

SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL

Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report

1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

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.

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1. What is the AMR?

This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) reviews minerals and waste operations and activities for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 and:

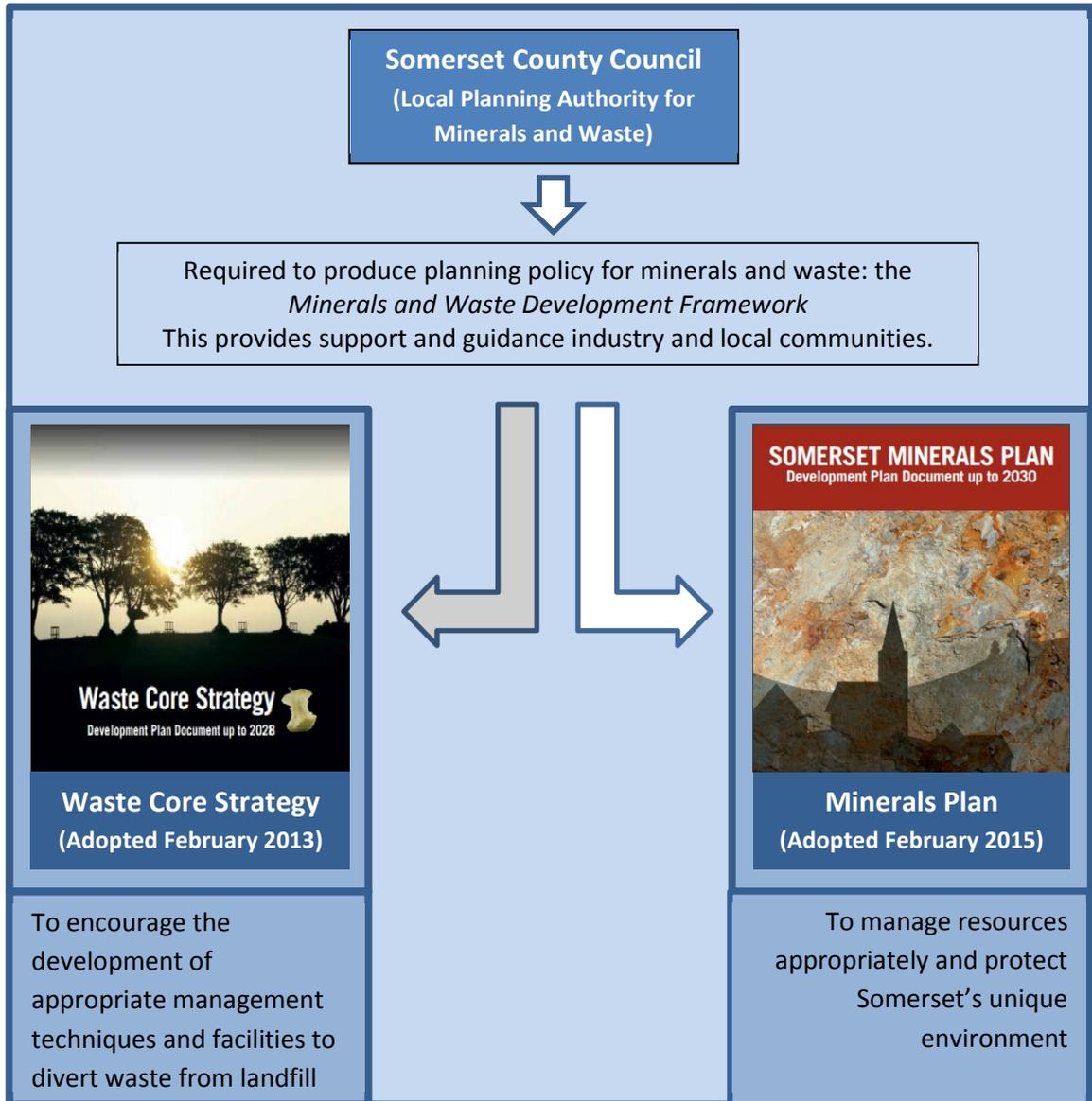
- Sets out key trends and developments for minerals and waste in Somerset, including: how much mineral we have and how much has been extracted; and how much waste has been managed and in what way; and
- Looks at how minerals and waste policy has been used and whether objectives from Somerset's minerals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

This is the second year of monitoring the Waste Core Strategy (adopted February 2013) and the first year of monitoring the new Minerals Plan (adopted February 2015). This AMR continues with the new structure introduced for the AMR covering 2013/14, which had already anticipated the transition to the new Minerals Plan and had begun monitoring against these objectives at that point.

The focus for the AMR is on determining how well the Waste Core Strategy and Minerals Plan objectives are being met. The Sustainability Appraisals (SAs) are an integral part of this 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.

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2. Minerals and waste policy in Somerset



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

UPDATED

- The total estimated population in Somerset in 2015 was 545,390², this is an increase from the 2014 figure of 541,069; and
- The GVA per full-time equivalent job at 2013 prices, £46,157.

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.

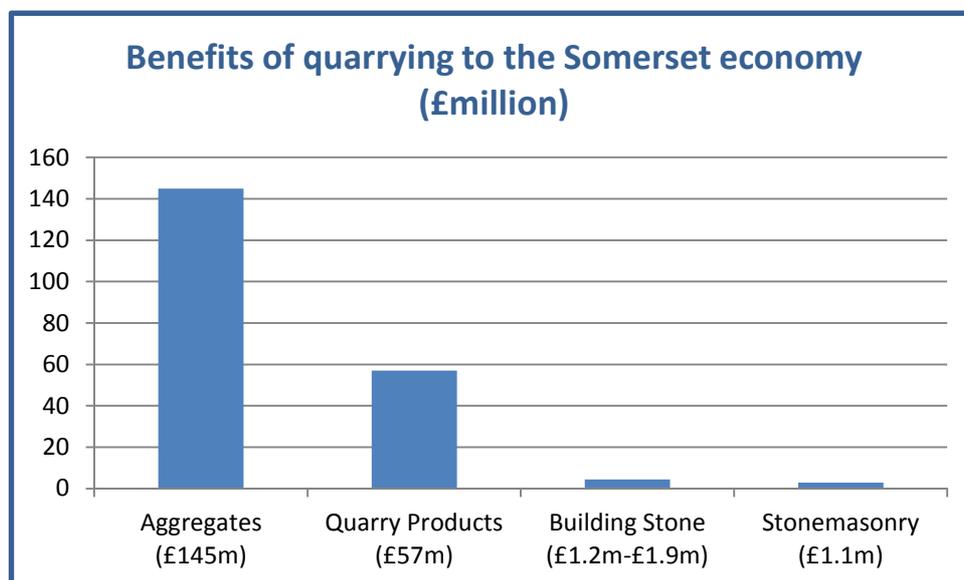


Figure 2

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.

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

² Based on the ONS 2013 mid-year estimates.

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 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 2015 South West Regional Aggregate Working Party Report and the Somerset Local Aggregate Assessment 2016:

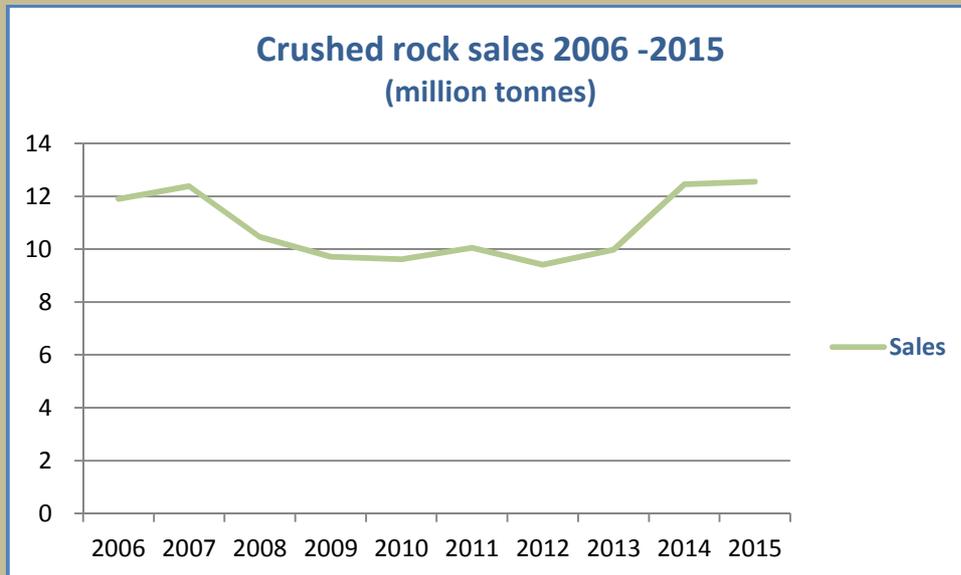
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
Recycled aggregate sales	63,170 t	65,130 t
Secondary aggregate sales	0 t	19,501 t
Crushed rock sales	12.46 mt	12.55 mt
Permitted reserves for crushed rock	400 mt	380 mt

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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 2015 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.

