Somerset County Council

Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report 2012/13

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www.somerset.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste

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Contents

Executive Summary

Somerset County Council is preparing a new set of minerals and waste planning policy documents to replace the adopted Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan. This new set of documents is termed a Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework (Minerals and Waste LDF or MWDF for short).

During 2012/13 the County Council:

- determined a total of 4 minerals planning applications – an decrease from the 18 determined in 2011/12. An average of 0.2 Minerals Local Plan policies were used in determining these;
- determined a total of 17 waste planning applications – an decrease from the 27 determined in 2011/12. An average of 2.2 Waste Local Plan policies was used in determining these applications;

Monitoring work has identified:

- approximately 241,699,000 tonnes of household waste was generated in Somerset in 2012/13 and the county recycled and composted 50% of its household waste;
- Landfill continues to be the main method of waste management for waste that cannot be recycled or composted;
- Somerset County Council planning enforcement dealt with 16 waste and 19 minerals related complaints in 2012/13 (down from 41 in 2011/12).

In early 2013 Somerset County Council adopted a new set of waste planning policies by adopting the Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document.

1. Introduction

1.1. Minerals and waste planning in Somerset

1.1.1 Somerset County Council is the local planning authority for all minerals and waste matters in Somerset (excluding Exmoor National Park). It is required to develop a Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

1.1.2 The planning policy documents that make up the MWDF will provide guidance where minerals will be worked and waste will be treated in Somerset. For waste, the MWDF will need to provide support and guidance to the waste industry and local communities to encourage the development of appropriate management techniques and facilities that are needed to divert more waste from landfill. For minerals, the County Council will continue to work closely with the minerals industry and communities where quarrying and mineral extraction occurs. In this way it can help to ensure that Somerset manages its resources appropriately and protects its unique environment.

1.1.3 Local Development Documents that form part of the MWDF will gradually replace the policies of the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans. Somerset's Minerals Local Plan was adopted on 07 April 2004. The Somerset Core Strategy was adopted in February 2013, replacing the existing Waste Local Plan (adopted in 2005).

1.1.4 Policies in the Minerals Local Plan were saved for three years from adoption.

1.1.5 The Secretary of State issued a Direction under paragraph 1(3) of schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 on 20 September 2007 to save the majority of the policies in the Somerset Minerals Local Plan.

1.1.6 A schedule of saved policies can be viewed on Somerset County Council's website: www.somerset.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste.

1.2. What is an Annual Monitoring Report?

1.2.1 In accordance with the requirements of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, Somerset County Council has prepared an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) covering the period 01 April 2012 to 31 March 2013.

1.2.2 In summary, the AMR is required to:

- report on the progress of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) in relation to the approved Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS);

- show how effective the adopted policies in the Local Development Documents have been, identify policies that are not working or are missing;
- discuss proposals to amend or replace policies or make changes that will increase the effectiveness of the plans; and
- identify significant effects of implementing policies in the current Adopted Local Plans and emerging Local Development Documents.

1.2.3 The AMR will continue to be used to monitor usage of the Local Plans' policies until they have been replaced. It is likely that the AMR will be amended in the future in line with the revised monitoring requirements contained in the Waste Core Strategy.

1.2.4 The effect of the Local Plans' policies and proposals continue to be monitored through the use of indicators. These indicators are described in detail later in the report. To ensure that the outcomes from the monitoring process are comparable over several years, efforts have been made to ensure a standard approach to data collection and analysis, as far as possible.

1.2.5 In preparing this AMR, Somerset County Council has collected data from a variety of stakeholders, including the waste industry, District and Borough councils and the Environment Agency. This approach is in keeping with the National Planning Policy Framework (para 163). As with previous years, every reasonable effort has been made to improve the quality and quantity of data used in the monitoring process. As before, some of the data needed are not currently recorded or are not readily provided.

1.3. Changes in national planning policy

1.3.1 National policy is going through a period of significant change and the County Council must respond to and engage with relevant changes. In particular during the period to which this AMR relates, in March 2012 central government published a new National Planning Policy Framework.

2. Progress in relation to the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)

2.1. General comments

2.1.1. Somerset County Council has a statutory duty to produce a Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). The MWDS is a public statement of the Council's three-year programme for the production of the Local Development Documents, which will make up the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF).

2.1.2. The most recent version of the MWDS was adopted by Somerset County Council on 24 November 2010; this document is available from www.somerset.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste

2.1.3. The timetable for delivering the MWDF has been revised (when compared with the 2007 MWDS) following changes in the planning system and Government guidance, and the lack of continuous staffing to move forward on original plans. The revised timetable is shown below, including progress against the MWDS accompanied by future planned dates.

2.1.4 Additionally the need to update the MWDS as a whole has been identified, the revised contents of which are anticipated to be available in February 2014 and will be reported in the next AMR covering 2014/15.

Table 2.1. Progress on Local Development Documents

Document	Acronym	Purpose	Status
Statement of Community Involvement	SCI	Sets out how the general public and other stakeholders will be involved in the writing and adoption of the documents contained in the MWDF.	Adopted November 2006
Annual Monitoring Report	AMR	Assesses the progress made on the MWDF and to what extent the policies in the adopted documents are being used to determine (decide) planning applications	Annual report
Waste Core Strategy DPD	WCS	Identifies areas of search, including potential sites, where waste management is acceptable in principle and general policies for protecting residential amenity, features of wildlife, heritage and landscape importance.	Adopted 2013
Somerset Minerals Plan DPD	MCS	Identifies sites where mineral extraction is acceptable in principle and general policies for protecting residential amenity, features of wildlife, heritage and landscape importance.	In progress
Waste Site Allocations DPD		Will identify those sites acceptable in principle for waste management but which are not included in the WCS	Not yet started

2.2. Waste DPDs

2.2.1 The County Council undertook a consultation on the pre submission Waste Core Strategy, informed by two prior Issues and Option consultations.

2.2.2 The pre-submission Waste Core Strategy was published for consultation on 31 October 2011. This consultation ended on 6th January 2012, and a period of analysis of consultation responses followed, culminating in Doc SD6a[1].

2.2.3 Throughout 2011/12 the Council's Minerals and Waste policy team continued their commitment to strengthen their evidence base and engage with relevant stakeholders (also contributing to fulfilling the Council's Duty to Cooperate). For example, the team held various meetings with colleagues in Somerset's District Councils, visited Sizewell nuclear power station in Suffolk and Hinkley Point B nuclear power station in Somerset; and met with officers from other South West waste planning authorities via the regional Technical Advisory Body (which Somerset has in recent times hosted).

2.24 The Council submitted its Waste Core Strategy and supporting evidence base to the Planning Inspectorate on 14 March 2012.

2.24 The Waste Core Strategy for Somerset was subject to an Examination in Public during July 2012, and following this, was successfully adopted in February 2013.

2.3. Minerals DPD

2.3.1 Somerset County Council has consulted on three minerals topic papers: aggregates; peat; and building stone. These three issues-based consultations informed the Minerals Options document which published for consultation in December 2011. The consultation was open to February 2012, the results from which informed the Preferred Options consultation which was undertaken in early 2013.

2.3.2 A Minerals Site Allocations DPD no longer forms part of current plans for the MWDF. Demand for aggregates during the plan period can be met through existing sites, and the National Planning Policy Framework encourages the consolidation of relevant material into a single Local Plan; hence site-related detail can be picked up in the Minerals Plan alone.

2.4. Sustainability Appraisal

2.4.1 A Scoping Report is needed for the MWDF to document the initial stages of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process. The Scoping Report reviews relevant plans and programmes, undertakes a baseline review, identifies key sustainability issues and proposes an SA framework.

[1] Available from www.somerset.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste

2.4.2 A Scoping Report for Somerset's MWDF was drafted in October 2007. This was updated in October 2009 and in late 2010, prior to undertaking Sustainability Appraisals on the emerging proposed minerals and waste policy options.

2.4.3 An interim SA was published alongside the Waste Issues and Options II consultation in the Spring of 2011. A Sustainability Appraisal was published in October 2011 to accompany the pre submission Waste Core Strategy and was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate alongside the Waste Core Strategy in March 2012.

2.4.4. An Interim SA was published alongside the Options consultation of the Somerset Minerals Plan in December 2011. The Preferred Options of the Mineral Plan is also accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal, a copy of which is available at www.somerset.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste.

2.5. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

2.5.1 In early 2009, Somerset County Council completed a research project on Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. This project was updated in late 2009 / early 2010. The County Council is now the Lead Local Flood Authority as defined by the new Flood and Water Management Act (2010).

3 Policy Implementation

3.1. Introduction

3.1.1 In order to monitor the effectiveness of the policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plans, 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.

3.1.2 The County Council's planning control database "Atrium" has been used to report policy usage. Atrium can record which policies are used in coming to a decision and listed in a Regulation Committee Report.

3.2. County Council determined applications

Minerals Planning Applications

3.2.1 Somerset County Council determined a total of 4 minerals planning applications between 01 April 2012 and 31 March 2013 – a decrease from the ten determined in 2011/2012. On average, 0.2 policies were used to determine each application. The table in Appendix B summarises which policies from the Minerals Local Plan were used in the determination of the applications and how frequently. Policies used in the previous 8 years are also reported.

