ANNEX

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework

MINERALS AND WASTE ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2009

December 2009

Published in accordance with Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Contents

Summary

I. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the previous system of local plans is being replaced by local development frameworks. The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan will be replaced by the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework. As part of this, the County Council must prepare Annual Monitoring Reports. This Annual Monitoring Report is for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009.

II. The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (2005 – 2008) came into effect on 16 May 2005. Reviewed and updated Schemes (2006 – 2009 and 2007 – 2008) were submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2006 and March 2007 but neither was finalised. A draft further revision of the Development Scheme (2009 – 2012) has been drafted and although not yet finalised it is being used by the County Council as the current programme for the MWDF. This Annual Monitoring Report reports against this draft 2009 Development Scheme.

III. The Oxfordshire Statement of Community Involvement was adopted by the County Council on 7 November 2006. In the light of more recent changes in government policy on local development frameworks and the procedures for preparing documents and in the County Council's policies and procedures on consultation, the Statement of Community Involvement needs to be reviewed and updated.

IV. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Preferred Options Consultation Paper was published in February 2007 and a report of the consultation responses received is on the County Council website. In their response, the Government Office for the South East (GOSE) advised that the preferred options do not give sufficient spatial direction on what minerals and waste developments will take place where, and consequently that the Core Strategy was at risk of being found 'unsound' when independently examined by an Inspector. GOSE have advised us to revise the preferred options and repeat this consultation stage. Following publication by the Government in June 2008 of revised Regulations on local development frameworks and Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning, a revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (2009-2012) has been drafted but has not yet been finalised.

V. Issues and Options Consultation Papers on the Waste and Minerals Sites Proposals and Policies documents were published in February and April 2007 respectively. Reports summarising the responses to these consultations are on the County Council website.

VI. Consultants ERM carried out work for the County Council on technical assessment of possible site options for strategic waste management facilities. This resulted in three technical reports by ERM which list 8 sites that ERM consider may be suitable for a strategic waste management facility. This work will be used to inform preparation of the Core Strategy and the Waste Site Allocations Document. These reports are available on

the County Council website but they have not yet been considered by the County Council in the preparation of the MWDF.

VII. Aggregate minerals account for most of Oxfordshire's mineral production. Production levels declined again in 2008: the County produced 0.78 million tonnes of sand and gravel (soft sand and sharp sand and gravel) and 0.54 million tonnes of crushed rock (limestone and ironstone). These levels are significantly lower than the sub-regional apportionments for Oxfordshire included in the South East Plan (2009), which are 1.82 million tonnes per annum for sand and gravel and 1.0 million tonnes per annum for crushed rock. Policy M3 of the South East Plan on primary aggregates, including the sub-regional apportionment is currently being reviewed. An Examination in Public was held in October 2009 and the Secretary of State's decision is expected in 2010. Changes are expected to the Oxfordshire apportionment figures and these will need to be taken into account in the preparation of the minerals strategy part of the Core Strategy.

VIII. Permission was granted in the year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 for 1,325,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and 618,000 tonnes of crushed rock.

IX. The landbanks of permitted reserves of soft sand and sharp sand and gravel at the end of 2008 were 4.0 and 3.8 years respectively, both being substantially below the government policy level of at least 7 years, although a resolution to permit a further reserve of soft sand will raise the landbank for this mineral above 7 years; for crushed rock the landbank was 12.6 years, above the government policy level of at least 10 years.

X. Remaining provision for sand and gravel working (permitted reserves plus Minerals and Waste Local Plan allocations) is limited and can only provide for a small part of the period of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

XI. There is no reliable and comprehensive data on production of secondary and recycled aggregates in Oxfordshire. A survey for 2008 recorded a total of 289,000 tonnes of recycled construction and demolition waste, power station ash, and road construction materials.

XII. A review of capacity at permitted facilities for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates indicates a total capacity in Oxfordshire of 936,676 tonnes per annum. This is marginally higher than the target for 2016 for Oxfordshire of 0.9mt per annum in the South East Plan (2009). This capacity figure does not include in-situ recycling at demolition sites, but much of it is at temporary facilities, in many cases with permissions that end before 2016.

XIII. Of the total of approximately 1.8 million tonnes of waste managed in Oxfordshire each year, 48% is construction and demolition waste, 35% is commercial and industrial waste and 17% is municipal waste.

XIV. Most construction and demolition waste is recycled (28%) or recovered (29%) (mainly for use in restoration of mineral workings and landfills, land

improvement and engineering works), and about 43% is disposed to landfill. About 32% of commercial and industrial waste is recycled, with 47% being disposed to landfill and a further 21% being treated some other way. Of the 309,000 tonnes of municipal waste produced in Oxfordshire in 2008/09, 42% was diverted from landfill by recycling (26%) and composting (17%), with 58% being disposed, almost all by landfill. For household waste only, the rate of recycling or composting in 2008/09 was 43.78%, an increase of 3.47% from 2007/08 and exceeding the 38% Local Area Agreement target for March 2009.

XV. Permission was granted between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009 for a total of 681,000 tonnes per annum of temporary capacity for recycling of commercial and industrial waste; 101,500 tonnes per annum of temporary capacity for transfer of C&I waste; 35,000 tonnes per annum of permanent capacity for in-vessel composting of green waste; and 23,000 tonnes per annum of permanent capacity for composting of green waste.

XVI. Recent work by Oxfordshire County Council has assessed that there is approximately 18 million tonnes of landfill capacity and 1.9 million tonnes of waste treatment capacity in the county.

XVII. The County Council is in the process of procuring new waste treatment capacity to divert municipal waste from landfill. Decisions on the procurement of facilities and related planning applications will need to be taken into account in preparing the waste strategy element of the Core Strategy.

XVIII. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan identifies only one new site for waste management development.

XIX. This Annual Monitoring Report reveals a number of key issues that will need to be addressed in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework and in future monitoring. These are listed in Section 5.

1 Introduction

1.1 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the planning system has undergone its most significant change for many years. The previous system of local plans has been replaced by local development frameworks, and the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan is therefore being replaced by the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework. This will be a portfolio of local (minerals and waste) development documents setting out policies and proposals for a period of 15 years, against which planning applications for minerals and waste and related development will be considered. Government policy on local development frameworks is contained in Planning Policy Statement 12 'Local Spatial Planning', June 2008 (PPS12).

1.2 The Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) will be made up of several minerals and waste development documents, including development plan documents and possibly also supplementary planning documents. The MWDF will also include the Statement of Community Involvement, the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports. The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (2005 – 2008) came into effect on 16 May 2005. Reviewed and updated Schemes (2006 – 2009 and 2007 – 2008) were submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2006 and March 2007 but neither was finalised, due to uncertainty over how the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy should be progressed. A draft further revision of the Development Scheme (2009 – 2012) was submitted informally to the Government Office for the South East (GOSE) in May 2009; this has not yet been finalised but is being used by the County Council as the current programme for the MWDF. This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) reports on progress against this draft 2009 Development Scheme. The programme from this draft Scheme is at Appendix 1.

1.2 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every local planning authority to prepare an AMR for the Secretary of State on its local development framework. Regulation 48 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 requires AMRs to be made for each 12 month period ending on 31 March and to be submitted by the following 31 December each year. It also specifies certain information the AMR must contain.

1.3 The AMR must report on implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and on the extent to which policies in Minerals and Waste Development Documents are being achieved. Oxfordshire AMRs have previously been prepared for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 and are available on the County Council website. This is the fifth Oxfordshire AMR (2009), for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009. It has been prepared having regard to guidance in 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' (DCLG, March 2005).

