

**DEVON COUNTY MINERALS  
AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT  
FRAMEWORK**

**ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT**

**2008/09**

**December 2009**

## **FURTHER INFORMATION**

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*Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Framework  
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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING IN DEVON**

- 1.1.1 Devon County Council is the minerals and waste planning authority for Devon, excluding Dartmoor and Exmoor National Parks and the unitary authority areas of Plymouth and Torbay which are responsible for their own minerals and waste planning.
- 1.1.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the 2004 Act) requires the County Council to produce a Mineral and Waste Development Framework containing a portfolio of Local Development Documents relating to minerals and waste planning in Devon, with the Annual Monitoring Report being one such document.
- 1.1.3 The timetable for the production and publication of Local Development Documents was originally set out in the Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Scheme which came into effect in July 2005. The Development Scheme has subsequently been revised in September 2006 and in March 2007.
- 1.1.4 The **Devon County Minerals Local Plan** was adopted in June 2004 and is “saved” until it is superseded by policies in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (except policies MP1 and MP12, which lapsed in September 2007). The **Devon County Waste Local Plan** was adopted in June 2006 and confirmation was received in May 2009 that its policies are saved until superseded by new policies. Replacement policies for minerals and waste will be prepared within the Devon County Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

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

- 1.2.1 Prior to the 2004 Act, the Development Plan for Devon comprised Local Plans together with the Structure Plan. The **Devon Structure Plan 2001 to 2016** was adopted in October 2004 and its policies are saved until replaced by policies within the Regional Spatial Strategy [RSS], or local authorities’ development plan documents.
- 1.2.2 Although not included within the Development Plan, further policy guidance was provided at national and regional levels, the latter in the form of RPG10<sup>1</sup>. Upon commencement of the 2004 Act, RPG10 became part of the Development Plan as the RSS.
- 1.2.3 The South West Regional Assembly published a Draft RSS for the period 2006-2026 in June 2006, and its Examination in Public took place between April and June 2007 with the Panel’s Report published

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

in January 2008. The Secretary of State subsequently published proposed changes in July 2008, and publication of the final RSS had been anticipated to occur in Summer 2010.

- 1.2.4 However, the Government announced in September 2009 that further sustainability appraisal is required, following which a decision on future progress will be made in 2010.

### 1.3 THE ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

1.3.1 The 2004 Act requires Devon County Council to produce Annual Monitoring Reports [AMRs] as one of the documents of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. The first Monitoring Report was published for 2004/05.

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

1.3.3 The scope and content of a planning authority's AMR is the subject of legislation and guidance<sup>1</sup> to which Devon County Council has had regard. This Report monitors the County Council's Minerals and Waste Development Framework (including the saved Local Plans) in four areas:

- the general context for minerals and waste planning in Devon, including issues that may influence demand for minerals and the level of generation of waste, the characteristics of Devon and relevant developments in the policy background;
- the progress of the County Council in implementing its Minerals and Waste Development Scheme;
- an assessment of the performance of the policies within the Minerals and Waste Development Framework which, for 2008/09, comprised the Devon County Minerals Local Plan and the Devon County Waste Local Plan; and
- conclusions on the key findings of the AMR and any actions required to address the issues that have arisen, including any difficulties encountered in producing the AMR.

1.3.4 *Contextual Indicators* will be used to assess the characteristics of Devon and their influence on the Minerals and Waste Development Framework in terms of policy context. These will be the same indicators as used in the previous AMR, and to be used in future years, to achieve consistency.

1.3.5 Assessment of the County Council's minerals and waste policies will use *output indicators*. These will include:

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

- *core indicators* stipulated by the Department for Communities and Local Government; and
- *local indicators* selected by the County Council in accordance with those suggested in the Minerals Local Plan and the Waste Local Plan.

1.3.6 The ODPM guidance recommends the use of *significant effects* indicators to inform monitoring of policy impact on sustainability. The AMR for previous years did not include these because Sustainability Appraisal had not been progressed for new development plan documents. This is still the case and so again these indicators have not been included.

1.3.7 The 2004/05 AMR acknowledged that, as it was the first monitoring report, improvements and alterations would be needed for future reports. Regard has been had to these recommendations in the preparation of this Report, with any ongoing issues identified in the final section of the Report.



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

### **2.1 PORTRAYING THE CONTEXT**

- 2.1.1 Regional and national policy provides the strategic framework for the development of local county policy. However, the distinct environmental, economic and social characteristics of Devon provide the local context for the County Council's mineral and waste planning. These characteristics create the demand for minerals and the need for waste management infrastructure whilst also framing the way in which these issues are addressed.
- 2.1.2 This section of the AMR will provide a brief portrait of Devon by illustrating the key characteristics of the County that provide the context for minerals and waste planning through the use of contextual indicators, which are included within the text of this section and summarised together in Appendix 1.
- 2.1.3 Although the spatial scope of the AMR is limited to that area for which Devon County Council is the minerals and waste planning authority (see 1.1.1), the contextual indicators in this section relate to the historic County of Devon (including Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks of Dartmoor and Exmoor) on the grounds that:
- demand for the minerals produced within the AMR area will originate in part from Plymouth and Torbay, and minerals produced in those areas, together with Dartmoor National Park, will be used to some extent in the AMR area; and
  - waste produced within Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks is likely, in part, to require management outside of those areas.

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

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

- 2.2.1 The mean annual temperature in Devon has increased since the 1960s in line with global and national trends, with an unusual sequence of warm summers. The warmest decade has been that since 1995. Although the considerable level of natural variability in annual precipitation rates results in there being no clear signal of climate change, there has been a significant change in the seasonality of Devon's rainfall, with wetter winters and drier summers. The relative sea level continues to rise.
- 2.2.2 It is forecast that Devon's mean annual temperature of 9.9°C is expected to rise by up to 2.5°C by the middle of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, with

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

precipitation likely to decrease but with more intense rainfall during the winter. Sea level around Devon's coast is likely to rise by up to 7cm per decade.

## Natural Resources and Waste

- 2.2.3 Air quality in Devon is good, with the major source of pollution being road transport. The quality of river, coastal, drinking and groundwater is very high within both a regional and national context, but further improvements are needed to meet stricter standards for public health, wildlife and fisheries.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX1 – Water Quality</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>The proportion of river stretches tested in Devon that were rated of 'good' or 'very good'</b> - Biological quality - Chemical quality	<b>91% (312 of 342 samples)</b> <b>98% (257 of 262 samples)</b>
Notes	
1 From the Environment Agency's GQAH Assessment 2008	

- 2.2.4 Devon's land is an important resource for its agricultural sector but is under pressure in some areas from the need for new development. Although the use of previously-developed (brownfield) land is to be preferred for new development, Devon has less of this resource than many other parts of the Country because it is a predominantly rural county. Last year the area of land in Devon used for agriculture increased by 2807ha, pushing the overall total to 526,130ha, representing 79% of Devon's land.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX2 – Agricultural Land</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Area of Devon (and proportion of the County) that is currently in agricultural use</b>	<b>526,130 ha</b> <b>79%</b>
Notes	
1 From the June 2008 Agricultural Survey	

- 2.2.5 Devon's varied geology<sup>1</sup> is reflected in the presence of a wide range of minerals that are, or have been, exploited for the County's needs or for use elsewhere in Britain or abroad. Aggregate minerals are produced in the form of crushed rock from sandstone, limestone and igneous rock resources, together with sand and gravel. Relatively small quantities of building stone are produced, together with brick clay to serve the one remaining brickworks in the County. Devon has a major role in the production of china clay and ball clay, which only occur within Britain in Devon and adjoining counties, with much of the output being exported.