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

3.2.3 These policies are being reviewed when developing the Somerset Minerals Plan Development Plan Document. This review process will identify whether the policies are still required and that if they are needed, that they promote the intended outcome.

Waste Planning Applications

3.2.4 Somerset County Council determined a total of 17 applications relating to waste between 01 April 2012 and 31 March 2013 (an decrease from the 27 determined in 2011/12). As with minerals, only the most relevant policies used in arriving at a recommendation are recorded i.e. there is no simple way of identifying why policies have not been used. On average, 2.2 policies were used per determination, compared with previous shown in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Average number of waste policies used per determination

2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2005/06
2.2	1.15	2.2	1.7	1.2	2.0	2.8	3.4

3.2.5 As in previous AMR reports, Waste Local Plan policies W2 and W3, which aim to reduce and manage environmental impacts associated with waste management development, are the most frequently used policies. W2 was cited in determining 5 of the applications, W3 in 12 of the applications reviewed in 2012/13. The policies of the Waste Core Strategy have also been used for the first time, with DM3 (Impacts on the environment and local communities) showing to be the most used policy, along with DM6 (transport) which were both used 3 times. The Waste Core Strategy was adopted in February 2012, so these policies were formally available to use after this date. The policies used in determining the applications have been summarised in the table in Appendix B.

3.3. Regulation 3 Applications

3.3.1 No Minerals and Waste Local Plan Policies were used in determining Regulation 3 applications during the period covered by this report.

3.4. District Council determined applications

3.4.1 Information from all five District Councils was requested to show frequency of usage of Minerals or Waste Local Plan policies in determining their applications.

3.4.2. Responses received from District Councils regarding this request indicate that no mineral or waste policies were used in determination during this period.

3.5. Appeal decisions

Appeals against planning decisions on mineral planning matters

3.5.1 There have been no appeals against planning decisions on mineral planning matters in Somerset during the 2012/2013 period.

Appeals against planning decisions on waste planning matters

3.5.2. There have been no appeals against planning decisions on waste planning matters in Somerset during the 2012/2013 period.

4 Indicators

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. In addition to reviewing the policies used in determining planning applications, as outlined in the prior section, it is also necessary to monitor measurable effects that can be attributed to the policies, to demonstrate that they are working as intended. This is the ninth year of monitoring, so there are eight years of previous records for comparison.

4.1.2. The indicators proposed for assessing the effect of policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plans can be described as contextual indicators, core and local output indicators and significant effects indicators.

4.1.3 Contextual indicators provide a general picture of the area being considered such as population size, crime rates and housing stock conditions. They are used to establish a baseline against which core and local output indicators and significant effect indicators can be interpreted.

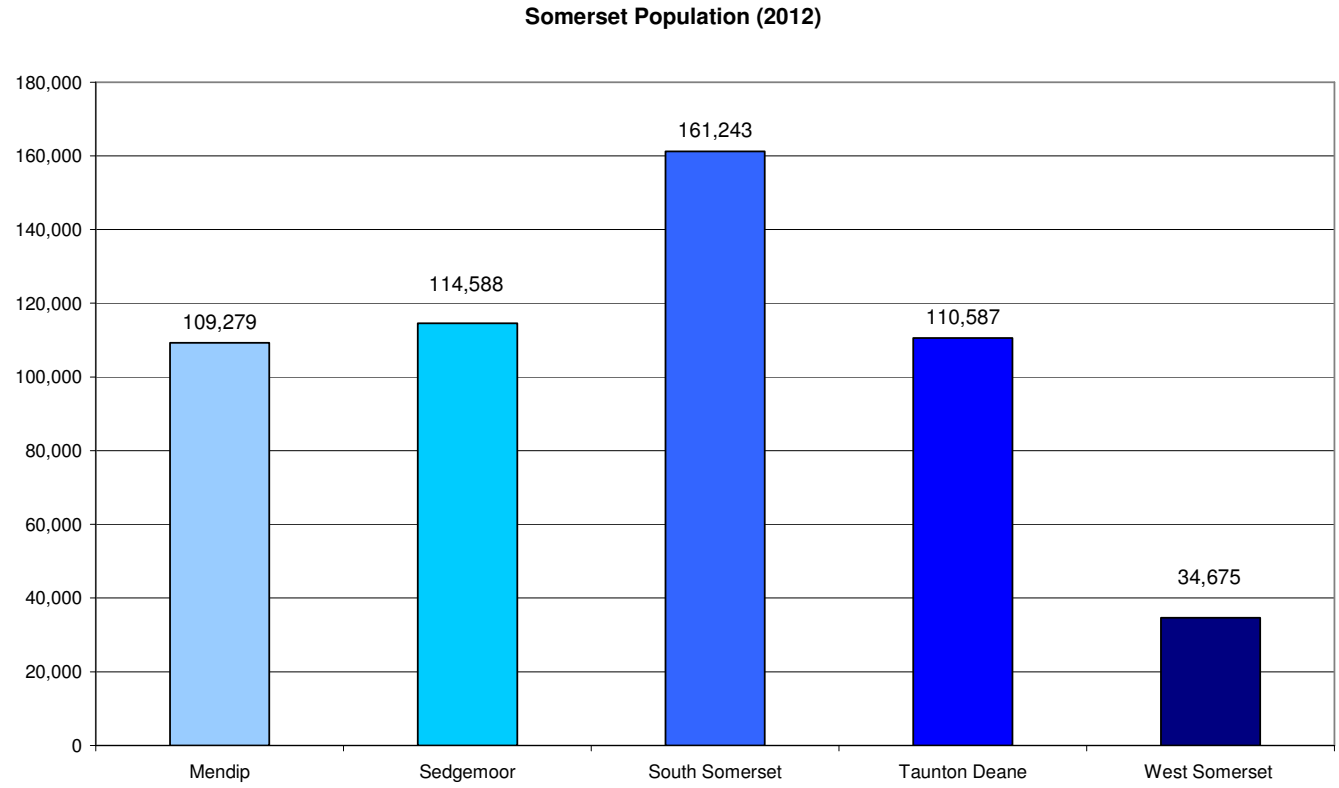
4.1.4 Core and local output indicators are activities that can be measured and are directly related to, or are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies, such as tonnage of primary aggregate produced and tonnage of secondary aggregate produced. Core output indicators are included in local development framework guidance and local output indicators add to these, informed by local conditions.

4.1.5 Significant effects indicators enable a comparison to be made between predicted effects of policies, and the actual effects that occur during and following policy implementation. Significant effect indicators will be linked to the sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators.

4.2. MWDF Contextual Indicators

4.2.1 The total estimated population in Somerset is 530,372 (2012 figures). This decreases from 531,581 in 2011 (according to the Office for National Statistics). The populations in each district, based on mid-2012 estimates, are presented in Figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4.1: Somerset population by district



Population distribution

4.2.2 If only a limited number of waste disposal points exist, then the more dispersed a population is, the more miles will have to be covered to transport household waste from source to disposal. Population density is indicative of the distribution of population.

Table 4.1: Indicators of population density

District/Borough area	Population density (persons per sq km)*							Parishes >10,000 by name
	2012	2011	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	
Mendip	148	148	150	148	148	145	144	Frome, Street, Wells
South Somerset	169	168	170	166	165	163	162	Yeovil, Chard
West Somerset	48	48	50	49	49	49	49	Minehead
Taunton Deane	239	238	240	235	234	231	229	Taunton, Wellington
Sedgemoor	204	188	190	200	199	195	193	Burnham and Highbridge, Bridgwater
* based on mid year population estimates from ONS For reference, the average population density (persons per square km) for England is 408.								

4.2.3 In addition to population density parish populations can also be indicative of population dispersal. The government classifies rural populations as those living in settlements of less than 10,000. Table 4.1 names the parishes in Somerset with over 10,000 people and it can be seen that they are relatively few in number.

4.2.4 In summary, Somerset can be considered to be a predominantly rural county. The majority of the Somerset population lives in small communities. The population densities in each district, and particularly West Somerset, are well below the English average of 408 persons per square kilometre.

Waste production - Household and municipal waste

4.2.5 There are two classifications used for predominantly domestic sourced waste:

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.

Municipal waste is household waste plus other Waste Collection Authority-collected waste (e.g. beach cleansing waste, street litter, commercial waste collected by the authority.

The graphs in Appendix A show how household waste is managed. Landfill continues to be the dominant method of waste management with a total of 226 kg of household waste per head disposed to landfill during this plan period.

4.2.6 Very little waste from Somerset is currently sent for energy recovery; but energy is generated from methane collection at landfills.

4.2.7 Further work is needed to strengthen the monitoring and reporting on other waste streams in addition to household and municipal waste.

New waste facilities 2012-2013

4.2.8 A list of planning permissions that have been granted for waste facilities between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013 was reviewed. One of these applications was considered to have the potential to increase overall County waste capacity. This is the total permitted tonnage of all waste facilities in Somerset.

