbay on English Heritage's Register of Buildings at Risk.

Contextual Indicator CX6 – Historic Environment	
Description	2012/13 Result
Number of Scheduled Monuments	1,733
Number of Listed Buildings	19,032
Notes Data obtained from the National Heritage List for England, 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 nearly 500,000 hectares in Devon. However, the farming industry has experienced decline over recent years, and faces further restructuring of funding support.

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

Enterprise and Productivity

2.3.3 Devon has a growing and diverse economy, but one that is behind much of the country in terms of productivity, possibly due to an under-representation in

⁹ http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environmentplanning/natural_environment/landscape/devon-character-areas.htm

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	2012/13 Result¹
Number of VAT- registered businesses and/or PAYE based enterprises (2011)	39,625
Notes	
1 Source: Office for National Statistics	

- 2.3.4 In the second quarter of 2012-2013, the unemployment rate in the Devon County Council area¹⁰, in those aged 16 and over stood at 3.3%. This is lower than the national average at 7.8%, but relatively high levels of self-employment (16.9%) and part-time working may limit access to well-paid jobs that utilise people's skills. Average earnings in Devon are 14% lower than in England as a whole, partly explained by the higher-than-average proportions of female, part-time and self-employed employee group.

Transport and Traffic

- 2.3.5 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 gradual increase in road traffic has resulted in congestion in and around the main urban areas, with some routes experiencing growth in traffic flows of more than 40% over the last decade. Total traffic flows for Devon have increased by 25% over the period 1993-2008. However, since 2008, traffic flows have decreased by approximately 2.2%, potentially reflecting the challenging economic situation.

Contextual Indicator CX8 - Traffic	
Description	2011/12 Result¹
Total traffic flow (million vehicle km)	7817
Notes	
¹ Figure from Motor vehicle traffic (vehicle miles) by Local Authority in Great Britain, (Department For Transport)	

- 2.3.6 Although car ownership in Devon rose by 30% between 1991 and 2001¹¹, 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 2012 to be 1.14 million, showing an increase in the region of 7,184 from the year

¹⁰ Source: ONS Annual Population Survey - Resident Based - July 2011 - June 2012

¹¹ Source: 1991 and 2001 Censuses

before. The average age of Devon's population is rising as people live longer and young adults move away. There has been a marked increase in the number of small households, and social changes mean that even if population numbers were to remain static, more houses would be needed to accommodate the same number of people living in smaller household units.

Contextual Indicator CX9 - Population	
Description	2012/13 Result¹
Total Population	1,142,675
Notes	
¹ Mid-year estimate for 2012 from Office for National Statistics	

- 2.4.2 The Devon Structure Plan proposed 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 2012/13 totalled 2,370 units (including Plymouth and Torbay). The total completions for the DCC area are 1,770 units. This is significantly fewer than the annual provision made in the 2004 Structure Plan but reflects a national trend partially driven by the challenging economic climate. However, in 2012/2013, 3240 dwellings, of which 2,430 are in the DCC area, were started, implying housing provision increasing and the commencement of Cranbrook.

Contextual Indicator CX10 – House Building	
Description	2012/13 Result
Number of new dwellings built¹	
East Devon	390
Exeter	100
Mid Devon	250
North Devon	170
South Hams	180
Teignbridge	420
Torrige	150
West Devon	100
Plymouth	450
Torbay	150
TOTAL	2370
Notes ¹ Figures from the permanent dwellings started and completed, by tenure and district table, DCLG	

- 2.4.3 The rapid increase in house prices in the late 1990s and early 2000s and the recent recession have 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 and the relatively low levels of house building.
- 2.4.4 The health of Devon's people is generally good, but there are inequalities in health and life expectancy across the County caused by a range of social and economic factors.

2.5 KEY ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The Sustainable Community Strategy's Vision and Priorities

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

- A Growing Economy
- A world Class Environment
- Health and Wellbeing
- Homes and Housing
- A safer Devon
- Strong and Inclusive Communities
- Inspiring Young People

2.5.2 The intention of the County Council is that the Minerals and Waste Development Framework will, wherever possible, contribute to the vision and priorities of the Sustainable Community Strategy. This will be achieved through the scoping of each of the local development documents to establish areas of common interest with the Community Strategy, and through the associated sustainability appraisal process, which will have regard to the social, economic and environmental themes of the Strategy.

3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

- 3.0.1 The 2004 Act (as amended) requires the County Council to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Scheme [MWDS]. This Scheme is intended to provide a programme for the preparation of the development plan documents that will be contained within the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, and progress in implementing the MWDS is to be monitored through a Monitoring Report.
- 3.0.2 The Second Revision of the MWDS, which came into effect on 30 March 2007, was in place for the year 2012/13, and it is the milestones in this document (an extract from which is attached as Appendix 2) that will be used in this Monitoring Report. However, the milestones included within this Second Revision have now been superseded by a Third Revision which was published on 30th October 2013.
- 3.0.3 The Second Revision of the MWDS provided milestones for seven documents, with three of these (Statement of Community Involvement, Minerals Core Strategy and Waste Audits and Infrastructure SPD) anticipated to be adopted prior to 2010/11, a further three scheduled to be adopted during 2010/11 (Minerals Development Control Policies and Site Proposals, Bovey Basin Area Action Plan and Waste Core Strategy). However, as outlined below, actual progress has not achieved these timetables.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 3.0.4 The original Statement of Community Involvement [SCI] was adopted in December 2007, with a First Revision being published in March 2013.

Minerals Core Strategy [re-named the Minerals Plan]

- 3.0.5 The Second Revision of the MWDS timetabled submission of the Minerals Core Strategy [MCS] to the Secretary of State was anticipated to occur in July 2008, followed by its examination in January 2009. However, no formal milestones have been achieved with the Minerals Core Strategy since consultation on the Issues and Options Report in November 2007. An 'Options Consultation Paper' was published in February 2011, and it is anticipated that Publication (Regulation 19) will occur in Spring 2014.

Minerals Development Control Policies & Site Proposals

- 3.0.6 Commencement of this document was timetabled in the MWDS to occur in January 2008 followed by publication of a Scoping Report in May 2008 and consultation on Issues and Options in August 2008. However, no action has been taken and the content of this document is being included within the Devon Minerals Plan.

Bovey Basin Area Action Plan

- 3.0.7 It was anticipated that commencement of the Area Action Plan would have occurred in August 2007, with Preferred Options consultation taking place in November 2008. It has been decided that this Plan will no longer be

prepared, although consideration will be given to a masterplan or Supplementary Planning Document for the area.