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

2.2.6 Devon produced 644,112 tonnes of municipal waste in 2008/09, a decrease of 18,642 tonnes, or just under 3% on 2007/08, together with around 1.1 million tonnes of commercial and industrial waste and a larger, but currently unquantified, volume of construction and demolition waste.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX3 - Waste</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Total annual arisings (tonnes) of municipal waste</b>	<b>644,112t</b>
Notes	

### **Biodiversity and Landscape**

2.2.7 Devon possesses an outstanding network of sites of biodiversity and geological importance, with over 200 Sites of Special Scientific Interest including a number of internationally-designated sites. The latter include a wide variety of habitats including moorland, dry heathland and wet grassland, estuarine and coastal areas, river valleys, woodland and caves. The Devon Biodiversity Action Plan<sup>1</sup> identifies 17 key habitats and 20 key species for which action plans have been produced. Devon's outstanding geological interest has been recognised by the inclusion of the East Devon coast within the Dorset and East Devon World Heritage Site.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX4 - Biodiversity</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>(a) number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest</b>	<b>(a) 211</b>
<b>(b) number of sites subject to international designations<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>(b) 22</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation	

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

<b>Contextual Indicator CX5 - Landscape</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of area that is protected by national landscape designations<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>39.9%</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	

<sup>1</sup> Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (1998, revised 2005) 'The Nature of Devon: A Biodiversity Action Plan'

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

2.2.9 Devon’s landscape and built environment are also important for their historic interest, with thousands of sites and areas of archaeological interest providing a record of human activity from prehistoric times through to the recent past. This is illustrated by the granting of UNESCO World Heritage Site status to the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape in July 2006. Devon also has a wealth of urban and rural historic buildings, including more than 20,000 Listed Buildings, and the historic character of the County’s settlements is recognised by the designation of 344 Conservation Areas and 59 Historic Parks and Gardens. The finite nature of the historic resource, however, is illustrated by the inclusion of 28 properties within Devon on English Heritage’s Register of Buildings at Risk.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX6 – Historic Environment</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments</b>	<b>2121</b>
<b>Number of Listed Buildings</b>	<b>20,639</b>
Notes Data obtained from English Heritage	

## **2.3 DEVON’S ECONOMY**

### **Environment as an Economic Driver**

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

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

### **Enterprise and Productivity**

2.3.3 Devon has a growing and diverse economy, but one that is lagging behind much of the country in terms of productivity, possibly due to an under-representation in the County of the more productive sectors such as manufacturing, business and financial services. There is also a contrasting picture of productivity between the different sectors within Devon and between different parts of the County.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX7 - Economy</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Number of VAT- registered businesses</b>	<b>32,615</b>
Notes	

1 For start of 2009, Source: Office for National Statistics
-------------------------------------------------------------

2.3.4 Devon has a strong tradition of enterprise, with 85% of businesses employing no more than 10 people, and also has a relatively high proportion (12.8%) of its population being self-employed – which is higher than the . The number of VAT-registered businesses is an indicator of the small business population, with the number in Devon increasing by 320 during 2008.

2.3.5 In August 2009, the level of unemployment was 10,267 in Devon<sup>1</sup>. This is lower than the national average, but relatively high levels of self-employment and part-time working may limit access to well-paid jobs that utilise people’s skills. Average earnings in Devon are 14% lower than in the rest of the country, partly explained by the higher-than-average proportions of female, part-time and self-employed employee group.

### **Transport and Traffic**

2.3.6 Devon has good transport links with the rest of the country through the M5 and A30/A303, rail routes and air services, and with Europe through sea and air routes. The continued availability of these is an important element of the County’s future prosperity. However, the increase in road traffic has resulted in congestion in and around the main urban areas, with some routes experiencing growth in traffic flows of more than 40% over the last decade. Total traffic flows for Devon have increased by 20% over the period 1994-2004.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX8 - Traffic</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Total traffic flow (million vehicle km)</b>	<b>9789</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> Figure is for 2008 calendar year. From Department for Transport’s National Road Traffic Survey	

2.3.7 Although car ownership in Devon rose by 30% between 1991 and 2001<sup>2</sup>, those people without access to a car or adequate public transport (notably the elderly, disabled people and young people) suffer from poor access to employment, educational, health and social facilities. This naturally affects rural areas to a greater degree, and only 26% of Devon’s population living within settlements of less than 3,000 people are within 13 minutes walk of an hourly or better bus service.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Office for National Statistics, 2007

<sup>2</sup> Source: 1991 and 2001 Censuses

## 2.4 DEVON'S PEOPLE

2.4.1 Devon's population (including Plymouth and Torbay) was estimated in 2008 to be 1.14 million, representing an increase of 6500 during 2007, primarily due to inward migration. The average age of Devon's population is rising as people live longer and young adults move away. There has been a marked increase in the number of small households, and social changes mean that even if population numbers were to remain static, more houses would be needed to accommodate the same number of people living in smaller household units.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX9 - Population</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Total Population</b>	1,141,500
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> Mid year estimate for 2008 from Office for National Statistics	

The Devon Structure Plan proposes to accommodate the anticipated increase in population and households by providing for 65,500 new dwellings over the period 2001 to 2016 (an annual rate of 4,094), including the development of new communities near Plymouth (Sherford) and Exeter (Cranbrook). House building in 2008/09 totalled 4,145 units in comparison 3022 during 2007/08.

<b>Contextual Indicator CX10 – House Building</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09Result</b>
<b>Number of new dwellings built<sup>1</sup></b>	
East Devon	355
Exeter	411
Mid Devon	384
North Devon	341
Plymouth	1003
South Hams	232
Teignbridge	313
Torbay	450
Torridge	226
West Devon	356
Dartmoor National Park	74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,145</b>
Notes	
<sup>1</sup> Number of houses completed during 08/09. Figures provided by the District and Unitary Councils	

2.4.2 The rapid increase in house prices over recent years has had a serious impact on the ability of people on lower incomes to afford housing. This has been exacerbated by the relatively low levels of average earnings in Devon.

2.4.4 Although 87% of those interviewed in a survey for the Devon Strategic Partnership were satisfied with Devon as a place to live, the County exhibits significant variations in quality of life for its population. More than 95,000 (13%) of the County's population live in wards ranked in

the most deprived quartile nationally, and are clustered predominantly in coastal resorts, larger towns and 'remote' rural parishes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **2.6 THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY CONTEXT IN 2008/09**

### **General Planning Policy**

- 2.6.1 Following publication of **PPS25 on Development and Flood Risk** in December 2006, its Practice Guide was published in June 2008.
- 2.6.2 At a regional level the **Regional Spatial Strategy** [RSS] will replace the Devon Structure Plan 2001-2016 as part of the development plan. A review of the RSS has commenced and the Draft RSS was published in June 2006. The Examination in Public of the RSS took place between April and July 2007, with the panel report published in January 2008. This has since been subject to a number of proposed changes, specifically relating to development numbers, put forward by the Secretary of State. This document was due to have been adopted, but

has been delayed until 2010 by the need for further sustainability appraisal.

### **3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

- 3.1 The 2004 Act required the County Council to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Scheme [MWDS] for submission to the Government Office for the South West [GOSW] by 31 March 2005. This Scheme is intended to provide a three year programme for the preparation of the local development documents that will be contained within the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, and progress in implementing the MWDS is to be monitored through the AMR.
- 3.2 Devon County Council submitted its MWDS in 2004 but it did not come into force until July 2005 due to amendments to the Scheme. A First Revision of the MWDS came into effect in September 2006 but this was superseded by the Second Revision, which came into effect on 30 March 2007, and it is the milestones in this latter document that will be used in this AMR.
- 3.3 Within the Second Revision of the MWDS, milestones were included in 2008/09 for six documents as outlined below.

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

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

#### **Minerals Core Strategy**

- 3.5 The Second Revision of the MWDS timetabled submission of the Minerals Core Strategy [MCS] to the Secretary of State was anticipated to occur in July 2008, followed by its examination in January 2009. However, no formal milestones have been achieved with the Minerals Core Strategy since consultation on the Issues and Options Report in November 2007.