1.4 This AMR has four main sections, following this introductory section: Section 2 sets the context for minerals and waste planning in Oxfordshire; Section 3 reviews the extent to which the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme has been implemented, highlighting whether the timetable and milestones have been met or the progress that has been made towards them; Section 4 reports on the achievement of development plan policies and the Government's core output indicators during the monitoring period (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009); Section 5 sets out the key issues that monitoring shows need to be addressed in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

1.5 The data in this AMR is collected from a variety of sources. Data on production and reserves of aggregates in Oxfordshire is from the annual aggregates monitoring reports produced by the South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA) and annual aggregates monitoring survey returns made to the County Council. Data on arisings and management of waste is mainly from the Environment Agency and the County Council (Waste Management Group). Data on waste management capacity is from a review of site capacities carried out by Oxfordshire County Council and from planning permissions. Data on planning permissions granted for the working of minerals and for new and improved waste management facilities is from planning decisions made by the County Council.

2 Context for Minerals and Waste Planning in Oxfordshire

2.1 Oxfordshire's Characteristics

2.1.1 Oxfordshire enjoys a unique position in the country, covering an area from the Cotswolds in the north and west to the Chilterns in the south east and the Berkshire Downs to the south west. The River Thames and River Cherwell flow through the county, and there are large areas of attractive countryside, villages and market towns and the world-renowned historic city of Oxford.

2.1.2 Oxfordshire has a high quality living environment provided by a wealth of architectural, archaeological, biodiversity and landscape resources. The county covers 260,800 hectares with 78% of the land area under agricultural management. The Cotswolds, Chilterns and North Wessex Downs Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty together cover 24% of Oxfordshire. Much of the central part of the county, around Oxford, is Green Belt. The main towns are Oxford, Banbury, Bicester, Witney, Abingdon, and Didcot. It is the South East of England's most rural county; with 635,500 residents across 1,006 square miles, the county has the lowest population density in the South East region.

2.2 Minerals

2.2.1 The main minerals worked in Oxfordshire are sharp sand and gravel, soft sand, limestone and ironstone, all mainly for aggregate use. Chalk, clay and fullers earth have also been worked. These minerals are worked predominantly to supply local markets, except for Fullers Earth which is a nationally scarce mineral.

2.2.2 Aggregate minerals account for most of Oxfordshire's production: in 2008 the County produced 780,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and 543,000 tonnes of crushed rock (limestone and ironstone). There is a need to make continued provision for aggregates production in the County. In addition, production of aggregates from recycled construction and demolition waste and secondary materials (mainly power station ash) is becoming increasingly important. Significant quantities of aggregates are also imported into Oxfordshire by rail.

2.3 Waste

2.3.1 Oxfordshire residents, businesses and public organisations produce around 1.8 million tonnes of waste a year, mainly comprising municipal, commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition wastes, with smaller quantities of hazardous wastes. This waste all has to be treated or disposed somewhere. At present the main method of management is disposal at local landfill sites.

2.3.2 In addition, Oxfordshire receives waste from outside the county, in particular waste by rail from London, which at present does not have sufficient facilities to deal with all its own waste. To move towards a

more sustainable approach to waste management will require substantial changes, including making provision for new waste treatment facilities.

2.4 Minerals and Waste Policy Context

National Policy

2.4.1 National policy on planning for minerals is mainly contained in the Government's minerals policy statements (MPSs) and minerals planning guidance notes (MPGs). The main one of relevance to planning for minerals in Oxfordshire is MPS1 'Planning and Minerals' (DCLG, November 2006). MPS1 contains national objectives and policies for mineral planning and is of particular relevance to the preparation of development plans; and it includes specific policy for making provision for the supply of aggregates. Also relevant are the new 'National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2005-2020' (DCLG, June 2009). Further national guidance is contained in 'Planning and Minerals: Practice Guide' (DCLG, November 2006). In addition, MPS2 'Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Minerals Extraction in England' (DCLG, March 2005) is also relevant to the framing of policies in development plans.

2.4.2 There are a number of national policy documents relevant to waste planning; these incorporate European policy and apply it at the national level. The 'Waste Strategy for England 2007' was published in May 2007 and sets out the Government's vision and strategy for managing waste in a more sustainable way; it sets targets for sustainable management of waste, including targets for reducing the amount of waste disposed to landfill and increasing the recovery of resources from waste. Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management' (DCLG, July 2005) sets out the Government's policy on planning for waste management and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK. It contains key planning objectives and decision making principles and sets out the Government's policy on how development plans should make provision for waste management facilities. PPS10 is supplemented by 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10' (DCLG, June 2006) which provides practice guidance on implementation of policies.

Regional Policy

2.4.3. Current approved regional policy for minerals and waste planning is contained in The South East Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East of England (GOSE, May 2009). This includes a regional waste strategy and regional minerals strategy (chapter 10). The South East Plan covers the period to 2026 and includes 17 policies on waste (W1 – W17) and 5 policies on minerals (M1 – M5). It sets regional targets for diversion of waste from landfill, recycling and composting and regional landfill requirements; and for each waste planning authority it sets waste management capacity requirements, with an

indication of additional capacity requirements, and a sub-regional apportionment of landfill provision for London waste. It also sets regional targets for recycled and secondary aggregates, with a sub-regional (mineral planning authority) apportionment of the provision to be made; and a sub-regional (mineral planning authority) apportionment of the regional supply requirements for sand and gravel and crushed rock aggregates.

2.4.4. The South East Plan policy M3 on primary aggregates is currently being reviewed to take into account the government's new Guidelines for Aggregates Provision, and to include a revised sub-regional apportionment based on a new methodology. The proposed changes include reduced regional supply figures for both sand and gravel and crushed rock; in the case of sand and gravel the proposed figure is significantly lower than the new government guideline figure. Reductions in the Oxfordshire apportionments for both sand and gravel and crushed rock are proposed. These proposed changes to policy M3 were the subject of an Examination in Public in October 2009. The Panel's report is expected by the end of 2009 and the Secretary of State's decision is expected in 2010.

Local

2.4.5. The County Council adopted the Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016 on 21 October 2005. The Structure Plan has now been replaced by the South East Plan (May, 2009), but three polices have been saved and therefore continue to have effect. These include policy M2 on sand and gravel, which states that locations for sand and gravel working will be identified in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. The saved policies are on the County Council website: www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/links/public/planningpolicy.

2.4.6. The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan was adopted in July 1996. It contains detailed policies for the supply of minerals and provision of waste management facilities and for the control of minerals and waste developments. It covered a 10 year period, to 2006. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the policies of this Plan were 'saved' (i.e. continued to have effect) to 27 September 2007. In September 2007 the Secretary of State directed that 46 of the plan policies are 'saved' beyond 27 September 2007. These policies will remain in force until replaced by new policies in adopted Development Plan Documents. The other policies have now expired. Details of the saved policies of the plan are available on the County Council website: www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/links/public/mineralsandwastepolicy.

2.4.7. The Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Strategy 'No Time to Waste' was approved by all members of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership (the County Council and the 5 District Councils in Oxfordshire) in September 2006. The Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Strategy does not form part of the development plan for planning, but it is an important material consideration as it sets challenging local targets for

the management of municipal waste. It identifies a need for new waste treatment facilities, in addition to increased recycling and composting, to significantly reduce the quantity of biodegradable waste sent to landfill. The Strategy contains 14 policies although not all are relevant to spatial planning.

2.4.8. The County Council advertised a contract for treatment of residual municipal waste in March 2007. In January 2008, two companies – Viridor Waste Management Ltd and Waste Recycling Group Ltd – were selected to provide detailed solutions. Both bidders proposed an energy from waste incinerator, located at Ardley (Viridor) or Sutton Courtenay (WRG). Planning applications were submitted for both proposals. In September 2009, Viridor were selected as preferred bidder. A contract has not been awarded yet, but this is expected in 2010, and the proposed new waste treatment facility is unlikely to be operational before 2013. In October 2010, the County Council's Planning and Regulation Committee refused permission for both planning applications. In 2009 the County Council awarded a contract for food waste treatment to Agrivert Ltd. The contractor proposes to provide three in-vessel composting or anaerobic digestion plants in the county and two of these have been granted planning permission.

