SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL

Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report

1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015

This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and to satisfy the requirement of the EU Waste Framework Directive, 2008 (2008/98/EC) (transposed through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011) to provide details (including capacity) of existing, newly granted and recently closed waste facilities.

Contents

1. What is the AMR?

This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) reviews minerals and waste operations and activities for the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 and:

- Sets out key trends and developments for minerals and waste in Somerset, including: how much mineral we have and how much has been extracted; and how much waste has been managed and in what way; and
- Looks at how minerals and waste policy has been used and whether objectives from Somerset's minerals and waste plans have been met.

This is the eleventh year of monitoring and the second year of monitoring the Waste Core Strategy (adopted February 2013). The new Minerals Plan was adopted in February 2015 and this AMR continues with the new structure introduced for last year's AMR, to take into account new monitoring indicators and best practice guidance on AMRs.

The focus for the AMR, under this new structure, is on determining how well the Waste Core Strategy and Minerals Plan objectives are being met. Previous AMRs were focused on how well the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives were being met.

The SAs remain an integral part of the monitoring process, as they have informed and influenced the monitoring objectives and indicators of the Waste Core Strategy and Minerals Local Plan. Appendices 1 and 2 set out how the SA objectives and plan objectives fit together, and ultimately are met.

This AMR acknowledges a period of transition for monitoring minerals policy. Although the new Minerals Plan has been adopted, its first year of monitoring will be 2015/16. Anticipating this change, this AMR monitors against the objectives of the new Minerals Plan.

2. Minerals and waste policy in Somerset

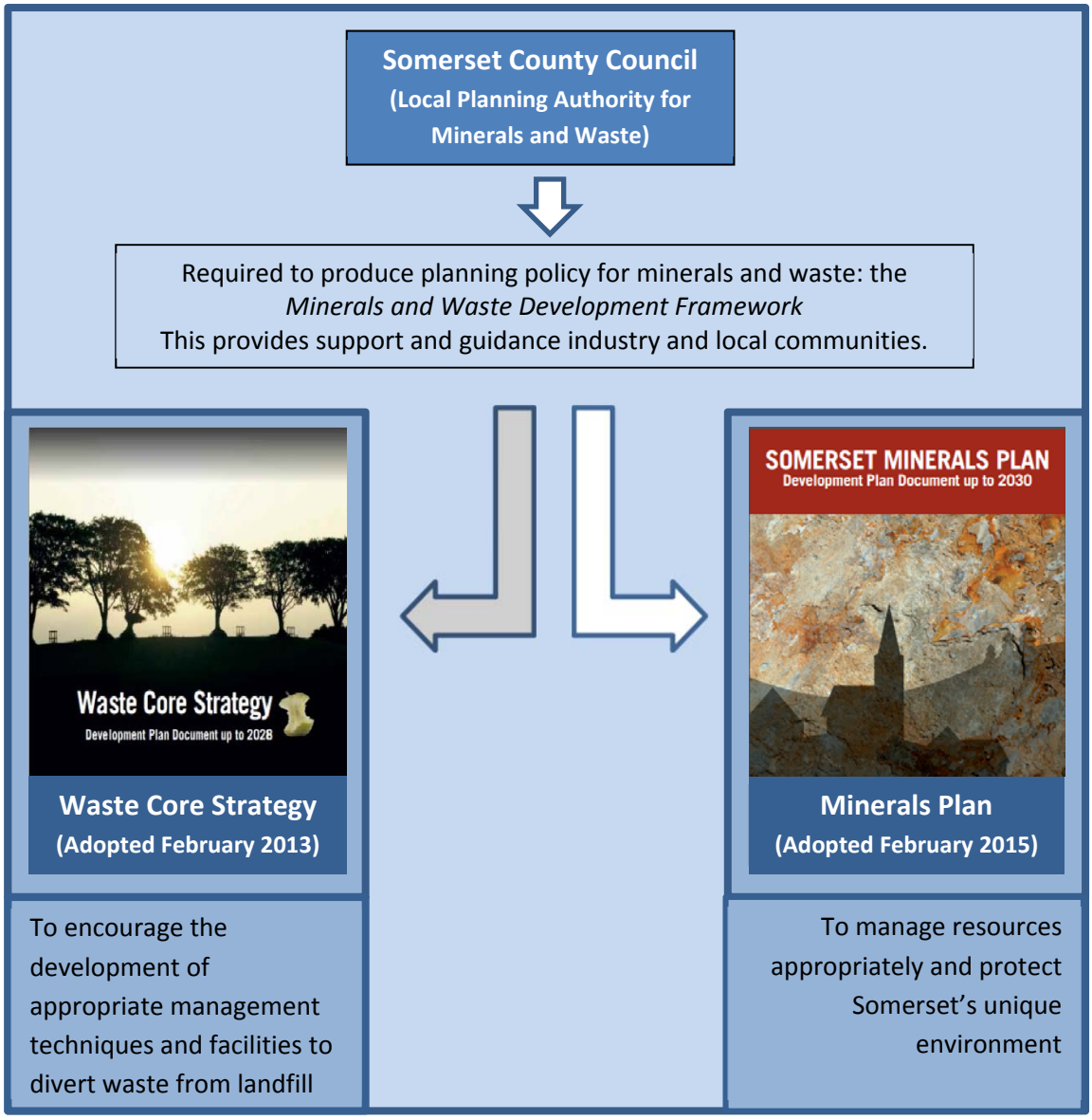

Figure 1

3. What is happening in Somerset (contextual indicators)?

Contextual indicators help to provide a picture of the Somerset area, against which the monitoring indicators can be interpreted. Somerset is a predominantly rural county, with the majority of the population living in small communities. West Somerset and South Somerset are characterised by more sparse populations with 66.5% and 63.5% of residents in those areas living in rural areas.[1]

[1] Urban and rural definitions as classified by the ONS Rural-Urban Classifications 2011.

- The total estimated population in Somerset in 2014 was 541,069[2] , this is an increase from the 2013 figure of 531,104; and
- The GVA per full-time equivalent job at 2010 prices, £42,787.

3.1 Mineral production

The minerals industry is of considerable economic importance to the Somerset economy and in 2014 Somerset County Council commissioned a project to investigate the benefits of quarrying to the Somerset economy. The report can be found via the following link: www.somerset.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste.

Based on information received through the accompanying survey, the minimum total annual production of extracted stone (including aggregates, building stone and masonry products) and quarry products (including cement and coated materials such as asphalt) is estimated to be 12.6 million tonnes.

The overall annual turnover of Quarrying and Related Activities (across the four sectors) is approximately £209.2 million, with a Gross Value Added of between £56 million and £74 million. This compares well with National Statistics data for GVA of mining and quarrying in Somerset and Dorset for 2010 of £85 million.

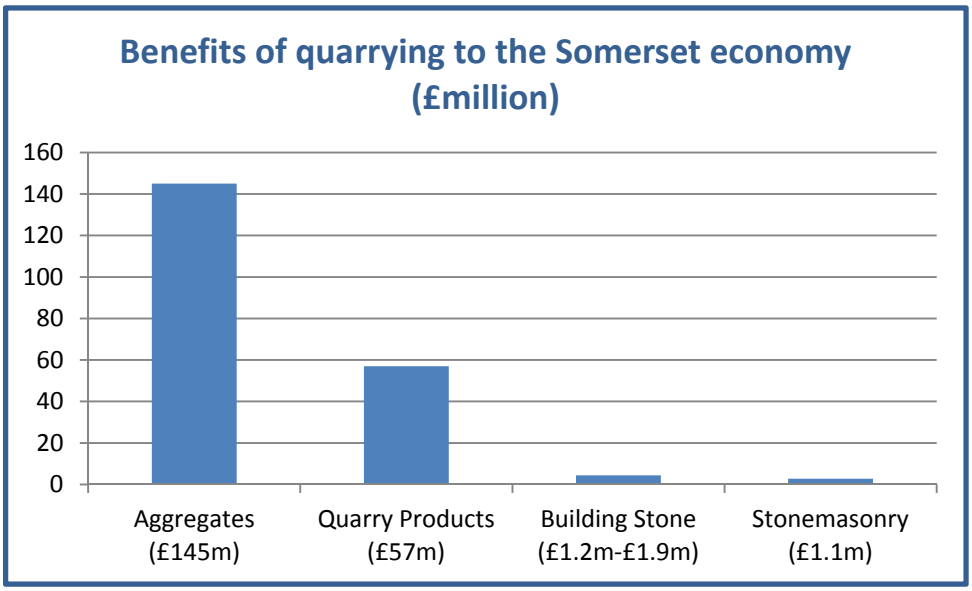

Figure 2

Based on the questionnaire responses received, it is estimated that the quarrying industry and related activities in Somerset directly employ 1045 Full-time Equivalent (FTE) employees.

Representatives of both the Aggregates and Quarry Products sectors noted the potential growth opportunities offered by major construction projects within Somerset, specifically development at Hinkley C Nuclear New Build and associated infrastructure projects. Opportunities may be regarded as direct (i.e.as a result of orders related to Hinkley C Nuclear

[2] Based on the ONS 2013 mid-year estimates.

New Build) or indirect (i.e. as a result of space created within the market as other operators focus on involvement with Hinkley C Nuclear New Build and associated infrastructure projects).

Building stone

As identified in the Minerals Topic Paper 2: Building Stone, which informed Somerset's Minerals Plan (adopted February 2015), there are seven different types of building stone quarried in Somerset: Cornbrash, Forset Marble, Inferior Oolite (Doulting Stone and Cary Stone/Hadspen Stone), Ham Stone, Blue Lias, White Lias, Capton Stone.

The target is to quarry 22 of the building stone types currently and historically quarried in Somerset, in order to provide the essential appropriate locally sourced building material to maintain the distinctive character of buildings, structures and settlements in Somerset. The types of building stones quarried will continue to be monitored through planning applications.

Aggregates

Data for aggregate sales has been collected for the 2014 South West Regional Aggregate Working Party Report and the Somerset Local Aggregate Assessment 2015:

	2013	***2014***
Recycled aggregate sales	**105,660t**	**63,170 t**
Secondary aggregate sales	**2943t**	**0 t**
Crushed rock sales	**9.98t**	**12.5 mt**
Permitted reserves for crushed rock	**425mt**	**400 mt**

The recycled aggregate figure has been estimated by contacting waste operators with depots and transfer stations that sort materials suitable for recycled aggregate production. Not all operators provided figures for the 2014 survey, and for those that did not return surveys, figures were adjusted from the previous year (according to trends apparent from those returns that were received). It is acknowledged that data collection on recycled and secondary aggregates remains an issue. Aggregate generated on construction sites using mobile plant are not included in the figures.

Although Somerset's sales figures remain significantly higher than the national average, the recent figures are considerably lower than the sales of Somerset crushed rock in the early 1990s and 2000s.

The ten year sales pattern shown below shows a period of prosperity with higher economic growth and development between 2005 and 2007; a period of austerity with economic decline and minimal development begun in 2008; and an upward trend begun in 2013. This is in line with national trends and is illustrated in the recently published Annual Mineral Raised Inquiry (AMRI) survey (2014), which shows a 19% rise in sales of crushed rock in Great Britain from 2013 to 2014.

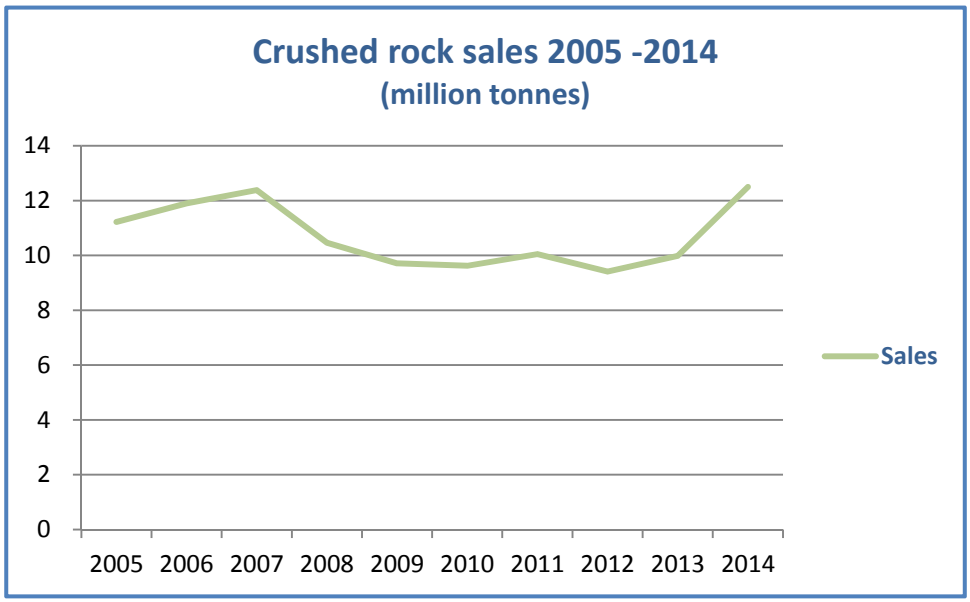

Figure 3

Peat

Peat continues to be extracted in Somerset, in accordance with existing planning permissions. The newly adopted Minerals Plan for Somerset follows the national policy direction to phase out the extraction of peat for horticulture by 2030. Minerals Topic Paper 3 sets out to calculate the reserves and supply of peat in Somerset and can be accessed via the following link: www.somerset.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste

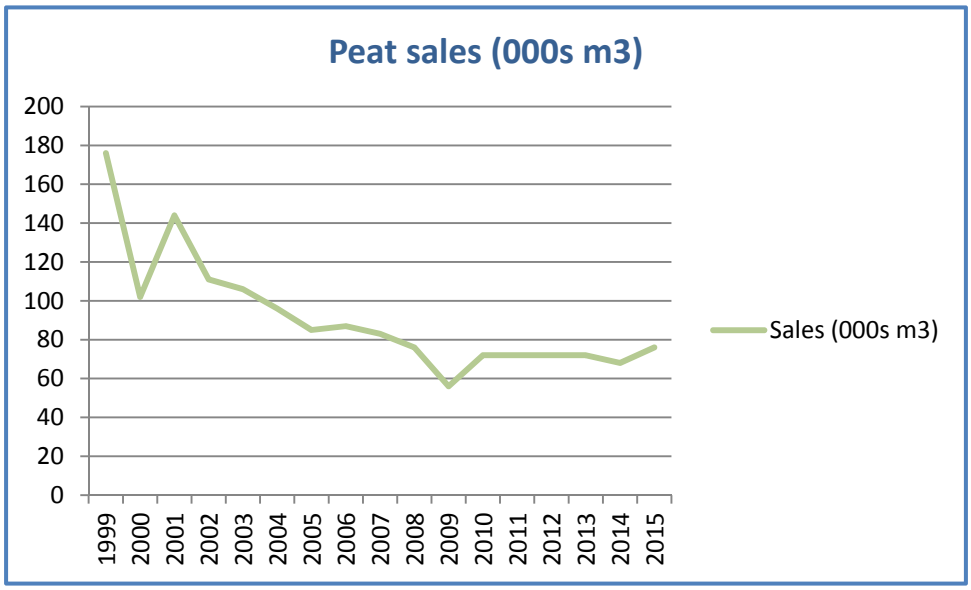

Figure 4 (Source: Minerals Topic Paper 3)

Assuming a steady decline in sales, in line with government targets, to zero sales in 2030, the Minerals Plan estimates that around 700,000m^3 will be required for the plan period. Unfortunately no data has been available for Somerset, from the Office of National Statistics, since 2011. Without any up-to-date information from the ONS or industry, the figure for estimated peat sales for the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, is based on assumptions made in producing Topic Paper 3, which provided evidence for the Minerals Plan (adopted

2015). Assuming a steady decline in sales, to zero in 2030, the annual output for 2014/15 is estimated at 68,000m^3.

3.2 Waste production

Household waste is defined as all waste arising from domestic sources (kerbside collection and general Waste Recycling Centre (WRC) waste) including recycled and composted materials and waste collected from schools. Clinical waste collected from homes by the local authority would also be included.

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) is comprised of household waste and other types of municipal waste (e.g. beach cleansing waste, street litter, commercial waste) collected by the authority.

The management of municipal waste in Somerset, and measures to reduce the waste disposed of to landfill and increase recycling, are the responsibility of the Somerset Waste Partnership. The improvements in recycling figures are directly linked to strategies and services that they have put in place.