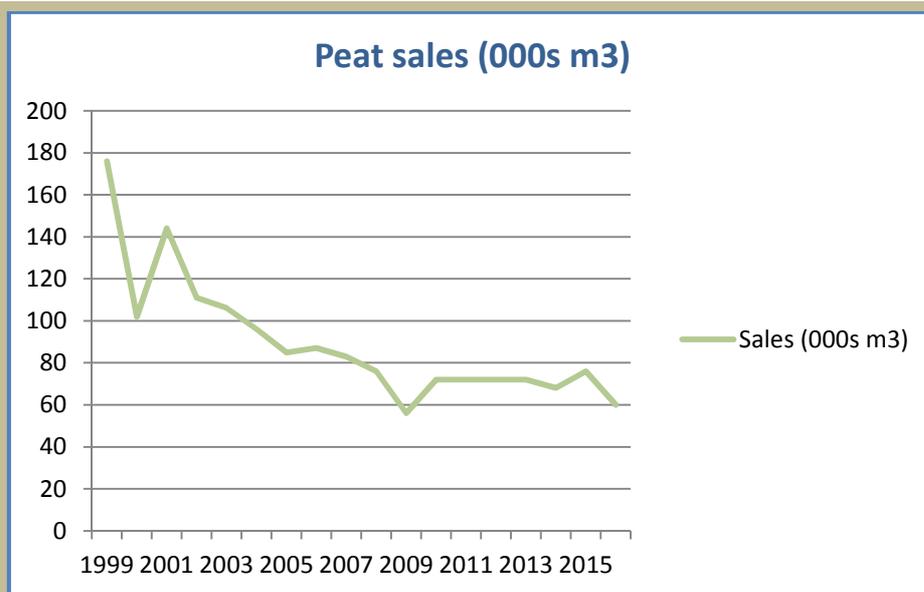
The ten year sales pattern shown below shows a period of prosperity with higher economic growth and development between 2005 and 2007; a period of austerity with economic decline and minimal development begun in 2008; and an upward trend begun in 2013. This is in line with national trends and is illustrated 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.



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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



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Figure 3

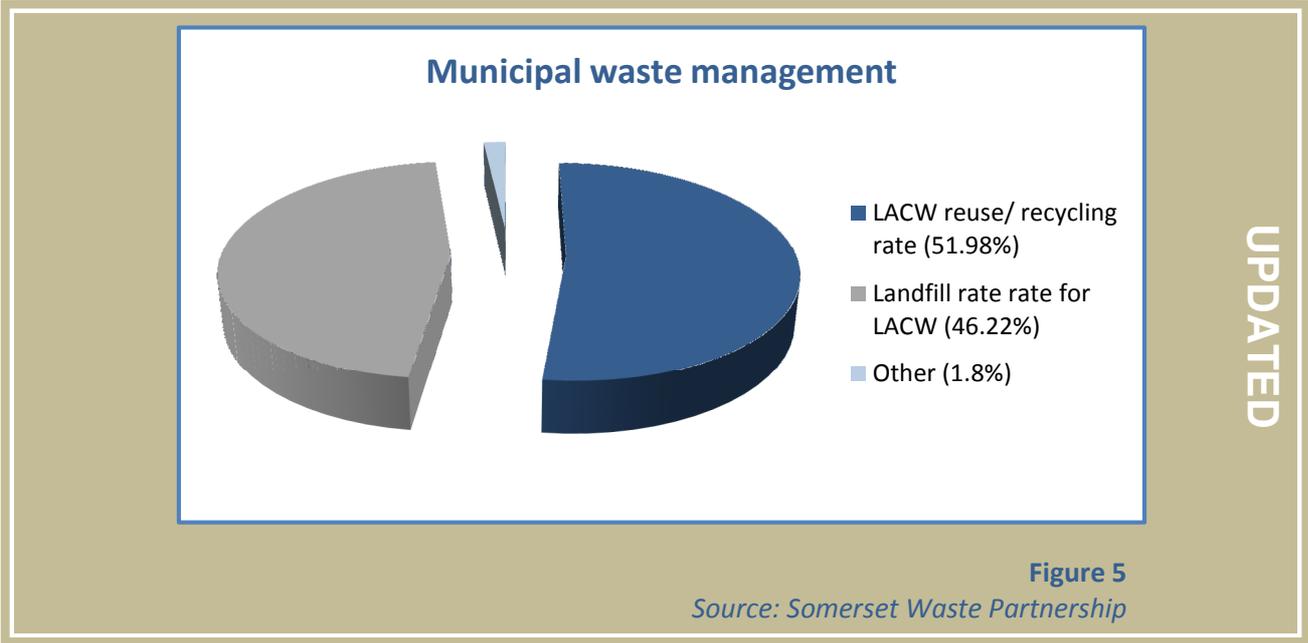
Assuming a steady decline in sales, in line with government targets, to zero sales in 2030, the Minerals Plan estimates that around 700,000m³ will be required for the plan period. Unfortunately no data has been available for Somerset, from the Office of National Statistics, since 2011. Without any up-to-date information from the ONS or industry, the figure for estimated peat sales for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, 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 2015/16 is estimated at 64,000m³.

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.

Figure 4 (Source: Minerals Topic Paper 3)



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.

The chart above shows how the total of 264,538.08 tonnes of municipal waste was managed in the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016. 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.

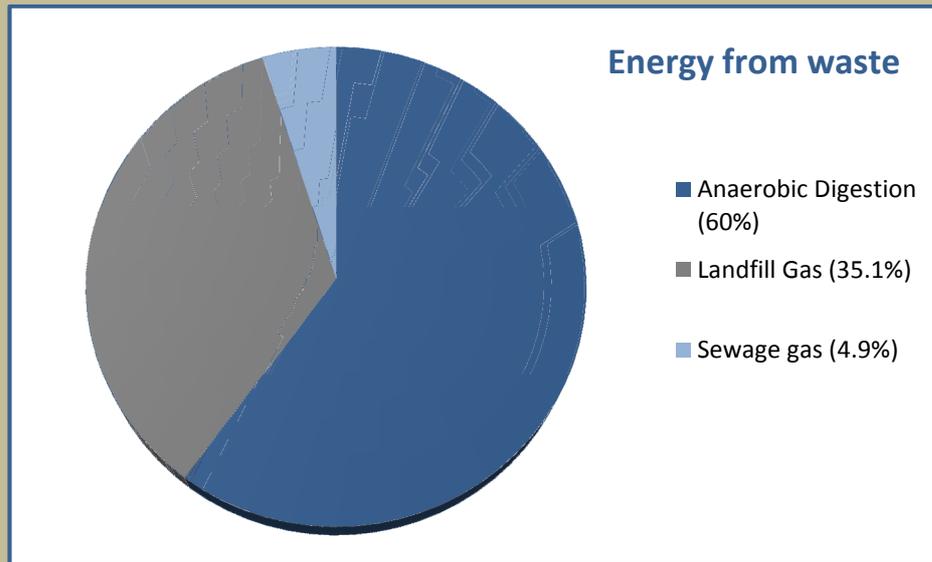


Figure 6

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

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A small, but increasing proportion of waste is used for energy generation. Somerset County Council has historically relied upon data from Regen South West to assess performance on these objectives. Due to funding issues, Regen South West has been unable to collate data for this monitoring period. The data presented therefore remains the same as that in the previous monitoring period, where 18.2 MW of energy was generated from a total of 16 “energy from waste” projects. Further consideration will need to be given to how to assess performance against this target in future monitoring reports.

Waste site capacity

The baseline waste site capacity information published in the Waste Core Strategy was informed by Waste Topic Paper 1 – Waste Need Assessment. Topic Paper 1 reported estimated capacity in 2011 and this data is summarised in Table 1:

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

2016 waste site capacity data has been calculated according to the Waste Site List (Edition 3) included as Appendix 5 to this report and reports capacity of operational facilities only.

The change from 2015 capacity data (previously reported in the 2014/15 AMR) is presented in brackets for comparison.

Recycling	3,075,987 tonnes pa (+190,100)
Other recovery	0 tonnes pa (no change)
Non-hazardous landfill	3,155,391 m³ (-512,221m³)
Inert landfill capacity	50,357m³ (-25,384m³)

Table 2 – Somerset waste site capacity data 2016
(Change from previously reported 2015 data presented in brackets)

In terms of quoted capacity per individual recycling or other recovery site, the source of the data is the maximum permitted capacity according to the planning permission, Environment Agency permit/exemption (whichever is the most restrictive) or a calculated estimate. The permit capacity data is taken from the 2015 Waste Data Interrogator.

The 2016 landfill capacity data is sourced from the Environment Agency's Remaining Landfill Capacity dataset⁵. Permitted landfill operators have a condition in their permits to report the remaining landfill void (capacity) of their sites at the end of the calendar year. The 2016 data presented in Table 2 are those figures reported at the end of December 2015.

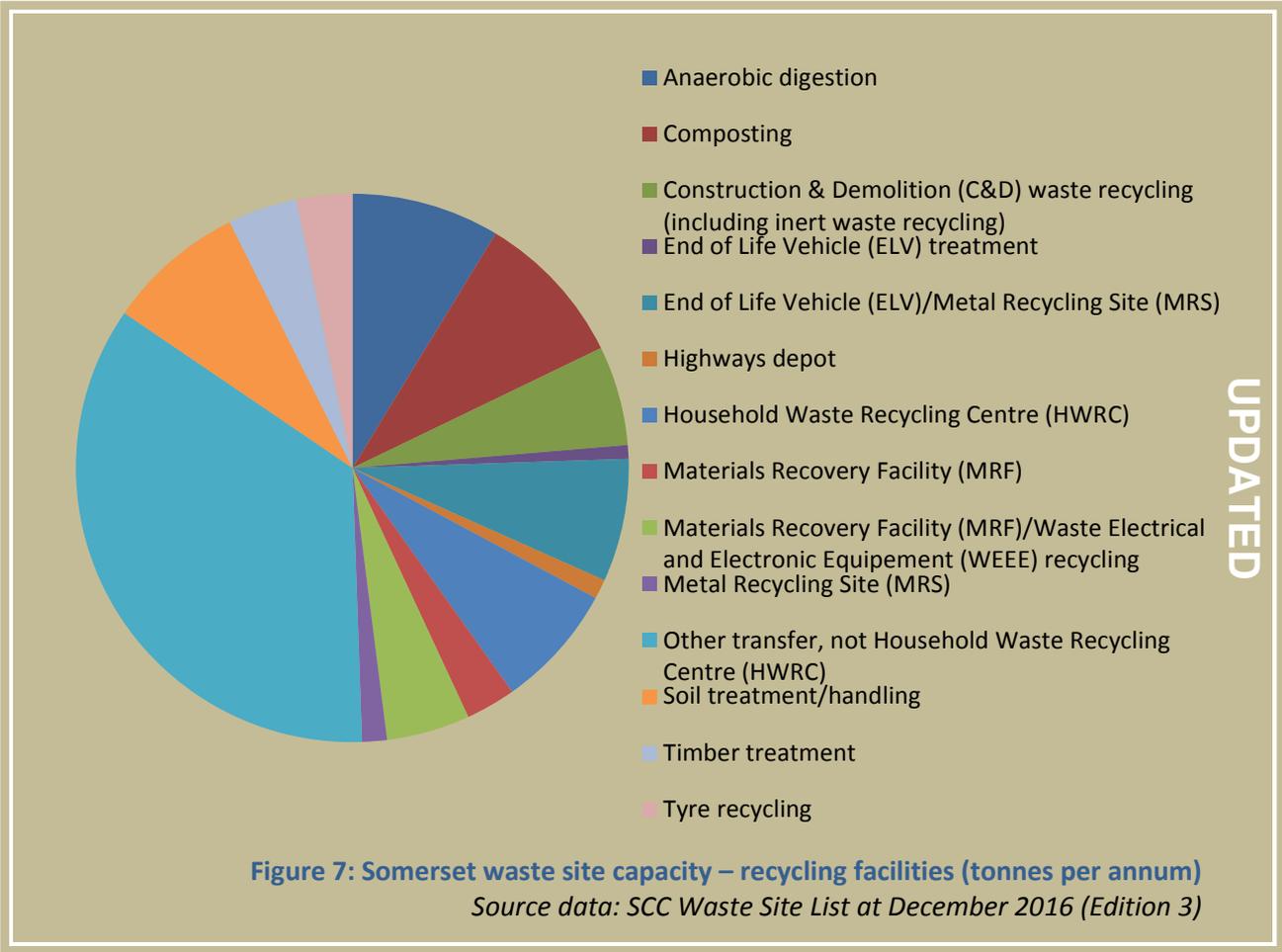
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³ This represents remaining void space for Dimmer, Whiscombe Hill and Walpole Landfills