Table 4.2: Waste Planning Permissions granted with potential to increase capacity

Site Type	No. of Planning Permissions 2012/13
Landfill	0
Waste transfer	0
Composting / Anaerobic Digestion	1
Material reclamation facility (MRF)	0
Thermal Waste Treatment	0
Clinical waste autoclave treatment / transfer	0

4.2.9 The types of sites that have added to capacity in 2012/13 are summarised in Table 4.3 below

Table 4.3: Additional waste management capacity 2012/13

Site Type	Additional capacity permitted 2012/13 (tonnes)
Landfill	None
Waste Transfer	None
Composting / AD	>75,000 tonnes
MRF	None
Clinical waste	None
Incinerator	None

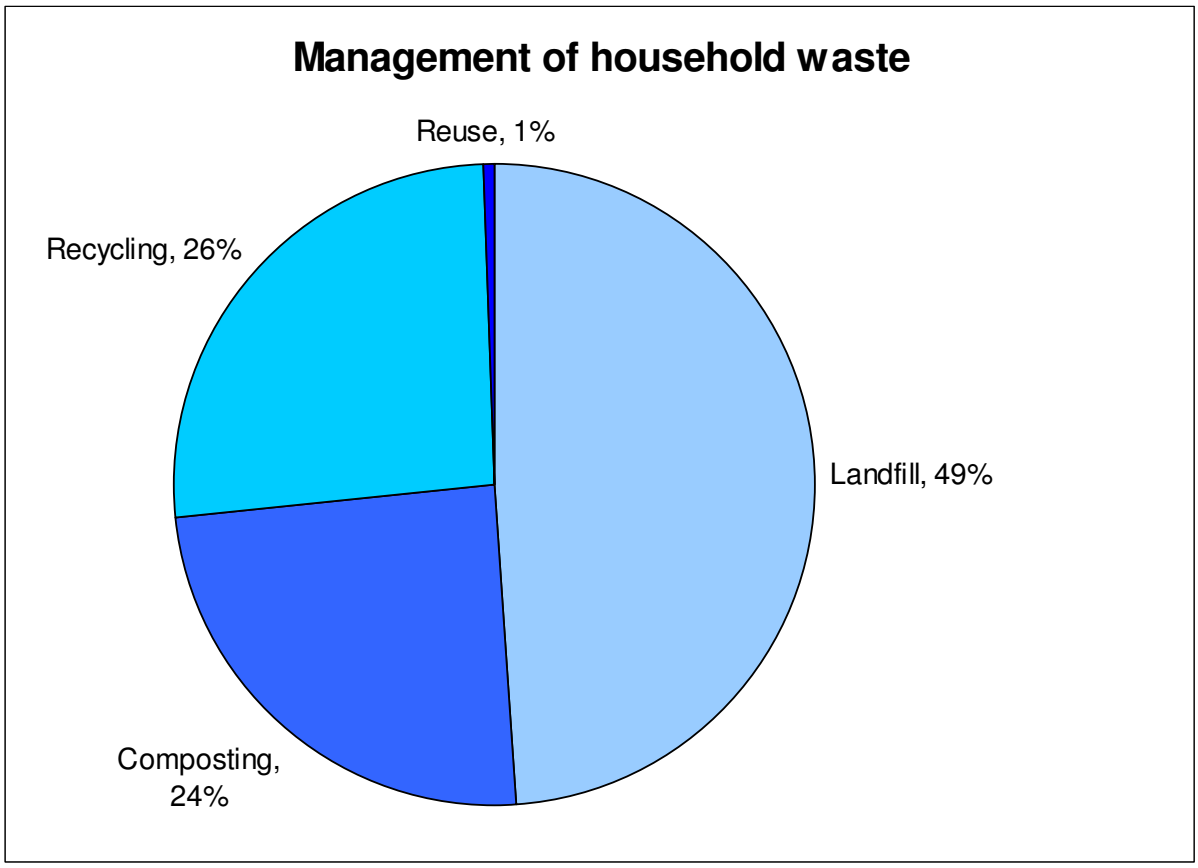
Management of municipal waste

4.2.10 The management of municipal waste, 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.

4.2.11 However, strategic planning can assist the Somerset Waste Partnership by including policies and proposals in both the Waste Local Plan and 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.

4.2.12 The proportion of household waste managed by type is shown in Figure 4.2 below. This information has been collated using data sourced from Somerset Waste Partnership.

Figure 4.2: Management of household waste



Mineral production

4.2.13 Data for aggregate sales has been collected for the 2012 South West Regional Aggregate Working Party Report as shown in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: Aggregate production figures

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Production of primary land won aggregates	9,410,000	10,024,824	9,622,666	9,826,261	10,571,729	12,375,746	11,728,523
Production of secondary/ recycled aggregates	61,000*	458,009	429,744	200,000	313,839	245,514	213,366

* secondary & recycled, this big drop is explained by a change in what is agreed to be secondary. In discussions operator(s) stated data as secondary that should in fact be considered primary.

4.2.14 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. Aggregate generated on construction sites using mobile plant are not included in the

figure, as this information is not recorded by the operators. In addition mobile plant may be hired out for use on construction sites by companies outside of Somerset and are therefore not known and have not been contacted.

4.2.15 Further work is needed to estimate annual peat production - this is planned to be carried out in 2013/14 as part of the Mineral Plan preparation.

4.3. MWDF Core and Local Output Indicators

Monitoring of changes in waste disposal

4.3.1 The current Waste Local Plan sets out the waste targets that the County Council has been working towards. Targets have been set to reduce the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste being sent to landfill; to increase re-use and recovery; to increase recycling and composting; and to recover value from municipal waste. All of these targets relate to municipal or household waste only. Performance targets for incineration and co-incineration of waste have been set by EC Directive 2000/76/EC to prevent or reduce as far as possible environmental impacts.

4.3.2 Somerset recycled or composted 50% of its household waste in 2012/13. The proportion of waste recycled or composted has decreased from 53% compared with last year.

4.3.3 The EC Landfill Directive 99/31/EC set targets for reducing the biodegradable content of municipal waste sent to landfill. The UK government has set targets for each Waste Disposal Authority which in combination will meet the EC requirements for the UK. A baseline figure for Somerset based on our performance in 2000/01 has been set at 175,786 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill. Somerset's Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) allowance for the landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste is detailed in the table below.

As part of the Government's Waste Policy Review (2011), the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme came to an end on 31 March 2013.

Year	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/2011	2011/2012
Tonnes	161,322	149,750	135,286	117,929	104, 802	91,676

4.3.4 National waste strategy advocates value to be recovered from waste such that materials are preferentially: reused; recycled; composted, or treated by anaerobic digestion for example; used for the production of energy or heat if the former options are not feasible. At present recycling and composting are used locally to recover value from municipal waste; and developments in anaerobic digestion indicate a broadening of the foundations of waste management development in Somerset.

Complaints received against waste operations

4.3.5 Many of the policies in the Waste Local Plan aim to minimise the impact of waste facilities on the surrounding environment and local population. As a

way of monitoring the effectiveness of these policies the number of complaints received has been collated and categorised by type e.g. dust, odour, etc. The data presented in Table 4.5 below are tabulated from information held by the County Council's Enforcement team.

Table 4.5: Waste related complaints dealt with by SCC Planning Enforcement

Type of complaint	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Dust	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0
Noise	1	0	2	6	4	3	2	2	1
Traffic	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Vibration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water quality/volume	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating hours	1	0	3	3	0	2	3	2	0
Landscape	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2
Other	1	4	4	1	5	0	1	0	0
Total complaints against authorised sites	4	5	12	10	11	7	10	6	7
Unauthorised sites:	15	20	15	22	30	26	25	44	10
Total complaints:	19	25	27	32	41	33	35	50	17

4.3.6 Issues reported to the Environment Agency (EA) and/or District/Borough Councils are shown in Table 4.6 (Appendix A). It is assumed that significant or persistent issues that are not addressed by the operators will be reported to one of the authorities as a formal complaint. Where a complaint is related to planning issues but received by the EA or a district that authority would pass it on to the County Council.

Table 4.6: Waste related complaints dealt with by Environment Agency or District Councils

This table is contained in Appendix A

4.3.7 From the data in the Tables above and in Appendix A it can be seen that relatively few complaints are received by the County Council about authorised sites; the majority of complaints are about activity for which there is no planning permission which is therefore not within the scope of planning policy to address.

4.3.8 According to the data collected, the Environment Agency has received 16 complaints about authorised waste sites in 2012/13.

Distance travelled by waste to disposal/recycling/composting facility

4.3.9 The average distance travelled by household waste to disposal facility (landfill) has been reported in previous Annual Monitoring Reports by estimating the mileage travelled by waste from both HWRCs and kerbside collection for each District and Borough. This has shown that, in recent years, the distance waste travels to disposal at landfill has generally stayed the same, both for the districts and for the whole of Somerset; the only reason for this to change would be the closure of a major landfill site, which is not foreseen at present. The figures shown in 2007/08 Annual Monitoring Report were as follows, and no significant difference is anticipated for the current year:

Table 4.7: Average distance travelled by Somerset's household waste to a disposal facility (2007/2008)

District	Mendip	Sedgemoor	South Somerset	Taunton Deane	West Somerset	Somerset total
Miles	**14.6**	**6.5**	**16.7**	**18.2**	**8.9**	**12.9**

Minerals related complaints

4.3.10 Many of the policies in the Minerals Local Plan aim to minimise the impact of minerals extraction and processing facilities on the surrounding environment and local population. As a way of monitoring the effectiveness of these policies the number of complaints received has been collated and categorised by type e.g. dust, noise, etc.