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

- 3.6 Commencement of this document was timetabled in the MWDS to occur in January 2008 followed by publication of a Scoping Report in May 2008 and consultation on Issues and Options in August 2008. However, no action has been taken and the need for this document is being reviewed in the preparation of a Third Revision of the MWDS in the light of changes to PPS12 and the expansion of the scope of the Minerals Core Strategy.

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

- 3.7 It was anticipated that commencement of the Area Action Plan would have occurred in August 2007, with Preferred Options consultation taking place in November 2008. While some informal evidence

gathering has taken place, no formal steps have been undertaken with this document.

### **Waste Core Strategy**

- 3.8 The MWDS Second Revision timetables commencement of the Waste Core Strategy for June 2007, with Preferred Options consultation taking place in January 2009. However, no action has been taken on this document.

### **Waste Audits and Infrastructure**

- 3.9 Commencement of this Supplementary Planning Document was scheduled to occur in June 2007, with adoption in September 2008. However, no action has been taken on this document.

### **Analysis of Progress**

- 3.10 Although adoption of the Statement of Community Involvement was achieved only a little behind the programmed timetable, progress with the Minerals Core Strategy has become increasingly difficult. Furthermore, the formal commencement of work on four other documents that was anticipated to occur in 2007/08, followed by further progress in 2008/09, has not been achieved, and the limited availability of staff resources makes it difficult to predict when these documents can be commenced.
- 3.11 The continued slippage in meeting the milestones is regrettable, and the County Council will keep this under review and endeavour to avoid further delays.

## 4 MINERALS POLICY: ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTS

- 4.1 The **Devon County Minerals Local Plan** was adopted in June 2004 and, under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, was initially 'saved' for a period of three years from commencement of the Act (i.e. until 28 September 2007). A direction from the Secretary of State has since been issued which allows all policies in the Minerals Local Plan to be saved until they are superseded by the production of Minerals Development Documents, except MP1 (International Designations) and MP12 (Protected Species) which have now lapsed.
- 4.2 This part of the AMR will assess the performance of the Minerals Local Plan through the use of output indicators (including those specified by the ODPM as core output indicators; unless otherwise stated, the spatial coverage of indicators within this section of the AMR is that part of Devon for which the County Council is the Mineral Planning Authority), and by analysing the effectiveness of the policies contained within the Plan. It should, however, be borne in mind that the number of planning applications for minerals development received by the County Council in any one year is small, and that a large proportion of the Plan policies may not be used in the determination of planning applications every year.
- 4.3 Within 2008/09, one planning application for new mineral working was approved, relating to the quarrying of building stone on a very small scale at Morteohoe in North Devon.

Local Output Indicator LO1	
Description	2008/09Result
Number of mineral permissions granted that were advertised as a departure from the Development Plan	None
Notes	

- 4.4 Within 2008/09, three applications were determined for minerals sites that did not include the working of minerals. These were for the installation of pipelines and a new plant in the Lee Moor area, and for the importation and processing of sand and gravel arising at another site at Blackhill Quarry. A schedule of the planning applications for mineral sites and for the production of recycled aggregates is included in Appendix 3.

### Production of Aggregates

- 4.5 Policy MP19 of the Minerals Local Plan confirms that the County Council will maintain its contribution to the regional aggregate supply. The sub-regional apportionment undertaken by the South West Regional Assembly requires that Devon (including Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park) should make provision for 3.5 million

tonnes (mt) of crushed rock and 1.36 mt of sand and gravel (with Cornwall and Somerset) per annum for the period 2001 to 2016. The total primary aggregate provision from Devon therefore equates to 4.86 mt per annum.

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

<b>Core Output Indicator CO5a<sup>1</sup></b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates: Total</b>	<b>2.90 mt</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sand and Gravel</li> <li>• Crushed Rock</li> </ul>	0.66 mt 2.24 mt
Notes <sup>1</sup> The area for this indicator includes Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park as those areas cannot be disaggregated for reasons of operator confidentiality. <sup>2</sup> The figures are for the calendar year of 2008, expressed as million tonnes	

The total figures for primary aggregate production show a decrease from 2007/08 to 2008/09 of 0.15 mt reflecting the reduced production of both sand, gravel and crushed rock. This production is significantly below the 4.86 mt required annually by the sub-regional apportionment.

<b>Core Output Indicator LO21<sup>1</sup></b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Actual Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates as a % of Devon's Annual Sub-Regional Apportionment 2001-2016: Total</b>	<b>59.7</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sand and Gravel</li> <li>• Crushed Rock</li> </ul>	48.5 64.0
Notes <sup>1</sup> The area for this indicator includes Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park as those areas cannot be disaggregated for reasons of operator confidentiality. <sup>2</sup> The figures are for the calendar year of 2008, expressed as % of Devon's sub regional annual apportionment.	

- 4.7 Devon has important sources of secondary aggregates in the form of the by-products of the extraction of ball clay and china clay which produce sand and, in the case of the latter mineral, crushed rock. These materials have in the past been tipped, but are increasingly being processed and utilised as secondary aggregates and thereby reducing the need for quarrying of primary materials.

- 4.8 The County also produces a significant quantity of recycled aggregates through the processing of construction and demolition waste, and the adopted Devon County Waste Local Plan identifies a network of 19 existing facilities for the recycling of inert waste materials. There is no reliable data at a County level on the annual production of construction and demolition waste, and even regional-level data is heavily qualified. No information is therefore provided in this AMR on actual production

of recycled aggregates but work by Capita Symonds Ltd on behalf of the South West Regional Assembly has provided an estimated figure for Devon.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO5b</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Production of (a) secondary aggregates (b) recycled aggregates (tonnes)</b>	<b>630,169t 845,000t<sup>2</sup></b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> The figure is for the calendar year of 2008 <sup>2</sup> The figure for is an estimate for 2003 produced by Capita Symonds Ltd for the South West Regional Assembly, and represents the most recent and reliable information available. The area for this figure includes Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park	

- 4.9 There has been a steady annual increase in the production of secondary aggregates from 2004 to 2008, growing by around 100,000 tonnes over that period. Local Output Indicator LO2, which expresses the proportion of the combined total of primary and secondary aggregates produced in Devon that is accounted for by secondary aggregates, illustrates that the proportion has increased in 2007. This proportion decreased from 14.2% in 2003 to 11.5% in 2005, but has since increased to just under 18%.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO2</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/2009 Result<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Production of secondary aggregates expressed as % of total primary and secondary aggregates produced<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>17.8%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> Within Devon including Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park <sup>2</sup> The figure is for the calendar year of 2008	

### **Aggregate Landbanks**

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

<b>Local Output Indicator LO3</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Landbank for crushed rock (years)</b>	<b>66.2 years</b>
<b>Landbank for sand and gravel (years)</b>	<b>13.8 years</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> The figures are the position at 31 December 2008, and include aggregate quarries in Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park	

### **Mineral Working Areas for Aggregates**

- 4.11 The Minerals Local Plan identifies eight Mineral Working Areas for the working of aggregate minerals where continued working will be

acceptable in principle. The extension of these Areas will be given priority over the extension of other sites or the permitting of new aggregate mineral sites where additional resources are required to maintain the County's landbank.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO4</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Number of Mineral Working Areas for aggregates that have not been worked during the year</b>	<b>Two</b>
Notes	

- 4.12 No working has taken place at the Hayes Quarry Mineral Working Area since March 2003, with the planning permission lapsing in October 2008, while Venn Quarry ceased production during 2006/07. The status of these sites as Mineral Working Areas will be reviewed in the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy.