However, strategic planning can assist the Somerset Waste Partnership by including policies, proposals and the implementation of more sustainable waste management practices in the Waste Development Plan Documents that encourage the development of waste treatment facilities higher up the waste hierarchy. The effectiveness of policies that encourage more sustainable management of waste is therefore to be monitored by the change in waste disposed to landfill, compared with other waste management types.

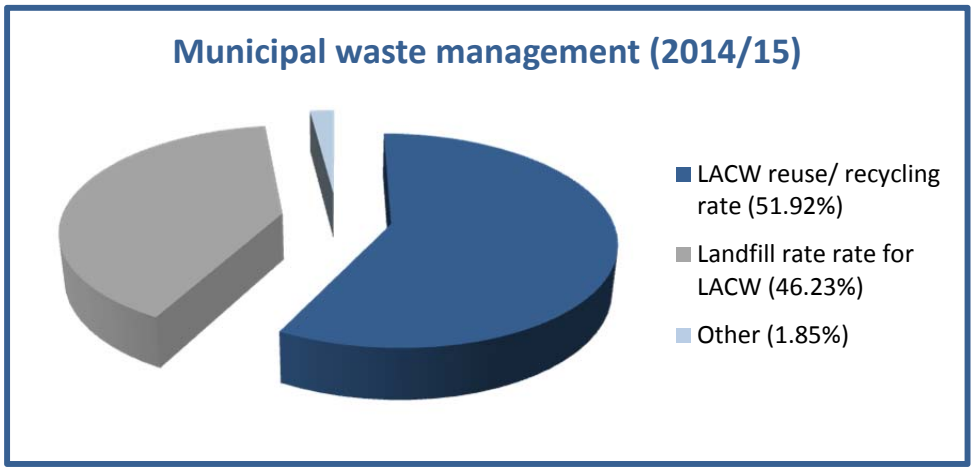

Figure 5

Source: Somerset Waste Partnership

The chart above shows how the total of 260,149.04 tonnes of municipal waste was managed in the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015. The reuse/recycling rate of municipal solid waste continues at just over 50%. This information has been collated using data sourced from the Somerset Waste Partnership.

A small, but increasing proportion of waste is used for energy generation. In this monitoring period, 18.2 MW of energy was generated from a total of 16 "energy from waste" projects.

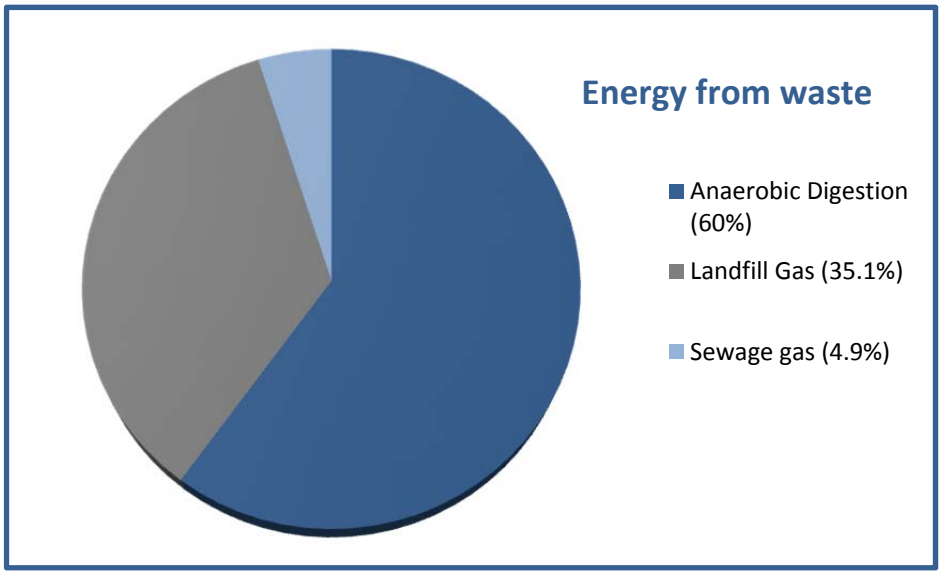

Figure 6

Source: Regen South West Progress Reports (2014 and 2015)

Waste site capacity

At the time of producing the 2013/14 AMR, work to collate the site capacity data for Somerset facilities included in the Waste Site List was on-going. The information published in the 2013/14 AMR therefore included the baseline capacity information published in the Waste Core Strategy, informed by Waste Topic Paper 1 – Waste Need Assessment. Topic Paper 1 reported 2011 capacity data and this is summarised in Table 1, below:

Site type	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Capacity (m^3)
Recycling	1,213,603	
Other Recovery	45,000	
Non-hazardous landfill[3]		5,146,000
Inert landfill[4]		900,000

Table 1 – Somerset waste site capacity data 2011, as published in WTP1/ Waste Core Strategy

Work to update the waste site capacity records has now been completed for this 2014/15 AMR. Table 2 presents a summary of the 2015 capacity data and the change from previously reported 2011 data is presented in brackets for comparison.

In terms of quoted capacity per individual site, the source of the 2015 data is the maximum permitted capacity according to the planning permission, EA permit/exemption (whichever is the most restrictive) or a calculated estimate.

[3] This represents remaining void space for Dimmer, Whiscombe Hill and Walpole Landfills
[4] This includes remaining void space for Whiteball and Lime Kiln Hill Landfills

The 2015 capacity reported in Table 2 reflects the capacity of operational facilities only.

Recycling	**2,885,887 tonnes pa** (+1,670,284)
Other recovery	**0 tonnes pa** (-45,000)
Non-hazardous landfill[5]	**3,667,612 m^3** (-1,478,388)
Inert landfill capacity[6]	**75,741 m^3** (-824,259)

Table 2 – Somerset waste site capacity data 2015

(Change from previously reported 2011 data presented in brackets)

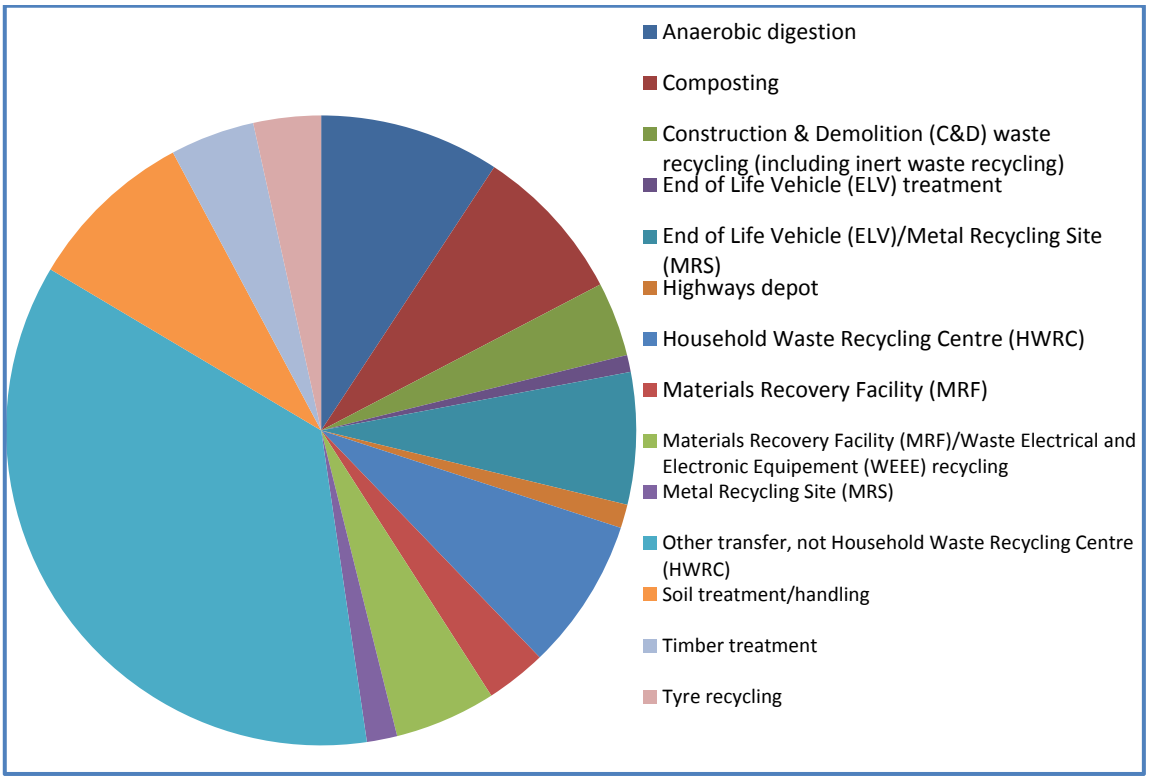

Figure 7: Somerset waste site capacity – recycling facilities (tonnes per annum)

Source data: SCC Waste Site List at December 2015

Recycling capacity

At **2,885,887 tonnes per annum**, the recycling capacity (according to site status as at December 2015) appears to identify a significant **increase** in capacity. A review of the methodology used to calculate the 2011 figures has identified that capacity provided by 23 operational waste transfer stations was excluded due to their processing nature, i.e. waste is

[5] This represents remaining void space for Dimmer, Whiscombe Hill and Walpole Landfills as reported by operators as part of the 2013 WDI returns

[6] This includes remaining void space for Whiteball Landfill as reported by the operator to the Environment Agency as part of the 2013 WDI returns.

not recycled on that site but requires onward transport to other treatment site(s). It should be noted that the capacity provided by Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) was included in the 2011 data.

Whilst a small number of these transfer station sites are no longer operational, the remainder (and a small number of new facilities) provide important capacity in Somerset to facilitate recycling which may take place in or out of county and as such, it has been agreed to capture capacity provided by these types of facilities going forward. The change can therefore be mostly attributed to a revised reporting methodology with the exception of a small number of sites gains/losses.

Other recovery capacity

At **0 tonnes per annum**, the "other recovery" capacity (again according to site status as at December 2015) appears to identify a **decrease** in capacity from that reported in the previous AMR (and Waste Core Strategy/WTP1). The 2011 data set reported a 45,000 tonnes of capacity for "other recovery" but this represented the theoretical 45,000 tonnes per annum permitted capacity according to planning permission granted for the proposed WP2 development at Haybridge, Wells. Whilst the planning permission has been implemented, the site has not yet been developed and is not in construction phase. There has been no actual loss of "other recovery" capacity but the change again reflects an amended reporting methodology.

Since WTP1 was published, two "other recovery" facilities have been approved. The permitted capacity by planning permission is 113,000 tonnes per annum provided by the following sites in addition to the WP2 development:

- Canford Renewable ,Evercreech - 28,000 tonnes per annum
- Bridgewater Resource Recovery ERF - 40,000 tonnes per annum

Neither of these proposed facilities have been brought forward and the likelihood of their development is unknown to SCC officers at the present time.

Non-hazardous landfill capacity

According to the 2013 landfill capacity data from the EA, Somerset has **3,667,612 m^3** capacity at non-hazardous landfill sites. This is a **decrease** of 1,478,388 m^3 from the 2011 data presented in the 2013/14 AMR. If landfill deposits continue at the 2013 infill rate, Somerset has approximately **15 years non-hazardous waste landfill capacity**[7] remaining.

Inert landfill capacity

According to the 2013 landfill capacity data from the EA, Somerset has **75,741m^3** capacity at inert landfill sites[8]. This is a **decrease** of 824,259m^3 from the 2011 data presented in the previous AMR.

[7] This represents remaining void space for Dimmer, Whiscombe Hill and Walpole Landfills as reported by operators as part of the 2013 WDI returns. It is assumed that the void space reflects the capacity for non-hazardous landfill including the stable non-reactive hazardous waste cell.

[8] This includes remaining void space for Whiteball Landfill as reported by the operator to the Environment Agency as part of the 2013 WDI returns.

The remaining void space of Lime Kiln Landfill has been excluded due to lapsed planning status and uncertainty regarding the operators future plans for the site.

If landfill deposits continue at the 2013 infill rate, Somerset has **less than three years** of remaining inert landfill void space. Further breakdown of recycling and disposal capacity by activity type is provided in Figures 8 and 9 respectively.

Waste sites

The waste site list (Edition 2, as at 1 December 2015) includes records of **105 operational** sites, facilities or activities. This represents an increase of 1 new site and includes 1 resumed activity on an existing site (new operator), compared with figures listed in the 2013/14 AMR. It also includes two lost sites due to one lapsed planning permission and one excluded site.

In addition to the 105 operational sites/activities, the draft waste site list includes records for **8 permitted** but not yet operational sites, facilities or activities. This compares with 7 listed permissions in the 2013/14 AMR.

One new planning permission has been granted since the last published waste site list/AMR for the Waste Transfer Station (WTS) at Dimmer, providing an additional 75,000 tonne capacity. If implemented, this facility would replace the existing landfill activity (subject to a revised restoration plan) and would facilitate diversion of waste from landfill to an EfW facility out of county.

None of the previously listed permitted sites have been developed since the 2013/14 AMR was published.

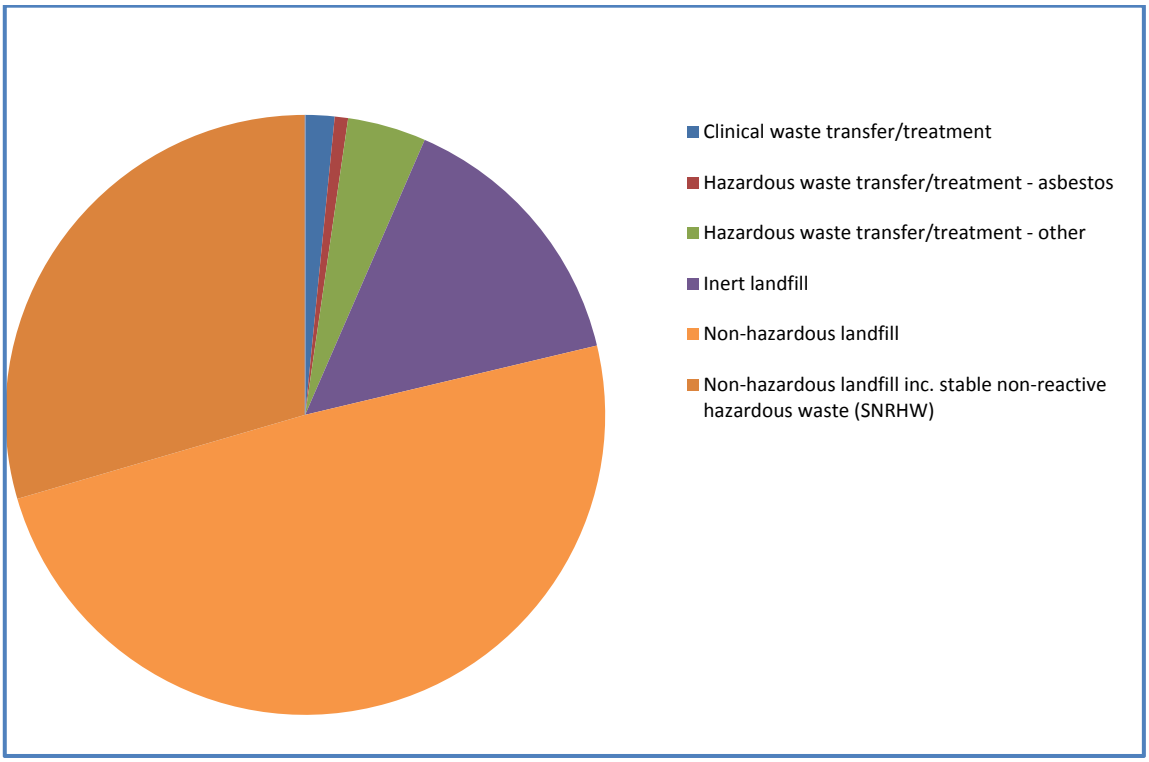

Figure 8: Somerset waste capacity – disposal facilities (tonnes per annum)

Source data: SCC Waste Site List at December 2015

Tonnage of C&D waste to non-hazardous landfill

According to the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (DWI) database, in 2013, **150,430 tonnes** of construction and demolition waste was disposed at non-hazardous landfill sites in Somerset. In 2012, the reported amount was 96,851 tonnes so the 2013 WDI return reports an **increase** of 53,168 tonnes.

Having analysed the WDI returns at site level, the significant change is believed to be associated with activity levels at the Walpole landfill site where significant quantities of inert waste was received for landfill restoration works. It is also understood that some increase in volumes received at Walpole was also associated with site enabling works at Hinkley Point.