2.5 Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators

2.5.1 The Government has published 'Regional and Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008' (DCLG, July 2008). These should be monitored and the results of monitoring included in the AMRs. The core output indicators that are relevant to minerals and waste planning are:

M1	Production of primary land won aggregates by mpa;
M2	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mpa;
W1	Capacity of new waste management facilities by wpa;
W2	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by wpa.

3 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme Progress

3.1 Submission of Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

3.1.1 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (2005 – 2008) was submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2005 and was brought into effect on 16 May 2005.

3.1.2 A first review of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, March 2006 (2006 – 2009) was submitted in March 2006, but the Secretary of State issued a holding direction to allow more time to consider it. Consequently the revised scheme could not be brought into effect. A second review of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, March 2007 (2007 – 2010) was submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2007 but was not finalised due to uncertainty over how the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy should be progressed.

3.1.3 Following comments from the Government Office for the South East on the Core Strategy Preferred Options, there has been uncertainty over the soundness of the Core Strategy which has delayed the programmes for both the Core Strategy and the Minerals and Waste Sites documents. In November 2007 the Government consulted on proposals for changes to the local development framework system. In view of this, in January 2008 the Cabinet Member for Sustainable Development resolved to defer making a decision on revision of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme until the implications of the Government's proposed changes to the local development framework system are clear; and that in the meantime further formal stages of preparation of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework be deferred and technical work be continued.

3.1.4 In June 2008 the Government published revised Regulations on local development frameworks and Planning Policy Statement 12 'Local Spatial Planning'. In the light of this, in November 2008 the Cabinet Member for Sustainable Development agreed to a revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme being prepared for submission to the Secretary of State. A draft further revision of the Development Scheme (2009 – 2012) was submitted to the Government Office for the South East (GOSE) in May 2009 for initial informal comment; this has not yet been finalised but is being used by the County Council as the current programme for the MWDF. This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) reports on progress against this draft 2009 Development Scheme. The programme from this draft Scheme is at Appendix 1.

3.2 Preparation of Minerals and Waste Development Documents

3.2.1 The draft Minerals and Waste Development Scheme Third Revision, May 2009 lists the following Minerals and Waste Development Documents proposed to be prepared over the period 2007 to 2012:

- Statement of Community Involvement;
- Minerals and Waste Core Strategy;
- Proposals Map.

It also lists the following as possible documents to be prepared:

- Minerals Detailed Site Allocations;
- Waste Detailed Site Allocations;
- Minerals and Waste Development Code of Practice;
- Restoration and After-use of Minerals and Waste Sites.

But it states that decisions on the need for these other possible documents will be made when preparation of the Core Strategy is further advanced and that timetables for preparation of these documents will be drawn up if and when it is decided they are needed.

3.2.2 The timetable for the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy is set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2009, as summarised at Appendix 1 to this report. The Statement of Community Involvement was the first document to be prepared, and was adopted in November 2006.

3.2.3 The Government has set milestones in the process of preparing development plan documents. These are listed in PPS12 'Local Spatial Planning', 2008 (page 21). The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme sets target dates for the milestone stages for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. These are:

- Consult statutory bodies on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal in April 2009;
- Publish the Draft Submission Document in October 2010;
- Submission of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy to the Secretary of State in December 2010;
- Adoption of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy in November 2011.

None of these milestones fall within the monitoring period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009.

3.2.4 In February 2007 the County Council published the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Preferred Options Consultation Paper, under Regulation 26 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. This set out strategic aims and objectives for minerals and waste planning and the preferred options for addressing the key issues identified in the Core Strategy Issues and Options. The document also outlined initial proposals and policies to deliver the preferred options. A report on the responses to this consultation is on the County Council website.

3.2.5 In August 2005 an invitation was issued to minerals and waste companies, landowners and others to nominate potential sites for minerals and waste development for consideration and assessment as part of the process of developing preferred options for the Minerals and Waste Site Proposals and Policies documents. This invitation was repeated as part of the consultations on Waste and Minerals Sites Issues and Options in February and April 2007 respectively. Work on building up sites of potential site options for minerals and waste development continued in the year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009.

3.2.6 In April 2007 the Minerals Site Proposals and Policies: Issues and Options consultation paper was published, under Regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. This contained a long list of possible areas and sites for mineral working and other minerals development. The consultation period ran from April to June 2007. A report on the responses to this consultation is on the County Council website.

3.2.7 In February 2007 the Waste Sites Proposals and Policies: Issues and Options Consultation Paper, prepared for the County Council by consultants ERM, was published under Regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. This contained an initial long list of sites for possible waste management facilities. It also included a revised waste site selection methodology, setting out assessment criteria and the process involved in identifying sites to be included in the Waste Sites Document. The consultation period ended on 30 March 2007. A report on the responses to this consultation, produced by ERM in September 2007, is on the County Council website.

3.2.8 The County Council retained ERM to carry out initial technical assessment of possible site options for strategic waste management facilities. The Interim Report on Site Selection for Strategic Waste Management Facilities is in three parts:

- Stage 1 Report: Shortlist of Sites, July 2007 – this provides a shortlist of possible sites for strategic waste management facilities that ERM consider should be subject to more detailed assessment;

- Stage 2 Report: Detailed Assessment, September 2007 – this contains a more detailed technical assessment of the shortlisted sites and lists 7 sites that ERM consider may be suitable for a strategic waste management facility;
- Stage 2 Report: Additional Sites, December 2007 – this identifies an eighth site that ERM consider may be suitable for a strategic waste management facility.

The three parts of this report are available on the County Council website. They have not yet been considered by the County Council but will be used to inform preparation of the Core Strategy and the Waste Site Allocations Document.

3.2.9 Work on building the evidence base for the Core Strategy and the Minerals and Waste Sites documents continued in the year April 2008 to March 2009. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (for all types of development) covering the Cherwell and West Oxfordshire District areas was carried out by consultants jointly for the two District Councils and the County Council. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (for minerals and waste development) covering the Oxford City and Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District areas has now been commissioned from the same consultants. This will use data from the Strategic Flood Risk Assessments that have already been carried out for those areas for the City and District Councils. A need was identified for improved data on waste for the evidence base, and work has focused on creating site profiles of all existing waste management facilities and on preparing a waste needs assessment.

3.2.10 Due to the delay in the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, no meetings of the Minerals and Waste Stakeholder Forum were held between April 2008 and March 2009.

3.2.11 The MWDF Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) Scoping Report was revised in spring 2009 to take into account updated government guidance since the previous version of the Scoping Report and comments received on that previous version. The revised Scoping Report was put out to consultation in April 2009 with the statutory consultees – Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency – as well as with other bodies, including district councils and neighbouring mineral/waste planning authorities.

3.2.12 The responses to consultation have been incorporated into the Scoping Report, which was published on the County Council website in July 2009. A summary of the consultation responses has also been placed on the website.

3.2.15 The Scoping Report, in particular the sustainability objectives, will now be used as the basis for assessments of spatial strategy options, preferred options and policies for the Core Strategy as these are developed.

3.2.16 In the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, account will need to be taken of the outcome of the current review of policy M3 of the South East Plan, in particular the sub-regional apportionment of aggregates supply; and also of any decisions that are made on the procurement of new treatment facilities for the county's municipal waste and on related planning applications. Strategies for minerals supply and waste management will need to be prepared with sufficient flexibility to be able to accommodate any changes resulting from these factors.