### **Safeguarding of Mineral Resources**

- 4.13 The Minerals Local Plan identifies 44 Mineral Consultation Areas [MCAs] around individual mineral sites or groups of sites, together with a further ten MCAs around wharves or rail sidings that have been, or may be, used for the transportation of minerals. The Plan contains a procedure whereby District Councils within Devon receiving a planning application for non-mineral development are required to consult the County Council and the appropriate mineral industry body. Within 2008/09, nineteen MCA consultations were received by the County Council, although 10 of these were submitted at the same time as part of a number of applications for a major development at Kinsteignton.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO5</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of County Council responses to Mineral Consultation Area consultations that were not supported by the District Council's decision</b>	<b>None</b>
Notes	

### **Control of Mineral Working**

- 4.14 Mineral working typically occurs over a considerable period of time, and it is therefore important that sites are monitored to ensure compliance with their planning permissions. The percentage of mineral sites to have received at least one monitoring visit in 2008/09 was 52%, which reflects the County Council's new power to charge operators for the monitoring of minerals and landfill sites.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO6</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of total mineral sites which have received</b>	<b>52%</b>

<b>at least one monitoring visit</b> - Active Sites monitored - Inactive Sites monitored	<b>96 of 165 sites (58%)</b> <b>24 of 67 sites (36%)</b>
Notes	

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

<b>Local Output Indicator LO7</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing quarries or (b) unauthorised mineral working</b>	<b>(a) Not available</b> <b>(b) Not available</b>
Notes	

- 4.16 Public understanding of mineral sites and effective liaison between site operators and their neighbours is aided by the network of local liaison groups that the County Council has facilitated for the major quarries. As in previous years, the number of local liaison group for mineral sites meeting at least once in 2008/09 is ten.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO8</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Number of local liaison groups for mineral sites that have met at least once</b>	<b>Ten</b>
Notes	

- 4.17 Devon contains more than 50 mineral sites that, although having a current planning permission, are classed as 'Dormant' and are unlikely to resume working. The Minerals Local Plan proposes that these sites should be the subject of Prohibition Orders in order to prevent inappropriate working. As in previous years, no progress has been made on this issue to date. It is anticipated that the introduction of the ability for Mineral Planning Authorities to recover the costs of the monitoring of mineral sites in April 2006 will provide the platform for Prohibition Orders to be pursued on an active basis in the future.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO9</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Number of Prohibition Orders issued</b>	<b>None</b>
Notes	

- 4.18 The development of mineral sites has the potential, if not properly controlled, to exacerbate flooding problems if developed in a floodplain, or to adversely affect water quality. The County Council consults the Environment Agency on all planning applications for mineral development and aims to avoid granting planning permission where the Agency raises concerns.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO7 (mineral)</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Number of planning permissions for mineral development granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality</b>	<b>None</b>
Notes	

## **Restoration and Aftercare**

- 4.19 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 2008/09, ROMP schemes for eight quarries remained undetermined due to the failure of applicants to submit additional information requested by the County Council. In future years, all sites will be reviewed at 15 year intervals through the Schedule 14 procedure, and this will give further opportunity to improve restoration and enhancement measures.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO10</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of Active<sup>1</sup> mineral sites that are subject to modern<sup>2</sup> restoration and aftercare conditions</b>	<b>81.3%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> As defined by the Environment Act 1995 <sup>2</sup> Covering the whole mineral site, requiring detailed restoration and aftercare schemes, and requiring an aftercare period of five years	

- 4.20 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.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO11</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of Active<sup>1</sup> mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring mitigation, enhancement or restoration works for biodiversity purposes</b>	<b>55.9%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> As defined by the Environment Act 1995	

<b>Local Output Indicator LO12</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of Active<sup>1</sup> mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring the retention of a geological exposure</b>	<b>25.4%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> As defined by the Environment Act 1995	

<b>Local Output Indicator LO13</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>
<b>Proportion of Sites of Special Scientific Interest within Active<sup>1</sup> mineral sites that are in favourable condition</b>	<b>73.3%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> As defined by the Environment Act 1995	

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

- 4.21 It was highlighted in 4.2 that the number of planning applications for mineral development in any one year tends to be small, and this limits the scope to use some of the Minerals Local Plan policies in the determination of planning applications.
- 4.22 An analysis has been undertaken of the use of the Local Plan policies in the determination of applications for mineral development in 2008/09; the results are shown in the table attached in Appendix 4, although a large proportion of policies have not been used due to the lack of any relevant applications during the year. Four planning applications for mineral development were determined in 2008/09, which is in line with trends over previous years, although only one involved new working of minerals. These applications made reference to policies in the Minerals Local Plan, however, there are a number of policy issues that have arisen:
- 14 of the policies within the Minerals Local Plan were used in determining mineral planning applications in 2008/09, with the most frequently used being MP10 (Maintenance of the County's Nature Conservation Resource), and MP56 and MP57 concerning restoration;
  - given the limited number of minerals applications, a large number of policies have not been used in the determination of applications; however, this does not mean that they are not relevant, but reflects the limited number of applications;
  - Devon is satisfactorily meeting its contribution to regional aggregate supply (Policy MP19) and has adequate landbanks of aggregate minerals with planning permission (Policy MP20); and
  - the continued status of Hayes Quarry, Venn Quarry and Meeth Ball Clay Works as Mineral Working Areas should be reviewed following the cessation of working (Policies MP21 and MP29).



## 5 WASTE POLICY: ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTS

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

### Municipal Solid Waste

- 5.3 Arisings of Municipal Solid Waste [MSW] in 2008/09 within Devon (including the National Parks but excluding Plymouth and Torbay) amounted to 430,556 tonnes, which represents a decrease over 2007/08 of 4818 tonnes, or -1.1%. This is significantly lower than the target in the Waste Local Plan, which assumes annual growth of 1%. The proportion of this waste that was recycled or composted increased further to 52.5% in comparison with the 2007/08 rate of 50%, and exceeds the County Council's statutory target for 2009/2010 of 40%.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO6b</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Amount of municipal waste arising</b>	430,556 t	
<b>Amount (and %) recycled or composted</b>	(52.51%)	<b>40%<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Amount (and %) landfilled</b>	(47.49%)	<b>50%<sup>2</sup></b>
Notes		
<sup>1</sup> Minimum proportion recycled or composted by 2009/10		
<sup>2</sup> Maximum proportion landfilled by 2009/10		

<b>Local Output Indicator LO14</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Annual rate of growth in municipal waste</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>1.0%<sup>1</sup></b>
Notes		
<sup>1</sup> Maximum growth in 2007/08-2008/09		

### Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 5.4 In contrast to MSW, data on Commercial and Industrial Waste [CIW] have not been collected on a regular basis and at a level that allows figures for the area for which the County Council is the Waste Planning Authority to be produced. The Environment Agency's 'Strategic Waste Management Assessment 2000' contained the results of a survey of CIW production in 1998/99, and this has recently been supplemented by the results of a similar survey for 2002/03 which represent the latest data on this waste stream.

- 5.5 Arisings of CIW in Devon (including Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks) show an increase between 1998/99 and 2002/03 of approximately 33,000 tonnes, which equates to an annual increase of less than 1%. Almost all of the increase was accounted for by the commercial sector, with the increase in industrial waste only being around 4,000 tonnes. In comparison with 1998/99, the figures for 2002/03 show a decrease in the proportion of CIW landfilled from 41.6% to 38.3%, with an increase in the proportion re-used or recycled from 34.1% to 40.4%.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO15<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Amount of commercial and industrial waste arising</b>	<b>1,132,000 t</b>	
<b>Amount (and %) re-used or recycled</b>	<b>457,000 t (40.4%)</b>	<b>32%<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Amount (and %) landfilled</b>	<b>434,000 t (38.3%)</b>	<b>46%<sup>4</sup></b>
Notes		
<sup>1</sup> For Devon including Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks		
<sup>2</sup> The figures are for 2002/03, the latest available data		
<sup>3</sup> Minimum proportion recycled by 2009/10 as set out in the Waste Local Plan		
<sup>4</sup> Maximum proportion landfilled by 2009/10 as set out in the Waste Local Plan		

<b>Local Output Indicator LO16<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Annual rate of growth in commercial and industrial waste<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>0.75%</b>	<b>No target</b>
Notes		
<sup>1</sup> For Devon including Plymouth, Torbay and the National Parks		
<sup>2</sup> The figures are for 2002/03, the latest available data		
<sup>3</sup> Based on the annualised growth between the 1998/99 and 2002/03 surveys		

### **Construction and Demolition Waste**

- 5.6 Reliable data at the waste planning authority level are also difficult to collect for construction and demolition waste [CDW], and any analysis needs to 'apportion' regional data based on assumptions on the sub-regional distribution of arisings of CDW.
- 5.7 In October 2004, ODPM published the results of a survey of arisings of CDW undertaken in 2003, which provided estimates of national and regional arisings and the methods by which the waste was managed. Within the South West region, it was estimated that approximately 10 million tonnes of CDW was produced in 2003.
- 5.8 Subsequently, consultants acting on behalf of the South West Regional Assembly undertook a sub-regional breakdown for the purposes of developing the minerals policies for the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy. This suggested that, of the 4.47 million tonnes of recycled aggregates produced in the region, 18.9% were produced in Devon (including Plymouth and Torbay). If it is assumed that Devon accounted for the same proportion of CDW arisings (although there is no evidence available to indicate whether or not such an assumption is

accurate), then the County would have produced 1.9 million tonnes of CDW in 2003.