Waste Core Strategy [re-named the Waste Plan]

- 3.0.8 The MWDS Second Revision timetables commencement of the Waste Core Strategy for June 2007, with adoption programmed for September 2010. Work on the Waste Core Strategy did not commence until spring 2010. However, by the end of March 2012 significant progress had been made on the document. The principal milestone achieved in 2011/12 was the Issues and Options Consultation held between April and July 2011.
- 3.0.9 The County Council identified that it may be more appropriate to develop a complete Waste Plan, including site allocations and development management policies as well as a core strategy and core policies. This would reflect the approach of producing a single plan as advocated in the National Planning Policy Framework. In this regard, the scope of the Waste Core Strategy has been widened and the name of the document amended. The waste planning policy document is now referred to as the Waste Plan.
- 3.0.10 Following the Issues and Options Consultation (April 2011) and the Preferred Strategy, Site Options and Draft Policies Consultation (May 2012), the Waste Plan Pre-submission Consultation Draft was published in December 2013 with submission to the Secretary of State due in March 2014.

Waste Development Control Policies and Site Proposals

- 3.0.11 Commencement of this DPD was scheduled for March 2009 with submission to the Secretary of State programmed for January 2011. The content of this document is now to be included in the emerging Waste Plan.

Waste Audits and Infrastructure

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

Analysis of Progress

- 3.0.13 Although adoption of the Statement of Community Involvement was achieved only a little behind the programmed timetable, progress with the other documents within the Minerals and Waste Development Framework has generally been challenging in previous years. However, additional resources have now been focused onto the development of the Minerals and Waste Plans which have led to significant progress in 2012/13 including public consultation.
- 3.0.14 The slippage in meeting the milestones is regrettable, and the County Council will keep this under review and endeavour to avoid further delays. Resources are continuing to be focused towards the development of the Minerals and Waste Plans towards Submission, with the revised timetable set out in the Third Revision of the MWDS.

4 MINERALS POLICY: ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTS

- 4.0.1 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.
- 4.0.2 This part of the Monitoring Report will assess the performance of the Minerals Local Plan through the use of output indicators (including those previously specified by the ODPM as core output indicators; unless otherwise stated, the spatial coverage of indicators within this section of the Monitoring Report 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.
- 4.0.3 Within 2012/13, no planning applications for new mineral working were determined.

Local Output Indicator LO1	
Description	2012/13 Result
Number of mineral permissions granted that were advertised as a departure from the Development Plan	None
Notes	

- 4.0.4 Within 2012/13, one application was determined for minerals development that did not include the working of minerals. This was for the diversion of the B3193 within the Bovey Basin to facilitate future mineral working, together with additional tipping capacity for mineral waste.
- 4.0.5 A schedule of the planning applications for mineral and waste management proposals, is included in Appendix 3.

Production of Aggregates¹²

- 4.0.6 Policy MP19 of the Minerals Local Plan confirms that the County Council will maintain its contribution to the regional aggregate supply. However, the NPPF introduced a new requirement for Local Aggregate Assessments (LAAs) to be produced by mineral planning authorities on an annual basis to provide the basis for future provision. This arrangement effectively replaces the sub-regional apportionment, and Indicator LO21 included in previous Monitoring Reports is therefore omitted. Devon County Council, working in partnership with Plymouth City Council, Torbay Council and the National Park Authorities for Dartmoor and Exmoor, published the first LAA in February

¹² More detailed information on aggregate supply can be found in the Devon Local Aggregate Assessment, available at <http://www.devon.gov.uk/laa.htm>

2013¹³ (covering the ten year period to the end of 2011), and has prepared a draft LAA for the period to the end of 2012 from which the figures below are taken.

- 4.0.7 Core Output Indicator 5a provides details of primary aggregate production in Devon. The total figures for primary aggregate production show an increase from 2011/12 to 2012/13 of 0.44 mt, with much of the increase over 2011 accounted for by crushed rock (up 19.2%), with sand and gravel showing a smaller increase (11%).

Core Output Indicator CO5a¹	
Description	2012/13 Result²
Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates: Total	2.90 mt
• Sand and Gravel	0.49 mt
• Crushed Rock	2.41 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 2012, expressed as million tonnes	

- 4.0.8 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.

- 4.0.9 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, but an estimate is provided in the LAA.

Core Output Indicator CO5b	
Description	2012/13 Result¹
Production of	
(a) secondary aggregates	369,569t
(b) recycled aggregates (tonnes)	1.12mt²
Notes	
¹ The figure is for the calendar year of 2012	
² The figure for is an estimate for 2012 developed for the Local Aggregate assessment. The area for this figure includes Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park	

- 4.0.10 There was a steady annual increase in the production of secondary aggregates from 2004 to 2008, but the economic downturn saw a significant drop in production in 2009 followed by a general levelling off. 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 dropped in 2012 from 14.6% in the previous year to 11.3%.

¹³ Available at www.devon.gov.uk/laa

Local Output Indicator LO2	
Description	2012/13 Result²
Production of secondary aggregates expressed as % of total primary and secondary aggregates produced¹	11.3%
Notes ¹ Within Devon including Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park ² The figure is for the calendar year of 2012	

Aggregate Landbanks

- 4.0.11 Policy MP20 of the Minerals Local Plan states that landbanks for aggregate minerals will be maintained throughout the Plan period. The calculation of the landbanks in Policy MP20 uses the average rate of production over a preceding period, and the current landbanks are shown below.

Local Output Indicator LO3	
Description	2012/13 Result¹
Landbank for crushed rock (years)	63.9 years
Landbank for sand and gravel (years)	14.5 years
Notes ¹ The figures are the position at 31 December 2012, and include aggregate quarries in Plymouth and Dartmoor National Park. They are based on weighted ten year average production as explained in the LAA.	

Mineral Working Areas for Aggregates

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

Local Output Indicator LO4	
Description	2012/13 Result
Number of Mineral Working Areas for aggregates that have not been worked during the year	Three
Notes	

- 4.0.13 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 Plan. Only limited reserves remain at Rockbeare Quarry, and no production has occurred at Hillhead Quarry since 2009 other than removal of materials from stockpiles, although this site retains substantial reserves.

Control of Mineral Working

- 4.0.14 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 2011/12 was 88%.

Local Output Indicator LO6	
Description	2012/13 Result
Proportion of total mineral sites which have received at least one monitoring visit	88%
- Active Sites monitored	28 of 30 sites (93%)
- Inactive Sites monitored	15 of 19 sites (79%)
Notes: Inactive sites exclude those sites classed as dormant	

- 4.0.15 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	2012/13 Result
Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing quarries or (b) unauthorised mineral working	(a) Not available (b) Not available
Notes	

- 4.0.16 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. The number of local liaison group for mineral sites meeting at least once in 2012/13 is five, with several groups not meeting over this period. It is the intention to establish a further local liaison group for the proposed tungsten mine at Hemerdon.