4.3.11 Data presented in Table 4.8 below is tabulated from information held by the County Council's Enforcement team. Issues reported to the Environment Agency (EA) or District/Borough Councils are shown in Table 4.9. It is assumed that significant or persistent issues that are not addressed by the operators will be reported to one of the authorities as a formal complaint. Where a complaint is related to planning issues but received by the EA or a district that authority would pass it on to the County Council. From the data in the tables below it can be seen that there was an increase in complaints about authorised sites this year.

Table 4.8: Mineral related complaints dealt with by SCC Planning Enforcement

Type of complaint	Mineral related complaints								
Authorised sites	**2012/13**	**2011/12**	**2010/11**	**2009/10**	**2008/09**	**2007/08**	**2006/07**	**2005/06**	**2004/05**
Dust	2	0		0	1	1	0	0	0
Noise	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	0	0
Transport	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	1	3
Blasting/vibration	3	0	5	2	1	2	1	8	1
Water quality/volume	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Operating Hours	1	0	4	2					
Landscape	1	0	1	2					
Other	4	4	5	4	3	0	3	1	3
Total complaints against authorised sites	13	9	20	13	12	4	5	10	7
Unauthorised use/development:	3	7	5	6	16	3	4	9	0
Total complaints	16	16	25	19	28	7	9	19	7

Table 4.9: Mineral related complaints dealt with by Environment Agency or District Councils

This table is contained in Appendix A

4.4. Significant effects indicators – waste

4.4.1 Significant effects indicators have been selected through the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) that was developed with the Waste Local Plan. Within the SEA many objectives were identified and the baseline set. Key objectives and targets were then selected with which to measure the plan. These are presented in Table 4.10 below.

Table 4.10: Significant effects indicators

Social progress which meets the needs of everyone				
	Objective	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Progress**
A1	Improve community's awareness of their own responsibility regarding waste	Extent of opportunities for public involvement and education (concerning sustainable waste	Increase opportunities for public involvement	Budgetary constraints are impacting on this area. **No data collected for this year.**

		management practices)		Somerset Waste Action Programme visits. <u>School visits</u> 2004/05 – 250 2005/06 – 256 2006/07 – 256 2007/08 – 259 2008/09 – 242 2009/10 – 266 <u>Community visits</u> 2005/06 – 156 2006/07 – 131 2007/08 – 200 2008/09 – 148 2009/10 – 134 <u>Events / road shows</u> 2008/09 – 67 2009/10 – 56
A2	Reduce the impacts of waste development on the county's population	Number of complaints resulting from major waste development	Reduction in number of complaints received from major waste facilities	Complaints about authorised sites: 2004/5 – 7 2005/6 – 6 2006/7 – 10 2007/8 – 7 2008/9 – 11 2009/10 – 10 2010/11 - 12 2011/12 - 10 2012/13 - 20
A3	Encourage access to facilities that encourage minimisation, reuse and recycling	Number of opportunities for people to use recycling facilities	Increase the number of opportunities for people to use recycling facilities	The Sort It Plus kerbside service has now been extended to cover the whole county. Every household in Somerset no receives a weekly recycling and food waste and fortnightly refuse collection with an optional chargeable garden waste collection. Recyclable materials: paper, glass, cans, foil, textiles, plastic bottles, glass bottles, wood, batteries, engine oil, non-ferrous metals, cardboard,

				green waste, books, mobile phones, ink cartridges, wood separated into natural and MDF, paperboard liquid food / drink containers. Kerbside collection – paper, glass bottles, cans, foil, clothing, shoes, food waste, and car batteries. Sort it Plus (kerbside collection being extended county wide).
A4	Minimise adverse impacts on public health	Emissions of heavy metals (cadmium and mercury as examples), NOx, SOx, PM10s and dioxins	Reduction in emissions which are injurious to public health	Unknown baseline. To discuss with the Environment Agency. Reduction in greenhouse gas and emissions – see B2 and B4.
A5	Reduce nuisance from waste management facilities (noise, dust, odour, visual impacts)	Number of communities adversely affected by waste management facilities	Reduce number of communities adversely affected by waste management facilities	Monitor complaints – see A2

Effective protection of the environment				
	Objective	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Progress**
B1	Encourage after use and restoration of sites	The number of sites restored to a valuable after use	Increase the proportion of sites restored to a valuable after use to 100%	Monitoring of after-use requirements will be introduced in future.
B2	Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from waste management activities	Greenhouse gases emitted	Reduce the amount of greenhouse gases emitted	Methane is being collected from all landfill sites currently receiving municipal waste.
B3	Minimise ground and surface water contamination resulting from waste management	Level of water pollution resulting from waste management activities	Reduce the level of water pollution from waste management activities	Monitor pollution incidents to surface and groundwater associated with waste facilities – to discussed with the Environment Agency.

	activities			
B4	Emissions to air resulting from waste management activities	Emissions to air from waste management activities	Reduction in emissions to air from waste management activities	All landfill sites currently receiving waste collect methane and use for energy production.
B5	Landscape character of the County	Extent of visual and landscape impacts from waste development	Reduce the extent of visual and landscape impacts from waste development	The Countryside Quality Counts project identified the Blackdown Hills, Vale of Taunton, Somerset Moors and Levels, Mendip Hills and Yeovil Scarplands as areas where settlement and development was affecting landscape, but generally the overall character of the area was judged to have been maintained.
B6	Biodiversity loss resulting from waste management activities (including flora and fauna)	Extent of impacts on flora and fauna	Ensure biodiversity impacts are minimised and are 100% compensated for as a minimum and enhanced where possible	Data gap – applications affecting biodiversity to be monitored in future.
B7	Reduce amount of inappropriate lorry traffic resulting from waste management activities through the proximity principle	Total waste kilometres	Reduce waste kilometres by ensuring waste facilities adhere to the proximity principle	Household waste to landfill (average) The average distance for the last 5 years has shown no significant change, varying between 12.8 and 13.1 miles.
B8	Amount of waste moved by more sustainable means of transport	% of waste moved by each mode	Increase waste moved by modes other then road based	100% transported by road. No change.
B9	Ensure prudent use of land and soil	Greenfield land take from waste management facilities	Reduce greenfield land take from waste management facilities	Data gap – applications affecting greenfield to be monitored in future.
B10	Damage to valued aspects of cultural heritage including	Extent of impacts on cultural,	Reduce the impacts on cultural,	Data gap – applications affecting cultural heritage

	architectural and archaeological heritage	architectural and archaeological heritage	architectural and archaeological heritage	to be monitored in future.
B11	Impacts on public rights of way	Extent of impacts on public rights of way	Ensure impacts on rights of way are minimised and are 100% compensated for as a minimum	No known impacts for 2012/13.

Prudent use of natural resources				
	Objective	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Progress**
C1	Production of waste	The production of all waste	Reduce the production of all waste by 1% a year	Household waste, tonnes: 2004/05 – 275,905 2005/06 – 269,736 (-2%) 2006/07 – 274,892 (+2%) 2007/08 – 269,651 (-2%) 2008/09 – 261,000 (-3%) 2009/10 – 256,000 (-2%) 2010/11 – 250,000 (-2%) 2011/12 - 239,000 (-5%) 2012/13 - 241,699 (+1%)
C2	Re-use of waste materials	The amount of waste re-used	Increase the amount of waste re-used by facilitating sites that enable easier re-use of waste materials.	
C3	Recycling and composting of waste	The amount of waste recycled and composted	Increase the amount of waste recycled and composted.	Composted: 2004/05 – 11% 2005/06 – 16% 2006/07 – 21% 2007/08 – 23% 2008/09 – 22% 2009/10 – 14% 2010/11 – 23% 2011/12 - 14% 2012/13 - 23% Recycled/ reused: 2004/05 – 21% 2005/06 – 24% 2006/07 – 26% 2007/08 – 28% 2008/09 – 27% 2009/10 – 39% 2010/11 – 36%

				2011/12 - 39% 2012/13 - 26%
C4	Recover value from waste	The amount of waste treated to recover value before disposal	Increase the amount of waste treated to recover value before disposal	Planned anaerobic digestion facility under construction at Walpole site near Bridgwater.
C5	Reduce amount of waste landfilled	The amount of waste landfilled	Reduce the amount of waste landfilled in line with relevant targets	Household waste disposed to landfill. 2004/05 – 188,631 tonnes 2005/06 – 160,594 tonnes 2006/07 – 144,927 tonnes 2007/08 – 132,579 tonnes 2008/09 – 132,728 tonnes 2009/10 – 152,284 tonnes 2010/11 - 119,224 tonnes 2011/12 - 117,142 tonnes 2012/13 - 116,274 tonnes Hardcore from HWRCs: 2004/05 – 24,993 tonnes 2005/06 – 23,887 tonnes. 2006/07 – 25,938 tonnes 2007/08 – 25,202 tonnes 2008/09 – 23,401 tonnes 2009/10 – 21,819 tonnes Secondary aggregate 2005/06 – 170,000 tonnes 2006/07 – 213,366 tonnes 2007/08 – 245,514 tonnes 2008/09 – 290,186 tonnes 2009/10 – 200,000 tonnes 2010/11 – 421,004 tonnes 2011/12 – 455,989 tonnes 2012/13 -- 61,000 tonnes

C6	Reduce consumption of grade 1 to 3a agricultural land	Amount of waste management development occurring on grade 1 to 3a agricultural land	Reduce consumption of grade 1 to 3a agricultural land by waste management development	Planning applications have been reviewed and no impact on agricultural land has been found.
C7	Reduce the impact of waste management activities on flooding and drainage	Amount of waste management development occurring on floodplains and land liable to flood	Reduce the amount of waste management development occurring on floodplains and land liable to flood	Data gap – applications affecting flood plains to be monitored in future. In addition the Sustainability Appraisal of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework will also consider this issue.

Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment				
	Objective	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Progress**
D1	Minimise costs of waste management	Costs of waste management	Minimise costs of waste management	Municipal waste disposal cost: 2004/05 – £47.54/tonne 2005/06 – £56.75/tonne 2006/07 – £56.21/tonne 2007/08 – £60.70/tonne 2008/09 – £67/tonne 2009/10 – £74.30/tonne 2010/11 – £82.93/tonne 2011/12 – £85.00/tonne
D2	Maximise the employment opportunities in the recycling industry	Employment within the recycling industry	Increase employment opportunities in the recycling industry	
D3	Limit impacts of the plan on material assets	The impact on people's material assets	Reduce the impact on people's material assets	No longer relevant.
D4	Provide for an integrated adequate network of facilities, to ensure the Region is self sufficient in providing for its own waste management needs	Mix of facilities developed	Increase the provision of a mix of facilities to reduce the reliance on landfill	Increased provision 2009/10: 10,000 tonnes clinical waste Household waste disposal to Westbury Landfill, Wiltshire: 2004/05 – 2,800 tonnes 2005/06 – 0 tonnes 2006/07 – 0 tonnes 2007/08 – 0 tonnes 2008/09 – 0 tonnes 2009/10 – 0 tonnes Household waste disposal to Broad Path Landfill, Cullompton, Devon: 2004/05 – 12,246 tonnes 2005/06 – 11,950 tonnes 2006/07 – 20,980 tonnes 2007/08 – 16,231 tonnes 2008/09 – 9,037 tonnes 2009/10 – 827 tonnes

4.4.2 From Table 4.10 above it can be seen that data were not collected to measure all of the objectives this year. Ways in which monitoring can be improved will be reviewed in the next AMR. A rationalisation of indicators is required as several overlap.

4.5. Significant effects indicators – minerals

4.5.1 Table 4.11 below sets out sustainability criteria for minerals. These criteria were compiled for site-specific assessment. Several of the indicators would be very time consuming to measure across the county and some of the data are not available. A number of indicators, such as groundwater or air quality are beyond the resources of the County Council to monitor regularly enough to be a useful indicator of impact of the minerals industry across the county and the effectiveness of the Minerals Local Plan in managing impacts. A simpler way to measure the impact of quarries on air quality for example could be to review the number of complaints received on dust.

4.5.2 The sustainability indicators will be reviewed during the production of sustainability appraisals for the Local Development Framework. A set of measurable criteria with a reliable data source will be put in place through this process, again integrating this work more closely with a final version of the Scoping Report (section 2.4.2 of this report refers).

Table 4.11: Sustainability criteria for assessing the Minerals Local Plan

Global sustainability			
Criteria	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Progress**
Transport by road	Promote sustainable modes of transport. Reduce journey length. Reduce no. of journeys.	Estimate quarry vehicle numbers in East Mendip and length of journey to key markets.	About 5 million tonnes of aggregate are moved by road, which equates to 125,000 lorry movements at 40 tonnes each. Data gap re: length of journey to be considered in future reports.
Transport by rail	Encourage maximum use of rail transport for minerals.	Percentage of annual output transported by rail.	22% primary land won aggregate is transported by rail or water in the South West.
Rate of CO_2 fixing	Increase tree cover (particularly broad leaved woodland).	Amount of new tree planting in Ha.	Not relevant

Energy	Promote energy efficiency and conservation. Safeguard renewable energy sources.	Estimate of power demand (to be provided by operators if possible).	All major Quarry Operators monitor energy usage and have targets for reduction; none have developed own generation.
Biodiversity	Protect critical natural habitats and species. Conserve and enhance wildlife habitats.	Plotting of NNRs, SSSIs, other international designations and Local Wildlife sites within 1km of site boundaries and description of the resource at risk/being enhanced.	Sites are now being plotted and assessed as part of the Habitat Regulation Assessment Process; further work on Local Wildlife Sites is to be done.

Natural resources			
Criteria	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Progress**
Air quality	Maintain and improve air quality.	Data on SO2, NOx and PM10 where available.	Data gap
Water conservation and quality	Maintain and improve water quality. Protect and conserve water resources, including groundwater.	BOD, pH, chemical composition, turbidity, proximity to aquifers and groundwater source protection zones.	Data gap
Land and soil quality	Protect and improve soil quality and retention. Reduce contamination and dereliction. Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. Encourage efficient use of land. Encourage waste minimisation.	Areas of best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) affected within mineral character area.	Data gap
Minerals conservation	Reduce consumption of fossil fuels. Prevent mineral sterilisation. Promote efficient use of resources. Promote reuse and recycling of materials.	Record of aggregate recycling activities. Record of substitute/alternative materials used in Local Authority/Central Government contracts. Record of RIGs.	62,000 t 2012/13 455,989 t secondary aggregate was produced in Somerset in 2011/12 c.f. 421,004t 2010/11 200,000t 2009/10 313,839t 2008/09 243,514t 2007/08 213,366t 2006/07 170,000t 2005/06

Local Environmental Quality			
Criteria	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Progress**
Landscape	Conserve and enhance landscape character.	Relationship to AONBs, Special Landscape Areas, Green Belt. Annual survey of restoration works.	Not relevant
Liveability and community	Protect and enhance the distinctive character of towns and villages in Somerset (including use of local materials). Promote a sense of local community by encouraging safe, healthy and attractive living and working environments. Protect and enhance local amenity (reduce the levels of dust, vibration, noise and visual intrusion associated with minerals development).	Record of complaints. Parish returns.	Complaints about authorised mineral operations: 2004/05 – 7 2005/06 – 10 2006/07 – 5 2007/08 – 4 2008/09 – 12 2009/10 – 13 2010/11 – 20 2011/12 - 13 2012/13 - 14
Cultural heritage	Conserve and enhance historical, archaeological and geological features (including Scheduled Ancient Monuments and industrial archaeology).	Review of SAM Register.	Data gap
Open space	Protect and enhance quality of open space. Maintain and improve public access to open land.	Measurement of existing open space. Proximity to Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields.	LPI3 ease of use (formerly BBPI178) for 2008/9 75.6% c.f. Links methodology 82%

Economic sustainability			
Criteria	**Objective**	**Indicator**	**Progress**
Local economy	Maintain the viability of the local economy in areas where the minerals industry and associated activities are important sources of income and employment.	Employment figures.	Aggregates production in the Mendip Hills provided direct and indirect employment to approximately 1,400 people in 2009.
Community	Promote a sense of local community by encouraging safe, healthy and attractive living and working environments.	Set up individual quarry liaison committees and monitor opinions annually.	Mendip Quarries Advisory Group and individual quarry liaison groups attended by County Council officers and councillors.

5 Summary and Recommendations

5.1. MWDS Review

5.1.1 The Council submitted its Waste Core Strategy to the Planning Inspectorate in March 2012. Following Examination in Public during July 2012, the Waste Core Strategy was found 'sound' and was subsequently adopted by Somerset County Council in February 2013.

5.1.2. Somerset County Council has consulted on three minerals topic papers: aggregates; peat; and building stone. These three issues-based consultations informed the Minerals Options document which published for consultation in December 2011. The consultation was open to February 2012, the results from which informed the Preferred Options consultation which was undertaken in early 2013.

5.2. Review of Policy Usage

5.2.1 During 2012/13 the County Council determined a total of 4 minerals planning applications – a decrease from the 18 determined in 2011/12. On average 0.2 minerals policies were used to determine each application, with two of the most commonly used referring to impact of dust and mitigation and monitoring measures (M20) and noise assessment and minimisation (M24).

5.2.2. Over the same time period the County Council determined a total of 17 waste planning applications. On average 2.2 policies were used per determination, the most common policies used relating to the proximity principle (W2) and the management of environmental effects (W3). The number of waste applications has decreased from the 27 determined in 2011/12.

5.2.3. There have been no appeals against planning decisions on waste or minerals planning matters during 2012/2013.

5.2.4. Monitoring has identified that approximately 241,000 tonnes of household waste was generated in Somerset in 2012/13. This figure is higher than the previous year (239,000 tonnes). Furthermore, Somerset recycled and composted 50% of its household waste in 2012/13.