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

### **Capacity of Waste Management Facilities**

- 5.10 Figures for the County's waste management facilities have been compiled in previous years in association with the Environment Agency [EA]. However, Devon County Council has not had the resources to undertake this work in 2008/09.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO20</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Total capacity of waste management facilities by type</b>	<b>No data available</b>	
<b>(a) Non-hazardous landfill</b>		
<b>(b) Inert landfill</b>		
<b>(c) Inert recycling</b>		
<b>(d) Waste transfer/MRF</b>		<b>(d) 225,000t<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>(e) Composting</b>		<b>(e) 130,000t<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>(f) Metals recycling</b>		
<b>(g) Household recycling centres</b>		
<b>(h) Energy from Waste</b>		
Notes		
<sup>1</sup> Capacity of MRFs for MSW and C&I waste by 2009-10		
<sup>2</sup> Capacity of composting facilities for MSW by 2009-10		

- 5.11 Analysis has been undertaken of the new waste management capacity that received planning permission in 2008/09. This information is summarised by the indicator below.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO6a</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Capacity (tonnes) of new waste management facilities by type</b>		<b>No target</b>
<b>(c) Inert recycling</b>	<b>(c) 10,000 t</b>	
<b>(d) Waste transfer/MRF</b>	<b>(d) 60,000 t</b>	
<b>(e) Composting</b>	<b>(e) 3000 t</b>	
<b>(g) Household recycling centres</b>	<b>(g) 25,000 t</b>	
<b>(h) Energy from Waste</b>	<b>(h) 60,000 t</b>	
Notes		

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

### **Control of Waste Management Activity**

- 5.12 In 2008/09, the County Council determined 33 applications for waste management facilities, and a list of these, together with mineral developments, is included in Appendix 3.
- 5.13 Some waste management facilities, notably landfilling, operate over a considerable period of time, and it is therefore important that sites are monitored to ensure compliance with their planning permissions. Where breaches do occur, or are perceived by local residents to have occurred, the County Council will endeavour to resolve the issue as promptly as possible. Public understanding of waste sites and effective liaison between site operators and their neighbours is aided by the network of local liaison groups that the County Council has facilitated for some of the larger sites.

<b>Local Output Indicator LO17</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Proportion of waste<sup>1</sup> sites which have received at least one monitoring visit</b>	<b>Not available</b>	<b>100%</b>
Notes <sup>1</sup> Excluding waste water treatment facilities		

<b>Local Output Indicator LO18</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing waste management facilities or (b) other unauthorised waste activity</b>	<b>(a) Not available (b) Not available</b>	<b>Decrease on previous year</b>
Notes		

<b>Local Output Indicator LO19</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Number of local liaison groups for waste sites that have met at least once</b>	<b>Three</b>	<b>No target</b>
Notes		

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

<b>Core Output Indicator CO7 (waste)</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Number of planning permissions for waste management facilities granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>No target</b>

## Renewable Energy

5.15 The development of waste management facilities has the potential to achieve the provision of renewable sources of electricity generation, with disposal incorporating energy recovery being higher in the waste hierarchy than other forms of disposal. Within Devon, the generation of energy from waste management facilities is currently achieved through anaerobic digestion at the Holsworthy biogas facility, and from landfill gas at Heathfield, Deep Moor and Broadpath. The County Council has recently approved an application for a 50,000 – 60,000 tonne Energy from Waste facility at Grace Road South in Exeter. This facility will produce approximately 3MW of energy per year, which is enough energy for around 3000 dwellings. The development of this facility will have a significant impact upon the way in which our waste is processed and lead to a significant increase in the production of renewable energy within the county.

<b>Core Output Indicator CO9</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>2008/09 Result</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Renewable energy capacity installed by type – landfill gas</b>	<b>0MW</b>	<b>No target</b>
Notes		

## Performance of the Waste Local Plan Policies

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

- of the 43 policies, all but nine were used on determining planning applications in 2008/09, with those not used relating to specific environmental designations and types of waste management facility;
- not surprisingly, as in previous years, the greatest use was made of Policy WPC2 concerning development control considerations, which was used in the determination of 30 applications, and Policy WPC1 which addresses sustainable waste management and was used 26 times;
- other policies that were used regularly, but less often than those mentioned above, related to specific development control considerations, including WPC3 (Integrated Waste Management Facilities – nine applications), WPP15 (Areas Not Covered by Specific Policy Designations – fourteen applications), WPP16 (Agricultural Land – eight applications), WPP17 (Water Resources Protection – eighteen applications), WPP21 (Road Transport – fifteen applications), WPP22 (Health and Air Quality – eight applications), and WPP24 (Site Design and Appearance – twenty one applications),

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

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

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

- 6.1 As mentioned in Section 3, the Second Revision of the MWDS identifies milestones for six documents within 2008/09.
- 6.2 Progress on the Minerals Core Strategy has been much slower than anticipated, while four further documents for which the MWDS programmed work in 2008/09 have not been commenced.
- 6.3 The lack of progress in preparing the documents proposed in the County Council's MWDS has been largely due to the inadequate staff resources available. Uncertainty remains on the future availability of resources, together with the outcome of the Boundary Committee's review of local government in Devon, but it is intended that a revised MWDS be submitted to the Government Office for the South West in early 2010 to revise the range of documents and their timetabling.

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

- 6.4 As was the case in the previous year, the small number of mineral planning applications determined in 2008/09 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 2008 fell in comparison with the previous year, but production of secondary aggregates remained at the previous year's level;
  - the status of Hayes Quarry, Venn Quarry and Meeth Ball Clay Works as Mineral Working Areas should be reviewed due to their permanent closure; and
  - stakeholder involvement took place at 10 quarries.
- 6.5 In progressing the Minerals Core Strategy, the County Council will review the extent to which development management policies are necessary, in the light of the evidence on their limited use and Government guidance.
- 6.6 The most significant issues that have arisen in considering waste management in 2008/09 are the decrease in the arisings of MSW (-0.1%) compared to 2007/08 as reported in Indicator LO14, and the proportion of that waste which is recycled and composted (C06b). The County Council's Municipal Waste Management Strategy predicted that

the increase in MSW for 2008/09 would be 1.3% and, as the Strategy's forecasts were reflected in the preparation of the Waste Local Plan, the indication is that the waste management capacity provided for in the Waste Local Plan should remain adequate unless a sharp rise in arisings is encountered.

- 6.7 Other issues arising from the analysis of waste application decisions include:
- again data limitations restrict the degree of accuracy for commercial and industrial production; however, it appears that commercial and industrial waste arisings are increasing slowly by a rate of around 1% per annum, with an increase in the rate of reuse/recycling and a decrease in the rate of landfilling;
  - significant additional waste management capacity for energy from waste and waste transfer were approved in 2008/09; and
  - three waste sites continuing to benefit from meetings of local liaison groups.