3.2.17 Since the Statement of Community Involvement was adopted in November 2006, there have been changes in government policy on local development frameworks and the procedures for preparing documents, introduced in 2008. There have also been changes in the County Council's policies and procedures on consultation. Consequently there is now a need to review and updated the Statement of Community Involvement. A programme for this needs to be drawn up and included in the next revision of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

4 Monitoring Achievement of Policies and Core Output Indicators

4.1 Production of Primary Land-Won Aggregates

(DCLG Core Output Indicator M1)

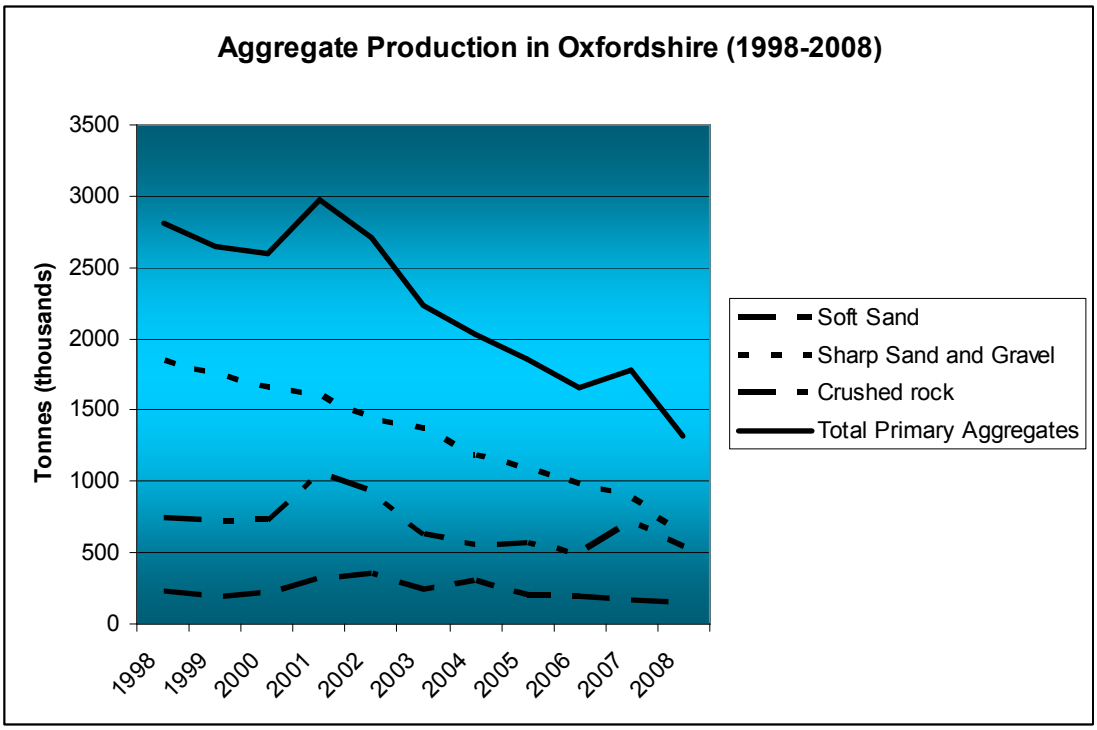
4.1.1 The most recent period for which figures for production of primary land-won aggregates in Oxfordshire are available is for the calendar year 2008. Production of sand and gravel (split into soft sand and sharp sand and gravel) and crushed rock (limestone and ironstone combined) in 2008 is set out in Table 1 below, with figures for the years 2003 – 2007 for comparison. Figure 1 shows Oxfordshire's 10 year aggregate production trends.

Table 1: Production of Primary Aggregates in 2008 and previous 5 years

Aggregate Type	Annual Production (January – December) in thousand tonnes					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	**2008**
Soft Sand	234	295	199	183	166	151
Sharp Sand and Gravel	1,372	1,184	1,090	983	893	629
Total Sand and Gravel	1,606	1,480	1,289	1,166	1,059	780
Crushed Rock	629	557	564	495	717	543
Total Primary Aggregates	2,235	2,036	1,853	1,661	1,776	1,323

(Source: SEERA Aggregates Monitoring Reports 2003 – 2007, OCC 2008)

Figure 1: Aggregate Production in Oxfordshire over the last 10 years



(Source: SEERA Aggregates Monitoring Reports 1998–2007, OCC 2008)

4.1.2 Production of all aggregate minerals has generally decreased over the past seven years. Production levels in 2008 were significantly lower than the sub-regional apportionments for Oxfordshire in the South East Plan (May 2009): sand and gravel production was only 43% of the apportionment level of 1.82 million tonnes per annum; and crushed rock production was only 54% of the apportionment level of 1.0 million tonnes per annum (see paragraph 4.3.2 below).

4.2 Permissions Granted for Working of Primary Aggregates

4.2.1 Permissions granted for extraction of aggregate minerals in Oxfordshire over the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 are listed in Table 2 below, with the tonnages of new mineral permitted.

Table 2: New Aggregate Extraction Permissions 1st April 2008 – 31 March 2009

Date Permitted	Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnes Permitted
26/06/2008	Duns Tew Western Quarry Lateral extension (dormant ROMP)	Soft Sand	175,000
10/09/2008	Hatford Quarry Phases A & B Vertical extension of sand quarry	Limestone	350,000
07/08/2008	Hatford Quarry Phases C & D Vertical extension of sand quarry	Limestone	185,000
28/11/2008	Great Tew Quarry	Ironstone	83,000

	Lateral extension Mainly produces building stone		
17/11/2008	Gill Mill Quarry Lateral extension	Sharp Sand and Gravel	40,000
04/08/2008	Bridge Farm, Sutton Courtenay Lateral extension via conveyor link	Sharp Sand & Gravel	1,000,000
26/01/2009	Sutton Wick Quarry Lateral extension (extension of time)	Sharp Sand and Gravel	110,000

(Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications and decisions)

4.2.2 The total tonnages of each aggregate type permitted in the monitoring year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Aggregates Extraction Permitted 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009

Aggregate Type	Tonnage Permitted
Soft Sand	175,000
Sharp Sand and Gravel	1,150,000
Total Sand and Gravel	1,325,000
Crushed Rock	618,000
Total All Aggregates	1,943,000

(Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications and decisions)

4.3 Landbank of Permitted Reserves of Aggregates

4.3.1 The landbank of permitted reserves of aggregates, in years, is calculated by dividing the total of reserves at sites with planning permission for extraction by the annual level of provision in the Development Plan. Unless otherwise justified in the Plan, the annual level of provision is the agreed sub-regional apportionment of the Government's Guidelines for Aggregates Provision.

4.3.2 The South East Plan (May 2009) includes in Policy M3 a sub-regional apportionment of the government's guideline figures for the South East in the 2003 National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England. The levels of provision for Oxfordshire are: sand and gravel – 1.82 million tonnes per annum; crushed rock – 1.0 million tonnes per annum. As noted in paragraphs 2.4.1 and 2.4.3, the Government published new national and regional aggregates guideline figures in June 2009, and South East Plan policy M3 on primary aggregates is currently being reviewed to take this into account. A new sub-regional apportionment is expected to be confirmed in 2010.

4.3.3 The MWDF will subdivide the sand and gravel apportionment to give separate apportionment figures for soft and sharp sand and gravel. In the interim, the 1.82 mtpa apportionment is subdivided in proportion to average production of soft sand and sharp sand & gravel over the last

3 years. Over the period 2006 to 2008, the average split was 17% soft sand and 83% sharp sand and gravel, giving an interim apportionment subdivision of 0.31 mtpa for soft sand and 1.51 mtpa for sharp sand and gravel. This is used in Table 4 below.

4.3.3 The permitted reserves and landbank of aggregates at the end of 2008, the most recent survey year, are set out in Table 4.