⁴ This includes remaining void space for Whiteball and Lime Kiln Hill Landfills

⁵ INFORMATION WARNING Data for sites with a commercial confidentiality in place are not provided.

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Recycling capacity

At **3,075,987 tonnes per annum**, the estimated operational recycling capacity (according to the Waste Site List at December 2016) indicates a slight overall increase in capacity from December 2015 estimates, despite the loss of two facilities as a result of site closure.

There has been no new capacity provision as a result of the delivery of new or extensions to existing planning permissions.

The additional capacity has resulted from the changes to the environment permits at three existing facilities according to data obtained from the Environment Agency – the 2015 waste data interrogator (WDI).

It should be noted that for the purpose of capacity monitoring, anaerobic digestion facility capacity is captured as recycling rather than “other recovery”.

UPDATED

Other recovery capacity

At **0 tonnes per annum**, the estimated operational “other recovery” capacity has not changed from the December 2015 estimate.

There has been no delivery of existing permissions, no commencement of construction or committed contracts according to the knowledge of the planning policy team.

UPDATED

There are three “other recovery” facilities listed in the table of non-operational facilities with planning permission only. As a result of two planning applications determined in the 15/16 AMR period, the capacity of one facility has been increased (Bridgwater Resource Recovery ERF) and the permission for another made permanent (Canford Renewable facility at Evercreech). The three proposed pyrolysis/gasification facilities now have an estimated capacity of up to 203,000 tonnes per annum.

The likelihood of delivery of the three facilities remains unclear at the present time.

Non-inert landfill capacity

The WCS reported a baseline of 5,146,000m³ capacity in 2010.

In the previous monitoring report (2014/15) the remaining non-inert landfill capacity was estimated to have reduced to 3,667,612m³ according to landfill capacity data obtained from the Environment Agency (at 31 December 2013)

The latest data now available from the Environment Agency reports an estimate of 3,155,391m³ capacity in Somerset (at 31 December 2015). This represents a decrease of 512,221m³ from the capacity reported in the previous AMR

No additional landfill capacity has been provided in this AMR reporting period due to the award of new or extensions to existing planning permissions.

There has been no loss of landfill capacity as a result of site closure and the capacity reported represents total capacity at the three remaining operational non-inert landfill sites in Somerset.

It is therefore assumed that the decrease in capacity is a result of continued landfill of municipal, commercial & industrial (C&I) and construction & demolition (C&D) wastes during the period.

At the time of adoption, the WCS anticipated a decline in the amount of waste being sent for landfill over the plan period. The Core Strategy vision proposed that by 2016 facilities should be in place for a major shift from landfilling to recovery of residual waste.

This AMR identifies that whilst some recovery of residual waste is taking place in Somerset (anaerobic digestion facilities only), additional capacity will be required to facilitate the anticipated step change in the management of biodegradable wastes from landfill disposal. To date, no waste sites (with the exception of the Walpole AD facility) have come forward to facilitate the shift of residual local authority collected waste (LACW) and C&I waste to “other recovery” and at the end of the reporting period (March 2016), the waste continues to largely be managed by landfill disposal.

The AMR process will need to monitor the impact of continued landfill disposal rates on remaining non-inert landfill capacity in forthcoming years.

Inert landfill capacity

The WCS identified a baseline of 900,000m³ in 2010 from two operational inert landfill sites in Somerset.

In the previous monitoring report (for the 2014/15 monitoring period) the remaining inert landfill capacity was estimated to have reduced significantly according to landfill capacity data obtained from the Environment Agency (at 31 December 2013). The decline was largely attributed to a planning permission expiring during the reporting period.

No additional landfill capacity has been provided in this AMR reporting period due to award of new or extended planning permissions.

There has been no loss of capacity as a result of site closure and the capacity reported represents capacity at one remaining inert landfill site in Somerset.

The future of Lime Kiln Landfill remains unclear at this time and capacity has been excluded from the capacity calculations prepared for this report.

Remaining inert landfill disposal capacity is now extremely limited and likely to be used up within the next few years at current disposal rates.

Data available from the Environment Agency's 2015 Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) suggests that significant quantities of inert waste continue to be managed at inert recovery sites – temporary facilities that are not included in the list of waste management facilities included as an appendix to this report.

The WCS noted that previous engagement with the waste sector had suggested that there was insufficient commercial demand for inert landfill. This issue is to be discussed again in a series of inert waste management workshops in Somerset during the 2016/17 AMR period.

UPDATED

Waste sites

The Waste Site List (Edition 3, December 2016) includes **101 operational sites**, facilities or activities. This represents a decrease of four sites compared with edition 2, published in the previous AMR.

No new facilities have been delivered since the publication of Edition 2.

One site entry has been removed from the list according to modified criteria for operational status. Three site entries have been removed as a result of site closure.

Edition 3 of the waste site list also includes 6 permitted but not yet developed facilities. This compares with 8 sites listed in the previous edition. One site entry has been removed from the list as a result of changed methodology regarding excluded sites (*see appendix for notes on revised excluded categories*).

UPDATED

A revised planning application was approved in 2016 for the Bridgwater Resource Recovery site in Bridgwater. The revisions included increased maximum capacity for the ERF (130,000tpa). The site is now listed as a single entry capturing MRF and ERF activities.

None of the previously listed permitted sites have been developed since the position reported in the 14/15 AMR.

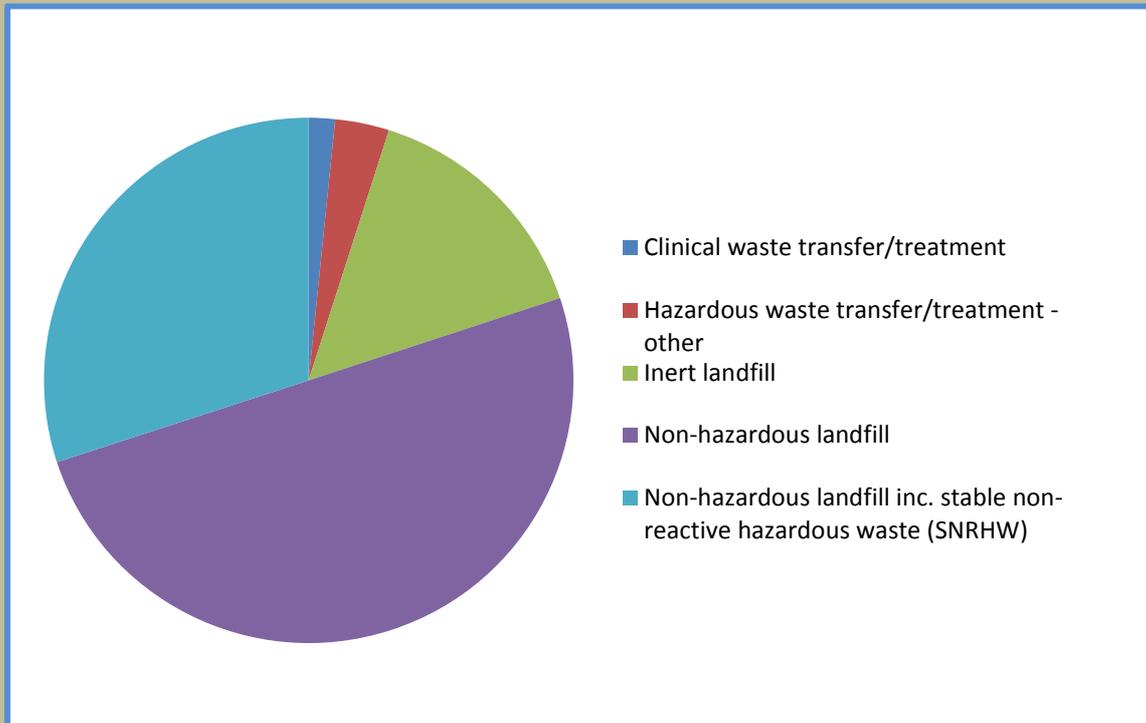


Figure 8: Somerset waste capacity – disposal facilities (tonnes per annum)

Source data: SCC Waste Site Lis at December 2016 (Edition 3)

UPDATED

Tonnage of C&D waste to non-hazardous landfill

According to data reported in the 2015 WDI, 163,950 tonnes of inert/C&D waste was disposed to non-inert landfill sites in Somerset in 2015.