### **Process of AMR Production**

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

### **Actions for 2009/10**

- 6.10 In order to improve the content and effectiveness of the AMR for 2009/10 and subsequent years, and to address the issues identified in this year's report, the County Council proposes to undertake the following steps:
- to continue with participation in local and regional groups that facilitate discussion and dissemination of best practice for AMRs;
  - to review this report at an early stage in light of best practice in order to further develop its format for 2009/10;
  - to review the range of indicators to ensure that they best reflect the objectives of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework;

- to continue with the progression of the Minerals Core Strategy, and to commence preparation of Bovey Basin Action Plan, Waste Core Strategy and the Waste Audit Supplementary Planning Document;
- to continue to seek early submission of outstanding environmental information from applicants and thereby progress the determination of the outstanding ROMP schemes in order to work towards full coverage of the County's quarries for modern restoration and aftercare conditions;
- following introduction of the power for mineral and waste planning authorities to charge operators for the monitoring of mineral and waste sites, to continue to develop an effective monitoring programme; and
- to make progress on the issuing of Prohibition Orders for dormant mineral sites.



# **APPENDIX 1**

## **SUMMARY OF INDICATORS**



## SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

Indicator Ref.	Description	2008/09 Result	Notes
<b>Contextual Indicators</b>			
<b>CX1</b>	The proportion of river stretches tested in Devon that were rated of 'good' or 'very good' - Biological quality - Chemical quality	91% (312 of 342 samples) 98% (257 of 262 samples)	1
<b>CX2</b>	<b>Agricultural Land</b> Area of Devon (and proportion of the County) that is currently in agricultural use	526,130 ha (79%)	1
<b>CX3</b>	<b>Waste</b> Total annual arisings (tonnes) of municipal waste	644,112 t	1
<b>CX4</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b> (a) number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (b) number of sites subject to international designations <sup>1</sup>	(a) 211 (b) 22	1
<b>CX5</b>	<b>Landscape</b> Proportion of area that is protected by national landscape designations	39.9%	1, 4
<b>CX6</b>	<b>Historic Environment</b> Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments Number of listed buildings	2,121 20, 639	1, 4
<b>CX7</b>	<b>Economy</b> Number of VAT-registered businesses	32,615	1, 4
<b>CX8</b>	<b>Traffic</b> Total traffic flow (million vehicle km)	9,789	1, 4
<b>CX9</b>	<b>Population</b> Total Population	1,141,500	1
<b>CX10</b>	<b>House Building</b> Number of new dwellings built East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay	355 411 384 341 1003 232 313 450	1



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	aggregates expressed as % of total primary and secondary aggregates produced		
<b>L03</b>	Landbank for crushed rock Landbank for sand and gravel	181.52 mt 10.25 mt	1, 4
<b>L04</b>	Number of Mineral Working Areas that have not been worked during the year	Two	3, 4
<b>L05</b>	Proportion of County Council responses to Mineral Consultation Area consultations that were not supported by the District Council's decision	None	3
<b>L06</b>	Proportion of mineral sites which have received at least one monitoring visit - Active Sites monitored - Inactive Sites monitored	52%  96 of 165 sites (58%) 24 of 67 sites (36%)	3
<b>L07</b>	Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing quarries or (b) unauthorised mineral working	(a) Not available (b) Not available	3, 4
<b>L08</b>	Number of local liaison groups for mineral sites that have met at least once	Ten	3
<b>L09</b>	Number of Prohibition Orders issued	None	3
<b>L010</b>	Proportion of Active mineral sites that are subject to modern restoration and aftercare conditions	81.3%	3, 4
<b>L011</b>	Proportion of Active mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring mitigation, enhancement or restoration works for biodiversity purposes	55.9%	3, 4
<b>L012</b>	Proportion of Active mineral sites which are subject to conditions requiring the retention of a geological exposure	25.4%	3, 4
<b>L013</b>	Proportion of Sites of Special Scientific Interest within Active mineral sites that are in favourable condition	73.3%	3, 4
<b>L014</b>	Annual rate of growth in municipal waste	-1.1%	2
<b>L015</b>	Amount of commercial and industrial waste arising Amount (and %) re-used or recycled	1,132,000 t  457,000 t (40.4%)	1, 4

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	Amount (and %) landfilled	434,000 t (38.3%)	
<b>LO16</b>	Annual rate of growth in commercial and industrial waste	0.75%	1, 4
<b>LO17</b>	Proportion of waste sites which have received at least one monitoring visit	Not available	3, 4
<b>LO18</b>	Enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing waste management facilities or (b) other unauthorised waste activity	(a) Not available  (b) Not available	3
<b>LO19</b>	Number of local liaison groups for waste sites that have met at least once	Three	3
<b>LO20</b>	Total capacity (tonnes) of waste management facilities by type: Inert waste recycling Waste Transfer /MRF Composting Metals Recycling Household Recycling Centres Non-Hazardous Landfill Inert Landfill	Not available	3
<b>LO21</b>	Actual Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates as a % of Devon's Annual Sub-Regional Apportionment 2001-2016. Total Sand and Gravel Crushed Rock	<b>2008</b>  59.7 48.3 64.0	1

**NOTES**

- 1 The relevant area for this indicator is Devon including Plymouth, Torbay, Dartmoor National Park and that part of Exmoor National Park within Devon.
- 2 The relevant area for this indicator is the administrative area of Devon County Council (i.e. including the National Parks but excluding Plymouth and Torbay).
- 3 The relevant area for this indicator is the area for which Devon County Council is the minerals and waste planning authority (i.e. excluding the National Parks, Plymouth and Torbay).
- 4 See notes in the relevant entry for this indicator in Chapters 2, 4 or 5.
- 5 Minerals data are for calendar years

## **APPENDIX 2**

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



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

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

**SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS**



## **APPENDIX 3**

# **SCHEDULE OF MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING APPLICATIONS DETERMINED IN 2008/09**



### **Schedule of Minerals and Waste Planning Applications Determined in 2008-2009**

<b>Application Number</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Development</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>	<b>Decision</b>
02/45729/2007	Land adjoining the south-east boundary of Cliff House, Baggy Point, Croyde, Braunton	Retaining wall and control kiosk to operate adjacent pumping station to form part of the proposed sewage scheme to serve 3 properties	02/04/2008	Approved
08/0609/CM	Blackhill Quarry, Woodbury, Exeter	Importation, processing and storage of sand and gravel arising from Marshbroadmoor Quarry	06/05/2008	Approved
08/00540/DCC	Rull House Farm, Ashill, Nr Uffculme	Infill of old clay pit to enable field to be restored to agriculture	06/05/2008	Refused
07/0927/25	Grace Road South, Exeter	Development of a 50,000 - 60,000 tonnes per annum energy from waste facility to treat residual municipal waste and similar supplementary non-hazardous commercial and industrial waste	20/05/2008	Approved
12/42/49/0740/ 08/CM	Ridding Down, (Land between Headon China Clay works and Lee Moor China Clay works), Nr Cornwood, Ivybridge	Installation of underground pipelines	28/05/2008	Approved
08/0623/26	Gormans Yard, Grace Road, Exeter	Change of Use from Builders Merchants Yard to Waste Transfer Station	13/06/2008	Approved
11760/2008/TAV	Broadwell Farm, Gulworthy, Tavistock	On-farm composting of biodegradable green waste	16/07/2008	Approved
DCC/2677/2008	Herreschoff Kilns Lee Moor China Clay Works, Lee Moor, Plympton	Prior approval for the installation of dry scrubbing facility	21/07/2008	Approved
08/0893/CM	Greendale Barton Industrial Estate, Greendale Barton	Erection of building and associated compound for kerbside waste transfer	24/07/2008	Refused
33/1313/08/CM	Soar Mill Cove Hotel, Soar Mill Cove, Malborough, Salcombe	Installation of 'bio bubble' sewage treatment works	25/07/2008	Approved
01/0262/2008	IVC Plant, Deep Moor Landfill Site, High Bullen, Great Torrington	New vehicular access and weighbridge	31/07/2008	Approved