Tonnage of hazardous waste to Somerset landfill

In 2013, **7,765 tonnes of hazardous waste was disposed to landfill** in Somerset. Somerset does not have an operational hazardous waste landfill so this data represents asbestos waste deposits at a non-hazardous landfill with a stable non-reactive hazardous waste (SNRHW) cell. In 2012, the reported amount was 102,272 tonnes managed at the same facility so the 2013 return reports a **decrease** of 94,507 tonnes.

Again the significant difference is believed to be associated with development works at Hinkley Point and asbestos removal works undertaken in 2012. The 2010 and 2011 data sets reported 4,779 and 11,370 tonnes respectively of hazardous waste received so having considered the most recent levels of activity for trend analysis, 2012 would appear to have been an exceptional year and the 2013 data reports a normal range of activity in the CD&E sector.

Table 3 below presents a summary of waste receipts at Somerset landfills in 2013 according to waste type - inert/construction and demolition (C&D), household/industrial/commercial (HIC) and hazardous.

Site type	Inert/C&D waste	HIC waste	Hazardous waste	Total
Inert landfill	50,223			50,223
Non-haz landfill	150,430	207,388	7,765	365,583
Hazardous landfill	0	0	0	0
Total	**200,653**	**207,388**	**7,765**	**415,806**

Table 3 - Somerset landfill receipts 2013 (from 2013 WDI return)

When discussing the amount of inert/C&D waste managed at landfill facilities, it is important to also consider the amount of waste managed at inert other recovery schemes which in many instances, provide an alternative management route to inert landfill and potentially at non-hazardous landfills.

Such facilities were formerly authorised by waste exemptions but are now required to operate under a "standard rules" or "bespoke" waste permit issued by the Environment Agency.

In 2013, ten such facilities submitted an annual waste return to the EA and collectively, they received **215,181 tonnes**. In 2012, the WDI data set reported 229,729 tonnes of waste received at 11 inert waste recovery sites so the 2013 WDI reports a **decrease** of 14,548 tonnes (6%).

Due to their short-term nature, these facilities are excluded from the waste site list published as an appendix to this report and the capacity they provide is not captured in the capacity data presented in earlier sections of this report.

Further discussion of the management of inert wastes can be found in the Inert Waste Review published by SCC in 2015. The report can be accessed via the Somerset Waste Plan page of the SCC website (see recent update section):

http://www.somerset.gov.uk/policies-and-plans/policies/somerset-waste-plan/

Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste arisings (104)

As part of a review of the Waste Core Strategy evidence base being prepared this year to update the waste need assessment, a methodology has been developed to calculate CD&E waste arisings based on data currently available. Going forward, we intend to use the widely used term CD&E in place of C&D as used in the Waste Core Strategy to ensure that the excavation aspect of the sector is referenced.

It should be noted in this report, where references are made to inert/C&D waste, this is used to describe data extracted from the WDI database and is a definition used by the Environment Agency. For the purpose of this report, the reader should consider that C&D, CD&E and inert/C&D waste are broadly the same.

The review is largely derived from the 2013 WDI and other surrogates as appropriate (including estimates of receipts at exempt sites) This methodology estimates that **455,528 tonnes of CD&E waste** was produced in Somerset in 2013. This compares to the previous waste need assessment published in 2012 which estimated that 649,343 tonnes of C&D waste was produced in 2009.

This would appear to report a significant **decrease** in waste arisings in the CD&E sector but there are two significant observations to consider when comparing the two estimates:

- Changes in the permitting regime has introduced a requirement for more types of waste activity to operate under an environmental permit and therefore make an annual site return;
- The revised method no longer includes a factor for the estimation of waste reused on CD&E sites as this material is not, by legal definition, a waste.

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste arisings (102)

Again, as part of the recent review of the WCS evidence base, a revised methodology has been developed to calculate C&I waste arisings (principally due to the availability of better data).

This methodology estimates that **658,182 tonnes of C&I waste** was produced in Somerset in 2013. This compares to the previous waste need assessment published in 2012 which estimated that 488,000 tonnes of C&D waste was produced in 2009.

This would appear to report a significant **increase** in waste arisings in the C&I sector but as the 2013 estimate has been calculated using a different methodology, the two estimates are not considered directly comparable.

The Somerset C&I data reflect the national picture as UK data reported by Defra also reports an increase in C&I waste arisings from an estimated 45.0 million tonnes in 2009 to 47.6 million tonnes in 2012.

3.3 Ecology

Somerset is home to a number of important habitats:

- Broad-leaved Woodland
- Priority Grasslands (including calcareous, acid and neutral grassland)
- Heathland and Acid Grassland
- Fen, Marsh & Swamp

These four types of "priority" habitat are structurally similar in themselves and support similar species. An "ecological network" of these habitats has been researched by the Somerset Wildlife Trust, Somerset Environmental Records Centre, Forest Research and the County Council for the geographic area of Somerset.[9]

Statistics are produced for each of the four networks modelled. Viewed together, these can give an indication of how robust the networks are. Considerations for the robustness of the networks include:

The number of networks	A large number may not necessarily be a good thing if the average area of the networks is small
The perimeter	Species are more vulnerable to the negative effects of the neighbouring land use on the edge of the network

Ideally, there should be a small number of large networks with a fairly small perimeter length. The baseline, from which these networks will be monitored, is set out below. Deviation from this baseline will be monitored, from 1 April 2015. Further information on the methodology can be found via the following link: www.somerset.gov.uk/ecologicalneworks

[9] Further information on the methodology used for identifying and evaluating networks can be found via the following link: www.somerset.gov.uk/ecologicalnetworks

	Total
Broadleaved Woodland	
Number of Networks	104
Area of Network (ha)	24,883.78
Perimeter	1,576,240.00
Priority Grassland	
Number of Networks	186
Area of Network (ha)	24,297.84
Perimeter	1,580,160.00
Heathland and Acid Grassland	
Number of Networks	28
Area of Network (ha)	19,157.64
Perimeter	783,460.00
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	
Number of Networks	10
Area of Network (ha)	2,419.00
Perimeter	126,500.00

Table 4

4. The planning process

4.1 Minerals and waste planning in Somerset

This AMR monitors against the plans that were current and adopted between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015, i.e., the Waste Core Strategy (adopted February 2013); and the Somerset Minerals Local Plan (adopted 2004).

The Waste Core Strategy was adopted by Somerset County Council (SCC) in February 2013 and sets out the spatial strategy and strategic objectives for waste management in Somerset to 2028. It is no longer the County Council's intention to prepare a separate Waste Site Allocations document as indicated in the previous Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) and adopted Waste Core Strategy. The County Council is beginning on the process of reviewing the Waste Core Strategy, which provides an opportunity for SCC to align with national Planning Practice Guidance: "*The National Planning Policy Framework makes clear that the Government's preferred approach is for each local planning authority to prepare a single Local Plan for its area (or a joint document with neighbouring areas).*" Any need for site allocations will be considered in the context of plan-making for the revised Somerset Waste Plan.

The Minerals Local Plan (adopted 2004) has recently been superseded by the Minerals Plan (adopted February 2015), which will form the basis for minerals aspects of the Annual Monitoring Report for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 march 2016.

4.2 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme timetable

The latest version of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) was approved in November 2013 and is currently under review, with the current draft of projects and timelines as follows:

	Document	Stage	Output	Met
	Statement of Community Involvement	Preparation (Paragraph 18 in the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004)	Prepare a revised SCI on Planning Issues, updating the document adopted by SCC in 2006.	Consultation: Spring 2016
		Adoption	Adoption of the new SCI by the County Council	Autumn 2016
	Monitoring Report	Annual review	A statutory document monitoring the effectiveness of policies in the adopted Minerals and Waste plans.	Annually
WASTE	**Somerset Waste Plan** Development Plan Document (in effect, a review of the Somerset Waste Core Strategy DPD)	Preparation (Regulation 18)	An "Issues and Options" style document	Consultation: Autumn 2016
		Publication (Regulation 19)	Informed by above consultation, and updated evidence base, this document contains the policies that Somerset County Council propose to include in a Somerset Waste Plan supported by reasoned justification	Autumn 2017

	Document	Stage	Output	Met
		Submission (Regulation 22)	Submission of the Somerset Waste Plan to the Secretary of State	March 2018
		Independent examination (Regulation 24*)	Examining the soundness and legal compliance of the submission document	Spring 2018
		Adoption	Adoption of the Plan by the County Council	Winter / Spring 2019
	Recycling by Design[#]: a supplementary planning document on waste collection	Preparation (Regulations 11- 13*)	Prepare a draft SPD for consultation, integrating and updating as appropriate the SWP's Developer Guidance	Consultation: Spring 2016
		Adoption (Regulations 12 & 14*)	Adoption of the SPD by the County Council	Autumn 2016

Table 5

 # Regulations refer to the Town and Country Plan (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012

*** Draft title and may be subject to change**

4.3 Minerals policy use

In order to monitor the effectiveness of the policies in the Minerals Local Plan (adopted 2004), a review has been carried out of the policies used in planning application decisions and any subsequent appeals. Policies that have not been used need to be reviewed to identify the reasons and to assess if changes are required for them to be more effective. Over time different applications may find different policies relevant. Some policies may be identified as being key to many applications and some may play a part in deterring inappropriate proposals.

Somerset County Council permitted extensions to two quarries, in separate planning applications, between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015. The following table details the number of times each of these policies was used in the monitoring period. The most used policies used include: M5 Minimise impact on nature conservation value where no designations; M8 Protection of nationally important archaeological sites; M13 Protection of water quality or quantity; M14 Avoiding risk of flooding; M17 Reclamation and after-use; M20 Impact of dust and mitigation and monitoring measures; M21 Outdoor lighting assessment; M23 Adequate access or upgrades

to the road without detriment to distinctive landscape features, countryside or settlements; M24 Noise assessment and minimisation; M31 Safeguarding; M46 New or extended building stone proposals to have no significant harm on local communities and the environment; and M48 Production limits .

Policy Ref	No. times used	Policy Title
M1	1	Development within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
M2	0	Protection of the distinctive character of Somerset
M3	0	Protection of internationally designated conservation sites
M4	0	Protection of nationally designated conservation sites
M5	2	Protection of locally designated conservation sites
M6	0	Minimise impact on nature conservation value where no designations
M7	0	Mitigation for species and habitats protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act
M8	2	Protection of nationally important archaeological sites
M9	0	Protection of regional or locally important archaeological sites
M10	0	Investigation of sites with high archaeological potential
M11	0	Protection of listed buildings and conservation areas
M12	0	Protection of historical character or setting of parks, gardens, battlefields
M13	2	Protection of water quality or quantity
M14	2	Avoiding increased risk of flooding
M15	0	Mitigation for best and most versatile agricultural land
M16	0	Rights of way replacement/improvement
M17	2	Reclamation and after use
M18	0	Forestry and agriculture 5 year aftercare
M19	0	Budget for reclamation and aftercare
M20	2	Impact of dust and mitigation and monitoring measures
M21	2	Outdoor lighting assessment
M22	0	Transport Assessment and consideration of alternatives to road
M23	3	Adequate access or upgrades to the road without detriment to distinctive landscape features, countryside or settlements.
M24	2	Noise assessment and minimisation
M25	0	Noise in exceptionally quiet rural areas
M26	0	Limiting blast vibration
M27	0	Stability of surrounding areas during and post-operation
M28	0	Disposal of mineral wastes that are not re-useable and do not affect the character of the Somerset countryside
M29	0	Cumulative impact on the environment and community
M30	0	Planning obligations
M31	2	Safeguarding
M32	0	Proposals for sorting, transfer, treatment or recycling of materials for the production of secondary aggregates
M33	0	Use of plant to improve the use of minerals on site
M34	0	Landbank of permitted reserves to be maintained

Policy Ref	No. times used	Policy Title
M35	0	Exceptional circumstances for extracting crushed rock outside of permitted reserves
M36	0	Extant permissions at dormant sites to meet other policies
M37	0	Production limits
M38	0	Extraction below the water table
M39	0	Reclamation proposals
M40	0	Proposals to be within Peat Production Zones/Areas of Search
M41	0	Annual monitoring and amendment of Areas of Search
M42	0	Output to comprise at least 40% Somerset peat and significant effects on highway, flood capacity, wildlife, etc.
M43	0	Placement/deposition of inert material for minor proposals only
M44	0	Restoration and Aftercare in accordance with the Framework for Reclamation
M45	0	Protection of watercourses and water tables.
M46	2	New or extended building stone proposals to have no significant harm on local communities and the environment; stone required for maintaining/enhancing the local character; scale appropriate to the local environment.
M47	0	Acceptable after use proposals, including use of on-site quarry waste and restriction of removal of quarry wastes from site
M48	2	Production limits
M49	0	Protection sand and gravel deposits at Burnham-on-Sea and Brean Down.
M50	0	The role and function of Whiteball quarry.
M51	0	The use and function of borrow pits.

Table 6

With the exception of Mendip District Council, the district and borough councils in Somerset have not used any of the Minerals Local Plan policies in considering planning applications received during this period. Mendip District Council cited the particular use of policy M31 – Safeguarding, in refusing an application for 40 dwellings in Doulting in June 2014.

The strategy of the Minerals Local Plan is for Somerset to make an appropriate contribution to the local, regional and national need for minerals, which does not compromise the achievement of a pattern of sustainable development across the County. Determinations made during the monitoring period continue to be in accordance with this strategy and therefore it is reasonable to assume that they contributed to furthering its aims.

These policies have been reviewed in the development of the Somerset Minerals Plan Development Plan Document. This review process has identified whether the policies are still required and that if they are needed, that they promote the intended outcome.

4.4 Waste policy use

Similarly, in order to monitor the effectiveness of the policies in the Waste Core Strategy, a review has been carried out of the policies used in planning application decisions and any subsequent appeals. Policies that have not been used need to be reviewed to identify the reasons and to assess if changes are required for them to be more effective. Over time different applications may find different policies relevant. Some policies may be identified as being key to many applications and some may play a part in deterring inappropriate proposals.

Somerset County Council determined a total of 24 planning applications for waste management development between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015. The most used policies include: WCS2 Recycling and reuse; DM1 Basic location principles; DM3 Impacts on the environment and local communities; and DM8 Waste Transport.

Policy Ref	No. times used	Policy Title
WCS1	0	Waste prevention
WCS2	6	Recycling and reuse
WCS3	1	Other recovery
WCS4	1	Disposal
DM1	14	Basic location principles
DM2	5	Sustainable construction and design
DM3	15	Impacts on the environment and local communities
DM4	3	Site restoration and aftercare
DM5	0	Safeguarding waste management sites
DM6	8	Waste transport
DM7	1	Water resources
DM8	2	Waste water treatment
DM9	0	Radioactive waste treatment and storage

Table 7

Determinations made during the monitoring period continue to be in accordance with this strategy and therefore it is reasonable to assume that they contributed to furthering its aims.

The district and borough councils in Somerset have not used any of the Waste Core Strategy policies in considering planning applications received during this period.

4.5 Meeting the Waste Core Strategy and Minerals Local Plan objectives

Waste

The Waste Core Strategy sets out the vision for sustainable waste management in Somerset.

> A culture in which communities participate in waste prevention and in which unavoidable waste is managed as a valuable resource in innovative ways that:
>
> - strengthen the economic well-being of Somerset;
> - protect the county's unique environment and human health; and
> - reduce carbon emissions from waste management.
>
> By 2016 the facilities should be in place for a step-change in the management of biodegradable waste and for a major shift from landfilling to recovery of residual waste after recycling and reuse.
>
> By 2028 the facilities should be in place for Somerset to minimise the amount of waste sent for disposal to landfill to the small fraction of waste that remains after treatment, the materials used for landfill cover and certain hazardous wastes.
>
> ***Waste Core Strategy (adopted February 2013)***

For the second year of monitoring the Waste Core Strategy (adopted in February 2013), 10% of the targets have been met (or significant progress made towards these targets) and 40% have made progress towards the targets. This is the same as for the previous monitoring period.

Figure 9

Significant progress/targets met include:

> *Objective F: To encourage the development and innovation of waste management technologies that encourage more waste to be diverted away from landfill and driven up the waste hierarchy, noting that economic viability and value for money will be important factors in the delivery of appropriate solutions; and*

Objective J: To reduce carbon emissions from waste management and encourage development that helps to mitigate the causes of climate change and adapt to its effects.

