

Division(s): All

Contact Officer: Chris Hodgkinson (chris.hodgkinson@oxfordshire.gov.uk)
Tel : Oxford 01865 815872

PLANNING & REGULATION COMMITTEE – 23 MAY 2011

PROGRESS REPORT ON MINERALS AND WASTE SITE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

Report by the Deputy Director for Environment & Economy (Growth & Infrastructure)

Introduction

1. This report updates members on the regular monitoring of minerals and waste planning permissions and on the progress of enforcement cases.

Compliance Monitoring Visits

2. County Council officers endeavour to pursue and foster good working relationships with operators following the grant of planning permission. The effective monitoring of sites can avoid problems developing and by acting in a proactive manner we can be a positive educator of good practice. This approach can avoid the necessity to act in a reactive way after problems emerge and can avoid the need for enforcement action. Through our efforts we seek to:
 - I. identify potential problems early and avoid them developing;
 - II. minimise the need to resort to enforcement or other action;
 - III. encourage good practice in the first instance thus reducing the need to apply sanctions against bad practice;
 - IV. review planning decisions and agreements made with the County Council;
 - V. facilitate regular liaison and dialogue between operators, the public/local community representatives and council officers.
3. All sites with planning permission are regularly visited and a report produced following each visit. Where elements of non compliance with a consent are identified this can result in subsequent compliance with matters that are outstanding or in a planning application being made to regularise unauthorised activities on site.

4. Annex 1 provides a schedule of all the sites we monitor. It includes two columns, one which sets out the target visits for the period 1 April 10 to 31 March 11. The second column sets out the actual number of compliance monitoring visits that were carried out for this period.
5. In order to try and achieve good environmental standards countywide, officers have committed to monitoring 317 planning permissions across all of the 112 mineral and waste related sites in Oxfordshire. However, you will see that some sites have a zero target, these are low risk, small scale or dormant sites (such as sewage treatment works) which we record but will only visit every other year.
6. Of all the sites, 44 fall within the remit of Government Regulations that allow the council to charge a fee for conditions monitoring, in that they relate directly to the winning and working of mineral permissions or directly to land filling permissions. The 44 sites are split as follows; 19 mineral sites, 18 land filling operations and 7 dormant mineral/landfill sites. These 'Chargeable Sites' are shaded grey in Annex 1.
7. The remaining non-chargeable sites include scrap yards, recycling operations, waste transfer stations, sewage works and composting operations.
8. The current 'full' charge is £288 for an active site and £96 for a dormant site where activity is not taking place.
9. Officers determine the target number of visits for each site on a "risk assessment" basis for each site drawing on the following points:
 - I. sensitivity of location
 - II. size and type of development
 - III. number and complexity of planning conditions
 - IV. number of issues requiring monitoring input
 - V. the stage and pace of development
 - VI. whether the operator carries ISO 14001 (recognised best practice)
 - VII. breaches of planning control that are or have been observed
 - VIII. complaints received for the site
10. There is an opportunity for operators to enter into discussions on how the Council has reached its decision for the number of visits scheduled per year. Having set a target for the number of visits per annum, officers keep the frequency of actual visits under review and adjust the frequency particularly taking account of IV, VII and VIII above.

Enforcement

11. Annex 2 to this report sets out alleged breaches of planning control and progress toward remedying those breaches of substance.
12. All operators are made aware of an allegation of a breach in planning control that has been made against them.

13. Annex 2 includes all cases which are currently being investigated regardless of when they were received. When a case is closed it will appear on the progress report as 'Case Closed' with a summary of the outcome.
14. Unless the case is a proven breach and formal enforcement action taken then no inference on the character of the operator should be drawn from an allegation.
15. A glossary of terms used in Annex 2 is attached. The Senior Planning Enforcement Officer can be contacted for further information in respect of any of these cases if necessary.

Monitoring and Enforcement Service

16. The routine monitoring programme continues to pay dividends by increasing compliance with planning conditions and by identifying and rectifying matters where conditions are not being complied with on all mineral and waste planning permissions.
17. The service is generally well received by householders, liaison committees, parish and town councils with access to compliance reports providing a basis for discussions with operators on the progress on sites in their locality. It seeks to provide a timely response to local concerns and serves to pre-empt issues which are likely to affect the amenities of an area. There are nevertheless occasions when local people have expectations about the actions that can be taken and are frustrated by the time it can take to resolve disputes. It is not always appreciated, for instance, that whilst the carrying out of development without a planning permission might be unauthorised, it is not illegal in the first instance.
18. Officers in the team also provide key support in ensuring that details pursuant to permissions are submitted where these are required by planning conditions before a development starts. They often co-ordinate action between Development Control planners, Highways, Ecology and other County services and the operator. The aim is to ensure pre-commencement works are completed in a timely manner and before the main development is started.
19. Some of the examples of the team's successes and difficulties are listed below. This is not an exhaustive list but serves as an example of the team's work during the reporting period:
20. The team continue to bring active sites into full compliance through updating development proposals, an example would be the recent changes to the permitted working scheme agreed by committee for Shellingford Quarry. The new planning permission will include an agreement to introduce independent monitoring of HGV numbers to help address a recognised problem in the wider community.
21. Lorry traffic has also been recognised as a problem from a dry recycling facility at Enstone Airport. Regular inspection by Monitoring Officers established the need for a consolidating planning permission to address differences in what was actually implemented against the original grant of

planning permission and an extension to the facility. Negotiations are continuing for the introduction of a routeing agreement with monitoring to route lorries away from The Bartons improving the amenity for the local residents.

22. However, some matters can take a long time to bring to conclusion. The complicated mineral and waste planning history of the Radley area has meant that our slow progress to resolve a Certificate of Lawfulness application for processing plant has frustrated local residents who suffer from lorry traffic along Thrupp Lane. We are bolstering our resource to project manage this wider area to help make sure we take timely and coordinated decisions.

Recommendation

It is RECOMMENDED that the Schedule of Compliance Monitoring Visits in Annex 1 and the Schedule of Enforcement Cases in Annex 2 to this report be noted.

MARTIN TUGWELL
Deputy Director (Growth & Infrastructure)

Background Papers. - Files in Minerals and Waste Development Control Section, Speedwell House, Oxford.

April 2011