Local Output Indicator LO8	
Description	2012/13 Result
Number of local liaison groups for mineral sites that have met at least once	Five
Notes	

- 4.0.17 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	2012/13 Result
Number of Prohibition Orders issued	None
Notes	

- 4.0.18 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	2012/13 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

4.0.19 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 2012/13, ROMP schemes for seven quarries remained undetermined due to the failure of applicants to submit additional information requested by the County Council. In future years, all sites will be reviewed at 15 year intervals through the Schedule 14 procedure, and this will give further opportunity to improve restoration and enhancement measures.

Local Output Indicator LO10	
Description	2012/13 Result
Proportion of Active¹ mineral sites that are subject to modern² restoration and aftercare conditions	84%
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	

4.0.20 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	2011/12 Result
Proportion of Active¹ mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring mitigation, enhancement or restoration works for biodiversity purposes	58%
Notes ¹ As defined by the Environment Act 1995	

Local Output Indicator LO12	
Description	2011/12 Result
Proportion of Active¹ mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring the retention of a geological exposure	28%
¹ As defined by the Environment Act 1995	

Local Output Indicator LO13	
Description	2011/12 Result
Proportion of Sites of Special Scientific Interest within Active¹ mineral sites that are in favourable condition	75%
Notes ¹ As defined by the Environment Act 1995.	

Performance of the Minerals Local Plan Policies

4.0.21 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. It is the intention that the new Minerals Plan will have a more concise suite of policies that will avoid the current situation whereby numerous policies are not utilised.

4.0.22 An analysis has been undertaken of the use of the Local Plan policies in the determination of applications for mineral development in 2012/13; however, a large proportion of policies have not been used due to the small number of relevant applications during the year. Only one planning application for mineral-related development was determined in 2012/13, which did not new working of minerals. Where reference has been made to policies in the Minerals Local Plan, the following observations can be made:

- ◆ 15 of the policies within the Minerals Local Plan were used in determining the single mineral planning application in 2012/13;
- ◆ 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; 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

- 5.0.1 The Devon County Waste Local Plan was adopted on 30 June 2006 This is therefore the sixth Monitoring Report since the Waste Local Plan has been adopted that covers a whole year of use of its policies.
- 5.0.2 The indicators in this part of the Monitoring Report are accompanied by targets and assumptions derived from the Waste Local Plan.

Local Authority Collected Waste

- 5.0.3 Arisings of Local Authority Collected Waste [LACW], formerly described as Municipal Solid Waste, in 2012/13 within Devon (including the National Parks but excluding Plymouth and Torbay) amounted to 372,926 tonnes, which represents a negligible increase of 28 tonnes compared with 2011/12. This effectively zero growth (which follows a 10.9% reduction in the previous year) diverges from the target in the Waste Local Plan, which assumes annual growth of 1% after 2008/09. The proportion of this LACW that was recycled or composted reduced slightly to 53.7%% in comparison with the 2010/11 rate of 53.9%%. This exceeds the County Council's target for 2011/12 of 44% and 2015/16 of 52%.

Core Output Indicator CO6b		
Description	2012/13 Result	Target
Amount of LACW arising	372,926t	
Amount (and %) recycled or composted	200,215t (53.7%)	44%¹
Amount (and %) landfilled	172,711t (46.3%)	41%%²
Notes		
¹ Assumed potential recycled or composted by 2011/12 as per the Waste Local Plan		
² Assumed maximum proportion landfilled by 2011/12 as per the Waste Local Plan		

Local Output Indicator LO14		
Description	2012/13 Result	Target
Annual rate of growth in municipal waste	0.007%	1.0%¹
Notes		
¹ Maximum growth between 2011/12 and 2012/13 as per the Waste Local Plan		

Commercial and Industrial Waste

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

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

Local Output Indicator LO15¹		
Description	2012/13 Result²	Target
Amount of commercial and industrial waste arising	473,509 t	
Amount (and %) re-used or recycled	245,799 t (51.9%)	34%³
Amount (and %) landfilled	116,248 t (24.6%)	43%⁴
Notes		
¹ For Devon (including the National Parks but excluding Plymouth and Torbay)		
² This figure is for the calendar year of 2009, the latest available figure		
³ Minimum proportion recycled in 2012/13 as per the Waste Local Plan		
⁴ Maximum proportion landfilled in 2012/13 as per the Waste Local Plan		

Local Output Indicator LO16¹		
Description	2012/13 Result²	Target
Annual rate of growth in commercial and industrial waste³	-8.3%	No target
Notes		
¹ For Devon (including the National Parks but excluding Plymouth and Torbay)		
² The figures are for 2009, the latest available figure		
³ Based on the annualised growth between the 2002/03 and 2009 surveys on the basis of a reduction from the 2002/03 figures		

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

Construction and Demolition Waste

- 5.0.7 Reliable data at the Waste Planning Authority level are also difficult to collect for construction and demolition waste [CDW], and any analysis needs to 'apportion' regional data based on assumptions on the sub-regional distribution of arisings of CDW.
- 5.0.8 In October 2004, ODPM published the results of a survey of arisings of CDW undertaken in 2003, which provided estimates of national and regional arisings and the methods by which the waste was managed. Within the South West region, it was estimated that approximately 10 million tonnes of CDW was produced in 2003.
- 5.0.9 Subsequently, consultants acting on behalf of the South West Regional Assembly undertook a sub-regional breakdown for the purposes of developing the minerals policies for the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy. This suggested that, of the 4.47 million tonnes of recycled aggregates produced in the region, 18.9% was 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.

5.0.10 A national survey has been produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government¹⁴ 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

5.0.11 Analysis has been undertaken of the new waste management capacity that received planning permission in 2012/13. This information is summarised by the indicator below.