Success in achieving Objective F, as set out in Appendix 1, is measured through looking at how other waste management technologies have developed; and how well waste has been diverted away from landfill. As referenced in Figure 5, the municipal solid waste recycling rate was 51.92% for this period, which is an increase of approximately 2.5% on the previous year. Some of these technologies include recovering energy from waste. A particular success is Walpole AD plant, which came online from August 2013, with the ability to process up to 30,000 tonnes of food waste per annum, two thirds of that provided by the Somerset Waste Partnership.

There were a total of nine anaerobic digestion projects within the monitoring period, April 2014 to March 2015, producing a total of 11.01 MWe. Five of these projects were new in this monitoring period, contributing 0.6 MWe to the total. Energy from waste projects within this period include:

Anaerobic digestion	5 new (9 total)	11.01 MWe
Sewerage gas	1existing project	1 MWe
Landfill gas	3 existing projects	6.19 MWe

This information also helps to assess progress made towards Objective D, which seeks to support the delivery of waste management infrastructure that is integrated with other forms of development: *"To support the delivery of waste management infrastructure that is integrated with other forms of development. Opportunities should be taken, in particular, to enable local use to be made of any power and/or heat generated from energy recovery processes"*.

Some progress has been made to encourage waste prevention (Objective A). Monitoring progress on this objective has been achieved through assessing the quality of Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs) for major development schemes. SCC has undertaken a desk-based review of the use of SWMPs in a sample range of 20 major development proposals submitted to District or County Planning departments in Somerset from late 2012 to 2014. This gives a view of how local waste planning policy has been implemented on site. The following points are noted from this desk-based review:

1. Examples of SWMPs have been identified in some but not all cases, either in the form of full SWMPs, site waste management statements or commitments to consider waste management at appropriate stages during the development. Such considerations can also form part of Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) and/or relevant Design Codes for major projects.
2. No evidence was found that the Somerset WCS was a key driver for consideration of site waste management during the planning stage and/or the submission of a SWMP to the relevant planning authority.

3. In part the apparent lack of reference to the Somerset WCS may be to be expected, noting that preparing a SWMP is in the interests of the developer (not least to save money) and the government recognised that its SWMP regulations (now revoked) were envisaged to set the framework for a "self-regulating" regime.
4. Furthermore the revocation of the SWMP Regulations 2008 in 2013 may have had a part to play in how SWMPs are perceived – though this review has not been sufficiently detailed to identify evidence that supports this theory e.g. via interviews with relevant planning officers and/or developers.
5. Going forward, there may be merit in reviewing planning officer awareness of policy WCS1, further promote waste prevention as appropriate and support a positive approach to this issue. Independent of the regulatory framework, there are a number of reasons why contractors may wish to prepare SWMPs. Early consideration of site waste management supports improves resource efficiency, which in turn generates both environmental and economic benefits. Acknowledging this it is not surprising that, according to the above review, SWMPs are still being prepared in Somerset.
6. It is important to make the most of opportunities of documents that help to inform proposals and decision-making, such as Supplementary Planning Documents, Masterplanning/Design Codes and validation checklists (used by planning departments to validate (formally accept) planning applications). Focusing on validation checklists, it would be useful to review how SWMPs are referenced at both District and County levels in respective checklists and suggest appropriate amendments to be considered within any future updates.

Work still needs to be done to progress Objective B, to support the delivery of waste management development in appropriate locations. Sites have come forward in the zones, with Walpole, for example, becoming operational in Zone A within the previous monitoring period. In acknowledging this, the County Council has set out to update its evidence base on waste and consider next steps on waste planning policy. This includes reviewing the waste management need and, as required, reviewing adopted waste policies. This work will also help in progressing Objective D, *"to support the delivery of waste management infrastructure that is integrated with other forms of development. Opportunities should be taken, in particular, to enable local use to be made of any power and/or heat generated from energy recovery processes".*

Work has been done to update the list of waste sites in Somerset. The latest list of sites (Edition 2, as at 1 December 2015) is shown in Appendix 5.

Minerals

Three of the eight objectives of the Minerals Local Plan have been met and two have made progress towards the objectives. Targets met include:

> *Objective A - To ensure that Somerset is able to provide an adequate and steady supply of minerals, contributing to national, regional and local requirements without compromising the natural and historic environment.*

Objective G - To minimise the adverse impacts from minerals transportation on the road network and maximise opportunities for the movement of minerals by rail or water.

Objective H - To protect the natural and historic environment of Somerset from unacceptable adverse impacts associated with minerals extraction and transportation, and reduce the impacts of mineral development on climate change.

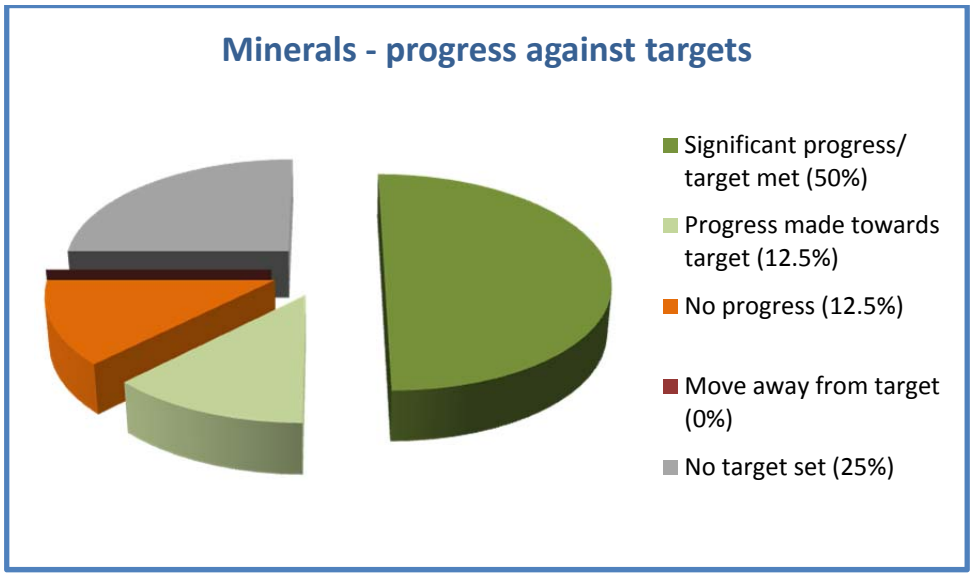

Figure 10

Progress has been made to meet Objectives B, where unacceptable adverse impacts are in part measured by looking at complaints received – no complaints were received by District/Borough Councils or the Environment Agency. Somerset County Council's enforcement officers dealt with 19 mineral-related complaints.

Some progress has also been made to beet Objective C, *"to avoid the unnecessary sterilisation of valuable mineral resources by other types of development, recognising that there may be competing development uses in some locations"*. This is evidenced by the use of the safeguarding policy, to prevent non-mineral development potentially sterilising minerals resources.

With regards to Objective D, regarding site restoration, a methodology is currently being developed by Somerset County Council's ecologists with the intention of this being in place in time for the monitoring period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

A list of minerals sites is included in the Minerals Plan (adopted February 2015), and can be accessed via the following link: www.somerset.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste

Appendix 2 looks at how the objectives set out in the Core Strategy have been met over this period.

4.6 Duty to Cooperate

In 2011, the Localism Act introduced a "Duty to Cooperate", placing a legal duty on local planning authorities to work with neighbouring authorities and other prescribed bodies on issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those that relate to strategic priorities.

Relevant planning issues identified for consideration under the Duty include the development or use of land that would have 'significant impact' on at least two planning areas (and in particular on strategic infrastructure) and any development or use of land in a two-tier area that would impact upon a matter which is the county council's responsibility.

The preparation of the Waste Core Strategy and Minerals Plan included statements on compliance with the Duty to Cooperation in the preparation of these plans, detailing specific engagement in the development of the Plans.

Appendix C of this document updates the information provided in these statements and tabulates DtC activities relating to minerals and waste. The table sets out issues for which cooperation with other Local Authorities or partners is required, as well as: strategic aims and specific objectives for each of these issues, along with how these aims/objectives will be delivered; evidence of cooperation; and timescales for delivery.

Waste

A note outlining the how SCC fulfilled the Duty to Cooperate (DtC) in relation to waste, was prepared in support of the Waste Core Strategy process – to outline some of the activities that Somerset County Council has undertaken particularly in the preparation of waste planning policy. Some time has now passed since this was published, and the requirements of the DtC have since been clarified. As such, the Statement needs updating. **Appendix C** is the start of a consolidated Minerals and Waste DtC Statement, tabling issues that cover both minerals and waste issues. This progress table will be updated on an annual basis, as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.

Recent activity on the Duty to Cooperate schedule, relating to waste policy activity, includes:

- Waste management/prevention – undertaking an inert waste review in the Spring of 2015; giving further consideration to Site Waste Management Plans; and informing the preparation of new waste planning policy and/or guidance on waste management in new development;
- Recycling/reuse – monitoring recycling capacity in Somerset; and reviewing the potential for a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) looking at designing for recycling in development;
- Location of waste sites – proposal for further work on sites allocations under review in early 2015, including public consultation; and
- Radioactive and hazardous waste management – working with partners and stakeholders to update Somerset County Council's evidence base.

Minerals

Although the Duty to Cooperate (DtC) is centred in particular on the need for cooperation between Local Authorities (to consider desired outcomes across planning boundaries) it also applies to other organisations such as government agencies, Local Enterprise Partnerships, local nature partnerships.

For minerals planning in Somerset, it is also important to co-operate with key industry groups, as they play a pivotal role in ensuring that any policy and strategy is deliverable. Industry also plays a key role in supplying data that supports policy and that is required on a statutory level. As such Somerset County Council continues to meet with the South West Aggregates Working Party (SWAWP); the Mendip Quarry Producers and the Mendip Quarry Advisory Group.

Somerset County Council also meets with neighbouring Mineral Planning Authorities and relevant government agencies on matters relating to unconventional oil and gas in the Energy Minerals Working Group. Other participants in this group include: Bath and North East Somerset; Mendip District Council; North Somerset Council; the Environment Agency; and Avon and Somerset Constabulary.

This approach aims to ensure that all the organisations are consistently involved in discussions that require cross-boundary cooperation. Detail about other DtC activity can be found in Appendix C of this document.

5. Summary of findings

The main findings from this monitoring report are as follows:

- There has been a significant increase in the sales of primary aggregates, from 9.98mt in the period 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014 to 12.5mt in this monitoring period.
- The permitted reserves for crushed rock, for the period ending 31 December 2014, was 400mt. We expect the permitted reserves to reduce on an annual basis, as a result of sales. At the end of 2014 the permitted reserves figures are less than expected due to revised operator estimates of permitted reserves.
- The estimated annual output in peat for 2014/15 was 68,000m^3.
- 260,149.04 tonnes of municipal waste was managed during this period – 51.92% for reuse/recycling; and 46.23% for landfill.
- 18.2MW of energy was generated from 16 “energy from waste” projects – an increase from 17.229MW of “energy from waste” the previous year.
- Two minerals applications were determined, for extensions to existing sites.
- 24 applications were determined, regarding the development of waste management facilities.
- In order to meet the Duty to Cooperate, as required by the Localism Act 2011, Somerset County Council has sought to ensure that strategic issues of common

interest, regarding minerals and waste planning, to adjoining and other authority areas are identified and an appropriate approach agreed where possible. This work will continue.

6. Conclusions

This AMR has presented some key findings with regards to minerals and waste operations and activities in Somerset, as set out above. Analysis of the data received has also highlighted some particular issues that need to be addressed, including:

- District/borough councils not determining planning applications in accordance with policies from the Waste Core Strategy or Minerals Local Plan; and
- The need to strengthen and improve data collected on recycled and/or secondary aggregates.

Survey returns have shown that district and borough councils in Somerset have not used any of the Waste Core Strategy policies in considering planning applications received during this period. With the exception of Mendip District Council, the district and borough councils in Somerset have also not used any of the Minerals Local Plan policies in considering planning applications received during this period. Mendip District Council did take account of policy M31 – Safeguarding, in determining an application for 40 dwellings in Doulting in June 2014.

To promote the use of minerals and waste policies in determining planning applications, and discuss common issues I policy implementation, Somerset County Council proposes to arrange a planning officers' workshop, bringing together county and district/borough council planning policy and development control colleagues. The agenda will include topics covering the use of the Minerals Local Plan and Waste Core Strategy in determining planning applications, as well as other county council functions that relate to planning policy and development (such as highways and ecology).

Whilst SCC has surveyed operators that generate recycled and/or secondary aggregates for sales in 2014, it is clear that data collection on recycled and secondary aggregates remains an issue. SCC will continue its work to strengthen the data collected, facilitated by further work on waste sites in Somerset, an Inert Waste Review and related capacity analysis.

Much depends on the quality and consistency of data provided by industry and there are challenges to collating accurate data. Through continued engagement, Somerset County Council will continue to improve its records and monitor the impact of its policies in support of recycled and secondary aggregate production.

Waste Core Strategy – Progress against Objectives

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
Objective A							
To encourage waste prevention from the outset, as a priority and throughout the life of new developments	2 - To conserve and enhance Somerset's biodiversity including natural habitats and protected species 8 - Minimise consumption of natural resources and promote resource efficiency.		8	Assess the quality of site waste management plans for major development proposals	See Inert Waste Review	See Inert Waste Review	-
Objective B							
To support the delivery of waste management development in appropriate locations in accordance with the Vision, Plan and Objectives, ensuring that new and existing	5 - Address the causes of climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions 7 - To minimise the		15	Number of waste management facilities permitted within the four zones	None (2 planning applications for new waste management facilities were received in	1 - 4 other applications for new facilities, but outside the zones	↓

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
communities are served well by waste management infrastructure.	risks to human health deriving from waste management and improve overall quality of life/amenity. 9 - Contribute to economic growth and diversity.				this period, but not within the zones)		
			16	Number of waste management facilities permitted where there is relevant adjacent existing or permitted development	2	0	↓
			17	Number of non-waste developments permitted on existing, permitted or allocated waste sites	FUTURE MONITORING	0	→
			26	waste water - number of applications that are approved, approved but deviate from policy, or refused	2 applications conditionally permitted	1 received and approved	↓
Objective C							
To identify and, where possible, minimise the adverse impacts of waste transport. Relevant measures will include (but not limited to): supporting the use of more sustainable	5 - Address the causes of climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions		22	Waste transport - adherence to Policy DM6 regarding Transport Assessments	9 applications requiring TA	9	→
			23	Waste transport - adherence to policy DM6 regarding Travel	FUTURE MONITORING	FUTURE MONITORING	-

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
modes of transportation where practicable; increasing the efficiency of waste transport; and reducing the need to transport waste significant distances, whilst recognising the importance of finding an optimum balance between costs in environmental, social and economic terms.				Plans			
			24	Waste transport - estimated quantity of waste transported by rail or water	0	0	→
Objective D							
To support the delivery of waste management infrastructure that is integrated with other forms of development. Opportunities should be taken, in particular, to enable local use to be made of any power and/or heat generated from energy recovery							
	5 - Address the causes of climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions 8 - Minimise consumption of natural resources and promote resource		15	Number of waste management facilities permitted within the four zones	None (2 planning applications for new waste management facilities were received in this period, but not within the zones)	1	↑

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
processes	efficiency. 9 - Contribute to economic growth and diversity.		18	Sustainable construction and design	7 applications where DM2 has been applied.	2	↓
Objective E							
To empower local communities to become more involved in the management of waste as a resource. Relevant measures will include (but not be limited to): ● supporting the delivery of the Somerset Waste Partnership's municipal waste management strategy; ● working with the District and Borough planning authorities to support the provision of adequate facilities for storage and sorting of waste in new development; and ● maximising the	7 - To minimise the risks to human health deriving from waste management and improve overall quality of life/amenity. 9 - Contribute to economic growth and diversity.		19	Adverse impacts	18 complaints received by SCC : Operating hours – 1 Other - 17 1 complaint received by the EA (relating to odour)	22 complaints received by SCC : Transport – 1; Operating hours – 3 Other - 18 No complaints received by the EA	↑
			20	Beneficial impacts - value of benefits to local communities (e.g. S106, Community Infrastructure Levy) from waste management development	FUTURE MONITORING	FUTURE MONITORING	-