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01/0617/2008	Deep Moor Landfill Site, High Bullen, St Giles in the Wood, Great Torrington	New Site Offices	31/07/2008	Approved
01/1406/2007	The Airfield, Winkleigh	Construction of waste transfer station for inert and general builders, commercial and general household waste	01/08/2008	Refused
02/46556/2008	SWM Waste Recycling, Gratton Way, Roundswell Business Park, Barnstaple	Proposed change of use of existing industrial unit to recycling/transfer station, new storage extension, alteration to existing doors, new boundary wall, new access and parking	14/08/2008	Approved
49/1405/08/CM	Applethorn Slade Farm, Voss Lane, Plympton	To extend period to temporarily stockpile inert waste material until 1st March 2009	20/08/2008	Approved
08/0738/08/CM	Torr Quarry, Buckland Tout Saints, Totnes	Removal of Condition 1 of Permission 08/0715/03/CM (temporary 5 year permission, expiring on 16.06.2008) to permit a permanent recycling and storage operation	09/09/2008	Approved
08/02954/DCC	Heathfield Landfill, John Acres Lane, Kingsteignton	Replacement of one existing generator, provision of one new generator together with compound for switchgear and transformers	17/10/2008	Approved
02/47334/2008	Quicks Close, Hacche Close, Pathfields Industrial Estate, South Molton	Building for cover for end of life vehicle rig	20/10/2008	Approved
08/03399/DCC	Ruby Farm	Application for Lawful Development Certificate relating to retention of verification/waste transfer building and continued use for waste verification and waste transfer operations	22/10/2008	Refused
08/03401/DCC	Ruby Farm, Abbotskerswell	Application for Lawful Development Certificate relating to retention of incinerator building and continued use for waste incineration	22/10/2008	Refused
01/0949/2008	SWM Bideford, Adjavin Lane, Bideford	Building for cover for end of life vehicles rig, storage tanks for anti freeze, coolants, oils etc	23/10/2008	Approved
01/0886/2008	Deep Moor Landfill Site, High Bullen, St Giles in the Wood, Great Torrington	Provision of building to enclose proposed waste recovery operations and materials recovery area	24/10/2008	Approved

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02/47350/2008	The Old Quarry site to the south of Morteheo overlooking Combesgate Valley	To open up the old quarry above Morteheo overlooking Combesgate Valley in order to obtain walling stone (Morte slate) to repair stone walls and banks on the National Trust's Morte property	11/11/2008	Approved
08/2029/25	SWM Exeter, Grace Road, Exeter	Proposed weighbridge	13/11/2008	Approved
35/2044/08/CM	Land adjacent to Modbury Health Centre, Poundwell Green, Modbury	GRP cabinet to house control and telemetry equipment for adjacent existing underground combined sewer overflow chamber	20/11/2008	Approved
08/03421/DCC	Land at East Golds Marshes Clay Works, Kingsteignton Road, Newton Abbot	Application for the screening and crushing of pitcher from the manufacture of ceramic tiles	25/11/2008	Refused
02/34/47394/08	Little Stowford Transfer Station & Recycling Centre, Hore Down Gate, Ilfracombe	New building for storage and processing of SMR	01/12/2008	Approved
08/01962/DCC	Broadpath, Nr Uffculme	Development of a Road Sweepings Liquid-Waste Reception Bay within existing In-Vessel Composting Facility Compound	03/12/2008	Approved
08/2501/CM	5/7 Westerhope Farm, Long Lane, Dunkeswell, Honiton	Change of use from B1, B2 & B8 to Sui Generis consisting of recovery and recycling of non hazardous materials including tyres, metal, textiles, polythene and wood using baling, shredding and screening methods, and new weighbridge for proposed uses only	08/12/2008	Refused
1/1467/2007	Holsworthy Biogas Plant, Holsworthy	Variation of condition 17 of planning permission ref. 1/2013/98/30/0019 to "No more than 80,000 tonnes of feedstocks shall be imported into the site in any one year"	12/01/2009	Approved
1/1468/2007	Holsworthy Biogas Plant, Holsworthy	Extension of reception building and ancillary development within Biogas plant site	13/01/2009	Approved
08/2859/CM	Hill Barton Business Park, Hill Barton, Sidmouth Road, Clyst St Mary	The relocation of gasification unit approved by planning permission ref. 07/01520/2005 (unimplemented) to inside existing Unit 8	14/01/2009	Approved

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08/1782/26	Pinbrook Road Vehicle Maintenance Depot, Pinhoe Trading Estate, Exeter	Demolition of existing site buildings and development of a new recycling centre (civic amenity site) including associated off site works. To include provision of building and open yard for sale of salvaged goods to the public	16/01/2009	Approved
08/3103/CM	Unit 38a, Greendale Business Park, Woodbury Salterton	Use of existing unit for waste transfer of commercial waste and use of land adjacent for skip storage and associated equipment	22/01/2009	Approved
49/2238/08/CM	Applethorn Slade Farm, Voss Lane, Plympton	Variation of Condition 2 of permission 49/009/07/CM to permit the retention of existing concrete hardstanding within agricultural field	27/01/2009	Approved
08/3161/CM	Hunters Moon Country Estate, Hawkchurch, Axminster	Sewage Treatment Works	28/01/2009	Approved
08/3107/CM	Land adjacent to Core Hill Road, Sidmouth	Proposed infilling of two depressions with inert material, provision of new access and restoration to agriculture	04/02/2009	Refused
12466/2008/TAV	Hayedown Industrial Estate, Tavistock	Extension to existing waste transfer station	13/02/2009	Approved
01/1231/2008/CPZ	Deep Moor Landfill Site, High Bullen, St Giles in the Wood, Great Torrington	Continued use of shredding areas to recycle green and wood waste	24/02/2009	Approved
01/0990/2008	Land at Westmanton/Thornd on Farm, Lugworthy Cross, Ashmill, Ashwater	Proposed Transfer Tank for Digestate	11/03/2009	Refused
04/0069/09/CM	X-Fab UK Ltd, Tamerton Road, Plymouth	Construction of a reedbed filtration system and attenuation lagoon to provide additional treatment to the existing effluent treatment plant prior to discharge into the water course	11/03/2009	Approved
09/00084/DCC	Heathfield in-Vessel Composting Plant, John Acre Lane, Newton Abbot	Two additional maturation pads, installation of replacement bio filter units and associated drainage	26/03/2009	Approved

## **APPENDIX 4**

# **PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN IN 2008/09**



## PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN IN 2008/09

### KEY

This analysis has used a shading code to indicate how implementation of the Minerals Local Plan policies has occurred in 2008/09. **White** indicates that a policy has been implemented satisfactorily during the year; **Grey** is used where there may be a need to monitor a policy closely to establish whether there is a need to review it in future years; and **Black** indicates a policy for which there is a clear need for review in the short-term. As a large number of the policies have not been tested during 2007/08 due to the lack of relevant planning applications (for example, no planning applications were determined that affected some of the environmental designations to which Policies MP 1-9 relate), those policies that have been positively implemented are denoted by the symbol ☺.