5.2.5 There has been a slight decrease in production of primary aggregates –from approximately 10,042,824 tonnes in 2011/12 to 9,410,000 tonnes in 2012/13. This trend can probably be explained by the current depressed economic climate. Further monitoring will help to validate any trend.

5.2.6 Somerset County Council planning enforcement dealt with 19 waste and 16 minerals related complaints in 2012/13 (down from 41 in 2011/12).

Appendix A: household waste production and management data

Table 4.6: Waste related complaints dealt with by Environment Agency or District Councils

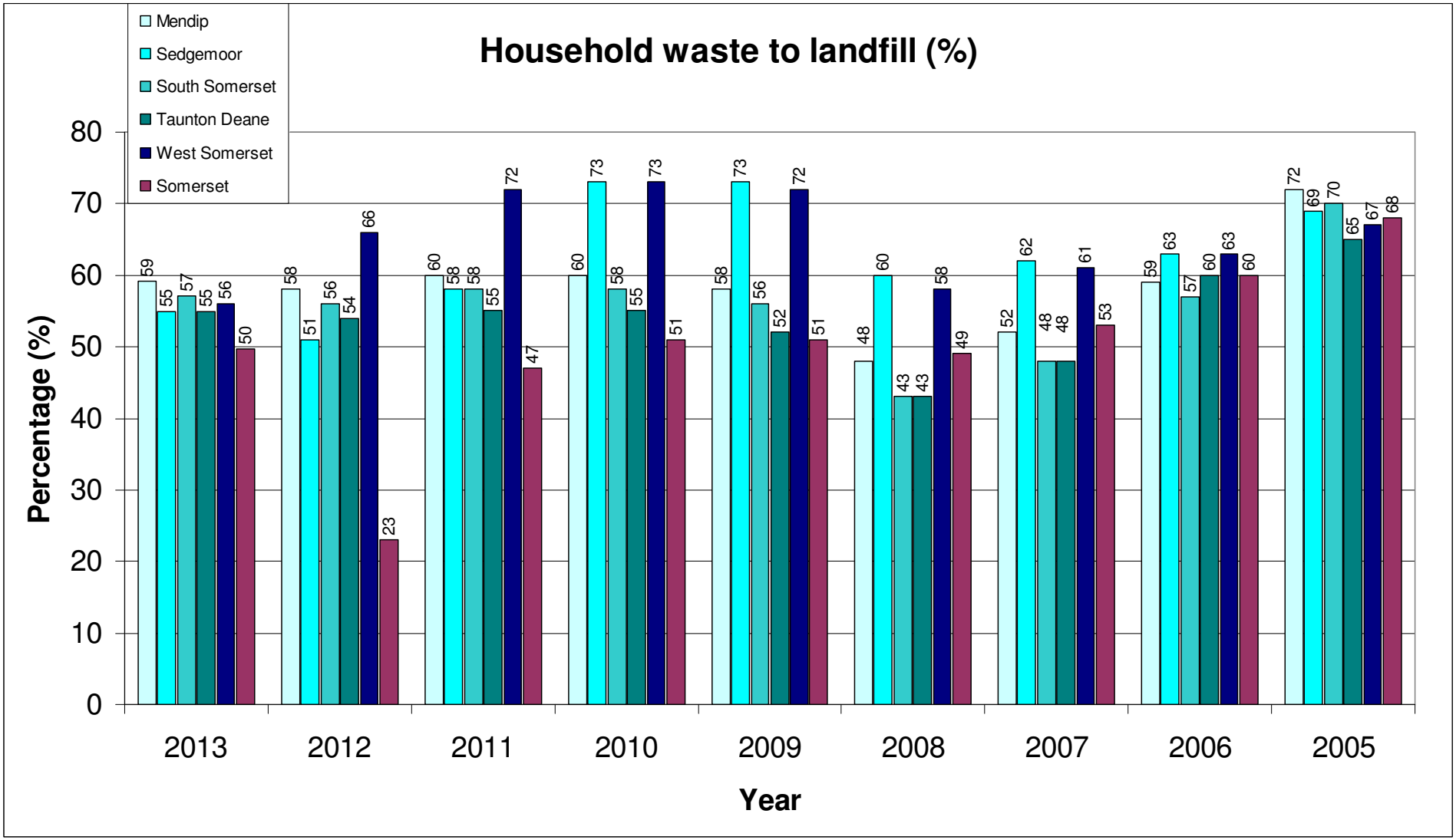
Type of complaint	Waste related complaints to District Councils							Waste related complaints to Environment Agency							Total waste related complaints						
	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Dust	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	2	3	13	0	1	2	0	2	3	13
Noise	1	1	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	NA	0	4	3	1	1	0	0	1	5	7
Traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vibration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Landscape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odour	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	11	1	0	NA	11	21	12	11	1	0	1	11	22	127
Other	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	4	2	0	NA	5	6	20	4	2	0	3	7	6	23
Total complaints against authorised sites	1	2	2	3	3	2	13	16	3	0	NA	18	34	169	16	5	2	3	21	36	182

NA – Data not provided
2012/13 – Figures were not returned from 3/5 district councils. Additional 30 complaints from EA relating to unauthorized waste sites fro this year.

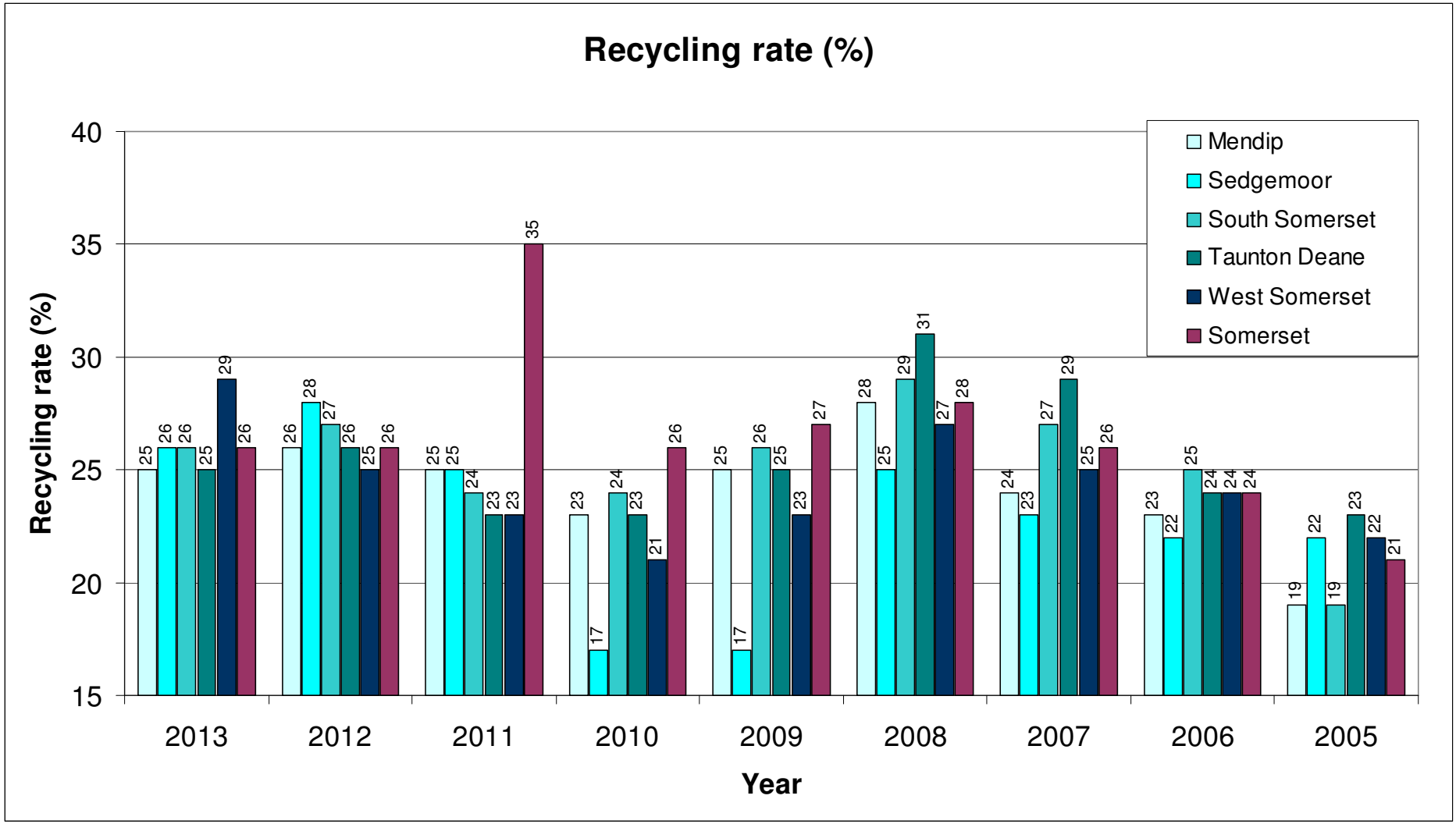
Table 4.9: Mineral related complaints dealt with by Environment Agency or District Councils