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
environmental, economic and social benefits for local communities from waste management development.			21	Beneficial impacts - biodiversity offset for land accommodating waste facilities: a) number of sites requiring offset; b) the amount of offset	FUTURE MONITORING	FUTURE MONITORING	-
Objective F							
To encourage the development and innovation of waste management technologies that encourage more waste to be diverted away from landfill and driven up the waste hierarchy, noting that economic viability and value for money will be important factors in the delivery of appropriate solutions	5 - Address the causes of climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions 8 - Minimise consumption of natural resources and promote resource efficiency.		1	LACW recycling rate	49.48% (2013/14)	51.92% (2013/14)	↑
			2	C&I recycling rate	58% (as at 2009)	58% (as at 2009)	
			3	C&D waste recycling rate	72% (as at 2009)	72% (as at 2009)	
			4	Recycling capacity	1,213,603 (as at 2010)	2,885,887 (2015)	↑
			5	Other recovery capacity	45,000 tonnes (2011) – permitted but not constructed	0	↓
			6	Non-inert landfill capacity	5,146,000m^3 (2010)	3,667,612 m^3 (2015)	↓
			7	Inert landfill capacity	Approximately 900,000 m^3 (2010)	75,741 m^3 (2015)	↓

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
			11	Landfill rate for LACW	47.88% (2013/14)	46.23% (2014/15)	↓
			12	Biodegradable LACW sent to landfill	120,949.11 tonnes (2013/14)	89,608.8tonnes (2014/15)	↓
			13	Tonnage of C&D waste to non-hazardous landfills in Somerset	60,620 tonnes (2009)	150,430 tonnes (2013)	↑
			14	Hazardous waste sent to landfill	FUTURE MONITORING	7,765 tonnes (2013)	New figure
			ADDITIONAL	Qualitative assessment of new technologies being delivered in Somerset	Walpole AD plant came online from August 2013, dealing with around 76% of the total HH food waste produced in Somerset during the period Aug 13 - Mar 14. This facility is located within the Bridgwater Zone (although permission	None affecting the SWP during this period	↓

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
					had been granted before the zoning)		
Objective G							
To safeguard and expand existing waste management facilities, where appropriate, provided they support the delivery of the Plan Objectives and the waste to resources agenda.	8 - Minimise consumption of natural resources and promote resource efficiency.		15	Number of waste management facilities permitted within the four zones	None (2 planning applications for new waste management facilities were received in this period, but not within the zones)	1 - 4 other applications for new facilities, but outside the zones	↑
			16	Number of waste management facilities permitted where there is relevant adjacent existing or permitted development	2	0	↓
			17	Number of non-waste developments permitted on existing, permitted or allocated waste sites	FUTURE MONITORING	0	New figure

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
Objective H							
To protect and enhance Somerset's unique natural and historic environment when considering the planning for and development of waste management facilities, the decommissioning of facilities when their operational life ends and the subsequent restoration of land.	1 - To conserve and enhance Somerset's biodiversity including natural habitats and protected species 2 - To conserve and enhance Somerset's biodiversity including natural habitats and protected species		21	Beneficial impacts - biodiversity offset for land accommodating waste facilities: a) number of sites requiring offset; b) the amount of offset	FUTURE MONITORING	FUTURE MONITORING	-
			19	Adverse impacts - number of complaints associated with waste management development relating to noise dust and odour etc.	18 complaints received by SCC : Operating hours – 1 Other - 17 1 complaint received by the EA (relating to odour)	22 complaints received by SCC : Transport – 1; Operating hours – 3 Other - 18 No complaints received by the EA	↑
Objective I							
To ensure that the quality of life and health and safety of communities are taken into account when	7 - To minimise the risks to human health deriving from waste		19	Adverse impacts - number of complaints associated with waste	18 complaints received by SCC :	22 complaints received by SCC :	↑

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
considering the planning and development of waste management facilities, the decommissioning of facilities when their operational life ands and the subsequent restoration of land.	management and improve overall quality of life/amenity.			management development relating to noise dust and odour etc.	Operating hours – 1 Other - 17 1 complaint received by the EA (relating to odour)	Transport – 1; Operating hours – 3 Other - 18 No complaints received by the EA	
			ADDITIONAL	Policy use	WCS1 – 0 WCS2 – 6 WCS3 – 1 WCS4 – 1 DM1 – 14 DM2 – 5 DM3 – 15 DM4 – 3 DM5 – 0 DM6 – 8 DM7 – 1 DM8 – 2 DM9 – 0	WCS1 – 0 WCS2 – 9 WCS3 – 4 WCS4 – 6 DM1 – 12 DM2 – 2 DM3 – 16 DM4 – 2 DM5 – 0 DM6 – 11 DM7 – 8 DM8 – 4 DM9 – 0	
Objective J							
To reduce carbon emissions from waste management and encourage development that helps to mitigate	5 - Address the causes of climate change through reducing greenhouse gas		10	Energy from waste - MW generated from waste e.g. from landfill gas, sewage gas,	5 new anaerobic digestion projects 8.51	2 new anaerobic digestion 0.6 Mwe (total 12	↑

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
the causes of climate change and adapt to its effects.	emissions 8 - Minimise consumption of natural resources and promote resource efficiency.			anaerobic digestion, incineration, gasification or pyrolysis	Mwe (3.00 MWth) (total of 9 - 10.38 Mwe) 1 sewage gas project 0.85 Mwe and 1 MWth (decrease in capacity, from 1.020 Mwe in 2012/2013). Landfill gas, no new - total constant at 3 projects, 6.07MWe.	11.01 Mwe). Total 3 landfill gas 10 Mwe. Total 1 energy from sewage 0.8 Mwe	
			18	Sustainable construction and design	7 applications where DM2 has been applied.	2- number of applications where DM2 has been applied	↓
			25	Flood risk - number of sites where waste facilities are permitted in areas of high flood risk (Flood Zone 3)	0	1	↑

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Appendix 2

Somerset Minerals Plan – Progress against objectives

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
Objective A							
To ensure that Somerset is able to provide an adequate and steady supply of minerals, contributing to national, regional and local requirements without compromising the natural and historic environment, supporting in particular: • the county's nationally important role in crushed rock supply; • the production of recycled and secondary aggregates; • the supply of local building stone to maintain and enhance the county's historic environment; and			1	Recycled and secondary aggregate production	Recycled aggregate sales from sites with fixed plant - 105,770 t. Secondary aggregate sales - 2943 t (2013/14)	Recycled aggregate sales from sites with fixed plant - 63,170 t. Secondary aggregate sales - 0 t	↓
			2	Landbank for crushed rock	425mt (2013/14)	400mt	↓
			3	Planning permission for crushed rock extraction	1 received, none approved or refused	0	→
			4	Planning permission for sand and gravel extraction	0	0	→
			5	Planning permission for building stone extraction	1 application received and 1 application	2 applications received and 2	↑

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
• co-operation with Devon County Council in sand and gravel supply.					approved	approved	
			7	Planning permission for peat extraction	3 applications received and 2 applications approved	1 received and 0 determined	↓
			8	Peat: a) sales; and b) permitted reserves	a) 72,000m3 (average used in topic paper, as data unavailable in the latest Minerals Extracted in great Britain dataset) b) 700,000m3	a) 68,000m3 (average used in topic paper, as data unavailable in the latest Minerals Extracted in great Britain dataset) b) 612,000m3 (assuming predicted sales and therefore remaining reserves)	↓
			9	Planning permission for oil and gas development	No applications received or determined	No applications received or determined	→
Objective B							

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
To protect local communities in Somerset from unacceptable adverse impacts of minerals extraction and transportation, whilst recognising the employment opportunities linked with minerals extraction and the positive economic impacts that the minerals industry can have in Somerset.							
	6 – Limit vulnerability to flooding taking account of climate change 7 - To minimise the risks to human health derived from mineral extraction and improve overall quality of life/ amenity 9 - Contribute to economic growth and diversity		3	Planning permission for crushed rock extraction	1 received, none approved or refused	0	→
			4	Planning permission for sand and gravel extraction	1 application approved	0	↓
			6	Building stone - Number of building stone types quarried in Somerset	7 - Cornbrash, Forset Marble, Inferior Oolite (Doulting Stone and Cary Stone/Hadspen Stone), Ham Stone, Blue Lias, White Lias, Capton Stone	7 - Cornbrash, Forset Marble, Inferior Oolite (Doulting Stone and Cary Stone/Hadspen Stone), Ham Stone, Blue Lias, White Lias, Capton Stone	→
			14	Adverse impacts on amenity - Number of complaints associated with mineral development related to vibration, dust and odour, noise and lighting	Complaints received by SCC: Dust – 3 Noise – 1 Transport – 2 Blasting/vibration – 5 Operating hours – 2	19 complaints received by SCC: Dust – 2 Noise – 4 Blasting/vibration - 2 Operating hours – 1 Landscape – 3	↓

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
					Landscape – 1 Other - 7 Complaints received by districts: Dust – 3 Noise – 2 Odour – 3 Complaints received by EA: Water quality/volume – 5 Odour – 4 Other – 2	Other - 7 0 complaints received by districts. 0 complaints received by EA.	
			15	Minerals transportation - Adherence to policy DM9 regarding Transport Assessment	1	9	↑
			16	Minerals transportation - Adherence to policy DM9 regarding Travel Plans	FUTURE MONITORING	FUTURE MONITORING	
Objective C							
To avoid the unnecessary							

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
sterilisation of valuable mineral resources by other types of development, recognising that there may be competing development uses in some locations.	8 - Minimise consumption of natural resources, promote resource efficiency and avoid unnecessary sterilisation		11	Safeguarded Minerals Resources in Somerset - Area of commercial development sterilised by non-mineral development	Evidenced through efficacy of policy – these sites not coming forward for commercial development. In addition, SCC ensuring safeguarding in response to District planning applications	Evidenced through efficacy of policy – these sites not coming forward for commercial development. In addition, SCC ensuring safeguarding in response to District planning applications. One planning application to SSDC gained approval, which has the potential to sterilise mineral resource: 15/00559/ful One MDC application	→

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
						refused on the basis of M31	
Objective D							
To ensure that operational mineral sites are restored to high environmental standards at the earliest possible opportunity, thereby achieving environmental, social and economic gains from mineral development and strengthening local ecological networks.	1 - To conserve and enhance Somerset's biodiversity including natural habitats and protected species 2 - Protect and enhance landscape character, local distinctiveness and historic built heritage 7 - To minimise the risks to human health deriving from waste management and improve overall quality of life/amenity.	NOT YET MONITORED	10	Site reclamation - Amount of land restored for appropriate priority habitat creation	FUTURE MONITORING	FUTURE MONITORING	
			12	Biodiversity: a) impact of mineral development on habitats; b) the local ecological networks (in particular for the Mendip Hills) - a) area of suitable habitat available to selected populations of priority species lost or gained through mineral development; b) Mineral Topic Paper 5	FUTURE MONITORING	FUTURE MONITORING	
Objective E							
To protect the environment and local communities in Somerset from unacceptable adverse impacts of any	2 - Protect and enhance landscape character, local distinctiveness and		9	Planning permission for oil and gas development	No applications received or determined	No applications received or determined	→

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
proposal for oil and gas development, whilst recognising the national commitment to maintain and enhance energy security in the UK.	historic built heritage 7 - To minimise the risks to human health deriving from waste management and improve overall quality of life/amenity.		14	Adverse impacts on amenity - Number of complaints associated with mineral development related to vibration, dust and odour, noise and lighting	Complaints received by SCC: Dust – 3 Noise – 1 Transport – 2 Blasting/vibration – 5 Operating hours – 2 Landscape – 1 Other - 7 Complaints received by districts: Dust – 3 Noise – 2 Odour – 3 Complaints received by EA: Water quality/volume – 5 Odour – 4 Other – 2	19 complaints received by SCC: Dust – 2 Noise – 4 Blasting/vibration - 2 Operating hours – 1 Landscape – 3 Other - 7 0 complaints received by districts. 0 complaints received by EA.	↓
Objective F							

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
To protect the county's water resources from unacceptable adverse impacts associated with mineral development.							
	3 - To maintain and improve ground and surface water quality		13	Mineral extraction from below the water table	No applications received or determined	No applications received or determined	→
Objective G							
To minimise the adverse impacts from minerals transportation on the road network and maximise opportunities for the movement of minerals by rail or water.							
	5 - Address the causes of climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions		15	Minerals transportation - Adherence to policy DM9 regarding Transport Assessment	15	9	↑
			16	Minerals transportation - Adherence to policy DM9 regarding Travel Plans	FUTURE MONITORING	FUTURE MONITORING	
Objective H							
To protect the natural and historic environment of Somerset from unacceptable adverse impacts associated with minerals extraction and transportation, and reduce the impacts of mineral development on climate change.							
	4 - Maintain and improve air quality 5 - Address the causes of climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions 7 - To minimise the risks		15	Minerals transportation - Adherence to policy DM9 regarding Transport Assessment	1	9	↑
			16	Minerals transportation - Adherence to policy DM9 regarding Travel Plans	FUTURE MONITORING	FUTURE MONITORING	-

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2013/14	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Change
	to human health deriving from waste management and improve overall quality of life/amenity.						

Significant progress/ target met
Progress made towards target
No progress
Move away from target
Contextual indicator (no target set)

Appendix 3

Duty to Cooperate Progress – Minerals and Waste

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
AGGREGATES	***Strategic aims:***				
	To plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates, aligning with national policy and taking account of the views of the South West Aggregates Working Party	• Industry • Minerals Planning Authorities	Somerset County Council will: • involve all relevant MPAs, LPAs and statutory bodies in the preparation of minerals planning policy and strategy; • fully consider the views of partners in determining planning applications and developing planning policy	Meetings with the SW AWP have taken place on 28/11/2008, 08/09/2009, 06/08/2010, 14/03/2011, 14/12/2012, 10/05/2013, 26/09/2013, 19/05/2014, 28/11/2014 Meetings with the Mendip Quarry Producers have most recently taken place on 20/01/2012, 02/05/2012, 17/12/2012 and 19/09/2013 Meetings with the Mendip Quarry Advisory Group have taken place on 06/03/2009, 11/09/2009, 28/01/2011, 28/10/2011, 15/06/2012, 08/02/2013, 28/02/2014 and 17/10/2014 Individual meetings and site	SMP completed; planning applications ongoing

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
				visits; e.g. Torr Works on 28/08/2013 Site visits associated with Mineral Plan hearings – July and September 2014 New MoU on sand and gravel signed late 2015	
	Specific objectives:				
	Sand and gravel – to continue the historic relationship with Devon and Cornwall, also including Exmoor National Park Authority, in which there is a joint approach to sand and gravel provision, and cooperate with other counties who supply S&G into Somerset (in particular Dorset)	• Devon County Council • Cornwall Council • Exmoor National Park Authority • Dorset County Council • Gloucestershire County Council • Wiltshire Council	To maintain sub-regional supply, SCC plans to extend the approach established in the Minerals Plan (adopted 2004), which outlines a Preferred Area and Area of Search adjacent to Gipsy Lane, Greenham Plans should also be informed by relevant projections from Somerset, Devon and Cornwall County Councils	Meetings with the SW AWP have taken place on 28/11/2008, 08/09/2009, 06/08/2010, 14/03/2011, 14/12/2012, 10/05/2013, 26/09/2013, 19/05/2014, 28/11/2014 Officer meetings with neighbouring MPAs e.g. meeting with Devon CC to discuss minerals policy on 26/09/13 and Dorset CC on 14/12/12 Site visit to Whiteball sand and gravel operations on 23/07/2013 SCC engagement with Dorset CC	Memorandum of Understanding on sand and gravel signed June 2014 Somerset Minerals Plan adopted 2015

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
			including, but not to limited, respective Local Aggregate Assessments	on the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Core Strategy	
	To prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment and engage with the preparation of other LAAs within the South West	• South West Aggregates Working Party (including all its constituent MPAs) • London and South East England Aggregates Working Party • Industry	Work in partnership with neighbouring MPAs and the South West Aggregates Working Party, in providing analysis and evidence for the assessment.	Meetings with the SW AWP have taken place on 28/11/2008, 08/09/2009, 06/08/2010, 14/03/2011, 14/12/2012, 10/05/2013, 26/09/2013, 19/05/2014, 28/11/2014 The Somerset LAA 2013 and LAA 2014 was also circulated to other interested parties	Ongoing
	Promote the production of recycled and secondary aggregates	• Industry • South West Aggregates Working Party (including all its constituent MPAs)	This objective is delivered via both minerals and waste planning policy in Somerset (also refer to the Somerset Waste Core Strategy adopted 2013). Recent efforts have focused on collating and improving data on recycled/ secondary aggregates to depict a more accurate reflection of market and on updating the list of waste	Meetings with the SW AWP have taken place on 28/11/2008, 08/09/2009, 06/08/2010, 14/03/2011, 14/12/2012, 10/05/2013, 26/09/2013 19/05/2014, 28/11/2014 Other correspondence and dialogue with industry; for example data collection for the SW AWP survey in 2012 and 2013, and discussion with Mendip Quarry Producers on 19/09/2013	Ongoing