Table 4: Permitted Reserves of Aggregates (million tonnes) and Landbank at end of 2008

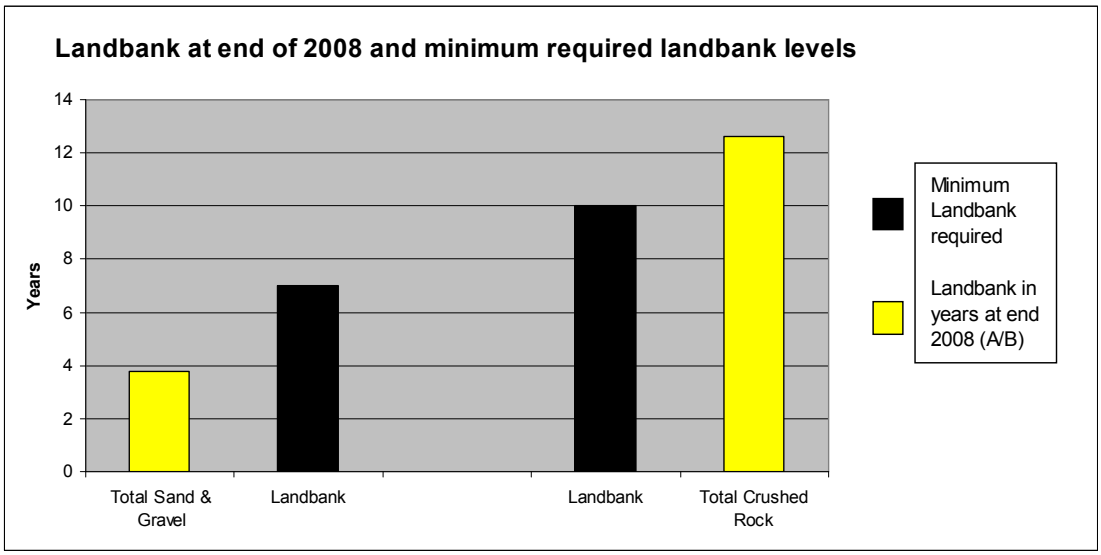
Aggregate Type	A Permitted Reserves at end 2008	B Apportionment and interim sand and gravel subdivision	C Landbank in years at end 2008 (A/B)
Soft Sand	1.231	0.31 (17%)	4.0
Sharp Sand & Gravel	5.687	1.51 (83%)	3.8
Total Sand & Gravel	**6.918**	**1.82 (100%)**	**3.8**
Crushed Rock	**12.592**	**1.0 (100%)**	**12.6**

(Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications and decisions and Aggregate Monitoring Survey 2008).

4.3.4 An additional 1.4 million tonnes of soft sand at Upwood Park has the benefit of a resolution to grant permission subject to a legal agreement, but this cannot be included in the permitted reserves until the planning permission has been issued. Dormant sites where working cannot recommence without a further permission (for new planning conditions) are also excluded from permitted reserves. This includes 'reserves' of sharp sand and gravel, at Thrupp Farm, Radley and 'reserves' of crushed rock (ironstone) at Shenington.

4.3.5 Government policy in MPS1 is that mineral planning authorities should aim to maintain landbanks of at least 7 years extraction for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock, unless exceptional circumstances prevail. Table 4 shows the position at the end of 2008 was that for both soft sand and sharp sand and gravel the landbank was substantially below the 7 year level; but that for crushed rock the landbank was above the required minimum level. This is illustrated in Figure 2. The Upwood Park site would increase the soft sand landbank above the 7 year level, but the overall sand and gravel landbank would remain substantially below 7 years.

Figure 2: Landbanks at 31 December 2008 and Minimum Required Levels



(Source: as Table 4)

4.4 Provision of Sites for Mineral Working in Development Plan

4.4.1 The Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2011 identified in Policy M2 the following areas where the principle of new sand and gravel workings is accepted:

a) the Sutton Courtenay area;
b) the Sutton Wick area;
c) the Stanton Harcourt (Lower Windrush Valley) area;
d) the Eynsham – Cassington – Yarnton area.

These areas were not included in the Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016, adopted on 21 October 2005. Instead, saved Policy M2 says locations for sand and gravel working will be identified in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, and sets out factors to be taken into account in identifying appropriate locations.

4.4.2 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996) identified areas for sand and gravel working to meet the expected requirement over the period to 2006 plus a contingency allowance of 6.6 million tonnes. Of the areas identified for future working, only approximately 1 million tonnes of sand and gravel resource remains without planning permission, within small areas at Sutton Wick, Cassington – Yarnton and in the Lower Windrush Valley. In addition some 2 million tonnes remain at the Stonehenge Farm site, within the Lower Windrush Valley. This site was included in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan as 'land with planning permission in principle awaiting completion of legal agreement', containing 4 million tonnes of sand and gravel, but the planning permission was not issued. Approximately half of the site is covered by a Scheduled Ancient Monument A planning application for extraction of 1.55 million tonnes of sand and gravel was refused

permission in January 2009. An appeal has been made to the Secretary of State. The policies for these sites are included in those that have been 'saved' (see paragraph 2.4.6).

4.4.3 The remaining provision for sand and gravel working in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan therefore totals approximately 3 million tonnes, entirely comprising sharp sand and gravel. No new areas were identified in the Plan for working of soft sand, limestone or ironstone. Together with the reserves remaining at existing permitted sites (Table 4, column A) and permissions granted up to 31/03/09 (Table 2), and the sites named in paragraph 4.3.4, these areas would theoretically provide for continued production of aggregates in Oxfordshire, at the apportionment levels, for the following periods:

a) Soft Sand to June 2017;
b) Sharp Sand and Gravel to October 2014;
c) Limestone and Ironstone to June 2021.

4.5 Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

(DCLG Core Output Indicator M2)

4.5.1 There is no reliable and comprehensive data on production of secondary and recycled aggregates available for Oxfordshire. A survey of production in 2008 was carried out but there was only a partial response from site operators. This survey recorded production of secondary and recycled aggregates in Oxfordshire in 2008 totalling 289,000 tonnes (including recycled construction and demolition waste, power station ash, and road construction materials). This is believed to be significantly less than the total actual production of secondary and recycled aggregates. Previous county-level survey of secondary and recycled aggregates production in recorded totals of 261,000 tonnes in 2003 and 338,000 tonnes in 2007, both again from partial responses.

4.5.2 Policy M2 of the South East Plan (2009) states that the use of secondary aggregates and recycled materials in the South East should increase from 6.6mtpa (29% of the guidelines for primary aggregate production in the region) to at least 7.7mtpa (34%) by 2016 so as to reduce the need for primary aggregate extraction. Policy M2 includes a sub-regional apportionment of the 2016 target figure, with an apportionment for Oxfordshire of 0.9 million tonnes per annum.

4.6 Capacity of Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Production Facilities

4.6.1 A recent (2009) review of the capacity of permitted facilities for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates indicates a total capacity for the production of recycled aggregates in Oxfordshire of 936,676 tonnes per annum. This includes construction and demolition waste recycling and production of aggregates from power station ash,

but it does not include in-situ recycling at construction and demolition and roadworks sites. This capacity total is marginally higher than the Oxfordshire South East Plan apportionment for 2016 of 0.9 million tonnes per annum. But much of this current capacity is at temporary facilities, in many cases with planning permissions that end before 2016.

4.7 Arisings and Management of Waste

(DCLG Core Output Indicator W2)

4.7.1 There are a number of policy documents containing waste targets. Appendix 2 summarises the most relevant targets which the Minerals and Waste Development Framework needs to take into account in making provision for waste management in Oxfordshire. The national and regional targets are not directly comparable as they address waste issues somewhat differently. In particular, whilst national targets focus on municipal and household wastes, regional targets cover all the main waste streams.

4.7.2 Apart from municipal waste, reliable figures are not available for arisings of waste in Oxfordshire. The most recent survey/assessment figures for waste managed in Oxfordshire are set out in Table 5 and Figure 3 below. These figures do not include municipal waste from outside the county that is managed or disposed in Oxfordshire.