Core Output Indicator CO6a		
Description	2012/13 Result	Target
Capacity (tonnes) of new waste management facilities by type		
(a) Waste transfer/MRF	322,220t	
(b) Composting	19,500t	
(c) Other recycling	30,000t	
Notes		

5.0.12 Total operational waste management capacity is summarised by the indicator below.

Local Output Indicator LO20		
Description	2012/13 Result¹	Target
Total capacity of waste management facilities by type		
(a) Non-hazardous landfill	2.89 million m ³	No target
(b) Inert landfill	2.68 million m ³	
(c) Inert recycling	1,301,200t	
(d) Waste transfer/MRF	2,167,000t	
(e) Composting	137,000t	
(f) Metals recycling	280,000t	
(g) Household recycling centres	287,000t	
(h) Energy from Waste²	92,800t	
Notes		
¹ This does not take account of facilities which may have ceased to operate		
² Includes incineration, gasification and anaerobic digestion		

¹⁴ 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

- 5.0.13 In 2012/13, the County Council determined 53 applications relating to waste management activity, of which seven were refused. A list of these applications, together with those for mineral development, is included in Appendix 3. Notable approvals including materials recovery facilities at Heathfield and Kenbury Wood, and a replacement household waste recycling centre near Sidmouth. Two significant proposals that were refused were for an energy from waste plant at New England Quarry and a facility for recycling incinerator bottom ash at Whitecleaves Quarry (with a subsequent appeal being dismissed in October 2013).
- 5.0.14 Some waste management facilities, notably landfilling, operate over a considerable period of time, and it is therefore important that sites are monitored to ensure compliance with their planning permissions. Where breaches do occur, or are perceived by local residents to have occurred, the County Council will endeavour to resolve the issue as promptly as possible. Public understanding of waste sites and effective liaison between site operators and their neighbours is aided by the network of local liaison groups that the County Council has facilitated for some of the larger sites. A new liaison group for Greendale Barton at Woodbury Salterton was established in 2012/13.

Local Output Indicator LO17		
Description	2012/13 Result	Target
Proportion of waste¹ sites which have received at least one monitoring visit	56%	100%
Notes ¹ This figure relates to visits to landfill sites only Other visits have been made to sites which do not formerly operate as landfill sites in an enforcement context. Some sites have received more than one visit.		

Local Output Indicator LO18		
Description	2012/13 Result¹	Target
Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing waste management facilities or (b) other unauthorised waste activity	(a) Not available (b) Not available	Decrease on previous year
Notes		

Local Output Indicator LO19		
Description	2012/13 Result	Target
Number of local liaison groups for waste sites that have met at least once	Six	No target
Notes		

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

Core Output Indicator CO7 (waste)		
Description	2012/13 Result	Target
Number of planning permissions for waste management facilities granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	None	No target

Notes

Renewable Energy

5.0.16 The development of waste management facilities has the potential to achieve the provision of renewable sources of electricity generation, with disposal incorporating energy recovery being higher in the waste hierarchy than other forms of disposal. Within Devon, the generation of energy from waste management facilities is currently achieved through anaerobic digestion at the Holsworthy biogas facility and Langage Farm, and from landfill gas at Heathfield, Deep Moor and Broadpath.

Core Output Indicator CO9		
Description	2012/13 Result	Target
Renewable energy capacity installed by type	3.25Mw	No target

Notes

Performance of the Waste Local Plan Policies

5.0.17 Analysis of the use of the Waste Local Plan policies in the determination of the 53 waste management applications has been undertaken, with the results being shown in Appendix 4. The following observations can be made:

- Of the 43 current policies, six were not used in the determination of any waste management-related planning applications in 2012/13. This has reduced significantly compared to the previous year in which 18 of the policies were not used.
- As in previous years the greatest use was made of policies WPC 1 (Sustainable Waste Management), WPC2 (Development Control Considerations) and WPP24 (Site Design and Appearance). These policies were used in the determination of in 32, 37 and 29 applications respectively.
- Policies WPP20 (Transportation of Waste), WPP 25 (Restoration) and WPP26 (Securing effective Restoration) were used significantly more this year compared to the previous year.
- The implementation of the core policies (WPC1 to WPC5) differed slightly in 2012/13 compared to last year, partly reflecting the increased number of applications determined. Policy WPC3 (Integrated Waste Management Facilities) showed a significant increase from being used only once last year to 11 occasions in 2012/13. Policies WPC4 (Waste Audit) and WPC5 (Provision of Waste Management Facilities for Major New Developments)

were not used at all last year, and only once each this year.

- Other WLP policies that were implemented regularly were WPP4 (Consideration of Sites not Allocated in the Plan), WPP17 (Water Resources Protection), WPP21 (Road Transport) and WPP22 (Air Quality) which were all used more at least 15 times.
- Policy WPP1 (Sites for Strategic Waste Management Facilities) was used in the determination of three applications this year, and WPP3 (Sites for Minor Waste Management Facilities) was used four times. However, WPP4 (Consideration of Proposals at Sites Not Allocated in the Plan) was used in the determination of 15 planning applications, reflecting the fact that the majority of proposals related to sites not allocated in the Plan.
- Many environmental policies (WPP5 to WPP15) were used scarcely or not at all this year, with the exception of WPP14 (Maintenance and Enhancement of the Country's Nature Conservation Resource) and WPP15 (Areas not Covered by Specific Policy Designations), which were each used nine times.
- The usage of Waste Local Plan policies that cover the various types of waste management facilities (WPP 28 to WPP43) has generally increased in line with the number of applications, although Policy WPP34 (Composting Facilities) was used much more in 2011/12.
- There were six policies not used in the determination of any applications this year. These were:
 - ◆ WPP2 (Sites For Other Significant Waste Management Facilities);
 - ◆ WPP8 (Listed Buildings);
 - ◆ WPP9 (Historical Parks and Gardens);
 - ◆ WPP10 (Conservation Areas);
 - ◆ WPP12 (Coastal Preservation Areas); and
 - ◆ WPP35 (Mechanical Biological Treatment).

5.0.18 The number of policies not used in a single year has reduced from 18 last year, reflecting the increased number and variety of applications received. It is the intention that the new Waste Plan will have a more concise suite of policies that will avoid the current situation whereby numerous policies are not utilised.