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
			sites in Somerset		
BUILDING STONE	***Strategic aims:***				
	To develop a robust, consistent and agreed approach to the planning of minerals extraction in Somerset, ensuring that a sufficient supply of local building stone is available for both conservation and new building works	• Industry • English Heritage • Other Minerals Planning Authorities	Somerset County Council will: • Involve all relevant MPAs, LPAs and statutory bodies in the preparation of minerals planning policy and strategy; • Fully consider the views of partners in determining planning applications and developing planning policy	Individual meetings and site visits; for example to West Cranmore building stone quarry on 22/08/2013 Research to inform emerging minerals policy reflected in the Building Stone Topic Paper (also informed by consultation on building stone issues and options)	Somerset Minerals Plan adopted 2015; planning applications ongoing
	Specific objectives:				
	Supporting local masonry skills in rural areas	• District Councils • Industry	Supporting local masons, to address needs related to the high-end processing of stone – working in partnership with District councils and SCC's Economy team	Individual meetings and site visits; for example to West Cranmore building stone quarry on 22/08/2013 Commissioning a project on the benefits of quarrying and related activities to the Somerset economy (also covering crushed	Ongoing Published July 2014

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
				rock)	
PEAT	***Strategic aims:***				
	Aligning with national policy and guidance, provide maximum scope for high quality reclamation of peat sites in Somerset	• Somerset Wildlife Trust • Environment Agency • Industry • Natural England • RSPB • Somerset Peat Producers Association (SPPA)	Somerset County Council will ensure its evidence base is as robust as possible, by engaging with statutory and non-statutory bodies in the preparation of minerals planning policy and strategy on peat	SCC has invested significant time and resources in making its peat data as robust as possible e.g. • In February 2011 SCC corresponded with the Valuers Office and with DCLG on peat data • SCC wrote to peat producers in March 2011, having informed the Somerset Peat Producers Association (SPPA) of this intention, and asked for responses on peat data by the end of April 2011 • Following a lack of response to the above survey SCC wrote to SPPA in June 2011, seeking data • SCC met SPPA in July 2011 and sent data request to SPPA in August 2011 • In early 2012 SCC corresponded with DCLG about peat sales and Office for	Peat Topic Paper published SCC hosted two peat-focused workshops: • Restoration workshop on 11/09/2012 • Peat workshop on 19/06/2013, circulating the peat topic paper to all Somerset Minerals Plan adopted 2015; planning applications ongoing

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
				National Statistics figures • SCC undertook a site survey in early 2012. • SCC met SPPA in May 2012 • Peat workshop on 19/06/2013, circulating the peat topic paper to all • SCC met SPPA in May 2014 SCC hosted two peat-focused workshops: • Restoration workshop on 11/09/2012 • Peat workshop on 19/06/2013, circulating the peat topic paper to all	
ENERGY MINERALS	***Strategic aims:***				
	Providing clarity to industry and local communities about any proposals for exploration, appraisal and/or production	• B&NES • Environment Agency • Mendip District Council • North Somerset Council	Produce a joint Topic Paper on Energy Minerals, to inform policy and strategy for all partner authorities	Establishment and informal chair of an energy minerals (officer) working group comprised of representatives from different organisations, which was helped to deliver a joint topic paper	Version 1 of the Energy Minerals Topic Paper was published in 2013 - available on www.somerset.gov.uk/oilandgas

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
					Version 2 was published in 2014.
	Specific objectives:				
	To keep up-to-date and informed about licences and applications for energy minerals within and across boundaries with neighbouring authorities. Engage with other local planning authorities in a clear and effective way	• B&NES • Environment Agency • Mendip District Council • North Somerset Council • Avon and Somerset Constabulary	Establishment of the Energy Minerals Working Group, with the objective of sharing information and working proactively in partnership in the event of any planning applications arising	The Energy Minerals (officer) Working Group has met on the following dates: 08/10/12; 29/11/12; 25/02/13; 25/04/13; 11/07/13;14/01/14; 08/05/14; 20/11/14; 19/03/15 Participation and presentation during a meeting of Mendip District Council (Full Council) on 30/09/13, focusing on oil and gas development (in particular fracking) Participation in Mendip DC's cross-party working group on 05/12/13 and 23/01/14	Memorandum of Understanding on oil and gas signed June 2014 Continue to take a key role in the energy minerals (officer) Working Group Continue to support and engage with Mendip DC's cross party working group
WASTE MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION	***Strategic aims:***				
	To maximise the scope for waste prevention - encourage waste prevention as a priority from the outset and throughout the life of	• Somerset County Council • District/Borough councils • Somerset Waste Partnership and	Work with partners on the preparation of Waste Topic Paper 1, and Waste Topic Paper 4 (Site Waste Management Report)	Meeting of Envirowise, the EA and the Chartered Institute of Building to undertake a joint project on promoting and supporting site waste	Topic Paper 1 published February 2012 Topic Paper 4 published

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
	new developments	strategic partners • Local communities • Construction and demolition industry • Minerals industry • Environment Agency	Prepare Inert Waste Review (Spring 2015) including consideration of Site Waste Management Plans	management plans in Somerset – culminating in WTP4. SCC consulted with the EA, neighbouring WPAs, SWP and its strategic partner (Viridor) and other parties in establishing projections on waste arisings over the plan period. – culminating in WTP1 Two industry workshops (2007 and 2011) – participants including representatives from the local waste industry	November 2010
	Specific objectives:				
	To work with LPAs to promote waste prevention; and support the SWP on its work on waste minimisation and delivery of its municipal waste management strategy	• Somerset County Council • District/Borough councils • Somerset Waste Partnership and strategic partners • Local communities • Construction and demolition industry • Minerals industry • Environment Agency	Inform the preparation of district Local Plans on waste management in new development	The County Council has participated in the public workshops arranged by the Somerset Waste Partnership in preparation of its Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Met with district/borough councils individually to discuss waste management, low carbon development, land-use issues and planning for sustainable waste management:	Ongoing

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
				MDC – 12/09/11 SDC – 7/09/11 SSDC – 7/09/11 TDBC – 9/09/11 WSDC – 6/09/11	
RECYCLING AND REUSE	***Strategic aims:***				
	To support the recycling and reuse of waste	• Somerset County Council • District/Borough councils • Somerset Waste Partnership and strategic partners • Local communities • Waste industry • Construction and demolition industry • Minerals industry • Environment Agency	Monitoring recycling capacity in Somerset	Waste Topic Paper 1 Updating evidence base Meeting with Somerset Waste Partnership on 28/04/2015	Topic Paper 1 published February 2012 Ongoing
	Specific objectives:				
	Promote effective separation, temporary storage and collection of waste in new development	• Somerset County Council • District/Borough councils • Somerset Waste Partnership and strategic partners • Local communities	As stated in the WCS, one of the ways this could be achieved is via a Supplementary Planning Document on design for recycling that brings together key aspects of this issue. In addition to	Waste to Resources Plan for Urban Extensions in Somerset: a research project yielding three reports linked with planning for Taunton and Yeovil's urban extensions. *Prepared by Parsons Brinckerhoff* (SCC, TDBC, SSDC, SWP)	Waste to Resources Plan for Urban Extensions (published 2010-2012)

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
		• Waste industry • Construction and demolition industry • Minerals industry • Environment Agency	basic storage and access requirements, this will also include consideration of "Recycling on the Go" infrastructure, with a view to supporting waste recycling and source-separation in public places		Project proposed under review in 2015
OTHER RECOVERY FROM WASTE	***Strategic aims:***				
	Encourage more waste to be diverted away from landfill and driven up the waste hierarchy, noting that economic viability and value for money will be important factors in the delivery of appropriate solutions.	• Somerset County Council • District/Borough councils • Somerset Waste Partnership and strategic partners • Local communities • Waste industry • Environment Agency • Other government agencies	Monitoring other recovery capacity, WTP1 and sites work. To encourage the development and innovation of waste management technologies through appropriate liaison with waste industry and SWP. Provide appropriate feedback support in the development of SWP's municipal	Monitoring other recovery capacity, WTP1 and sites work. A research project to identify the potential for renewable and decentralised or low carbon energy in Sedgemoor and Taunton Deane, in response to PPS1 supplement on climate change. *Prepared by Arup*(TDBC, SDC, SCC) A research project to identify the potential for renewable and decentralised or low carbon energy in South Somerset in response to PPS1 supplement on climate change. (SSDC, SCC)	ongoing 2009-2010

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
				Waste to Resources Plan for Urban Extensions in Somerset: a research project yielding three reports linked with planning for Taunton and Yeovil's urban extensions. *Prepared by Parsons Brinckerhoff* (SCC, TDBC, SSDC, SWP) Meeting with Somerset Waste Partnership on 28/04/2015	
	Specific objectives:				
	Work with other South West WPAs to identify what is being permitted and built across the region, thereby helping to monitor the delivery of treatment capacity to manage Somerset's residual waste	• SW WPAs	SCC Monitoring Report WTP1 and updates on waste sites	Meetings of the SW W TAB 01/05/2013 04/11/2013 02/12/2014	
DISPOSAL	***Strategic aims:***				
	Encourage more waste to be diverted away from landfill and driven up the waste hierarchy, noting that economic viability and value for money will be important	• Somerset County Council • Somerset Waste Partnership and strategic partners • Waste industry	WTP1 and updates on waste sites. Liaise as appropriate with operators of non-hazardous landfills in	A research project to identify the potential for renewable and decentralised or low carbon energy in Sedgemoor and Taunton Deane, in response to PPS1 supplement on climate	2009-2010

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
	factors in the delivery of appropriate solutions.	• Environment Agency	Somerset and SWP. Monitor non-hazardous landfill capacity on a regional basis	change. *Prepared by Arup* (TDBC, SDC, SCC) A research project to identify the potential for renewable and decentralised or low carbon energy in South Somerset in response to PPS1 supplement on climate change. (SSDC, SCC) Meetings of the SW W TAB 01/05/2013 04/11/2013 02/12/2014	2009-2010
	Specific objectives:				
	Review the need for inert waste landfill in Somerset	• Somerset County Council • Somerset Waste Partnership and strategic partners • Waste industry • Environment Agency	Review measures to avoid waste disposal (including the options for reuse, recycling and recovery) or reduce the amount sent for disposal, and the need for inert landfill capacity ie an inert waste review.	Site visits to two inert landfills , Lime Kiln Hill and Whiteball, on 1st and 2nd April 2015 respectively.	Ongoing
LOCATION OF WASTE SITES	***Strategic aims:***				
	To support the delivery of waste management development in appropriate	• Somerset County Council • District/Borough	Waste Core Strategy	Liaison with Planning Control Work on WCS was supported by	Ongoing

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
	locations, ensuring that existing and new communities are well served by appropriate waste management infrastructure	councils • Somerset Waste Partnership and strategic partners • Local communities • Waste industry • Environment Agency • Other government agencies		significant levels of cooperation with a range of stakeholders.	
	Specific objectives:				
	Allocate strategic waste within the "zones"	• Somerset County Council • District/Borough councils • Somerset Waste Partnership and strategic partners • Local communities • Waste industry • Environment Agency • Other government agencies	Waste Topic Paper 2 Further work on site allocations	Consult on site allocation methodology on approval of project (Spring 2015). The zones were developed via work on the WCS which was supported by significant cooperation with a range of stakeholders.	Project proposal under review in early 2015.
RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT	***Strategic aims:***				
	Support the application of the waste hierarchy to radioactive waste management	Environment Agency WPAs that host nuclear facilities	Via engagement with relevant WPAs and the Environment Agency. Via implementation of	NuLeAF meetings (radioactive waste planning group and NuLeAF steering group): 05/06/2013 03/11/2014 04/03/2015	Ongoing

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
		WPAs that host radioactive waste management facilities	the WCS Update SCC's evidence base, if appropriate including an update to the radioactive waste topic paper		
	Specific objectives:				
	Work with Site Licence Companies (SLCs) to promote effective engagement on future proposals for radioactive waste management at Hinkley Point	Magnox EDF Energy District Councils	Via engagement with SLCs and lobbying government and industry to recognise the importance of effective engagement	Meetings with Magnox and District Councils (27 January 2015 & 11 May 2015) Support for Planning Performance Agreement in the adopted WCS	Ongoing
HAZARDOUS WASTE	***Strategic aims:***				
	Support the application of the waste hierarchy to hazardous waste management	Environment Agency WPAs that host hazardous waste management facilities	Via engagement with relevant WPAs and the Environment Agency. Via implementation of the WCS. Update SCC's evidence base as appropriate	Meetings of the SW W TAB 01/05/2013 04/11/2013 02/12/2014	Ongoing
	Specific objectives:				
	Monitor the availability of hazardous waste management capacity across the SW region	Environment Agency WPAs that host hazardous waste management facilities	WTP1 and work to update waste management need in Somerset	WTP1 Meetings of the SW W TAB 01/05/2013 04/11/2013	Ongoing

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
				02/12/2014	
RECLAMATION	***Strategic aims:***				
	Support site restoration to high environmental standards – considering in sufficient detail how the landscape will change as a result of the mineral/waste development and what might be the best outcome for the site in the long-term	• Natural England • Industry • Somerset Wildlife Trust • RSPB • District Councils • Environment Agency	Work with partners to set conditions for planning applications that support this aim and the Minerals Plan and Waste Core Strategy. When reviewing planning permissions, e.g. with ROMPs and Section 73 applications, Somerset County Council will seek to fulfil this objective through Development Control	Two workshops on site restoration, attending by a range of stakeholders, both held on 11/09/2012. One focused on aggregate site restoration, the other on peat restoration Close working relationship with the Somerset Wildlife Trust, embedded joint work on ecological networks in the Somerset Minerals Plan – see the Reclamation Topic Paper and Chapter 10 on site reclamation	Ongoing
	Specific objectives:				
	To enhance nature conservation, biodiversity and carbon storage (along with water management) in the Somerset Levels and Moors.	• District Councils • Environment Agency • Local Nature Partnerships • Natural England • RSPB • Somerset Internal Drainage Board	Working in partnership to enhance restoration of former peat workings	Two workshops on site restoration, attending by a range of stakeholders, both held on 11/09/2012. One focused on aggregate site restoration, the other on peat restoration	Ongoing

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
		• Somerset Peat Producers' Association • Somerset Wildlife Trust		Cooperation with the Environment Agency and the Drainage Board on flood risk Peat workshop on 19/06/2013, circulating peat topic paper to all	
SAFEGUARDING	***Strategic aims:***				
	Resources, sites and associated infrastructure that can supply needed minerals must be protected from other forms of development that might compromise or prevent future operations. Such sterilisation should be avoided Safeguard existing waste management sites, sites with planning permission, for waste management facilities and sites allocated for waste related uses to prevent waste management development from being compromised by inappropriate development	• District Councils • Industry	District Councils should inform Somerset County Council of any plans or proposals that could impact on minerals workings (such as sterilisation of mineral resources through development) Districts and the statutory bodies should cooperate regarding after-use of former mineral workings and likely sustainability effects Update list of waste sites in Somerset, map	Consultation on the Safeguarding Topic Paper Engagement with District authorities via (hosting) the Somerset Strategic Planning Conference – SSPC meetings in 2013 have taken place on 27/03/13; 19/06/13; 11/09/13; 11/12/13; 20/03/14; 18/06/14; 15/09/14; 11/12/14; 16/03/15 Further meetings and discussions with Somerset District LPAs e.g. meeting with TDBC on 22/01/13, discussions with MDC on 18/12/12 and meeting with SSDC on 14/02/14	Ongoing