Table 5: Annual Management of Waste in Oxfordshire (tonnes)

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Landfilled	Recycled or Composted	Recovered	Other Treatment
Construction & Demolition	886,908[1]	284,000[2]	244,572[3]	257,203[3]	-
Commercial & Industrial[4]	630,000	296,000	202,000	-	132,000
Municipal Total	319,858[5]	188,752[6]	131,082	-	23[7]
All Waste	1,836,766	768,752	577,654	257,203	132,023

4.7.3 Of the total of approximately 1.8 million tonnes of waste arising in Oxfordshire each year, 48% is construction and demolition waste, 35% is commercial and industrial waste and 17% is municipal waste. Most construction and demolition waste is recycled (28%) or recovered

[1] EA RATS database for calendar year 2007 (spreadsheet RC1). This figure represents total C&D waste managed in Oxfordshire.
[2] South East Landfill Inputs 2008 table from the EA for calendar year 2008.
[3] Based on proportion of C and D waste recycled (28%) and recovered (29%) in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire from Capita Symonds study (DCLG) for 2005.
[4] Information from the South East Plan (2009).
[5] Oxfordshire County Council, Waste Management team
[6] Includes waste sent to landfill from Waste Recycling Centres and Waste Collection Authorities
[7] Domestic clinical waste sent for thermal treatment (2 destinations)

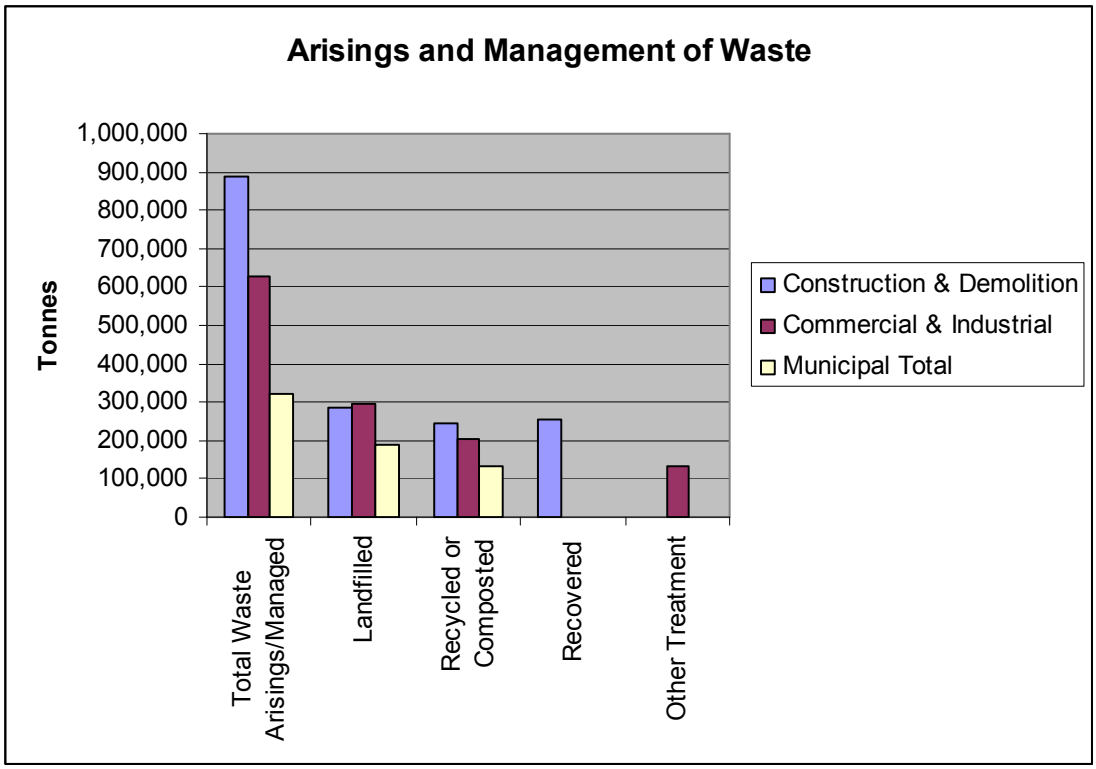
(29%) (mainly for use in restoration of mineral workings and landfills, land improvement and engineering works), and about 43% is disposed to landfill. About 32% of commercial and industrial waste is recycled, with 47% being disposed to landfill and a further 21% being treated some other way.

4.7.4 The total of 886,908 tonnes per annum for construction and demolition waste represents the amount that is managed in Oxfordshire. This figure has not yet been updated from 2007 but is thought to be the best currently available. But it differs significantly from the figure of 1.44 mtpa given in the ERM study for the County Council of Oxfordshire's waste needs (January 2008), which was based on the Capita Symonds study for DCLG (which reports the results of a survey undertaken in 2005 which in many cases achieved only a very low response rate). The Environment Agency data is believed to be more reliable and it relates better to other figures published by DCLG and the South East Region Technical Advisory Body for Waste (SERTAB) in the recent past.

4.7.5 The total amount of Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste arising is taken from the South East Plan (2009). This figure is significantly lower than that reported by the Environment Agency in 2007 (901,000 tonnes) but it is thought that significant progress in our understanding of waste arisings has been made during the preparation of the South East Plan (2009) therefore providing a better reflection. The amounts of C&I waste recycled/composted, landfilled or treated have been calculated from the proportions of C&I waste managed in that way for 2007-08.

4.7.6 The data on arisings and management of municipal waste is reliable but there continue to be uncertainties about the accuracy of data for commercial and industrial and construction and demolition wastes (paragraph 4.7.2). In liaison with the Environment Agency, work is ongoing to improve the availability and reliability of data. The data on commercial and industrial waste in Table 5 is sourced from the South East Plan (2009) as this is considered to provide a better reflection of total waste being managed than the 2002/03 Environment Agency data used in previous reports. Data on waste imported into Oxfordshire for management and disposal continues to be poor.

Figure 3: Total Waste Managed in Oxfordshire by Management Method



(Source: as Table 5)

4.7.7 Details of the amount of municipal waste arising in Oxfordshire in the year 2008/09 and the amounts and percentages managed by each management method are set out in Table 6 and Figure 4 below (DCLG Core Output Indicator W2).

Table 6: Municipal Waste Arising and Managed by Management Type 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009 (tonnes)

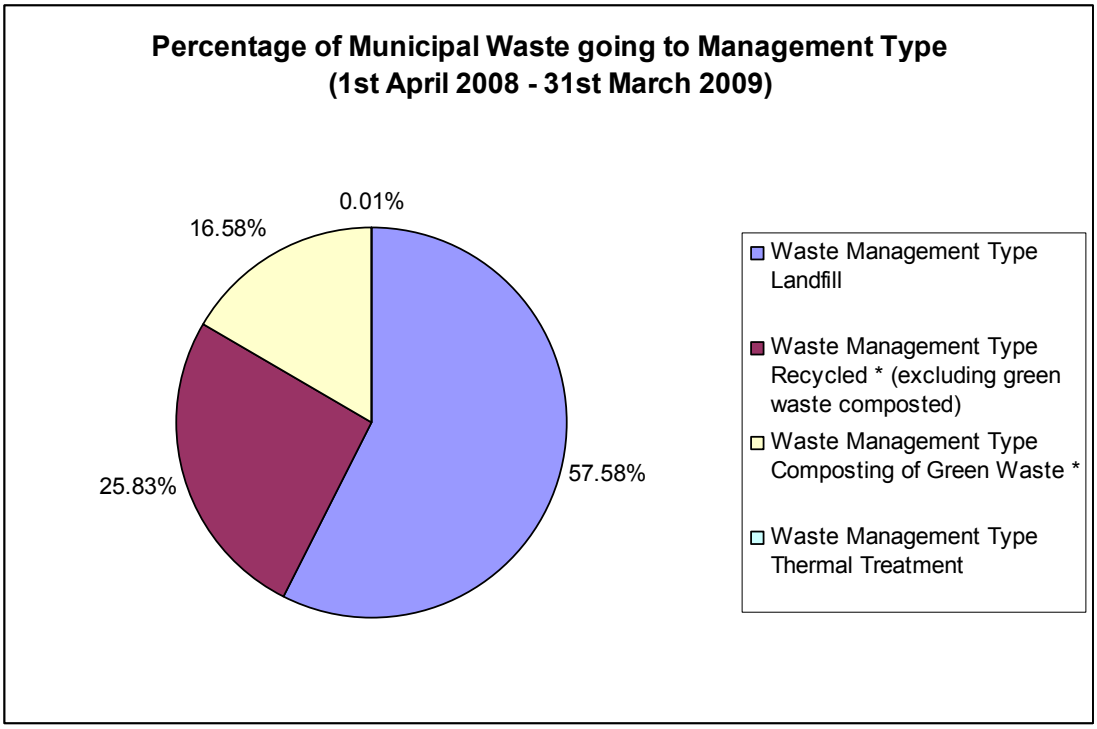
	Waste Management Type				
	Landfill	Recycled * (excluding green waste composted)	Composting of Green Waste *	Thermal Treatment	Total
Household	165,857	77,918	51,254	23**	295,052
Non-Household	12,079	1,909	-	-	13,988
Total Municipal Waste	177,936	79,827	51,254	23	309,040
Percentage	57.58%	25.83%	16.58%	0.01%	100%