The 2014/15 AMR reported a figure of 150,430 tonnes for 2013 so this represents an increase of 13,520 tonnes per annum from the previous AMR.

According to data reported in the 2014 WDI, 96,327 tonnes of inert/C&D waste was disposed to non-inert landfill sites in Somerset in 2014, an increase of 67,623 tonnes from the previous year.

It is our understanding that volumes of such waste received at non-inert landfill may reflect the development stage of cell development (material may be imported for use as preparatory material for the preparation of a new active waste cell or capping and restoration material for completed waste cells).

It should be noted that all inert/C&D material deposited in the landfill as either engineering material or waste disposal will be reported as waste disposal within the WDI datasets so no conclusions should be drawn without discussion with the relevant site operators.

UPDATED

Tonnage of hazardous waste to Somerset landfill

According to data reported in the 2015 WDI, 26,773 tonnes of hazardous waste was disposed to landfill in Somerset in 2015. 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.

The 2014/15 AMR reported a figure of 7,765 tonnes for 2013 so the 2015 return represents an increase of 19,008 tonnes per annum from the previous AMR.

According to data reported in the 2014 WDI, 7,252 tonnes of hazardous waste was disposed to landfill in Somerset so the 2015 return reports an increase of 19,521 tonnes from the previous year.

Table 3 presents a summary of waste receipts at Somerset landfills in 2015 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	26,568			26,568
Non-haz landfill	163,950	246,573	26,773	437,296
Hazardous landfill	0	0	0	0
Total	190,536	246,573	26,773	463,882

Table 3 - Somerset landfill receipts 2015 (source: 2015 WDI, Environment Agency)

To obtain a broader picture of the amount of inert/C&D waste managed at landfill facilities this data can be compared with data for the management of inert/C&D waste at inert waste recovery sites which may provide an alternative management route to inert and non-inert landfill.

According to data reported in the 2015 WDI, 25 inert recovery sites made a waste site return to the EA and collectively these “use of waste” and “on/in land” waste site categories received 411,795 tonnes of waste.

The 2014/15 AMR reported 10 inert recovery sites from the 2013 WDI receiving 215,181 tonnes of waste so the 2015 WDI reports an increase of 196,614 tonnes from the previous AMR .

The 2014 WDI reported 17 “recovery” sites receiving 302,426 tonnes of inert/C&D waste so the 2015 WDI reports an increase of 109,369 from the previous year.

An increasing trend for wastes managed at inert recovery sites in Somerset can be observed in the summary table below:

	2012	2013	2014	2015
no of sites	11	10	17	25
receipts (tpa)	229,729	215,181	302,426	411,795
change from previous year		-14,548	87,245	109,369

Table X, wastes managed at inert recovery sites in Somerset 2012 – 2015
 (source: Waste Data Interrogator 2012, 2013, 2014 & 2015, Environment Agency)

Due to their short-term nature, these facilities are excluded from the waste site list published as Appendix 5 of 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.⁶

Statistics are produced for each of the four networks modelled. Viewed together, these can give an indication of how robust the networks are; as well as the extent to which mineral development is contributing to environmental gains to strengthen local ecological networks and meet Objectives D and E of the Minerals Plan. Considerations for the robustness of the networks include:

The number of sites	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

⁶ Further information on the methodology used for identifying and evaluating networks can be found via the following link: www.somerset.gov.uk/ecologicalnetworks

Ideally, there should be a small number of large sites with a fairly small perimeter length. The baseline for monitoring these networks is set out below, for this, the first year of monitoring. Further information on the methodology can be found via the following link: www.somerset.gov.uk/ecologicalnetworks

	Baseline	31 March 2016	Change
Broadleaved Woodland			
Number of Networks	104	105	↑
Area of Network (ha)	24,883.78	24884.38	↑
Perimeter	1,576,240.00		
Priority Grassland			
Number of Networks	186	187	↑
Area of Network (ha)	24,297.84	24329.84	↑
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	12	↑
Area of Network (ha)	2,419.00	2457.80	↑
Perimeter	126,500.00		

Table 4

Another mechanism for monitoring Objectives D and E of the Minerals Plan is through assessing the extent of habitat gained or lost supporting priority species due to planning permission.

In the period monitoring period 2015/16, no habitat was directly lost as a result of planning permissions for Minerals Development, apart from one permission, where an area of woodland was lost as a result of clear felling in an area covered by a management plan required by condition.

The table below gives an analysis of the findings, which shows an overall positive potential effect on the local populations of Barbastelle Bat, Cetti's Warbler, Dingy Skipper Butterfly, Grass snake, Greater Horseshoe Bat, Smaller Horseshoe Bat, Small Blue Butterfly, Soprano Pipistrelle Bat, and Wall Butterfly. The only negligibly negative effect was for the Greater Horseshoe Bat, in relation to the semi-improved grassland (Bowden's Quarry); where 1.5 ha was lost. For each Priority Species potentially affected the Band in which the permitted development occurs is given along with the area of habitat created / enhanced or restored. This can be compared to typical areas of home range used by individuals of a population or

the area occupied by a discrete colonial population. However, a proportion of this area will contain various qualities of habitat suitable for supporting the individual or population as is treated as a guide to the scale of the effect of created / enhanced or restored habitats. The result is given in terms of importance at a geographic scale and whether the effect on the local population would be positive or negative.

Species	Habitat	Density Band	Area (hectares)	Home Range Usage (hectares)	Potential Effect on the Local Population	Geographic Scale of Effect on the Local Population	Site
Barbastelle Bat	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	C	0.60	Average 10 x 8.8ha hunting territories per individual	Positive	Site	Downslade Quarry, Upton
	Species Rich hedgerow		230 metres				
Cetti's Warbler	Scrub (if developed as edge habitat)	A	Edges of reedbed	Territories extending typically for lengths of up to 400 - 500m	Positive?	Local	P49, Westhay Moor
Dingy Skipper Butterfly	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	A	34	2ha+ per colony	Positive	District	Torr Works, East Cranmore
Grass Snake	Reedbed	A	Edges of reedbed	annual range size 1.29 ha and 3.56 ha	Positive	Site	P49, Westhay Moor
Greater Horseshoe Bat	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	C	34	Average 18 x 0.3ha hunting territories	Positive	Local	Torr Works, East Cranmore
	Semi Improved Grassland – Horse Grazed	C	-1.5		Negative (Negligible)	Site	Bowden's Quarry, Langport
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	C	0.60	Average 7 x 8.4ha hunting territories per individual	Positive	Site	Downslade Quarry, Upton
	Species Rich hedgerow		230 metres				
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	C	34		Positive	Local	Torr Works, East Cranmore

Species	Habitat	Density Band	Area (hectares)	Home Range Usage (hectares)	Potential Effect on the Local Population	Geographic Scale of Effect on the Local Population	Site
Small Blue Butterfly	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	A	34	Highly sedentary, but is known to colonise newly restored sites several kilometres from existing colonies ⁷	Positive	District	Torr Works, East Cranmore
Soprano Pipistrelle Bat	Reedbed / Open Water*	C	1.98	Soprano pipistrelle bats are non-territorial but given the Bands in which all habitat has been provided it is likely that only 1 or 2 individuals would benefit in each case	Positive	Site	P140, Sharpham Crossing
	Reedbed / Open Water*	C	5.58		Positive	Site	P266, Burtle Road
	Reedbed / Open Water*	C	1.89		Positive	Site	P49, Westhay Moor
	Reedbed / Open Water*	C	17.94		Positive	Local	Durstons Phase 6
	Reedbed / Open Water*	C	12.41		Positive	Local	Durstons Phases 2 - 5
Wall Butterfly	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	B	34	Maximum dispersal distance of 600 metres	Positive	District	Torr Works, East Cranmore
<p>* The exact extent of reed compared with open water that will be created will depend on the average depth of the water in the former peat cuttings once the restored site has flooded. At least initially, the reedbed will be confined to the margins of the lakes that are created, edges of any islands included and or any shallows left. It is possible that scrub would develop on the margins of the reedbed</p>							

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 2015 and 31 March 2016, i.e., the Waste Core Strategy (adopted February 2013); and the Somerset Minerals Plan (adopted February 2015).

⁷ <https://butterfly-conservation.org/files/1.small-blue-psf.pdf>

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. 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 been superseded by the Minerals Plan (adopted February 2015), which forms the basis for the minerals aspects of the Annual Monitoring Report for the first time in this monitoring 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 February 2017, with the current draft of projects and timelines as follows:

Document	Stage	Output	Met
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: 3 rd quarter, 2017/18
	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	3 rd quarter, 2018/19
	Submission (Regulation 22)	Submission of the Somerset Waste Plan to the Secretary of State	4 th quarter, 2018/19
	Independent examination (Regulation 24*)	Examining the soundness and legal compliance of the submission document	2 nd quarter, 2019/20
	Adoption	Adoption of the Plan by the County Council	4 th quarter, 2019/20

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Document	Stage	Output	Met
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	TBC
	Adoption (Regulations 12 & 14*)	Adoption of the SPD by the County Council	TBC
Monitoring Report	Annual review	A statutory document monitoring the effectiveness of policies in the adopted Minerals and Waste plans.	Annually

UPDATED

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 Somerset Minerals Plan (adopted 2015), 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.

The following table details the number of times each of these policies was used in the monitoring period. The most used policies used include: SMP8 Site reclamation; DM2 Biodiversity and geodiversity; DM7 Restoration and aftercare; DM8 Mineral operations and the protection of local amenity; and DM9 Minerals transportation.