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
			the sites and share relevant information with the district councils.	Engagement with industry on proposed safeguarding areas	
BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY	***Strategic aims:***				
	To minimise impacts on biodiversity and prevent harm to geological conservation interests	• Natural England • Somerset Biodiversity Partnership • Somerset Wildlife Trust • Environment Agency • Other Minerals Planning Authorities • Other Waste Planning Authorities	Somerset County Council will: • Involve all relevant WPAs, MPAs, LPAs and statutory bodies in the preparation of minerals and waste planning policy and strategy; • Fully consider the views of partners in determining planning applications and developing planning policy	Close working relationship with the Somerset Wildlife Trust, embedded joint work on ecological networks in the Somerset Minerals Plan – see the Reclamation Topic Paper and Chapter 10 on site reclamation	Somerset Mineral Plan completed; planning applications ongoing
	Specific objectives:				
	Securing net gains in the local ecological network through biodiversity offsetting – the County Council's preferred mechanism to compensate for unavoidable and residual impacts on wildlife caused by	• District Councils • Environment Agency • DEFRA • Natural England • Industry • Somerset Biodiversity Partnership	SCC will continue to improve what is known about the changes that are taking place, in consultation with partners. The Priority Species List provides one	Close working relationship with the Somerset Wildlife Trust, embedded joint work on ecological networks in the Somerset Minerals Plan – see the Reclamation Topic Paper and	Ongoing SCC biodiversity offsetting strategy and methodology

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
	development.		source of information that helps to avoid the accidental loss of species in Somerset not given more formal protection.	Chapter 10 on site reclamation Somerset biodiversity offsetting strategy and methodology available for download from www.somerset.gov.uk/ biodiversity	published July 2013
	In cases where impacts on geodiversity (such as rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms) cannot be avoided, to support the retention of geological exposures to help maintain Somerset's geological heritage for educational purposes	• District Councils • Environment Agency • Natural England • Industry	Work with partners, to maintain this heritage, particularly in conjunction with: restoration objectives, the conservation of soil resources and use of appropriate materials Work with partners to set conditions for planning applications that support this aim and the Minerals Plan	Correspondence and research on building stone and the historic environment Also meeting with representatives of the local caving sector on 24/10/13 and in energy minerals context on 08/05/14	Ongoing
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	***Strategic aims:***				
	Conserve and enhance heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their	• District Councils • English Heritage • Industry	Somerset County Council will:	Engagement with SCC Historic Environment Officers and use of & reference to the Somerset	Somerset Mineral Plan

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
	significance		• Involve all relevant WPAs, MPAs, LPAs and statutory bodies in the preparation of minerals and waste planning policy and strategy; • Fully consider the views of partners in determining planning applications and developing planning policy.	Historic Environment Record Formal consultation with English Heritage at different stages of planning policy development	completed; planning applications ongoing
	Specific objectives:				
	Support the use of local building stone in the conservation of our built heritage by encouraging the small-scale extraction of building stone types identified as “needed"	• District Councils • English Heritage • Industry	SCC will: • Involve all relevant MPAs, LPAs and statutory bodies in the preparation of minerals planning policy and strategy; • Fully consider the views of partners in determining planning applications and developing planning policy.	Research undertaken to inform the list of “needed” stones in the Building stone topic paper	Somerset Mineral Plan completed; planning applications ongoing
FLOOD RISK	***Strategic aims:***				

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
MANAGEMENT	To manage flood risk from ordinary watercourses (outside of Internal Drainage Board areas), surface water and groundwater. This will require a cooperative approach to flood risk management, in relation to investigation, infrastructure provision and the adoption and maintenance of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)	• Environment Agency • Natural England • Other Minerals Planning Authorities	SCC, districts and statutory bodies to: • Share data/information; • Engage fully on flood risk investigations, planning and delivery of flood risk infrastructure and investment; and • Engage fully on the preparation of planning policy and planning applications	Preparation of an update of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, shared with the Environment Agency and the Somerset Internal Drainage Board Engagement with other teams within SCC	Ongoing
	Specific objectives:				
	Reducing flood risk and managing water levels in peat sites	• District Councils • Environment Agency • Natural England • RSPB • Somerset Internal Drainage Board • Somerset Peat Producers' Association • Somerset Wildlife Trust	Work in partnership on reclamation schemes that help to manage water levels and/or enhance biodiversity and ecological networks Inclusion of suitably worded peat policy in Minerals Plan, that takes account of the impact of peat extraction on water levels and flood risk	SCC hosted peat workshop in June 2013, circulating the peat topic paper to all SCC consulted the Environment Agency and the Somerset Internal Drainage Board on SCC's update to its Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Ongoing Resolution to adopt Minerals Plan February 2015.

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
LOCAL AMENITY	***Strategic aims:***				
	To balance mineral supply and the development of waste sites with the need to protect local amenity (avoid unacceptable adverse impacts and mitigate to acceptable levels adverse impacts on the landscape or in terms of dust, odour, vibration and lighting pollution)	• Industry • Natural England • Environment Agency • Districts	For applications that are expected to have a significant impact on the local community, SCC will expect the operator to establish a community consultation group, exemplified by Quarry Liaison Groups. Refer to AMR for both Minerals and Waste	SCC participation in Quarry Liaison Groups Meetings with the Mendip Quarry Advisory Group have taken place on 06/03/2009, 11/09/2009, 28/01/2011, 28/10/2011, 15/06/2012, 08/02/2013, 28/02/2014 and 17/10/2014	Ongoing
TRANSPORT	***Strategic aims:***				
	Aligning with Somerset County Council's Future Transport Plan, seek to reduce growth in congestion and pollution and improve health by improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the transport network Support the transport of minerals and waste via rail and water where practicable,	• Industry • District Councils • Neighbouring Mineral and Waste Planning and Highway Authorities	The development of agreed and appropriate evidence, policy and plans to support the development and continued working of minerals and waste sites.	The planning policy team has engaged with other teams in SCC, in particular with colleagues representing the Highways Authority Formal consultation with the Highways Agency at different stages of the Plan's development Hosting meetings of the Somerset Strategic Planning	Ongoing

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
	helping to reduce carbon emissions from transport and improve air quality; and direct heavy goods vehicles onto the recognised freight network			Conference – SSPC meetings in 2013 have taken place on 27/03/13; 19/06/13; 11/09/13; 11/12/13; 20/03/14; 18/06/14; 15/09/14; 11/12/14	

Schedule of planning applications determined in 2014/15

MINERALS

Former Reference	Address Description	Proposal	Decision Date	Delegated Date	Status
2013/1481/cond.15	Halecombe Quarry, Leigh On Mendip, Somerset	Deepening part of quarry extension(Rookery Farm area) to create balancing lake - details to satisfy condition 15 (Noise)	29 July 2014		Scheme approved
2013/2045/cond.16	P.265, White'S Drove, Godney, Wells, Ba5 1pt	Article 30 Application for the approval of details to satisfy the requirements of Condition No. 16 attached to Planning Certificate 2013/0324 dated 30 July 2013 (Water Monitoring - submission of a monitoring scheme for the protection of water quality within the North Drain and adjacent rhyne system) to extent the period of peat extraction from 31 December 2016, until 31 December 2020		9 July 2014	Scheme approved
1/17/14/026	Battscombe Quarry, Warrens Hill, Cheddar, Somerset, Bs27 3lr	Erection of a building and 2 storage bays for use ancillary to quarrying at		4 June 2014	Conditionally permitted
2013/2045	P.265, White'S Drove, Godney, Wells, Ba5 1pt	Section 73 application for the variation of Condition No 1 attached to the Approval of Scheme of Conditions Planning Certificate 2013/0324 dated 30 July 2013 to extent the period of peat extraction	8 April 2014		Conditionally permitted

Former Reference	Address Description	Proposal	Decision Date	Delegated Date	Status
		from 31 December 2016, until 31 December 2020			
14/00788/CPO	Ashen Cross Quarry, Catsgore Road, Somerton, Ta11 7jw	Section 73 Application to remove Condition 36 of Planning Permission 13/01550/CPO which required the extension of a Passing Bay on Mill Lane to Accommodate Vehicles to be used for Importation of Camel Hill Stone	7 May 2014		Refused
2013/0470/Cond.5	Moons Hill Quarry, Mendip Road, Stoke St Michael, Bath, Ba3 5ju	Article 30 Application - details to satisfy condition 5 (Timescale for implementation of landscape frontage scheme and revision of that scheme) of Planning Permission 2013/0470 dated 6 September 2013 for a 0.16 ha Extension to Stoke Quarry to Straighten a Quarry Face	10 April 2014		Scheme approved
2013/2045/NMA	P.265, White'S Drove, Godney, Wells, Ba5 1pt	S96A Non-material Minor Amendment to Condition 18 of permission no 2013/2045 to extend the time period by 12 months for submission of a restoration scheme	8 October 2014		Determined
2013/1143	Broadmead Quarry, Stancombe Lane, Westbury Sub Mendip, Wells, Somerset, Ba5 3bz	S.73 Application for the Continued Use of a Former Quarry as a Research, Development and Test Centre for Explosives and Retention of all Buildings and Structures as Permitted by Planning Permission 2012/2357, without compliance with Conditions Number 1 (which limits Development	8 December 2014		Conditionally permitted

Former Reference	Address Description	Proposal	Decision Date	Delegated Date	Status
		to a Temporary Period), 4 (Landscaping Schemes), 14 (Restriction of Days and Hours of Use) and 20 (Protected Species Monitoring) and with Alternatively Worded Conditions to Replace Conditions 4 and 14			
14/05518/CPO	Ham Hill Quarry, Ham Hill, Stoke Sub Hamdon, Somerset, TA14 6RW	**NEW EXTENSION** Extension of Monument Quarry (Ham Hill North) and the extraction of Ham Stone	11 March 2015		Conditionally permitted
14/05519/CPO	Ham Hill Quarry, Ham Hill, Stoke Sub Hamdon, Somerset, TA14 6RW	S.73 application to amend the end date for minerals extraction permitted by permission 11/00633/CPO at Monument Quarry (Ham Hill North), Ham Hill, and to amend details referred to in the light of an application made (in tandem with this one) to extend the quarry and to delay the submission of the restoration scheme	11 March 2015		Conditionally permitted
2014/2578/CNT	Moons Hill Quarry, Mendip Road, Stoke St Michael, Bath, BA3 5JU	Reopening of access to an employees parking facility and associated work	28 January 2015		Conditionally permitted

WASTE

Former Reference	Address Description	Proposal	Decision Date	Delegated Date	Status
1/01/14/029	The Commercial Yard, Lockhill Hall, 33, BATH ROAD, ASHCOTT, BRIDGWATER, TA7 9QS	Vehicle recycling facility	11 March 2015	NULL	Refused
1/07/14/025	North of Westways, Northwick, Mark, Highbridge, TA9 4PF	Erection of Anaerobic Digestion Plant and Ancillary Structures and Works, Extension of Existing Building and Erection of New Agricultural Building on land about 80m from the junction of Harp Road and Vole Road	12 March 2015	NULL	Refused
1/41/14/011	Walpole Landfill Site, Puriton Road, Pawlett, BRIDGWATER, Somerset, TA9 3NL	Erection of a steel gantry to allow operatives to walk at high level along the side of vehicles that require sheeting to be placed over the load (a health & safety derived action and proposal)	10 November 2014	6 November 2014	Conditionally Permitted
1/45/15/002	Cannington Cold Stores, Swang Farm, Cannington, TA5 2NJ	Erection and use of a bio-gas upgrading plant	31 March 2015	31 March 2015	Conditionally Permitted
14/01605/CPO	Whiscombe Hill Waste Management Site, Somertonfield Road, Somerton, TA11 6HY	Proposed variation of approved details of planning permission no. 10/01498/CPO dated 23 March 2010, to vary planning condition no. 1 (to extend the permission to 31 December 2042); no. 2 (regarding site levels in the event of non-determination); and no. 28 (relating to restoration and rehabilitation)	11 November 2014	NULL	Conditionally Permitted

Former Reference	Address Description	Proposal	Decision Date	Delegated Date	Status
14/02564/CPO	ooks Cary Farm, Lytes Cary, Kingsdon, SOMERTON, TA11 7HU	Retrospective levelling of land with existing on site waste and importation of hard core to form an access track to existing septic tank. Proposed restoration of remaining land with seeding and associated landscaping.	29 July 2014	28 July 2014	Conditionally Permitted
14/03165/CPO	OS Plot no. 9071 (Sheet ST3408), Crewkerne Road, Chaffcombe, CHARD, TA20 4BS	Proposed Variation of Condition Numbers 1 (to extend the Permission to 31.07.15), 3 (to extend Delivery Hours) and 11 (Relating to the Frequency of Deliveries) of Planning Permission no 13/01200 (Regarding the Raising of Field Level)	9 September 2014	NULL	Conditionally Permitted
14/04605/CPO	Sludge Treatment Centre, Vale Road, Somerset, Somerset, BA21 5EL	New Motor Control Centre (MCC) Kiosk which will house electrical control equipment	23 December 2014	23 December 2014	Conditionally Permitted
2014/0830/CNT	Green Ore Farm, Green Ore, Wells, Somerset, BA5 3EP	Extension of Composting Facility Including Enlargement of Screen Bund and Erection of Processing Building	1 August 2014	1 August 2015	Conditionally Permitted
2014/2043/CNT	New House Farm, Shapwick Road, Westhay, GLASTONBURY, BA6 9TT	Raising ground level to expand farmyard	7 January 2015	7 January 2015	Conditionally Permitted
2014/2052/CNT	Land to the east of Mendip Storage, Emborough, RADSTOCK, BA3 4SA	Land raise for agricultural purposes	19 February 2015	NULL	Conditionally Permitted

Former Reference	Address Description	Proposal	Decision Date	Delegated Date	Status
4/25/14/0017	Norton Fitzwarren Turning Head, Land adjacent to Allerford Road, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton, Somerset	Proposed Variation of Planning Conditions no 1 (to extend the permission to 31 December 2019) and no 3 (Relating to Operating/Working Hours) of Planning Permission 4/25/12/0002	29 July 2014	NULL	Conditionally Permitted
4/32/14/0004	Whiteball Landfill Site, Wellington, Somerset.	S.73 Application to Vary Condition 1 of Planning Permission 4/32/05/006 dated 9 February 2006, to Extend the Period of Operation to 31.12.2021 with Consequential Changes to Conditions 3 (Access), 10 (Restoration and Aftercare), 11 (drainage) and 12 (Screening Bund)	13 January 2015	NULL	Conditionally Permitted
4/40/14/0006	Ham Sewage Treatment Works, Ham Lane, Creech St Michael, TAUNTON, Somerset, TA3 5NU	Construction of a new access road to serve the Ham sewage Treatment Works (STW) from Ham Road	12 September 2014	9 September 2014	Conditionally Permitted
4/48/14/0047	Viridor - Priorswood, Venture Way, Taunton, Somerset, TA2 8QY	Erection of two extensions to existing Materials Recovery Facility building and installation of a 10.1 metre high vent stack	6 February 2015		Conditionally permitted

Waste sites list

Waste site list (edition 1) – notes.

1. The list has been compiled by Somerset County Council's Planning Policy team having reviewed information from a number of data sources. It provides a snapshot of an evolving picture, cataloguing the different categories of waste site, activities undertaken and operational status of waste management sites in Somerset. Entries are grouped into sites where the facility is operational, those where the facility is under construction, and those where construction has not yet commenced.
2. Information in the waste site list is intended to provide a summary only. Reference should be made to the relevant planning permission(s) for each site for full details. Whilst most waste planning decisions are made by the County Council as Waste Planning Authority, in some cases permission is granted by the District Local Planning Authority.
3. If you have details of a waste site that is not included on the list or you note any inaccuracies in the information provided, please let us know. You can contact the Planning Policy team by email mineralsandwaste@somerset.gov.uk or telephone 0300 123 2224.
4. It is our intention to review and publish the latest edition of the waste site list annually, to coincide with the publication of our Annual Monitoring Report.
5. Any additional information provided will be added to our records for inclusion in the next edition, also informed by any planning permission granted since the publication of the current edition.
6. There are a number of waste sites that have been excluded from the list of sites, grouped into two main categories as detailed below:

Inert recovery sites - there are sites that do not appear on the attached list which accept inert waste and are classed by the Environment Agency as recovery operations. We have not included these sites due to their short-term/project-based nature. However, we do recognise they play an important role in managing inert waste and will be given due consideration when forecasting waste arisings and capacity requirements for Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste in Somerset.

Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) are not routinely included in the list. There may be exceptions where a WWTW operates under a waste management permit issued by the Environment Agency and we are currently liaising with the Water Authority to identify which sites may meet these/relevant criteria. Any such sites will be added to the waste site list when the next edition is published.