6 DUTY TO COOPERATE

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

6.1 Waste Planning

- 6.1.1 Devon County Council is part of the *South West Waste Technical Advisory Body*, which comprises planning policy officers from waste planning authorities in the south west region, playing a key role in fulfilling the duty to cooperate. These meetings take place at least twice annually. Updates are given on each authority's plan preparation or implementation and waste development that is taking place, and any cross boundary issues are discussed.
- 6.1.2 Evidence of waste arisings, management and forecasts has been shared between planning authorities on a regular basis to help inform the progression with the development of the Waste Plan, further understand cross boundary issues and ensure consistency between each authority's plans.
- 6.1.3 A number of individual meetings and correspondence have taken place with adjoining waste planning authorities to discuss in more depth individual cross boundary issues and the progress of plans, particularly following the Preferred Strategy, Site Options and Draft Policy Consultation Document. Formal individual meetings were offered to all adjoining waste planning authorities, this resulted in meetings being held with Exmoor National Park (10/07/2012), Plymouth City Council (19/07/2012), Torbay Council (25/07/2012) and Cornwall Council (30/07/2012). Dartmoor National Park officers also attended an exhibition held in Exeter.
- 6.1.4 Individual meetings were also offered to district councils within Devon following the production of the Preferred Strategy, Site Options and Draft Policies Consultation Document in May 2012. This resulted in meetings being held with East Devon District Council (20/07/2012) and Teignbridge District Council (07/08/2012). These meetings discussed the site options within the districts and an update on their local plans. Mid Devon were also in the process of holding masterplanning events for the Tiverton Eastern Urban Extension, Devon County Council officers attending these workshops. A North Devon officer attended the exhibition held in North Devon.
- 6.1.5 An Environmental Groups Meeting was also held in July 2012 which was attended by the Environment Agency and Natural England to discuss the progress of the Devon Waste Plan and voice any emerging concerns.

6.2 Minerals

- 6.2.1 Devon County Council is a member of the South West Aggregate Working Party which meets on average twice a year. This is a formal group comprised mineral planning authorities and minerals industry representatives. Devon County Council leads on behalf of the other Devon mineral planning authorities (Plymouth City Council, Torbay Council and the National Park Authorities) to collect data and prepare the Local Aggregate Assessment.
- 6.2.2 Individual meetings and discussions were also held with adjoining minerals planning authorities. This included giving and receiving updates on minerals plans and issues with Dorset County Council (02/10/2012) and Dartmoor National Park Authority (14/09/2012). These meetings also provided the opportunity to input into local plans where there are strong cross border issues present.
- 6.2.3 Three meetings (May 2012, August 2012 and November 2012) with the Environment Agency were held during the Monitoring Report period to discuss specific minerals issues arising and provide progression updates with the Devon Minerals Plan.
- 6.2.4 A progress meeting was also held with Teignbridge District Council (05/09/2012) to provide an update on the Devon Minerals Plan and the Teignbridge Local Plan.

6.3 District Council Local Plans

- 6.3.1 Devon County Council participates extensively in the preparation of Local Plans by Devon's district councils, and in Plans prepared by adjoining unitary and national park authorities, reflecting its roles as minerals and waste planning authority, highway authority and infrastructure provider. This participation includes ensuring that these Local Plans avoid constraining mineral resources and operations and waste management capacity.
- 6.3.2 Within 2012/13, extensive engagement was undertaken in particular with Teignbridge District Council, East Devon District Council, Exeter City Council, North Devon Council and Torridge District Council, West Devon Borough Council and Mid Devon District Council.

7 KEY FINDINGS AND ACTIONS REQUIRED

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme Milestones

- 7.0.1 As mentioned in Section 3, the Second Revision of the MWDS identifies milestones for seven documents, the majority of which have not been achieved.
- 7.0.2 Progress on the Minerals Core Strategy/Minerals Plan has been slower than anticipated although has now started to accelerate. Two other documents proposed in the MWDS – Mineral Development Control Policies & Site Proposals and the Bovey Basin Area Action Plan – are no longer being proposed.
- 7.0.3 Work on the Waste Core Strategy/Waste Plan also started in 2010/11, leading to the Issues and Options Consultation in the summer of 2011 and the drafting of a subsequent, Preferred Strategy document for consultation in the summer of 2012. Progress on the other two waste planning documents in the MWDS has not been commenced. However, the scope of the Waste Plan has widened to incorporate site allocations and draft policies. This will remove the need to produce additional and subsequent policy documents.
- 7.0.4 Although the progress on developing the various documents within the MWDS is slower than anticipated in the MWDS, significant progress has been made on the Minerals and Waste Plans in 2011/12 with delays originating in previous years.
- 7.0.5 A revised MWDS was published in October 2013 following review of the range of documents and their timetabling.

Implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework

- 7.0.6 As was the case in the previous year, the small number of mineral planning applications determined in 2012/13 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 2012 rose in comparison with 2011;
 - ◆ 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 five quarries through local liaison groups.

- 7.0.7 In progressing the Minerals Plan, 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.
- 7.0.8 The most significant issues that have arisen in considering waste management in 2012/13 are the negligible increase in the arisings of Local Authority Collected Waste (formerly Municipal Solid Waste) compared to 2011/12 as reported in Indicator LO14, and the slight reduction in the proportion of that waste which is recycled and composted (C06b). The County Council's Municipal Waste Management Strategy predicted that the annual increase in MSW for 2012/13 would be 1%. These changes will be taken forward in the development of the Waste Plan in 2013/14.
- 7.0.9 Other issues and conclusions arising from the analysis of waste application decisions and data include:
- ◆ the limitations in the accuracy of data for commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation waste generation;
 - ◆ the significant additional waste management capacity which has been granted in 2012/13 for composting, waste transfer and MRF and other recycling; and
 - ◆ that DCC officers attended at least seven local waste liaison groups during 2012/13.

Process of Monitoring Report Production

- 7.0.10 As highlighted in 1.3.7 and 1.3.8, changes in guidance and legislation have altered the arrangements for the production and content of Monitoring Reports. While the format of Devon County Council's Report has remained unchanged for 2011/12, no decision has yet been made on the timing and content of the Monitoring Report for the following year.

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

Indicator Ref.	Description	2012/13 Result	Notes
Contextual Indicators			
CX1	The proportion of river stretches tested in Devon that were rated as 'moderate' or 'good' - Biological quality - Chemical quality	89% (356 of 398 samples) 91% (20 of 22 samples)	1
CX2	Agricultural Land Area of Devon (and proportion of the County) that is currently in agricultural use	485,752 ha (73%)	1
CX3	Waste Total annual arisings (tonnes) of municipal waste	562,346t	1
CX4	Biodiversity (a) number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (b) number of sites subject to international designations ¹	(a) 212 (b) 26	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	2,246 20, 704	1, 4
CX7	Economy Number of VAT-registered businesses	39,605	1, 4
CX8	Traffic Total traffic flow (million vehicle km)	7,817	1, 4
CX9	Population Total Population	1,133,742	1
CX10	House Building Number of new dwellings built East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon South Hams Teignbridge Torrige West Devon Plymouth Torbay Dartmoor National Park TOTAL	371 597 212 177 210 342 291 93 456 Data not available Data 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - secondary aggregates - recycled aggregates (tonnes)	2012 2.46 0.44 2.02 420,319 845,000	4, 5 (a) 1 (b) 3
CO6	Waste (a) Capacity (tonnes) of new waste management facilities by type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste transfer/MRF - Composting - Other recycling - Advanced Anaerobic Digestion (b) Amount of municipal waste arising (tonnes) Amount (and %) recycled or composted Amount (and %) landfilled	75,520t 71,000t 8,200t 75,000t 372,349t 200,753t (55.3%) 171,596t (45.9%)	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	3.25Mw	3
Local Output Indicators			
LO1	Number of mineral permissions granted that were advertised as a departure from the Development Plan	None	3
LO2	Production of secondary aggregates expressed as % of total primary and secondary aggregates produced	14.6	3, 4, 5
LO3	Landbank for crushed rock Landbank for sand and gravel	64.5 years 15.0 years	1, 4
LO4	Number of Mineral Working Areas that have not been worked during the year	Three	3, 4
LO6	Proportion of mineral sites which have received at least one monitoring visit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active Sites monitored - Inactive Sites monitored 	88% 28 of 30 sites (93%) 15 of 19 sites (79%)	3
LO7	Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing quarries or	(a) Not available	3, 4

*Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Framework
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	(b) unauthorised mineral working	(b) Not available	
LO8	Number of local liaison groups for mineral sites that have met at least once	Five	3
LO9	Number of Prohibition Orders issued	None	3
LO10	Proportion of Active mineral sites that are subject to modern restoration and aftercare conditions	84%	3, 4
LO11	Proportion of Active mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring mitigation, enhancement or restoration works for biodiversity purposes	58%	3, 4
LO12	Proportion of Active mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring the retention of a geological exposure	28%	3, 4
LO13	Proportion of Sites of Special Scientific Interest within Active mineral sites that are in favourable condition	75%	3, 4
LO14	Annual rate of growth in municipal waste	-10.9%	2
LO15	Amount of commercial and industrial waste arising Amount (and %) re-used or recycled Amount (and %) landfilled	473,509 t 245,799 t (51.9%) 116,248t (24.6%)	2
LO16	Annual rate of growth in commercial and industrial waste	-8.3%	2
LO17	Proportion of waste sites which have received at least one monitoring visit	56%	3, 4
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	Seven	3
LO20	Total capacity (tonnes) of waste management facilities by type: (a) Non-hazardous landfill (b) Inert landfill (c) Inert recycling (d) Waste transfer/MRF (e) Composting (f) Metals recycling (g) Household recycling centres (h) Energy from Waste ³	2.89 million m ³ 2.68 million m ³ 1.3 million tonnes 2.17 million tonnes 137,000 tonnes 280,000 tonnes 287,000 tonnes 92,800 tonnes	3
LO21	Actual Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates as a % of Devon's Annual Sub-Regional Apportionment 2005-2020. Total Sand and Gravel	2012 59.6 47.3	1

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	Crushed Rock	63.1	
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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 SCHEME (SECOND REVISION)

SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS

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

APPENDIX 3

SCHEDULE OF MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING APPLICATIONS DETERMINED IN 2012/13

Schedule of Minerals and Waste Planning Applications Determined in 2012/13

Application Reference	Site	Development	Decision Date	Decision
DCC/3296/2011	South Molton Waste Water Treatment Works	Removal of Condition 3 attached to planning permission DCC/3251/2010 for construction of prefabricated GRP building to house electrical control and telemetry equipment in association to proposed process improvements	13/04/2012	Refused
DCC/3343/2012	Langage Farm, Higher Challonsleigh, Smithaleigh	Variation of Conditions 2 and 11 of permission DCC/2804/2009 to retain the existing buildings as built and to vary the approved landscaping scheme	16/04/2012	Approved
DCC/3209/2011	Kenbury Wood Waste Management Centre, Kennford	Construction & operation of a permanent Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) and ancillary MRF mess hut; permanent retention of permitted Waste Transfer/Recycling Building; retrospective permission for lorry parking area and skip storage area; retrospective permission for wood storage outside of the WTS/Recycling Building; relocation of and permanent retention of permitted green waste shredding operation; relocation of staff car park; surface water attenuation pond; external lighting; and permanent retention of weighbridge and office, welfare cabins and site offices	20/04/2012	Approved
DCC/3355/2012	Rockbeare Hill, Rockbeare	Retrospective application for the provision of a waste transfer and treatment facility for materials arising from highway maintenance activities including the provision of a skip park, gully bins and reed bed waste water treatment facility	01/05/2012	Approved
DCC/3242/2011	Whitecleaves Quarry, Buckfastleigh	Construction and operation of Materials Recovery Facility for Inert Construction and demolition wastes; Construction and	03/05/2012	Refused

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		operation of Incinerator Bottom Ash Processing facility; removal of dolerite outcrop and filling quarry with dolerite and inert material to a depth of 60mAOD to facilitate storage of recycled materials with associated site engineering and infrastructure		
DCC/3293/2011	Leisureline House, Roundswell Business Park, Barnstaple	Change of use to waste transfer station and with proposed weighbridge	08/05/2012	Approved
DCC/3288/2011	Lower Challonsleigh Farm, Smithaleigh	Removal of Condition 7 to previous approval, to allow periodic use of additional piece of plant/machinery, namely a mobile pre-breaker/volume reducing shredder	11/05/2012	Approved
DCC/3353/2012	Hill Barton Business Park, Clyst St Mary	Proposed extension to inert tip	07/06/2012	Refused
DCC/3329/2012	Tredown Farm, Bradstone, Tavistock	On-farm composting of 3,500 tonnes p.a. receiving green waste from WDBC kerbside collections, commercial operators and professional gardeners	14/06/2012	Approved
DCC/3379/2012	Middle Knapp Farm, Sidbury	Green waste composting facility	18/07/2012	Refused
DCC/3362/2012	Unit 54, Greendale Business Park, Woodbury Salterton	Approval of reserved matters following outline approval for expansion of business park (ref 09/1195/MOUT) for proposed Dry Recyclable and Bulking Facility	19/07/2012	Approved
DCC/3266/2011	Cornborough Waste Water Treatment Facility, Abbotsham	Proposed process improvements to existing waste water treatment facility to include odour control plant and equipment, lime silo, modifications to the existing sludge storage tank, and including ancillary plant, pipework and equipment	23/07/2012	Approved
DCC/3390/2012	Arable Field, The Mounts, Kingsbridge	Composting of green waste for on farm use	31/07/2012	Approved
DCC/3303/2011	Summerleaze Ltd, Chilsworthy, Holsworthy	Installation of additional Digestate Storage Bags No 4 & No 5; Engineered Bunding; Borrow pit to provide clay (Retrospective)	31/07/2012	Approved
DCC/3295/2011	Summerleaze Ltd,	Variation of Condition 2	31/07/2012	Approved