Policy Ref	No. times used	Policy Title
SD1	1	Presumption in favour of sustainable development
SMP1	0	Provision of recycled and secondary aggregates
SMP2	0	Crushed rock supply and landbank
SMP3	0	Proposals for the extraction of crushed rock
SMP4	0	Provision of sand and gravel
SMP5	2	Proposals for the extraction of building stone
SMP6	0	Peat
SMP7	0	Oil and gas development
SMP8	3	Site reclamation
SMP9	0	Safeguarding
DM1	2	Landscape and visual amenity

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Policy Ref	No. times used	Policy Title
DM2	3	Biodiversity and geodiversity
DM3	1	Historic environment:
DM4	2	Water resources and flood risk
DM5	0	Mineral extraction below the water table
DM6	1	Public rights of way
DM7	4	Restoration and aftercare
DM8	3	Mineral operations and the protection of local amenity
DM9	3	Minerals transportation
DM10	1	Land stability
DM11	2	Management of solid mineral wastes
DM12	1	Production limits and cumulative impacts
DM13	0	Borrow pits

Table 6

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 15 planning applications for waste management development between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016. The most used policies include: WCS2 Recycling and reuse; DM1 Basic location principles; DM3 Impacts on the environment and local communities; and DM6 Waste Transport.

Policy Ref	No. times used	Policy Title
WCS1		Waste prevention
WCS2	5	Recycling and reuse
WCS3	2	Other recovery
WCS4		Disposal
WCS5		Location of strategic waste sites
DM1	6	Basic location principles
DM2	4	Sustainable construction and design
DM3	12	Impacts on the environment and local communities
DM4	5	Site restoration and aftercare
DM5	1	Safeguarding waste management sites
DM6	8	Waste transport
DM7	2	Water resources

Policy Ref	No. times used	Policy Title
DM8	3	Waste water treatment
DM9		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 third 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 two monitoring periods.

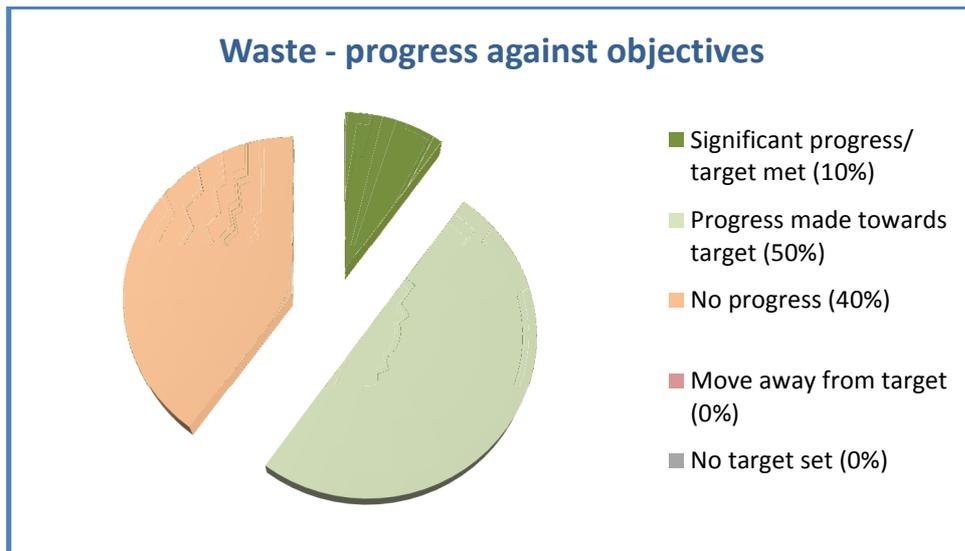


Figure 9

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 51.98% for this period, which is a very small increase of approximately 0.06% 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.

Unfortunately, energy from waste data has not been collected for this monitoring period and the County Council needs to investigate further methods of accessing credible data for the next monitoring period. For the previous monitoring period, April 2014 to March 2015, there were a total of nine anaerobic digestion projects, 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:

UPDATED

Anaerobic digestion	5 new (9 total)	11.01 MWe
Sewerage gas	1 existing 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 3, as at 1 December 2016) is shown in Appendix 5.

Minerals

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

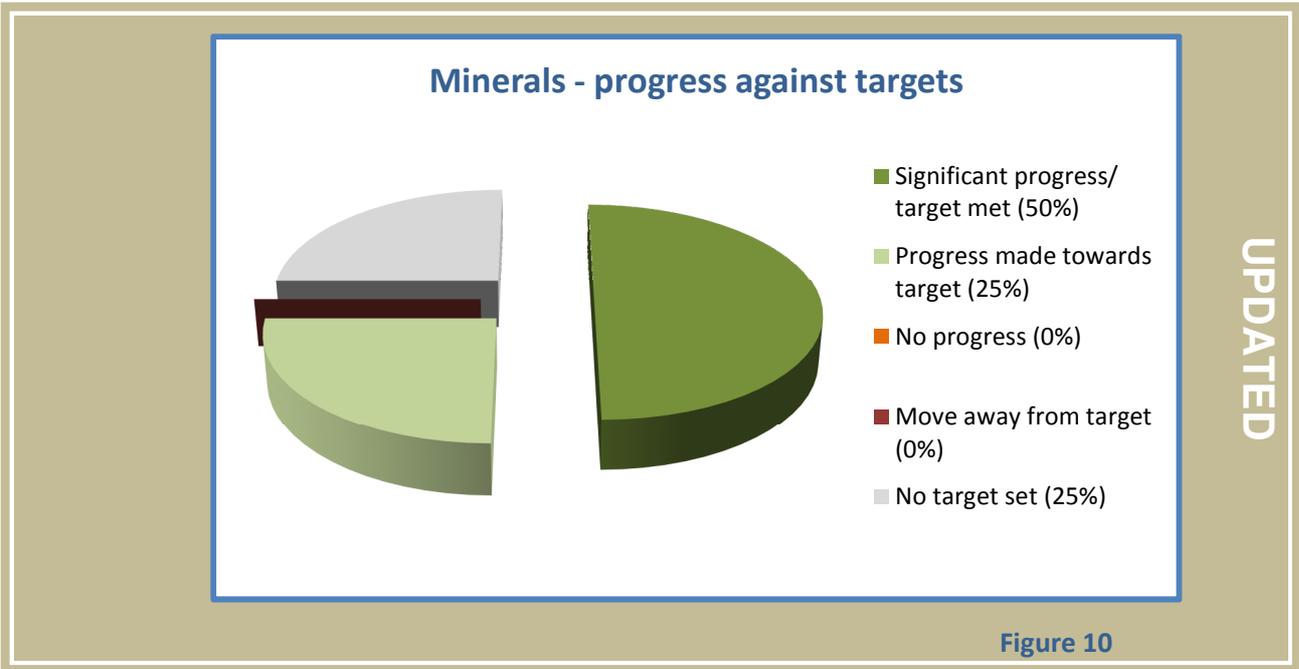
Objective A - To ensure that Somerset is able to provide an adequate and steady supply of minerals, contributing to national, regional and local requirements without compromising the natural and historic environment.

Objective 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.

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.

UPDATED



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Progress has been made to meet Objectives B, where unacceptable adverse impacts are in part measured by looking at complaints received – two complaints were received by District/Borough Councils and none by the Environment Agency. Somerset County Council’s enforcement officers dealt with 14 mineral-related complaints.

Some progress has also been made to meet Objective D, regarding site restoration. A methodology has been developed by Somerset County Council ecologists and implemented for this 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.

UPDATED

4.6 Duty to Cooperate

Please note that this section will be updated for the following monitoring period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.

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 Cooperate 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:

- While there was significant increase of crushed rock sales in 2014 (an approximate 20% increase in 2014 compared with 2013), 2015 presents a contrast with a smaller increase of just under 1% in sales.
- The permitted reserves for crushed rock, for the period ending 31 December 2015, were 380mt. We expect the permitted reserves to reduce on an annual basis, as a result of sales. At the end of 2015 the permitted reserves figures are less than expected due to revised operator estimates of permitted reserves.
- The estimated annual output in peat for 2015/16 was 64,000m³.
- 264,538.08 tonnes of municipal waste was managed during this period – 51.98% for reuse/recycling; and 46.22% for landfill.
- No planning applications were determined regarding the extraction of minerals.
- 14 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 and updated on in the next annual monitoring period.

UPDATED

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;
- The need to strengthen and improve data collected on recycled and/or secondary aggregates; and
- The need to investigate other sources of data on energy from waste facilities.

UPDATED

Survey returns have once again shown that district and borough councils in Somerset have not used any of the Waste Core Strategy or Somerset Minerals Plan policies in considering planning applications received during this period.

To promote the use of minerals and waste policies in determining planning applications, and discuss common issues in policy implementation, Somerset County Council will need to consider how bring together county and district/borough council planning policy and development control colleagues.