Active Waste Sites

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
MDC/015/016	Barber, AJ & RJ & Peter Horner	Maryland Factory AD Plant	Shepton Mallet	Mendip	Anaerobic digestion	Anaerobic digestion	operational
SDC/015/015	Cannington Enterprises Ltd	Swang Farm	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Anaerobic digestion	Anaerobic digestion	operational
SDC/015/019.01	Viridor	Walpole - AD plant	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Anaerobic digestion	Anaerobic digestion	operational
MDC/015/014	Wyke Farms Ltd	Lambrook AD Plant	Shepton Mallet	Mendip	Anaerobic digestion	Anaerobic digestion	operational
TDBC/015/013	Whiteball Landfill Ltd	Whiteball Landfill	Wellington	Taunton Deane	Disposal	Inert landfill	operational
SSDC/015/006.04	Viridor	Dimmer - landfill	Castle Cary	South Somerset	Disposal	Non-hazardous Landfill	operational
SSDC/015/021.01	Westcombe Waste Ltd	Whiscombe Hill - Landfill	Somerton	South Somerset	Disposal	Non-hazardous Landfill	operational
SDC/015/019.04	Viridor	Walpole - Landfill	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Disposal	Non-hazardous Landfill (inc. SNRHC)	operational
SSDC/015/004	AA Pike Construction Ltd	Colham Lane Waste Transfer Station	Chard	South Somerset	Recycling	C&D waste recycling (including inert waste recycling)	operational
MDC/015/004	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Colemans Quarry - aggregate recycling	Frome	Mendip	Recycling	C&D waste recycling (including inert waste recycling)	operational
SDC/015/013	J D Pope & Sons Ltd	rear of Sycamore House	Highbridge	Sedgemoor	Recycling	C&D waste recycling (including inert waste recycling)	operational
SSDC/015/012.01	Podimore Recycling Ltd	Lower Farm - asphalt processing plant	Yeovil	South Somerset	Recycling	C&D waste recycling (including inert waste recycling)	operational

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
MDC/015/009	RM Penny (Plant Hire + Demolition) Ltd	Emborough Quarry - inert recycling depot (Recycling Depot)	Radstock	Mendip	Recycling	C&D waste recycling (including inert waste recycling)	operational
SDC/015/019.03	Viridor	Walpole - inert waste	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Recycling	C&D waste recycling (including inert waste recycling)	operational
MDC/015/001	Ash Farm	Ash Farm	Shepton Mallet	Mendip	Recycling	Composting	operational
MDC/015/012	Brackendown Ltd	Green Ore Farm	Wells	Mendip	Recycling	Composting	operational
TDBC/015/010	Brackendown Ltd	Smokey Farm	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Recycling	Composting	operational
MDC/015/017.01	Land Network (Frome)	Monksham Farm - Smithwicks Lane	Frome	Mendip	Recycling	Composting	operational
SSDC/015/006.01	Viridor	Dimmer - composting	Castle Cary	South Somerset	Recycling	Composting	operational
TDBC/015/008.01	Viridor	Priorswood - Composting	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Recycling	Composting	operational
SDC/015/019.02	Viridor	Walpole - composting	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Recycling	Composting	operational
MDC/015/006	Crosskeys Motor Services	Crosskeys Motor services - Old Railway Yard	Somerton	Mendip	Recycling	ELV	operational
MDC/015/005	CWS 4x4, Colin White trading as	Colin Whites Services	Glastonbury	Mendip	Recycling	ELV	operational
SDC/015/008	Dans Dismantlers	Dans Dismantlers - Wireworks Estate	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Recycling	ELV	operational
SSDC/015/008	Kedgeworth 2000 Ltd	Henstridge Airfield	Templecombe	South Somerset	Recycling	ELV	operational

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
SSDC/015/018	Symonds Auto Salvage	Symonds, Land at Marsh Lane	Templecombe	South Somerset	Recycling	ELV	operational
SSDC/015/020	Vehicle Recovery Services	Vehicle Recovery Services - Badgers Cross	Somerton	South Somerset	Recycling	ELV	operational
SSDC/015/017	EMR	Springmead Works	Chard	South Somerset	Recycling	ELV, MRS	operational
SSDC/015/002	Hallett Metals Ltd	Blacknell Lane (Hallett Metals)	Crewkerne	South Somerset	Recycling	ELV, MRS	operational
SSDC/015/009	J C Thomas & Sons	J C Thomas & Sons - Yeovil	Yeovil	South Somerset	Recycling	ELV, MRS	operational
MDC/015/020	J C Thomas & Sons	Old Station Yard MRS	Glastonbury	Mendip	Recycling	ELV, MRS	operational
MDC/015/002.01	J W Ransome & Sons	Bunns Lane MRS	Frome	Mendip	Recycling	ELV, MRS	operational
SDC/015/011	Johnson Metals Ltd	Johnson Metals Ltd - scrap yard	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Recycling	ELV, MRS	operational
SDC/015/017	Mark Moor Metals	The Scrap Yard - Mark	Highbridge	Sedgemoor	Recycling	ELV, MRS	operational
WSC/015/006	Newbery Metals Minehead (formerly E B Janes Ltd)	Newbery Metals Minehead (formerly E B Janes Ltd)	Minehead	West Somerset	Recycling	ELV, MRS	operational
MDC/015/019	Pylle Motor Spares Ltd	Myrtle Garage (site previously known as Rossiters Scrap Yard)	Shepton Mallet	Mendip	Recycling	ELV, MRS	operational
TDBC/015/009	SIMS Metal Management	Priory Way Scrap Metal Recycling Yard	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Recycling	ELV, MRS	operational
SSDC/015/022	WS Scrap Metals	WS Scrap Metals	Templecombe	South Somerset	Recycling	ELV, MRS	operational

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
SDC/015/003	Viridor	Bridgwater (Saltlands) Recycling Centre	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Recycling	HWRC	operational
SSDC/015/003	Viridor	Chard Recycling Centre	Chard	South Somerset	Recycling	HWRC	operational
SDC/015/005	Viridor	Cheddar Recycling Centre	Cheddar	Sedgemoor	Recycling	HWRC	operational
SSDC/015/005	Viridor	Crewkerne Community Recycling Site	Crewkerne	South Somerset	Recycling	HWRC	operational
SSDC/015/006.03	Viridor	Dimmer - Household Waste Recycling Centre (Castle Cary)	Castle Cary	South Somerset	Recycling	HWRC	operational
MDC/015/007	Viridor	Dulcote Recycling Centre	Wells	Mendip	Recycling	HWRC	operational
WSC/015/002	Viridor	Dulverton Community Recycling Centre	Dulverton	West Somerset	Recycling	HWRC	operational
MDC/015/011	Viridor	Frome Recycling Centre	Frome	Mendip	Recycling	HWRC	operational
SDC/015/010	Viridor	Highbridge Recycling Centre	Highbridge	Sedgemoor	Recycling	HWRC	operational
WSC/015/005	Viridor	Minehead Recycling Centre	Minehead	West Somerset	Recycling	HWRC	operational
TDBC/015/007	Viridor	Poole Household Waste Recycling Centre (Wellington)	Wellington	Taunton Deane	Recycling	HWRC	operational
TDBC/015/008.02	Viridor	Priorswood - Household Waste Recycling Centre	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Recycling	HWRC	operational

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
		(Taunton)					
SSDC/015/016	Viridor	Somerton Recycling Centre	Somerton	South Somerset	Recycling	HWRC	operational
MDC/015/022	Viridor	Street Recycling Centre	Street	Mendip	Recycling	HWRC	operational
WSC/015/010	Viridor	Williton Recycling Centre	Williton	West Somerset	Recycling	HWRC	operational
SSDC/015/023	Viridor	Yeovil Household Waste Recycling Centre	Yeovil	South Somerset	Recycling	HWRC	operational
SSDC/015/015	M + J Bowers	Plot 11, Brympton Way	Yeovil	South Somerset	Recycling	MRF	operational
MDC/015/018	Moores Recycling Ltd	Moores Recycling Ltd	Frome	Mendip	Recycling	MRF	operational
SSDC/015/013	Viridor	Martock Waste Paper	Martock	South Somerset	Recycling	MRF	operational
TDBC/015/008.03	Viridor	Priorswood - MRF	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Recycling	MRF	operational
SDC/015/012	Perry's Recycling	Perry's Recycling - Bridgwater	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Recycling	MRF, WEEE recycling	operational
SSDC/015/014	Perry's Recycling	Perry's Recycling - Marston Magna	Yeovil	South Somerset	Recycling	MRF, WEEE recycling	operational
TDBC/015/001	AB Metals	AB Metals site	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Recycling	MRS	operational
SSDC/015/007	EMR (formerly Mountstar Metals)	EMR Yeovil	Yeovil	South Somerset	Recycling	MRS	operational
SSDC/015/010	L & W Metals Ltd	L & W Metals Ltd	Yeovil	South Somerset	Recycling	MRS	operational

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
TDBC/015/003	Lowmoor Car Breakers Ltd	Garretts Yard	Wellington	Taunton Deane	Recycling	MRS	operational
MDC/015/024.01	William Stoodley (Snr)	The Scrap Yard - Pylle (WG Stoodley)	Shepton Mallet	Mendip	Recycling	MRS	operational
MDC/015/008	South West Wood Products Ltd	Eclipse Works, Meare	Glastonbury	Mendip	Recycling	Timber treatment	operational
SDC/015/019.05	Viridor	Walpole - Timber treatment plant	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Recycling	Timber treatment	operational
SDC/015/019.06	Viridor	Walpole - wood waste	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Recycling	Timber treatment	operational
SDC/015/002	Black - Ram Recycling Ltd	Black - Ram Recycling - Highbridge	Highbridge	Sedgemoor	Recycling	Tyre recycling	operational
SSDC/015/019	Tyre Renewals Ltd	Tyre Renewals Ltd	Castle Cary	South Somerset	Recycling	Tyre recycling	operational
MDC/015/025	SRCL Ltd	Unit 4B, Commerce Way (Frome Clinical waste transfer/treatment)	Frome	Mendip	Transfer, treatment and storage	Clinical waste transfer/treatment	operational
MDC/015/031	RM Penny (Plant Hire + Demolition) Ltd	Asbestos WTS, Green Street	Radstock	Mendip	Transfer, treatment and storage	Hazardous waste transfer/treatment	operational 2014
SSDC/015/006.02	Viridor	Dimmer - Hazardous Waste Facility	Castle Cary	South Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	Hazardous waste transfer/treatment	operational
TDBC/015/011	Wastecare	Unit 3 - Cornishway Industrial Estate	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Transfer, treatment and storage	Hazardous waste transfer/treatment	operational
TDBC/015/002	Somerset County Council	Bickenhall Lane Transfer Station	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Transfer, treatment and	Highways depot	operational

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
		(Hatch Green, near Taunton)			storage		
WSC/015/004	Somerset County Council	Mart Road (Minehead Highways Depot)	Minehead	West Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	Highways depot	operational
SSDC/015/011	Somerset County Council	Podimore Landing	Yeovil	South Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	Highways depot	operational
SDC/015/018	Burnham Waste Ltd	Unit 2, Walrow Industrial Estate	Highbridge	Sedgemoor	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
MDC/015/003	Cheddar Skips	Burcott House Farm Waste Transfer Station	Wells	Mendip	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
MDC/015/021	Commercial Recycling Ltd (formerly Southwood Waste Management)	Southwood Waste Management facility	Shepton Mallet	Mendip	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
TDBC/015/014	Environment Agency	Willow Farm Transfer Station	Burrowbridge	Taunton Deane	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
SDC/015/001	Erwin Rhodes Contracting Ltd	Axe Road Waste Transfer Station	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
WSC/015/001	Exmoor Skip Hire	Blackmores Yard	Minehead	West Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
MDC/015/023	Glastonbury Skip Hire	The Mound, Glastonbury	glastonbury	Mendip	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
MDC/015/002.02	J W Ransome & Sons	Bunns Lane Waste Transfer Station	Frome	Mendip	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
SDC/015/006	Kier Group (formerly May Gurney)	Colley Lane Depot	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
TDBC/015/006	Kier Group (formerly May Gurney)	Old Langdons Depot, Walford Cross	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
WSC/015/009	Kier Group (formerly May Gurney)	Williton Depot	Williton	West Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
MDC/015/010	Kier Group, formerly May Gurney, formerly ECT Recycling Ltd	Evercreech Junction Recycling Depot, Unit D	Shepton Mallet	Mendip	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
MDC/015/013	LA Moore Demolition Ltd	L A Moore Ltd - The Old Railway Yard	Wells	Mendip	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
SDC/015/009	R K Bell Ltd	Dunwear Depot	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
SDC/015/004.01	S Roberts and Son (Bridgwater) Ltd	Castlefields Waste Transfer Station	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
SDC/015/007	Towens	Compound 3	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
TDBC/015/008.04	Viridor	Priorswood - Waste Transfer Station	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
TDBC/015/004	Wasteology Ltd	Greenham Quarry Waste Transfer Station	Wellington	Taunton Deane	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
TDBC/015/012	Wellington Waste Management	Wellington Waste Waste Transfer Station	Wellington	Taunton Deane	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
WSC/015/007	West Somerset Council	West Somerset Council Waste Transfer Station	Minehead	West Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
WSC/015/008	West Somerset Skip Hire	West Somerset Skip Hire	Minehead	West Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	activity suspended
SSDC/015/021.02	Westcombe Waste Ltd	Whiscombe Hill - Waste Transfer Station	Somerton	South Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
MDC/015/015.02	Western Skip Hire	Lime Kiln Hill Waste Transfer Station	Frome	Mendip	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
SSDC/015/001	YPH Waste Management	5, Artillery Road	Yeovil	South Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	Other transfer, not HWRC	operational
TDBC/015/005	Luffman Plant Ltd	Norton Fitzwarren Sidings, Taunton	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Transfer, treatment and storage	Soil treatment/handling	operational
SSDC/015/012.02	Podimore Recycling Ltd	Lower Farm - C&D recycling	Yeovil	South Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	Soil treatment/handling	operational
SDC/015/014	S Roberts and Son (Bridgwater) Ltd	Spaxton Road	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Transfer, treatment and storage	Soil treatment/handling	operational

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
SDC/015/016	Smilers Sand and Gravel	The Old Quarry, North Newton	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Transfer, treatment and storage	Soil treatment/handling	operational

Permitted Sites

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
SDC/015/020.01	Bridgwater Resource Recovery Ltd	Bridgwater Resource Recovery Facility (BRRF) - ERF	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Other recovery	Pyrolysis/gasification	pp granted - not constructed
SDC/015/020.02	Bridgwater Resource Recovery Ltd	Bridgwater Resource Recovery Facility (BRRF) - MRF	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Recycling	MRF	pp granted - not constructed
MDC/015/027	Canford Renewable Energy Ltd	Southwood Waste Management facility	Shepton Mallet	Mendip	Other recovery	Pyrolysis/gasification	pp granted - not constructed
MDC/015/017.02	Land Network (Frome)	Monksham Farm - Gare Hill	Frome	Mendip	Recycling	Composting	subject to s106, planning permission granted but not yet constructed
WSC/015/011	Magnox	Hinkley A	Stogursey	West Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	Radioactive waste treatment/storage	pp granted - not constructed
MDC/015/028	Tamar Energy	Unit 22 - Evercreech Junction	Shepton Mallet	Mendip	Anaerobic Digestion	Anaerobic digestion	pp granted - not constructed

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
SSDC/015/006.05	Viridor	Dimmer WTS	Castle Cary	South Somerset	transfer, treatment and storage	other transfer, not HWRC	pp granted - not constructed
MDC/015/026	WP2	Haybridge Advanced Thermal Treatment Facility	Wells	Mendip	Other recovery	Pyrolysis/gasification	pp granted - not constructed
MDC/015/017.2	Land Network (Frome)	Monksham Farm - Gare Hill	Frome	Mendip	Recycling	Composting	subject to s106, planning permission granted but not yet constructed
MDC/015/027	Canford Renewable Energy Ltd	Southwood Waste Management Facility	Shepton Mallet	Mendip	Other recovery	Pyrolysis/gasification	pp granted - not constructed
MDC/015/028	Tamar Energy	Unit 22 - Evercreech Junction	Shepton Mallet	Mendip	Recycling	Anaerobic Digestion	pp granted - not constructed
SDC/015/020.1	Bridgwater Resource Recovery Ltd	Bridgwater Resource Recovery Facility (BRRF) - ERF	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Other recovery	Pyrolysis/gasification	pp granted - not constructed
SDC/015/020.2	Bridgwater Resource Recovery Ltd	Bridgwater Resource Recovery Facility (BRRF) - MRF	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Recycling	MRF	pp granted - not constructed
WSC/015/011	Magnox	Hinkley A	Stogursey	West Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	Radioactive waste treatment/storage	pp granted - not constructed