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	Chilsworthy, Holsworthy	attached to planning permission DCC/2941/2009 for construction of two additional liquid storage vessels comprising one digestate storage tank and one digestate treatment storage tank with associated earthworks to substitute a gas storage tank for Digestate Tank No. 3 at Holsworthy Biogas Plant,		
DCC/3407/2012	Heathfield Redundant Landfill Site, Clyst St Mary	Leachate treatment scheme for redundant landfill site	31/07/2012	Approved
DCC/3416/2012	South Molton Waste Water Treatment Works	Removal of condition 3 following grant of planning permission	04/08/2012	Approved
DCC/3024/2010	Heathfield Site, John Acres Lane, Newton Abbot	Proposed integrated waste management facility to include MRFs, lorry park, internal roadways and new surface water attenuation pond	07/08/2012	Approved
DCC/3352/2012	Former Dainton Quarry, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot	Variation of planning condition 3 of permission 10/01076/DCC to allow for an extension of the time period for the completion of the restoration of Dainton Landfill for a further 3 years	10/08/2012	Approved
DCC/3009/2010	Heathfield In-Vessel Composting Facility, John Acre Lane, Newton Abbot	Consolidate, regularise and make permanent the existing operations permitted through planning permissions 05/3277/2004 & 09/00084/DCC	06/09/2012	Approved
DCC/3403/2012	Imerys Minerals Ltd., Lee Moor China Clay Works, Plympton	Variation of conditions 5 and 8 of planning permission 12/1094/11/CM (DCC/3211/2011) relating to hours of operation and maximum deliveries of waste.	07/09/2012	Approved
DCC/3304/2011	Summerlease Ltd, Chilsworthy, Holsworthy	Installation of Gas Engine No 5 & relocation of Gas Engine No 1	10/09/2012	Approved
DCC/3360/2012	Land off C808, Bowd, Nr Sidmouth	Construction of a public recycling centre on land currently used as pasture	12/09/2012	Approved
DCC/3381/2012	Land east of North Lendon, Tedburn St Mary	Lawful Development Certificate for use as a scrapyard and parking area for HGV's	12/09/2012	Approved
DCC/3383/2012	Vacant land adjacent to Deer Valley Road,	Proposed electrical control equipment cabinet, odour control unit, wash water	14/09/2012	Approved

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	Holsworthy	booster set cabinet, junction box cabinet, perimeter security fencing, and hard standing area, forming part of proposed sewage pumping station		
DCC/3349/2012	Summerlease Ltd, Chilsworthy, Holsworthy	Drying Plant (Grass, Grain & Wood Chip) using heat from Biogas Plant, associated plant & equipment, access roads & parking,	20/09/2012	Approved
DCC/3342/2012	Bickley Ball, Kingsteignton	Shredding of green waste for on-farm composting	26/09/2012	Approved
DCC/3378/2012	North Lendon, Tedburn St Mary	Proposed building to cover existing process and use as a treatment facility for end of life vehicles	28/09/2012	Approved
DCC/3410/2012	Wadland Barton, Northlew, Okehampton	New Bio-fertiliser Storage Bag (& removal of existing lagoon)	05/10/2012	Approved
DCC/3388/2012	Leaderflush & Shapland Ltd, Raleigh Works, Sticklepath	Retrospective application for the temporary storage of inert waste (for 8 months)	05/10/2012	Approved
DCC/3394/2012	Duncombe Farm, Newton St Cyres	Use of excavated materials to form water storage lake for the Downes Estate	15/10/2012	Approved
DCC/2975/2010	New England Quarry, Lee Mill	Development of the "New England Resource Recovery Centre", near Lee Mill, Devon, to include an Energy from Waste facility with a capacity of 275,000 tonnes per annum of residual Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) with bottom ash recycling, a non hazardous landfill; and associated visitor centre, ancillary offices, welfare, parking facilities, dual weighbridge/wheel wash; also new access road linking into the A38 at Lee Mill with new river crossing over River Yealm and associated aftercare and landscaping improvements across the whole site with associated woodland management plan	30/10/2012	Refused
DCC/3436/2012	Andigestion Ltd, Holsworthy Biogas Plant,	Construction of a secondary digester tank	29/10/2012	Approved

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	Chilsworthy			
DCC/3428/2012	Holsworthy Biogas Plant, Chilsworthy	Gas Engine No.6	29/10/2012	Approved
DCC/3427/2012	Holsworthy Biogas Plant, Chilsworthy	Erection of a pallet storage building	29/10/2012	Approved
DCC/3411/2012	Brooking Plant, Robins Park, Loddiswell	Change of use of units A & B Brooking Plant Units to dismantling of end of life vehicles and storage of parts	30/10/2012	Approved
DCC/3316/2011	Little Pulworthy, Highampton, Beaworthy	Earth bank lagoon for the storage of liquid wastes produced from food production processes. The waste has agricultural benefit and will be spread on the surrounding farm land under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2009	30/10/2012	Approved
DCC/3154/2010	(a) Land to the east of the Central Area Mineral Site between Rixey Park Corner, John Acres Lane and the Abbrook Sports and Social Club, Kingsteignton (b) Land at Whitepit Tip between Rixey Park and Heathfield Tips, Mineral Site, Preston Manor, Newton Abbot	(a) Realignment of B3193, Chudleigh Road and (b) the long term tip profile (25 years) for the Central Area Ball Clay Operations at Preston Manor Works, Kingsteignton, Newton Abbot	13/11/2012	Approved
DCC/3373/2012	Mellway Stables, Uplowman, Tiverton	Mini skip waste transfer station	28/11/2012	Refused
DCC/3368/2012	Unit 1 & 2, Station Park, School Road, Heathfield	Change of use from B8 storage and distribution to metal recycling facility	29/11/2012	Approved
DCC/3418/2012	Venn Farm, Brixton	On-farm composting of green waste (to include shredding) and use of the resulting compost on the Venn Farm holding and by the local community	30/11/2012	Approved
DCC/3361/2012	Greendale Business Park, Woodbury Salterton	Retrospective application for approval of amendments to development permitted under grant of planning permission 09/2058/CM to include change in building	06/12/2012	Approved