	Reported to District Council							Reported to Environment Agency						Total minerals related complaints						
Type of complaint	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Dust	0	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	0	0	NA	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	5	1
Noise	12	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	12	1	0	1	1	1	1
Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blasting / vibration	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Water quality/volume	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0
Total complaints	13	4	3	3	3	6	13	1	0	0	NA	0	1	0	14	4	3	3	3	7	13
NA – Data not provided 2012/13 – Figures were not returned from 3/5 district councils																					

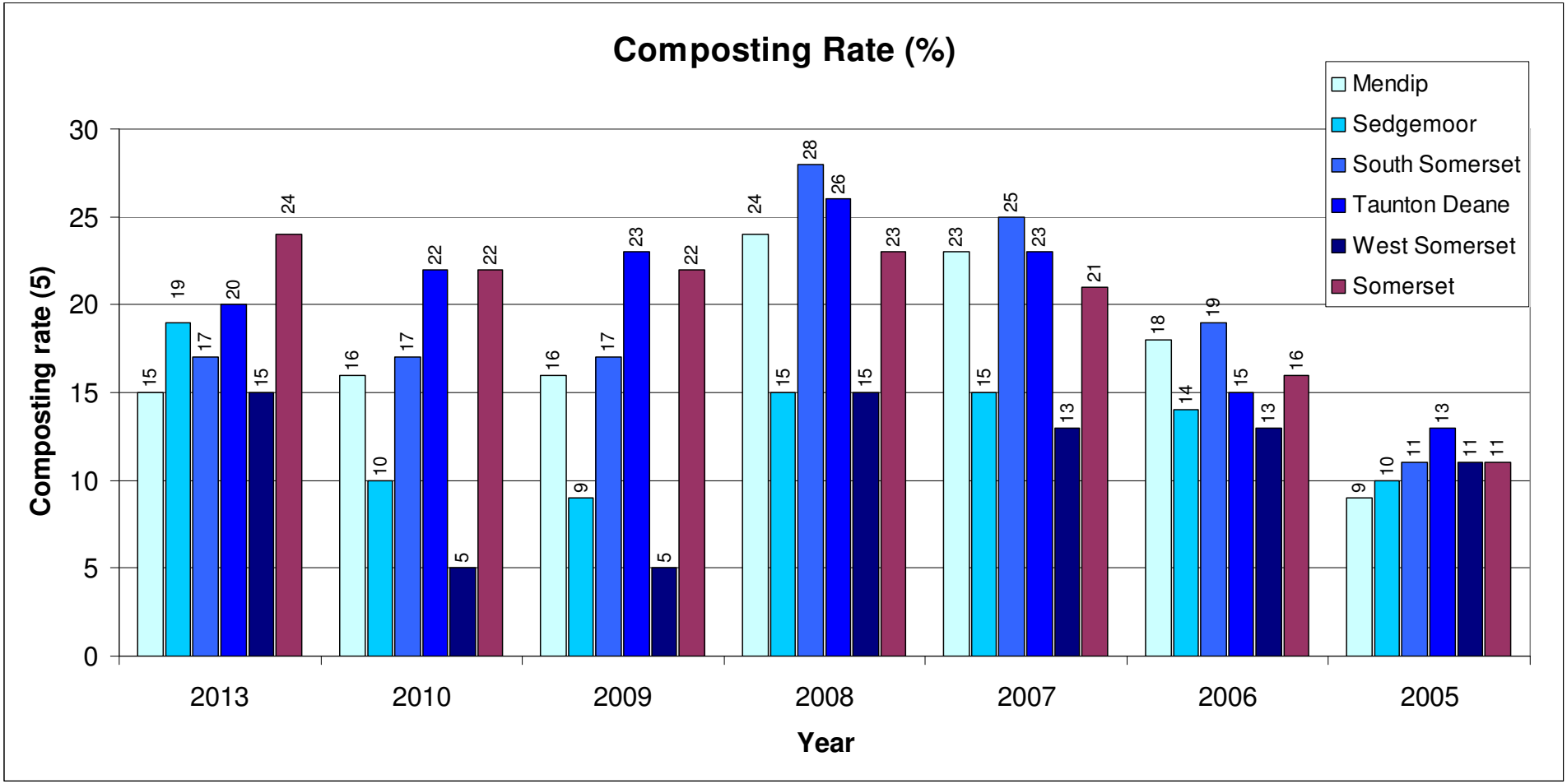
A.1 Household waste to landfill (%)



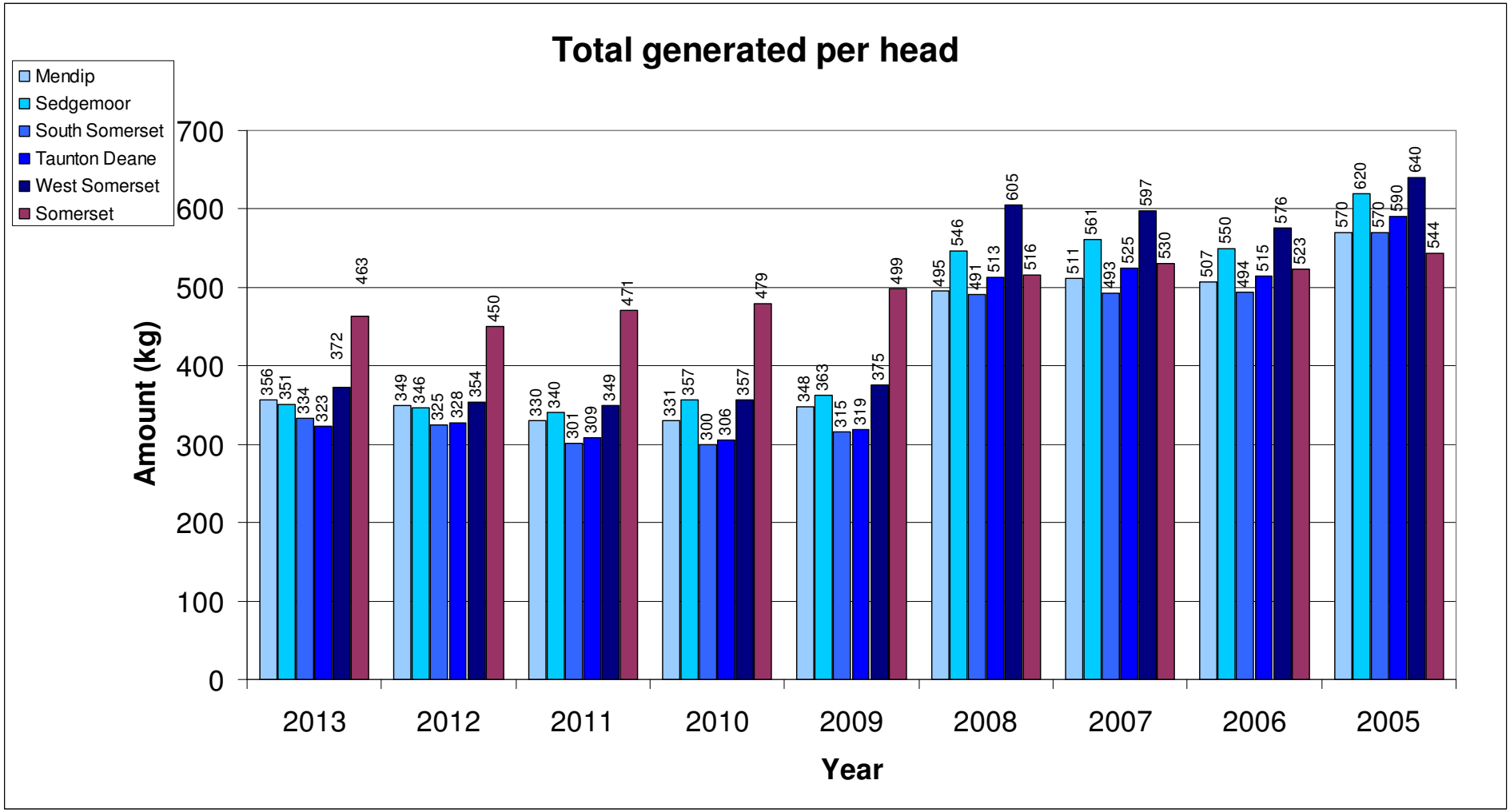
A.2 Recycled materials (%)