* includes waste collected by waste collection authorities and at waste recycling centres

** clinical waste disposed by specialist thermal treatment

(Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Waste Management Group)

Figure 4: Percentage of Municipal Waste by Management Type.



(Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Waste Management Group)

4.7.8 Of the 309,000 tonnes of municipal waste produced in Oxfordshire in 2008/09, 42% was diverted from landfill by recycling (26%) and composting (17%), with 58% being disposed, almost all by landfill. For household waste only, the rate of recycling or composting in 2008/09 was 43.78%, an increase of 3.47% from 2007/08 and exceeding the 38% Local Area Agreement target for March 2009.

4.8 Capacity of New and Improved Waste Management Facilities

(DCLG Core Output Indicator W1)

4.8.1 Permissions granted for new, improved or amended waste management facilities in Oxfordshire over the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 are listed in Table 7 below, showing facility and waste type, with the new or increased waste management capacity permitted.

4.8.2 Significant additional waste management capacity permitted in the year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 included:

- 681,000 tonnes of temporary capacity for recycling of commercial and industrial waste (Finmere Quarry)
- 35,000 tonnes of permanent capacity for In-Vessel Composting of green waste (Worton Farm).
- 101,500 tonnes per annum of temporary capacity for transfer of C&I waste (Ardley Fields Farm)

- 23,000 tonnes of permanent capacity for composting of green waste (Ashgrove Farm)

Table 7: Planning Permissions for Waste Facilities 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009

Location	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity	End Date
Coleshill, Garden waste composter	Composting	Green Waste	No increase	Permanent
Worton Farm, Cassington	In-Vessel Composting	Green Waste	Increase of 35,000 tonnes/year	Permanent
Pettiwell, Garsington	Metal Recycling	Metal	144 tonnes/year	Permanent
Lakeside Industrial Park, Standlake	Materials Recycling Facility	C&D Waste	No increase specified	Permanent
Ardley Fields Farm	Transfer	C&I Waste	101,500 tonnes/year	31/12/27
Shipton Hill, Fulbrook	C&D Recycling/ Transfer	C&D Waste	8,600 tonnes/year	Permanent
Brize Norton Road, Minster Lovell	C&D Recycling	C&D Waste	No increase specified	Permanent
Milton Road, Bloxham	C&D Recycling	C&D Waste	Increase from 30,000 to 40,000 tonnes/year	Permanent
Oakley Wood, Ewelme	Household Waste Recycling	Household Waste	Bins increased from 7-12	Permanent
Stanton Harcourt, Controlled Reclamation	Inert Landfill	C&D Waste	No increase	2021
Sutton Courtenay Landfill	In-Vessel Composting	Green Waste	Increase of 70,000 tonnes	Permanent
Sutton Wick, Land south of Lake J.	Inert Landfill	C&D Waste	100,000-120,000 tonnes	Temporary
Ashgrove Farm, Ardley	Composting	Green Waste	Increase from 12,000 to 35,000 tonnes/year	Permanent
Unit 1, Enstone Airfield	MSW/ C&I Recycling or Transfer	C&I Waste	No increase specified	Permanent
Finmere Quarry	C&I Recycling	C&I Waste	Increase to take void to 831,000 tonnes	31/12/14
Stanford-in-the-Vale (HWRC)	Civic Amenity Facility	Household Waste	No increase specified	Permanent

(Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications and decisions)

4.9 Total Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

4.9.1 The County Council has recently (2009) carried out a review of waste management capacity in the County. The results of the review are presented in Table 8 below. Figures were obtained using information from planning applications, Environment Agency Licences, exemptions from Environment Agency waste data from 2005 and 2006 and in some cases, information obtained directly from site operators.

Table 8: Capacity of Waste Management Facilities March 2009

Type of Facility	Capacity
Landfill	
Inert Landfill	6,470,000 tonnes*
Non-Hazardous Landfill	11,774,000 tonnes*
Hazardous Landfill	0 tonnes *
Total Landfill	18,244,000 tonnes*
Recycling, Composting	
MSW and C&I Recycling	638,970 tonnes per annum*
C&D Recycling	936,676 tonnes per annum**
MSW and C&I Composting	191,000 tonnes per annum**
Recovery	
MSW and C&I Incineration	0 tonnes per annum*
MSW and C&I Treatment	2,000 tonnes per annum*
Others	
Vehicle Dismantling & Other Metal Recovery	144,197 tonnes per annum*
Total Waste Treatment Capacity	**1,912,843 tonnes per annum**
MSW and C&I transfer	324,454 tonnes per annum*

* Source: Oxfordshire County Council, November 2009
**Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications and decisions, 2009

4.10 Provision of Sites for Waste Management in Development Plan

4.10.1 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996) identifies only one site for waste management development. This is land at Langford Lane, Kidlington, identified for a waste reception centre (waste recycling centre) for household waste. No proposal to develop this site has yet come forward, but the policy for this site is one of those that have been 'saved' (see paragraph 2.4.5).

4.10.2 The Plan otherwise relies on criteria policies to deliver waste recycling facilities. It has no policies specifically for composting or other types of waste treatment facilities. The Plan assessed there was no need for additional landfill provision over the period to 2006 and consequently did not identify any sites for landfill, apart from an area at Sutton Wick identified for sand and gravel extraction and to be restored by landfill.

The policy for this site is also one of those that have been 'saved' (see paragraph 2.4.5).

4.10.3 Policy W7 of the South East Plan (May, 2009) states the annual rates of waste to be managed in each sub-region (waste planning authority area) over the period 2008 to 2025. The figures for Oxfordshire are set out in Appendix 2 (paragraph 3.1). Policy W7 states that these provide benchmarks for the preparation of development plan documents and annual monitoring. They will need to be taken into account in establishing the provision for waste management that needs to be made in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

5 Key Issues to be Addressed

5.1 The monitoring results reported in this AMR reveal the following key issues that need to be addressed in the preparation of the minerals and waste development documents that will make up the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF).

I. Current landbanks for both soft sand and sharp sand and gravel are substantially below the government guidance level of at least 7 years, although a resolution to permit a further reserve of soft sand will raise the landbank for this mineral above 7 years (paragraph 4.3.5). This reflects, and may be partly due to, the lack of remaining provision for these minerals in the development plan (see paragraph ii below). Preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy will need to take into account any change in the apportionment figures for Oxfordshire resulting from the current review of regional minerals policy (paragraph 3.2.16).