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		design and orientation and increase throughput from 25,000 to 45,000 tonnes per annum		
DCC/3451/2012	South Arscott, Holsworthy,	Bio-fertiliser storage lagoon & access tracks	12/12/2012	Approved
DCC/3415/2012	Leese's Ltd. Kenbury Wood, Kennford	Extension to existing industrial building	10/01/2013	Approved
DCC/3409/2012	Kenbury Wood Waste Management, Kennford	Construction and operation of permanent MRF building; retention of lorry parking and skip storage area; retention of wood storage area; retention of permitted green waste shredding operation	10/01/2013	Approved
DCC/3425/2012	Great Rutleigh Farm, Northlew, Okehampton	Application for Lawful Development Certificate	25/01/2013	Approved
DCC/3455/2012	Dittisham Recycling, Lapthorne Cross, Dittisham	Variation of Condition 3 of permission 18/1633/09/CM relating to operational noise limits and location of screener and crusher	28/01/2013	Approved
DCC/3422/2012	Higher Artiscombe Farm, Gulworthy, Tavistock	This application is for: 1. Creation of concrete pad for open windrow composting of green wastes; 2. Periodic use of shredder/screener to process green waste and resulting compost; 3. Installation of a lagoon/tank for the storage of liquid arisings; 4. Creation of a new site entrance for improved access by removal of 10m of existing roadside hedge and associated verge; 5. Construction of Devon hedge and a small screening belt of native trees on the south boundary for visual amelioration and biodiversity gain	04/02/2013	Approved
DCC/3477/2013	Cornborough Waste Water Treatment Works, Abbotsham	Photovoltaic panel array to the roof of the existing generator and control room	27/02/2013	Approved
DCC/3459/2012	Challonsleigh Farm, Smithaleigh	Change of use of redundant farm building for storage of	05/03/2013	Approved

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		plasterboard in connection with Bulking Station use		
DCC/3346/2012	Dukes Way, Axminster	Proposed raising of land, north of Dukes Way and west of Swain Close, using inert fill, to form LEAP area	19/03/2013	Refused
DCC/3447/2012	Arable Field No 8622 (Hillside/Pasture Coombe farm holding), East Allington	Composting of green waste for on-farm use	19/03/2013	Approved
DCC/3435/2012	Smallbrook Farm, Newton St Cyres	Composting of green waste for on-farm use	19/03/2013	Approved
DCC/3345/2012	Brunenburg Way/Morton Way, Axminster	Retrospective application for the raising of an area of land, located south of Morton Way and north of Brunenburg Way, with inert fill, by up to 1m	20/03/2013	Approved

APPENDIX 4

PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY WASTE LOCAL PLAN IN 2012/13

PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY WASTE LOCAL PLAN IN 2012/13

KEY

This analysis has used a shading code to indicate how implementation of the Waste Local Plan policies has occurred in 2012/13:

- A ☺ indicates that the policy has been used to determine at least one planning application in 2012/13.
- The white, grey and black boxes consider how the policies are performing during the four financial years between 2009/10 and 2012/13:
 - **White** indicates that a policy has been implemented in three or four of the last four years;
 - Grey indicates that the policy has been implemented in one or two of the last four years. In this case the policy should be monitored to establish whether it should be reviewed in future years; and
 - Black indicates that the policy has not been implemented in the last four years and therefore should be reviewed in the short term.

Policy No.	Policy Title	Implementation of Policy on 2012/13	Shading
WPC 1	Sustainable Waste Management	28 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 4 applications as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPC 2	Development Control Considerations	31 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 6 applications as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPC 3	Integrated Waste Management Facilities	10 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 1 application as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPC 4	Waste Audit	1 waste planning application was approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPC 5	Provision of Waste Management Facilities for Major New Developments	1 waste planning application was approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 1	Sites for Strategic Waste Management Facilities	2 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 1 application as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 2	Sites for Other Significant Waste Management Facilities	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	
WPP 3	Sites for Minor Waste Management Facilities	4 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 4	Consideration of Sites	12 waste planning applications were	☺

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	not Allocated in the Plan	approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 3 applications as a reason for refusal.	
WPP 5	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Effects on National Parks	1 waste planning application was approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 2 applications as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 6	Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves	1 waste planning application was approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 7	Archaeological Sites	1 waste planning application was approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 8	Listed Buildings	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	
WPP 9	Historic Parks and Gardens	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	
WPP 10	Conservation Areas	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	
WPP 11	Areas of Great Landscape Value	6 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 12	Coastal Preservation Areas	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	
WPP 13	Local Conservation Designations	1 waste planning application was approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 1 application as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 14	Maintenance and Enhancement of the County's Nature Conservation Resource	7 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 2 applications as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 15	Areas not Covered by Specific Policy Designations	6 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 3 applications as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 16	Agricultural Land	4 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 17	Water Resources Protection	14 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 1 application as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 18	Protection of Floodplains	1 waste planning application was approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 3 applications as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 19	Protection of Mineral Consultation Areas	1 waste planning application was approved with regard to this policy in	☺

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		2012/13. This policy was cited in 1 application as a reason for refusal.	
WPP 20	Transportation of Waste	14 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 3 applications as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 21	Road Transport	17 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 2 applications as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 22	Health and Air Quality	18 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 3 applications as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 23	Rights of Way	1 waste planning application was approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 1 application as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 24	Site Design and Appearance	26 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 3 applications as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 25	Restoration	8 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 1 application as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 26	Securing Effective Restoration	4 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 1 application as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 27	Aerodrome Safeguarding	This policy was cited in 1 application as a reason for refusal in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 28	Recycling Centres	1 waste planning application was approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 29	Materials Reclamation Facilities for Household and Commercial Wastes	4 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 30	Waste Transfer Facilities	4 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 31	Scrapyards	3 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 32	Recycling of Inert Wastes	5 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 33	Reworking Existing or Former Landfill Sites	1 waste planning application was approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 34	Composting Facilities	7 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 1	☺

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		application as a reason for refusal.	
WPP 35	Mechanical Biological Treatment	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	
WPP 36	Energy from Waste Incineration	This policy was cited in 1 application as a reason for refusal in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 37	Other Energy from Waste Options	8 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 38	Extensions to Existing Landfill Sites for Non-Hazardous Waste	No waste planning applications were determined with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	
WPP 39	New Sites for Landfill of Non-Hazardous Waste	This policy was cited in 2 applications as a reason for refusal in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 40	Landfill Sites for Inert Waste	2 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 2 applications as a reason for refusal.	☺
WPP 41	Disposal of Waste on Land by Landspreading	2 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 42	Management of Hazardous and Clinical Waste	4 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13.	☺
WPP 43	Waste Water Treatment	3 waste planning applications were approved with regard to this policy in 2012/13. This policy was cited in 1 application as a reason for refusal.	☺