Whilst SCC has surveyed operators that generate recycled and/or secondary aggregates for sales in 2015, 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 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	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	5 - Address the causes of climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions		15	Number of waste management facilities permitted within the four zones	1 - 4 other applications for new facilities, but outside the zones	0	↓

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

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
that new and existing communities are served well by waste management infrastructure.	7 - To minimise the risks to human health deriving from waste management and improve overall quality of life/amenity.	No progress	16	Number of waste management facilities permitted where there is relevant adjacent existing or permitted development	0	0	→
	9 - Contribute to economic growth and diversity.		17	Number of non-waste developments permitted on existing, permitted or allocated waste sites	0	0	→
			26	waste water - number of applications that are approved, approved but deviate from policy, or refused	1 received and approved	0	↓
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 modes of transportation	5 - Address the causes of climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions	Significant progress/ target met	22	Waste transport - adherence to Policy DM6 regarding Transport Assessments	9	10	↑
			23	Waste transport - adherence to policy DM6 regarding Travel Plans	FUTURE MONITORING	10	NEW

- 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 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
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.			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 processes	5 - Address the causes of climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions		15	Number of waste management facilities permitted within the four zones	1	0	↓
	8 - Minimise consumption of natural resources and promote resource efficiency. 9 - Contribute to economic growth and diversity.		18	Sustainable construction and design	2	7	↑

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

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
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): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 environmental, economic and social benefits for local communities from waste management development. 	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	SCC - 22; EA - 7 (odour, water quality/ volume and noise); Districts - 6	SCC - 14; EA - 0; Districts - 2	↓
			20	Beneficial impacts - value of benefits to local communities (e.g. S106, Community Infrastructure Levy) from waste management development	FUTURE MONITORING	FUTURE MONITORING	-
			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	-

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

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
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	51.92% (2013/14)	51.98%	↑
			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	2,885,887 (2015)	3,025,987 (2016)	↑
			5	Other recovery capacity	0 (2015)	0 (2016)	→
			6	Non-inert landfill capacity	3,667,612 m ³ (2013)	3,155,391 m ³ (2015)	↓
			7	Inert landfill capacity	75,741 m ³ (2013)	50,357m ³ (2015)	↓
			11	Landfill rate for LACW	46.23% (2014/15)	46.22%	↓
			12	Biodegradable LACW sent to landfill	89,608.8 tonnes (2014/15)	122,267.85	↑
			13	Tonnage of C&D waste to non-hazardous landfills in Somerset	150,430 tonnes (2013)	163,950	↑
			14	Hazardous waste sent to landfill	7,765 tonnes (2013)	26,773 tonnes (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 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
			ADDITIONAL	Qualitative assessment of new technologies being delivered in Somerset	None affecting the SWP during this period	None affecting the SWP	→
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	1 - 4 other applications for new facilities, but outside the zones	0	↓
			16	Number of waste management facilities permitted where there is relevant adjacent existing or permitted development	0	0	→
			17	Number of non-waste developments permitted on existing, permitted or allocated waste sites	0	0	→
Objective H							
To protect and enhance							

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

Waste Core Strategy Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	WCS Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
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		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	-
	2 - To conserve and enhance Somerset's biodiversity including natural habitats and protected species		19	Adverse impacts - number of complaints associated with waste management development relating to noise dust and odour etc.	22 complaints received by SCC : Transport – 1; Operating hours – 3 Other - 18 No complaints received by the EA	SCC - 14; EA - 0; Districts - 2	↓
Objective I							
To ensure that the quality of life and health and safety of communities are taken into account when considering the planning and development of waste management facilities,							
	7 - To minimise the risks to human health deriving from waste management and improve overall quality of life/amenity.		19	Adverse impacts - number of complaints associated with waste management development relating to noise dust and odour etc.	22 complaints received by SCC : Transport – 1; Operating hours – 3 Other - 18	SCC - 14; EA - 0; Districts - 2	↓

- 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 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
the decommissioning of facilities when their operational life ends and the subsequent restoration of land.					No complaints received by the EA		
			ADDITIONAL	Policy use	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	SD1 – 5 WCS1 – 0 WCS2 – 5 WCS3 – 2 WCS4 – 0 WCS5 – 1 DM1 – 6 DM2 – 4 DM3 – 12 DM4 – 5 DM5 – 0 DM6 – 8 DM7 – 2 DM8 – 3 DM9 – 0	↓
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.	5 - Address the causes of climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions 8 - Minimise		10	Energy from waste - MW generated from waste e.g. from landfill gas, sewage gas, anaerobic digestion, incineration, gasification or pyrolysis	2 new anaerobic digestion 0.6 Mwe (total 12 11.01 Mwe). Total 3 landfill gas 10 Mwe.	Data not collected for this monitoring 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 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
	consumption of natural resources and promote resource efficiency.				Total 1 energy from sewage 0.8 Mwe		
			18	Sustainable construction and design	2- number of applications where DM2 has been applied	4- 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)	1	0	↓

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

Somerset Minerals Plan – Progress against objectives

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 - 63,170 t. Secondary aggregate sales - 0 t	Recycled aggregate sales from sites with fixed plant - 65130 t. Secondary aggregate sales - 19501 t	↑
			2	Landbank for crushed rock	400mt	380mt	↓
			3	Planning permission for crushed rock extraction	0	0	→
			4	Planning permission for sand and gravel extraction	0	0	→
			5	Planning permission for building stone extraction	2 applications received and 2 approved	No applications received or determined	↓
			7	Planning permission for peat extraction	1 received and 0 determined approved	No applications received or determined	↓

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

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
• co-operation with Devon County Council in sand and gravel supply.			8	Peat: a) sales; and b) permitted reserves	a) 68,000m3 (average used in topic paper, as data unavailable in the latest Minerals Extracted in great Britain dataset) b) 632,000m3 (assuming predicted sales and therefore remaining reserves)	a) 64,000m3 (average used in topic paper, as data unavailable in the latest Minerals Extracted in great Britain dataset) b) 568,000m3 (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							
To protect local communities in Somerset from unacceptable adverse impacts of minerals extraction and	6 – Limit vulnerability to flooding taking account of climate change 7 - To minimise the risks		3	Planning permission for crushed rock extraction	0	0	→
			4	Planning permission for sand and gravel extraction	0	0	→

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

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
transportation, whilst recognising the employment opportunities linked with minerals extraction and the positive economic impacts that the minerals industry can have in Somerset.	to human health derived from mineral extraction and improve overall quality of life/ amenity 9 - Contribute to economic growth and diversity		6	Building stone - Number of building stone types quarried in Somerset	7 - Cornbrash, Forset Marble, Inferior Oolite (Doulting Stone and Cary Stone/Hadspe n Stone), Ham Stone, Blue Lias, White Lias, Capton Stone	7 - Cornbrash, Forset Marble, Inferior Oolite (Doulting Stone and Cary Stone/Hadspe n 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	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	14 complaints received by SCC: Dust - 2 Noise - 4 Transport - 1 Blasting/ vibration - 2 Landscape - 2 Other - 3 Unauthorised use/ development - 2 2 complaints received by	↓

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

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
					received by EA.	districts: noise - 1 Blasting/ vibration - 1 0 complaints received by EA	
			15	Minerals transportation - Adherence to policy DM9 regarding Transport Assessment	9	3	↑
			16	Minerals transportation - Adherence to policy DM9 regarding Travel Plans	FUTURE MONITORING	3	NEW
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.	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	MDC 2015/3060 – blue lias; SSDC 15/05513 – Badger’s Cross	NEW

- 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 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
					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 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	1 - To conserve and enhance Somerset's biodiversity including natural habitats and protected species 2 - Protect and enhance landscape character, local distinctiveness and		10	Site reclamation - Amount of land restored for appropriate priority habitat creation	FUTURE MONITORING	40.72: Reedbed - 39.80 ha; Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland 0.60 ha;	NEW

- 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 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
development and strengthening local ecological networks.	historic built heritage 7 - To minimise the risks to human health deriving from waste management and improve overall quality of life/amenity.					Lowland Calcareous Grassland 0.32 ha	
			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	positive impact on all 10 identified species, apart from the Greater Horseshoe Bat, which experienced a negligible negative impact in semi-improved grassland at Bowden's Quarry	NEW
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 historic built heritage		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 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
proposal for oil and gas development, whilst recognising the national commitment to maintain and enhance energy security in the UK.	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	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.	14 complaints received by SCC: Dust - 2 Noise - 4 Transport - 1 Blasting/vibration - 2 Landscape - 2 Other - 3 Unauthorised use/development - 2 2 complaints received by districts: noise - 1 Blasting/vibration - 1 0 complaints received by EA	↓
Objective F							
To protect the county's water resources from unacceptable adverse impacts associated with	3 - To maintain and improve ground and		13	Mineral extraction from below the water table	No applications	No applications	→

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

Minerals Local Plan Objectives	SA Objectives	Performance	MLP Indicator	Description	Monitoring Record 2014/15	Monitoring Record 2015/16	Change
mineral development.	surface water quality				received or determined	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	9	3	↓
			16	Minerals transportation - Adherence to policy DM9 regarding Travel Plans	FUTURE MONITORING	3	NEW
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 to human health deriving from waste management and improve overall quality of life/amenity.		15	Minerals transportation - Adherence to policy DM9 regarding Transport Assessment	9	3	↓
			16	Minerals transportation - Adherence to policy DM9 regarding Travel Plans	FUTURE MONITORING	3	NEW

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

Duty to Cooperate Progress – Minerals and Waste *(to be updated in the next AMR - 2016/17)*

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAs/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
AGGREGATES	<p><i>Strategic aims:</i></p> <p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry • Minerals Planning Authorities 	<p>Somerset County Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Individual meetings and site</p>	<p>SMP completed;</p> <p>planning applications ongoing</p>

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	
	<i>Specific objectives:</i>				
	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<p>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</p> <p>The Somerset LAA 2013 and LAA 2014 was also circulated to other interested parties</p>	Ongoing
	Promote the production of recycled and secondary aggregates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry • English Heritage • Other Minerals Planning Authorities 	Somerset County Council will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<i>Strategic aims:</i>				
	Aligning with national policy and guidance, provide maximum scope for high quality reclamation of peat sites in Somerset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>SCC has invested significant time and resources in making its peat data as robust as possible e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Peat Topic Paper published</p> <p>SCC hosted two peat-focused workshops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration workshop on 11/09/2012 • Peat workshop on 19/06/2013, circulating the peat topic paper to all <p>Somerset Minerals Plan adopted 2015; planning applications ongoing</p>

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
				<p>National Statistics figures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>SCC hosted two peat-focused workshops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration workshop on 11/09/2012 • Peat workshop on 19/06/2013, circulating the peat topic paper to all 	
ENERGY MINERALS	<p><i>Strategic aims:</i></p> <p>Providing clarity to industry and local communities about any proposals for exploration, appraisal and/or production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&NES • Environment Agency • Mendip District Council • North Somerset Council 	<p>Produce a joint Topic Paper on Energy Minerals, to inform policy and strategy for all partner authorities</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Version 1 of the Energy Minerals Topic Paper was published in 2013 - available on www.somerset.gov.uk/oilandgas</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>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</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Participation in Mendip DC's cross-party working group on 05/12/13 and 23/01/14</p>	<p>Memorandum of Understanding on oil and gas signed June 2014</p> <p>Continue to take a key role in the energy minerals (officer) Working Group</p> <p>Continue to support and engage with Mendip DC's cross party working group</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Topic Paper 1 published February 2012</p> <p>Topic Paper 4 published</p>