Policy No.	Policy Title	Implementation of Policy in 2008/09	
MP 2	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Effect on National Parks	An application to open up the old quarry above Morteheo overlooking Combesgate Valley had regard to policy MP2	
MP 3	Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 4	Archaeological Sites	One application regarding installation of underground pipes at Ridding Down had regard to policy MP4	
MP 5	Listed Buildings	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 6	Historic Parks and Gardens	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 7	County Environmental Designations – Areas of Great Landscape Value	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 8	County Environmental Designations – Coastal Preservation Areas	An application to open up the old quarry above Morteheo overlooking Combesgate Valley had regard to policy MP2	
MP 9	Conservation Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 10	Maintenance of the County's Nature Conservation Resource	2 application had regard to policy MP10	
MP 11	Environmentally Sensitive Sites Not Having Statutory Designation	1 application had regard to policy MP11	
MP 13	Development in Mineral Consultation Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 14	Mineral Consultation Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 15	Mineral Development in Buffer Zones	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 16	Non-Mineral Development in Buffer Zones	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 17	Borrow Pits	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 18	Prior Extraction	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 19	County Contribution	No relevant planning applications received	

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MP 20	Landbanks	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 21	Mineral Working Areas for Aggregate Mineral Development	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 22	Extensions to Mineral Working Areas for Aggregate Mineral Development	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 23	Aggregate Mineral Development as Extensions to Sites Not Designated as Mineral Working Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 24	Aggregate Development at New Mineral Sites	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 25	Estuarine Dredging	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 26	Open Coast Extraction	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 27	Use of Secondary and Recycled Materials	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 28	Recycling, Storage and Processing Facilities	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 29	Mineral Working Areas for Ball Clay	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 30	Ball Clay Development Outside Mineral Working Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 31	Consideration of Transport by Conveyor Systems	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 32	Surface Disposal of Ball Clay Wastes	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 33	Replacement Ponds	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 34	Proposals for Development Utilising Ball Clay Wastes	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 35	Mineral Working Areas for China Clay	2 applications had regard to policy MP35	
MP 36	China Clay Development Outside Mineral Working Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 37	Tipping of China Clay Waste	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 38	Non-Energy Mineral Development as Extensions to Existing Sites	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 39	Non-Energy Mineral Development at New Sites	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 40	Local Supply of Dimension Stone	An application to open up the old quarry above Morteohoe overlooking Combesgate Valley had regard to policy	☺
MP 41	Development Control Considerations	2 applications had regard to policy MP41	
MP 42	Bulk Transport of Minerals Other Than by Road	An application for the installation of underground pipelines at Ridding Down had regard to policy MP42	☺
MP 43	Transport of Minerals	2 applications had regard to policy MP43	
MP 44	Agricultural Land	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 45	Water Resource Protection	1 application had regard to policy MP45	
MP 46	Protection of Karst Geology	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 47	Flood Risk and Floodplains	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 48	Disposal of Mineral Waste	No relevant planning applications received	

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MP 49	Rights of Way	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 50	Removal of Permitted Development Rights, Ancillary Development and Mineral Working Deposits	1 application at the Old Quarry site to the south of Morteohoe had regard to policy MP50.	
MP 51	Associated Development	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 52	Importing Materials to Mineral Sites	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 53	Existing Wharves and Railhead Facilities	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 54	New and Improved Wharves and Rail Head Facilities	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 55	Non-Operational Land and Features	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 56	Restoration	2 applications had regard to policy MP56	
MP 57	Securing Effective Restoration	No relevant planning applications received	
MP 58	Exploration	No relevant planning applications received	



## **APPENDIX 5**

# **PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY WASTE LOCAL PLAN IN 2008/09**



## PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES OF THE DEVON COUNTY WASTE LOCAL PLAN IN 2008/09

### KEY

This analysis has used a shading code to indicate how implementation of the Waste Local Plan policies has occurred in 2008/09. **White** indicates that a policy has been implemented satisfactorily during the year; **Grey** is used where there may be a need to monitor a policy closely to establish whether there is a need to review it in future years; and **Black** indicates a policy for which there is a clear need for review in the short-term. Those policies that have been positively implemented are denoted by the symbol ☺.

Policy No.	Policy Title	Implementation of Policy on 2008/09	
WPC 1	Sustainable Waste Management	26 applications had regard to policy WPC1	
WPC 2	Development Control Considerations	30 applications had regard to policy WPC2, making it the most frequently used policy within the Waste Local Plan	
WPC 3	Integrated Waste Management Facilities	9 applications had regard to policy WPC3	
WPC 4	Waste Audit	Only one application to demolish existing site buildings at Pinhoe trading estate and develop a new recycling centre was determined with reference to policy WPC4	
WPC 5	Provision of Waste Management Facilities for Major New Developments	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 1	Sites for Strategic Waste Management Facilities	4 applications were determined with reference to policy WPP1	
WPP 2	Sites for Other Significant Waste Management Facilities	4 applications were determined with reference to policy WPP2	
WPP 3	Sites for Minor Waste Management Facilities	1 planning application was determined with reference to policy WPP3	
WPP 4	Consideration of Sites not Allocated in the Plan	8 applications were determined with regard to policy WPP4	
WPP 5	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Effects on National Parks	4 applications were determined with regard to policy WPP5	
WPP 6	Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 7	Archaeological Sites	3 applications had regard to policy WPP7	
WPP 8	Listed Buildings	2 applications had regard to policy WPP8, including the Energy from Waste facility at Grace Road South, Exeter and an application at	
WPP 9	Historic Parks and Gardens	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 10	Conservation Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 11	Areas of Great Landscape Value	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 12	Coastal Preservation Areas	1 application at Soar Mill Cove Hotel, Salcombe, for the installation of sewage	

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		treatment works, was determined with regard to policy WPP12	
WPP 13	Local Conservation Designations	One application for an Energy from Waste facility at Grace Road South, Exeter, made reference to policy WPP13	
WPP 14	Maintenance and Enhancement of the County's Nature Conservation Resource	Two applications, including the Energy from Waste facility at Exeter and the demolition of existing buildings and development of a new recycling centre at Pinhoe trading estate made reference to policy WPP14	
WPP 15	Areas not Covered by Specific Policy Designations	14 applications had reference to WPP15	
WPP 16	Agricultural Land	8 applications had reference to policy WPP16	
WPP 17	Water Resources Protection	18 planning applications referred to Policy WPP17	
WPP 18	Protection of Floodplains	4 applications had regard to policy WPP18	
WPP 19	Protection of Mineral Consultation Areas	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 20	Transportation of Waste	8 applications had reference to policy WPP20	
WPP 21	Road Transport	15 applications were determined with regard to policy WPP21	
WPP 22	Health and Air Quality	8 applications were determined with reference to WPP22	
WPP 23	Rights of Way	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 24	Site Design and Appearance	21 planning applications had reference to policy WPP24.	
WPP 25	Restoration	3 planning applications referred to policy WPP25	
WPP 26	Securing Effective Restoration	2 applications were determined with regard to policy WPP26	
WPP 27	Aerodrome Safeguarding	3 applications were determined with regard to policy WPP27	
WPP 28	Recycling Centres	2 applications had reference to WPP28	
WPP 29	Materials Reclamation Facilities for Household and Commercial Wastes	2 applications had reference to WPP29	
WPP 30	Waste Transfer Facilities	5 applications had reference to WPP30	
WPP 31	Scrapyards	3 applications were determined with regard to policy WPP31, including applications at Roundswell Industrial estate, Pathfields Industrial Estate and an application at Adjavin Lane, Bideford.	
WPP 32	Recycling of Inert Wastes	5 applications had regard to WPP36	
WPP 33	Reworking Existing or Former Landfill Sites	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 34	Composting Facilities	3 applications had regard to WPP34	
WPP 35	Mechanical Biological Treatment	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 36	Energy from Waste Incineration	One application for an Energy from Waste facility at Exeter referred to policy WPP36.	

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WPP 37	Other Energy from Waste Options	An application for the replacement of an existing generator and provision of a new generator together with compound for switchgear and transformers at Heathfield landfill, Kingsteignton, had regard for policy WPP37.	
WPP 38	Extensions to Existing Landfill Sites for Non-Hazardous Waste	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 39	New Sites for Landfill of Non-Hazardous Waste	No relevant planning applications received	
WPP 40	Landfill Sites for Inert Waste	One application at Rull House Farm, near Uffculme had reference to policy WPP40	
WPP 41	Disposal of Waste on Land by Landspreading	An application for a proposed Transfer Tank for Digestate at Lugworthy Cross at Ashmill, Ashwater made reference to policy WPP41	
WPP 42	Management of Hazardous and Clinical Waste	3 applications were determined with regard to policy WPP42.	
WPP 43	Waste Water Treatment	5 applications had reference to policy WPP43	