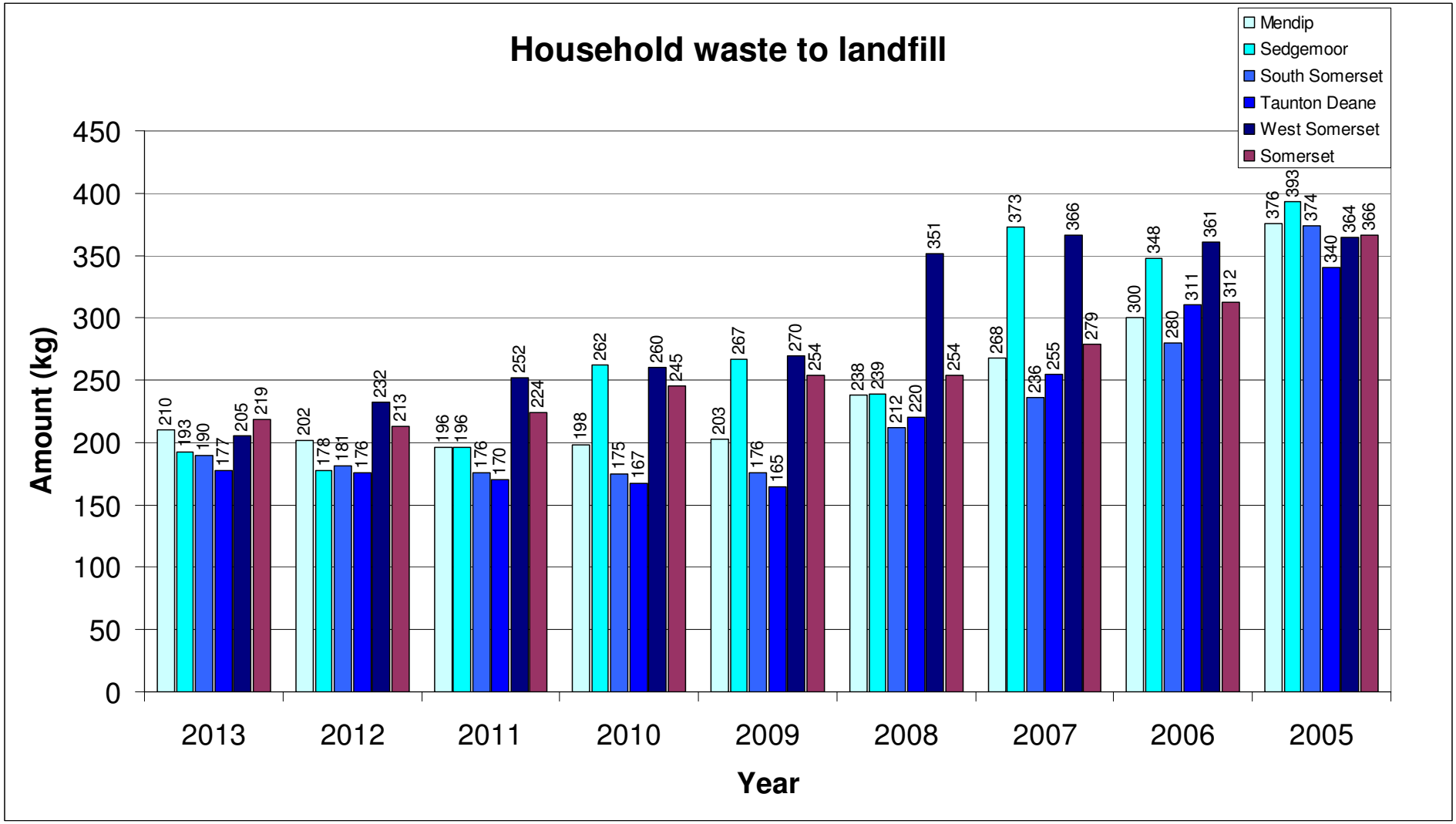
A.3 Compost (%)


Composting Rate (%)
Mendip
Sedgemoor
South Somerset
Taunton Deane
West Somerset
Somerset
Composting rate (5)
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
15 19 17 20 15 24
16 10 17 22 5 22
16 9 17 23 5 22
24 15 28 26 15 23
23 15 25 23 13 21
18 14 19 15 13 16
9 10 11 13 11 11
2013
2010
2009
2008
2007
2006
2005
Year

A.4 Total generated per head (kg)



A.5 Total to landfill per head (kg)



Appendix B: Summary of policies used in determining minerals and waste applications

Table B.1: Summary of policies used in determining mineral applications

	Mineral policy	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05	Policy topic
Protecting the Environment and the Local Communities	M1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	Development within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
	M2	2	5	2	0	3	4	1	8	3	Protection of the distinctive character of Somerset
	M3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	Protection of internationally designated conservation sites
	M4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	Protection of nationally designated conservation sites
	M5	2	5	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	Protection of locally designated conservation sites
	M6	2	6	1	1	3	4	0	4	3	Minimise impact on nature conservation value where no designations
	M7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	Mitigation for species and habitats protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act
	M8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Protection of nationally important archaeological sites
	M9	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	Protection of regional or locally important archaeological sites
	M10	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	Investigation of sites with high archaeological potential
	M11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Protection of listed buildings and conservation

										areas
M12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Protection of historical character or setting of parks, gardens, battlefields
M13	2	4	1	0	5	2	2	5	3	Protection of water quality or quantity
M14	1	4	0	0	5	3	1	1	0	Avoiding increased risk of flooding
M15	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	Mitigation for best and most versatile agricultural land
M16	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	Rights of way replacement/improvement
M17	2	6	4	3	8*	5	3	6	4	Reclamation and after use
M18	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	4	Forestry and agriculture 5 year aftercare
M19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	Budget for reclamation and aftercare
M20	2	8	2	0	3	3	2	2	4	Impact of dust and mitigation and monitoring measures
M21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Outdoor lighting assessment
M22	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Transport Assessment and consideration of alternatives to road
M23	0	5	1	0	2	3	2	2	3	Adequate access or upgrades to the road without detriment to distinctive landscape features, countryside or settlements.
M24	2	7	0	0	3	1	0	5	0	Noise assessment and minimisation
M25	1	1	1	0	5	5	2	2	2	Noise in exceptionally quiet rural areas
M26	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Limiting blast vibration
M27	2	1	4	0	3	1	0	1	1	Stability of surrounding areas during and post-operation

	M28	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	Disposal of mineral wastes that are not re-useable and do not affect the character of the Somerset countryside
	M29	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	Cumulative impact on the environment and community
	M30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Planning obligations
Mineral Resources and Secondary Aggregates	M31	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Safeguarding
	M32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Proposals for sorting, transfer, treatment or recycling of materials for the production of secondary aggregates
	M33	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	Use of plant to improve the use of minerals on site
Crushed rock aggregates	M34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Landbank of permitted reserves to be maintained
	M35	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Exceptional circumstances for extracting crushed rock outside of permitted reserves
	M36	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Extant permissions at dormant sites to meet other policies
	M37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Production limits
	M38	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Extraction below the water table
	M39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reclamation proposals
Peat extraction	M40	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	Proposals to be within Peat Production Zones/Areas of Search
	M41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annual monitoring and amendment of Areas of Search

	M42	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Output to comprise at least 40% Somerset peat and significant effects on highway, flood capacity, wildlife, etc.
	M43	0	0	2	0	2*	0*	0	0	0	Placement/deposition of inert material for minor proposals only
	M44	1	3	1	1	3*	1*	3	4	2	Restoration and Aftercare in accordance with the Framework for Reclamation
	M45	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	Protection of watercourses and water tables.
Building stone	M46	0	5	1	1	3	5	0	3	3	New or extended building stone proposals to have no significant harm on local communities and the environment; stone required for maintaining/enhancing the local character; scale appropriate to the local environment.
Building stone	M47	0	0	2	1	4	5	2	3	2	Acceptable after use proposals, including use of on-site quarry waste and restriction of removal of quarry wastes from site
	M48	0	2	2	0	3	4	2	3	1	Production limits
Sand and gravel	M49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Protection sand and gravel deposits at Burnham-on-Sea and Brean Down.
	M50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The role and function of Whiteball quarry.
Borrow pits	M51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The use and function of borrow pits.
	Total	26	85	32	10	72	57	26	75	51	

Average per application	0.2	5	4	3	5	6	3	5	4.3	

[1] – Relevant to developments such as housing and roads

* also used in determining a waste application

Table B.2: Waste policies used in determining applications

Waste policy	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05	Policy topic
W1	0	0	0	6	7	3	23	27	3	Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)
W2	5	11	13	21	13	10	31	27	3	The proximity principle
W3	12	16	14	10	14	14	35	37	4	Management of environmental effects
W4	0	3	0	1	2	0	2	6	0	Regional self-sufficiency
W5	1	0	1	0	1	1	6	6	0	Recycling
W6	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	1	Landfill
W7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Heat treatment (small scale)
W8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Heat treatment (large scale)
W9[1]	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	Waste arising from new development
W10	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	Protection of internationally designated conservation sites

W11	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	Protection of nationally designated conservation sites
W12	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	Protection of locally designated conservation sites
W13	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	1	Site restoration and aftercare
W14	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Nuclear waste disposal
W15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Nuclear waste treatment and storage
W16	2	0	0	2	1	5	4	4	1	Landfill for beneficial purposes
W17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	Household recycling centre
W18[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Community Recycling
W19[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	Infilling mineral voids
W20[1]	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Temporary storage of waste
W21[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Re-working of deposited waste
Total	23	31	33	43	43	38	115	126	14	
Average per application	2.2	1.7	2	2	1	2	2.8	3.4	4	

[1] – Relevant to developments such as housing, schools and roads

[2] – Only applicable to housing developments

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يتوفر هذا المستند أيضاً بطريقة بريل، بالطباعة الكبيرة، على شرائط أو على أقراص كما يمكن ترجمته إلى **اللغة العربية**.

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এই দলিলটি ব্রেইলে, মোটা হরফে, টেইপ-ক্যাসেটে এবং ডিস্কে পাওয়া যায় এবং **ekuji** (Bengali) ভাষায়ও এটি অনুবাদ করে দেয়া যাবে।

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