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAS/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
	new developments	strategic partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <i>Prepared by Parsons Brinckerhoff</i> (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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste industry • Construction and demolition industry • Minerals industry • Environment Agency 	<p>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</p>		Project proposed under review in 2015
OTHER RECOVERY FROM WASTE	<p>Strategic aims:</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somerset County Council • District/Borough councils • Somerset Waste Partnership and strategic partners • Local communities • Waste industry • Environment Agency • Other government agencies 	<p>Monitoring other recovery capacity, WTP1 and sites work.</p> <p>To encourage the development and innovation of waste management technologies through appropriate liaison with waste industry and SWP.</p> <p>Provide appropriate feedback support in the development of SWP's municipal</p>	<p>Monitoring other recovery capacity, WTP1 and sites work.</p> <p>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. <i>Prepared by Arup</i>(TDBC, SDC, SCC)</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>ongoing</p> <p>2009-2010</p>

ISSUE	STRATEGIC AIMS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	KEY LAs/PARTNERS INVOLVED	DELIVERY	EVIDENCE OF COOPERATION	TIMESCALES
				<p>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. <i>Prepared by Parsons Brinckerhoff</i> (SCC, TDBC, SSDC, SWP)</p> <p>Meeting with Somerset Waste Partnership on 28/04/2015</p>	
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SW WPAs 	<p>SCC Monitoring Report</p> <p>WTP1 and updates on waste sites</p>	<p>Meetings of the SW W TAB</p> <p>01/05/2013</p> <p>04/11/2013</p> <p>02/12/2014</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somerset County Council • Somerset Waste Partnership and strategic partners • Waste industry 	<p>WTP1 and updates on waste sites.</p> <p>Liaise as appropriate with operators of non-hazardous landfills in</p>	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Agency 	<p>Somerset and SWP.</p> <p>Monitor non-hazardous landfill capacity on a regional basis</p>	<p>change. <i>Prepared by Arup</i> (TDBC, SDC, SCC)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Meetings of the SW W TAB 01/05/2013 04/11/2013 02/12/2014</p>	2009-2010
	Specific objectives:				
	Review the need for inert waste landfill in Somerset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 1 st and 2 nd April 2015 respectively.	Ongoing
LOCATION OF WASTE SITES	Strategic aims:				
	To support the delivery of waste management development in appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somerset County Council District/Borough 	Waste Core Strategy	<p>Liaison with Planning Control</p> <p>Work on WCS was supported by</p>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somerset County Council District/Borough councils Somerset Waste Partnership and strategic partners Local communities Waste industry Environment Agency Other government agencies 	<p>Waste Topic Paper 2</p> <p>Further work on site allocations</p>	<p>Consult on site allocation methodology on approval of project (Spring 2015).</p> <p>The zones were developed via work on the WCS which was supported by significant cooperation with a range of stakeholders.</p>	Project proposal under review in early 2015.
RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT	Strategic aims:				
	Support the application of the waste hierarchy to radioactive waste management	<p>Environment Agency</p> <p>WPAs that host nuclear facilities</p>	<p>Via engagement with relevant WPAs and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Via implementation of</p>	<p>NuLeAF meetings (radioactive waste planning group and NuLeAF steering group):</p> <p>05/06/2013</p> <p>03/11/2014</p> <p>04/03/2015</p>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural England • Industry • Somerset Wildlife Trust • RSPB • District Councils • Environment Agency 	<p>Work with partners to set conditions for planning applications that support this aim and the Minerals Plan and Waste Core Strategy.</p> <p>When reviewing planning permissions, e.g. with ROMPs and Section 73 applications, Somerset County Council will seek to fulfil this objective through Development Control</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	Ongoing
	Specific objectives:				
	To enhance nature conservation, biodiversity and carbon storage (along with water management) in the Somerset Levels and Moors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somerset Peat Producers' Association • Somerset Wildlife Trust 		<p>Cooperation with the Environment Agency and the Drainage Board on flood risk</p> <p>Peat workshop on 19/06/2013, circulating peat topic paper to all</p>	
SAFEGUARDING	<i>Strategic aims:</i>				
	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Councils • Industry 	<p>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)</p> <p>Districts and the statutory bodies should cooperate regarding after-use of former mineral workings and likely sustainability effects</p> <p>Update list of waste sites in Somerset, map</p>	<p>Consultation on the Safeguarding Topic Paper</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>	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	<i>Strategic aims:</i>				
	To minimise impacts on biodiversity and prevent harm to geological conservation interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural England • Somerset Biodiversity Partnership • Somerset Wildlife Trust • Environment Agency • Other Minerals Planning Authorities • Other Waste Planning Authorities 	<p>Somerset County Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	<i>Specific objectives:</i>				
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Councils • Environment Agency • Natural England • Industry 	<p>Work with partners, to maintain this heritage, particularly in conjunction with: restoration objectives, the conservation of soil resources and use of appropriate materials</p> <p>Work with partners to set conditions for planning applications that support this aim and the Minerals Plan</p>	<p>Correspondence and research on building stone and the historic environment</p> <p>Also meeting with representatives of the local caving sector on 24/10/13 and in energy minerals context on 08/05/14</p>	Ongoing
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	<i>Strategic aims:</i>				
	Conserve and enhance heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Historic Environment Record</p> <p>Formal consultation with English Heritage at different stages of planning policy development</p>	<p>completed;</p> <p>planning applications ongoing</p>
	<i>Specific objectives:</i>				
	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”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Councils • English Heritage • Industry 	<p>SCC will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Research undertaken to inform the list of “needed” stones in the Building stone topic paper</p>	<p>Somerset Mineral Plan completed;</p> <p>planning applications ongoing</p>
FLOOD RISK	<i>Strategic aims:</i>				

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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Agency • Natural England • Other Minerals Planning Authorities 	SCC, districts and statutory bodies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<i>Strategic aims:</i>				
	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry • Natural England • Environment Agency • Districts 	<p>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.</p> <p>Refer to AMR for both Minerals and Waste</p>	<p>SCC participation in Quarry Liaison Groups</p> <p>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</p>	Ongoing
TRANSPORT	<i>Strategic aims:</i>				
	<p>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</p> <p>Support the transport of minerals and waste via rail and water where practicable,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry • District Councils • Neighbouring Mineral and Waste Planning and Highway Authorities 	<p>The development of agreed and appropriate evidence, policy and plans to support the development and continued working of minerals and waste sites.</p>	<p>The planning policy team has engaged with other teams in SCC, in particular with colleagues representing the Highways Authority</p> <p>Formal consultation with the Highways Agency at different stages of the Plan's development</p> <p>Hosting meetings of the Somerset Strategic Planning</p>	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
1/17/15/059	Battscombe Quarry, Warrens Hill, Cheddar, Somerset, BS27 3LR	S.73 application to vary condition 1 of Planning Permission 1/17/04/059 dated 10 February 2005, to extend the use of the tip for a further 5 years until 1st August 2020		16 October 2015	Conditionally permitted
109122/002/NMA		Non-material amendment to permission 109122/002 dated 5 July 1996 to allow the removal of topsoils which are surplus to restoration requirements.	28 July 2015		Unconditionally permitted
15/02619/CPO		S.73 application to develop land without compliance with Condition 2 of Planning Permission reference 10/02524/CPO date 21/10/2010, to allow the continued extraction of stone for a further 3 years until 30 November 2018	8 September 2015		Conditionally permitted
15/05179/CPO		Section 73 application to vary conditions 4, 9 & 10 of Planning Permission 09/00033/CPO dated 19 March 2009, to alter the approved restoration scheme	5 February 2016		Conditionally permitted

Former Reference	Address Description	Proposal	Decision Date	Delegated Date	Status
2015/0990/CNT		Application for the importation of inert fill material including waste for the implementation of the approved boundary protection scheme and restoration scheme	23 July 2015		Conditionally permitted
2015/2722/CNT		Temporary stone quarry off Cumhill (Hitchens Hill Ground), temporary use of part of 'red barn' for stone dressing and temporary storage of stone alongside 'red barn' and temporary use of 'green barn' for stone breaking on land	8 February 2016		Conditionally permitted

WASTE

Former Reference	Address Description	Proposal	Decision Date	Delegated Date	Status
1/08/15/173	Bristol Road Sewage Pumping Station, Bristol Road, Bridgwater, TA6 4LF	Reconstruction of Bristol Road Sewage Pumping Station including the installation of a walk in motor control centre kiosk and a metal enclosed stand by generator and a change of land use to provide a temporary construction compound		18 January 2016	Conditionally Permitted
15/02254/CPO	Barrington Court, Eastfield Lane, Barrington, ILMINSTER, Somerset, TA19 0NQ	Construction of Estate Composting Clamps using precast sectional concrete units on a concrete slab base with a run-off collection tank		13 July 2015	Conditionally Permitted
15/05029/CPO	RNAS Yeovilton, Yeovil, Somerset, BA22 8HL	Construction of a 360sqm Waste Transfer Station (sui generis) at RNAS Yeovilton to replace existing Recycling and Waste Management Centre.	14 April 2016		Refused
15/05092/CPO	Longcroft Farm, Stone Lane, Yeovil, Somerset, BA21 4NU	S.73 Application for the variation of Condition 2 of Planning Permission dated 13/01185/CPO dated 15 October 2013, to remodel the proposed landform		15 February 2016	Conditionally Permitted
15/05094/CPO	Longcroft Farm, Stone Lane, Yeovil, Somerset, BA21 4NU	S.73 Application for the variation of Condition 2 of Planning Permission dated 13/01186/CPO dated 15 October 2013, to remove lake and provide a level grassed area		15 February 2016	Conditionally Permitted

Former Reference	Address Description	Proposal	Decision Date	Delegated Date	Status
15/05173/CPO	Dimmer Landfill Site, Dimmer Lane, Castle Cary, Somerset, BA7 7NR	Upgrade to leachate treatment plant including installation of flow gauge station and willow bed with irrigation system	12 May 2016		Conditionally Permitted
15/05402/CPO	Smoke Acre Farm, Marsh Lane, Yeovil Marsh, Yeovil, Somerset, BA21 3QA	Importation of soils for ground remodelling, landscaping and associated works including access improvements		15 April 2016	Conditionally Permitted
15/05733/CPO	Land at Downslade Quarry, Downslade Lane, Upton, Long Sutton, Somerset, TA10 9NW	Deposit of demolition waste and topsoil for the restoration of the former quarry to agricultural use and formation of access track on land adjacent to Downslade Quarry		20 May 2016	Conditionally Permitted
16/00960/CPO	Chard HWRC, Beeching Close, CHARD, Somerset, TA20 1BB	Construction of a single storey building to be used as a Re-use shop, within the recycling compound		30 June 2016	Conditionally Permitted
2015/2531/CNT	Southwood Waste Management, Evercreech Junction, Evercreech, BA4 6LX	Retention and consolidation of Waste Management and Renewable Energy Facilities and the erection of an additional building		10 February 2016	Conditionally Permitted
2015/3005/CNT	Southwood Waste Management, Evercreech Junction, Evercreech, BA4 6LX	S.73 variation of Condition Nos. 10 and 11 of Planning Permission 2009/1076 dated 8 December 2009, relating to the site profile and capping		16 March 2016	Conditionally Permitted

Former Reference	Address Description	Proposal	Decision Date	Delegated Date	Status
3/21/16/014	Minehead & West Somerset Golf Course, The Warren, MINEHEAD, Somerset, TA24 5SJ	Variation of Condition 1 (To extend the period of soil importation) and Condition 5 (To increase the number of imported loads per day) at Minehead and West Somerset Golf Course, The Warren, Minehead, TA24 5SJ	10 June 2016		Conditionally Permitted
3/32/15/008	Hinkley Point C, Hinkley Point Power Station, Stogursey, BRIDGWATER, Somerset, TA5 1YA	Site remediation works along the cliff edge fronting Hinkley Point C to include temporary structures & temporary hardstanding areas		16 September 2015	Conditionally Permitted
3/38/15/004	Home Farm Holiday Centre, The Belt, St Audries Bay, West Quantoxhead, TA4 4DP	Replacement of above ground sewage treatment works with below ground sewage treatment works		16 December 2015	Conditionally Permitted

Waste sites list

Waste site list (edition 3, as at December 2016) – notes.

1. The waste site list has been prepared by the Planning Policy team using the latest information available from a number of data sources. These include planning records, the Environment Agency (EA) public register and the 2015 Waste Data Interrogator (WDI).
2. It provides an annual snapshot of an evolving picture. The list records the category (ie type) of waste site, the core waste management activities undertaken, the site operator details, their location (nearest post town and district) and the operational status.
3. Entries are presented in two separate tables – operational sites and permitted sites (ie where planning permission has been granted but not yet operational). Permitted sites are classified further to identify those facilities under construction and those where construction has not yet commenced.
4. The waste site list is intended to provide summary information only. It is prepared to inform waste capacity analysis carried out by the planning policy team acting as the Waste Planning Authority for Somerset.
5. For further details, reference should be made to the relevant planning permission(s) for each site. Somerset is a two tier authority area and whilst most planning applications for waste management development would be determined by the County Council, in some cases applications may be determined by the relevant Local Planning Authority (ie by the district or borough council).
6. The waste site list includes some sites considered by the EA as “exempt” from the need to operate under an environmental permit but the list of exempt sites is not considered to be complete. Exempt sites are not required to make an annual waste site return to the EA (ie entries are not included in the WDI) and the format of the EA public register makes it difficult to readily identify all exempt waste sites operating in Somerset.
7. It is our intention to review and publish the latest edition of the waste site list annually, to coincide with the publication of the Annual Monitoring Report.
8. If you have details of a waste site that you believe should be included or you note any inaccuracies in the information presented in the current list, please let us know. You can contact the Planning Policy team by email mineralsandwaste@somerset.gov.uk or telephone 0300 123 2224.
9. There are a number of site categories that are excluded from the published waste site list, including:
 - Inert recovery sites** - these sites accept inert waste and are classed by the Environment Agency as waste recovery operations. Whilst their annual waste site returns are published in the WDI, they are excluded from the waste site list due to their short-term/project-based nature. These sites are discussed in more detail in Waste Topic Paper B – Inert Waste Review.
 - Radioactive waste sites** - these are specialist facilities and are discussed in a separate report – Waste Topic Paper C - Radioactive Waste.
 - Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTWs)** - these are specialist facilities and will be discussed in an emerging separate report being prepared by the Planning Policy team– Waste Topic Paper D - Hazardous wastes, waste water, agricultural and bulky wastes.
 - Waste sites managing their own wastes** - including on-farm anaerobic digestion plants managing their own agricultural waste only

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/015/019.1	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/015/006.4	Viridor	Dimmer - landfill	Castle Cary	South Somerset	Disposal	Non-hazardous Landfill	operational
SSDC/015/021.1	Westcombe Waste Ltd	Whiscombe Hill - Landfill	Somerton	South Somerset	Disposal	Non-hazardous Landfill	operational
SDC/015/019.4	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	operational
MDC/015/004	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Colemans Quarry - aggregate recycling	Frome	Mendip	Recycling	C&D waste recycling	operational
SDC/015/013	J D Pope & Sons Ltd	rear of Sycamore House	Highbridge	Sedgemoor	Recycling	C&D waste recycling	operational

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
SSDC/015/012.1	Podimore Recycling Ltd	Lower Farm - asphalt processing plant	Yeovil	South Somerset	Recycling	C&D waste recycling	operational
MDC/015/009	RM Penny (Plant Hire + Demolition) Ltd	Emborough Quarry - inert recycling depot (Recycling Depot)	Radstock	Mendip	Recycling	C&D waste recycling	operational
SDC/015/019.3	Viridor	Walpole - inert waste	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Recycling	C&D 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
MDC/015/017.1	Land Network (Frome)	Monksham Farm - Smithwicks Lane	Frome	Mendip	Recycling	Composting	operational
SSDC/015/006.1	Viridor	Dimmer - composting	Castle Cary	South Somerset	Recycling	Composting	operational
TDBC/015/008.1	Viridor	Priorswood - Composting	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Recycling	Composting	operational
SDC/015/019.2	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

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
SSDC/015/008	Kedgeworth 2000 Ltd	Henstridge Airfield	Templecombe	South Somerset	Recycling	ELV	operational
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/015/002.1	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

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
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
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/015/006.3	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

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
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/015/008.2	Viridor	Priorswood - Household Waste Recycling Centre (Taunton)	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Recycling	HWRC	operational
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	Moore's Recycling Ltd	Moore's Recycling Ltd	Frome	Mendip	Recycling	MRF	operational
SSDC/015/013	Viridor	Martock Waste Paper	Martock	South Somerset	Recycling	MRF	operational
TDBC/015/008.3	Viridor	Priorswood - MRF	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Recycling	MRF	operational

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
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/015/010	L & W Metals Ltd	L & W Metals Ltd	Yeovil	South Somerset	Recycling	MRS	operational
TDBC/015/003	Lowmoor Car Breakers Ltd	Garretts Yard (The Old Brickworks)	Wellington	Taunton Deane	Recycling	MRS	operational
SSDC/015/007	W&S Waste Management, (formerly EMR & Mountstar Metals)	Penmill Trading Estate Scrap Yard	Yeovil	South Somerset	Recycling	MRS	operational
MDC/015/024.1	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/015/019.5	Viridor	Walpole - Timber treatment plant	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Recycling	Timber treatment	operational
SDC/015/019.6	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	Recycling	Tyre recycling	operational

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
				Somerset			
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
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 (Hatch Green, near Taunton)	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Transfer, treatment and storage	Highways depot	operational
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

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
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
MDC/015/002.2	J W Ransome & Sons	Bunns Lane Waste Transfer Station	Frome	Mendip	Transfer, treatment and storage	other transfer, not HWRC	operational
MDC/015/010	Kier Group (formerly May Gurney & ECT Recycling Ltd)	Evercreech Junction Recycling Depot, Unit D	Shepton Mallet	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/015/013	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	other transfer, not	operational

Site ref:	Operator	Site name	Post town	District	Site category	Activity	Site status
					and storage	HWRC	
TDBC/015/008.4	Viridor	Priorswood - Waste Transfer Station	Taunton	Taunton Deane	Transfer, treatment and storage	other transfer, not HWRC	operational
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 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
SSDC/015/021.2	Westcombe Waste Ltd	Whiscombe Hill - Waste Transfer Station	Somerton	South Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	other transfer, not HWRC	operational
MDC/015/015.2	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/015/012.2	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
MDC/015/028	Tamar Energy	Unit 22 - Evercreech Junction	Shepton Mallet	Mendip	Anaerobic Digestion	Anaerobic digestion	pp granted - not constructed
SDC/015/020	Bridgwater Resource Recovery Ltd	Bridgwater Resource Recovery Facility (BRRF) - ERF	Bridgwater	Sedgemoor	Other recovery	Pyrolysis/gasification	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/015/026	WP2	Haybridge Advanced Thermal Treatment Facility	Wells	Mendip	Other recovery	Pyrolysis/gasification	pp granted, implemented - not constructed
MDC/015/017.2	Land Network (Frome)	Monksham Farm - Gare Hill	Frome	Mendip	Recycling	Composting	pp granted, subject to s106
SSDC/015/006.5	Viridor	Dimmer WTS	Castle Cary	South Somerset	Transfer, treatment and storage	other transfer, not HWRC	pp granted - not constructed