II. Remaining provision for sand and gravel working in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan is at a very low level. Taking into account remaining permitted reserves, there is insufficient provision for the full period of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy; the MWDF will need to make provision for this (paragraph 4.4.3). Remaining permitted reserves of crushed rock are at a higher level and the current insufficiency of provision is significantly less (paragraph 4.4.3).

III. More recent information on annual production of secondary and recycled aggregates has been obtained but available data is still poor and effective monitoring is therefore difficult (paragraph 4.5.1). Data on production capacity for secondary and recycled aggregates has significantly improved (paragraph 4.6.1). This appears to show that the Oxfordshire apportionment for 2016 has been met, but much of this capacity is at temporary facilities. (paragraph 4.6.1) The improvement of data will need to continue to be addressed in order to implement regional policy on provision for secondary and recycled aggregates.

IV. Ongoing work in liaison with the Environment Agency is improving the availability and reliability of data on waste arisings and management. But, whilst data for municipal waste is up to date and reliable, there continue to be uncertainties about the accuracy of data for commercial and industrial and construction and demolition wastes and problems with getting up to date information; and data on waste imported into Oxfordshire for management and disposal continues to be poor (paragraph 4.7.6).

V. Although permissions were granted for new waste management facilities in 2008/2009,there remains a gap between capacity available and forecast needs over the period of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. Significant new capacity for waste treatment will be needed in order to meet regional targets for diversion of waste from landfill, including targets for recycling and composting; the MWDF will need to make provision for this (paragraph 4.10.3).

VI. Using a number of data sources, a review of waste capacity in the County has been carried out and there is now a higher level of confidence about the accuracy of the data (paragraph 4.9.1). This information will be used in order to implement regional policy on provision for waste management (paragraph 4.10.3).

VII. Provision for waste management facilities in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan is very limited. The requirement for new waste management facilities will need to be assessed and provided for in the MWDF, having regard to regional policies including in particular policy W7 of the South East Plan (May, 2009) (paragraph 4.10.3). Preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy will need to take into account any decisions that are made on the procurement of new treatment facilities for the county's municipal waste and on related planning applications (paragraph 3.2.16).

VIII. The Statement of Community Involvement needs to be reviewed and updated to reflect changes in government policy on local development frameworks and the procedures for preparing documents, and changes in the County Council's policies and procedures on consultation.

Appendix 1

Schedule of Proposed Minerals and Waste Development Documents for Oxfordshire (May 2009)

Document Title and Status	**Brief Description**	**Chain of Conformity**	**Commence Preparation**	**Consult on scope of Sustainability Appraisal** (milestone)	**Community Engagement & Consultation** (Reg. 17 / 25 public participation)	**Draft Submission Document or SPD** (milestone)	**Submit to Secretary of State** (milestone)	**Independent Examination**	**Adoption** (milestone)
Statement of Community Involvement Non - Development Plan Document	To set out the Council's policy on community involvement in DPDs and SPDs and in planning applications	Must be in conformity with Regulations	*Commenced March 2005*	*n/a*	*Issues & Options consultation September 2005;* *Preferred Options consultation October 2005*	*n/a*	*Submitted February 2006*	*Inspector's Report received July 2006*	*Adopted November 2006*
Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document	To set out the Council's vision, objectives, spatial strategy and policies; and to identify strategic locations for minerals and waste development; for a period of at least 15 years	Must be in general conformity with Regional Spatial Strategy	*Commenced March 2005*	March – April 2009	*Initial Issues & Options consultations June 2006 (Core Strategy) & Feb/April 2007 (Sites);* *Initial Preferred Options consultation (Core Strategy) Feb 2007;* Further engagement & consultation Nov 2008 – July 2009; Revised Preferred Options consultation Jan – Feb 2010	Publish for rep-resentations to be made October 2010	December 2010	Pre-hearing meeting January 2011; Hearings March – April 2011; Inspector's final Report August 2011	November 2011

Stages in italics already completed

Decisions on the need for other possible documents (Minerals and Waste Detailed Site Allocations DPD or DPDs; Minerals and Waste Development Code of Practice SPD; and Restoration and After-use of Minerals and Waste Sites SPD) will be made when preparation of the Core Strategy is further advanced.

Appendix 2

Key Waste Targets

1. National

1.1 The 'Waste Strategy for England 2007' (published May 2007) sets out the Government's vision and strategy for managing waste in a more sustainable way. It contains a number of national targets for reducing the amount of waste disposed to landfill and increasing the recovery of resources from waste. These are mainly aimed at the municipal waste stream, but a target for commercial and industrial waste is also included and a target for construction and demolition waste is proposed. The national targets in Waste Strategy 2007 are:

- by 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995;
- by 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995;
- by 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995;

- to recover value from 53% of municipal waste by 2010;
- to recover value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015;
- to recover value from 75% of municipal waste by 2020;

- to recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste by 2010;
- to recycle or compost at least 45% of household waste by 2015;
- to recycle or compost at least 50% of household waste by 2020;

- amount of commercial & industrial waste landfilled expected to fall by 20% by 2010 compared to 2004 (target to be set).

- amount of construction, demolition & excavation waste landfilled to be halved by 2012 (target under consideration).

2. South East Region

2.1 The South East Plan (May 2009) includes polices for waste and minerals covering the period to 2026 (see paragraph 2.4.3). These include regional targets for diversion of waste from landfill (Policy W5) and for recycling and composting (Policy W6), as set out below:

South East Region Targets for Diversion from Landfill

Year	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
Diversion %	68%	71%	79%	84%	86%

South East Region Recycling and Composting Targets

Year	MSW %	C&I %	C&D %	All Waste %
2008	36	46	48	45
2010	40	50	50	50
2015	50	55	50	55
2020	55	60	60	60
2025	60	65	60	65

3. Oxfordshire

3.1 The South East Plan (2009) (Policy W7) also states that waste planning authorities should provide for an appropriate mix of development opportunities to support the waste management facilities required to achieve the targets in the regional strategy. Policy W7 sets annual rates of waste to be managed within each sub-region, which provide benchmarks for the preparation of development plan documents. These include the following figures for Oxfordshire, which need to be taken into account in the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework:

Average Annual Tonnages to be Managed in Oxfordshire (South East Plan, May 2009)

	Average Annual Tonnage to be Managed (thousand tonnes)			
Waste Stream	2008-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025
Municipal Solid Waste	319	347	377	406
Commercial & Industrial	630	685	745	791

3.2 The Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Strategy 'No Time to Waste' was approved in September 2006 and sets the following targets:

- By the 31 March 2010: Recycle or Compost at least 40% of household waste
- By the 31 March 2015: Recycle or Compost at least 45% of household waste
- By the 31 March 2020: Recycle or Compost at least 55% of household waste

In addition to these targets the Joint Municipal Waste Strategy includes the following target as part of a Local Area Agreement:

- To reach 38% recycling or composting of household waste by 31 March 2009.

Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): Assesses the implementation of the LDS and extent to which the policies in Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.

Core Strategy: Sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area and the strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision.

Development Control policies: A set of criteria-based policies required to ensure that all development within the area meets the vision and strategy set out in the core strategy.

Development Plan Document: Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination.

Local Development Document: The collective term for the Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement.

Local Development Framework: Comprises a portfolio of local development documents that will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area.

Minerals & Waste Development Plan Document: Spatial minerals and waste related planning documents that are subject to independent examination.

Minerals & Waste Development Scheme: Sets out the programme for the preparation of the minerals and waste development documents.

Minerals & Waste Development Framework: Comprises a portfolio of minerals and waste development documents which will provide the framework for delivering the spatial minerals and waste planning strategy for the area.

Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Sets out the current policies and the sites for minerals-related and waste-related development.

Proposals Map: The adopted proposals map illustrates on a base map all the polices contained in the Development Plan Documents, together with any saved policies.

Statement of Community Involvement: Sets out the standards which authorities will achieve in involving local communities in the preparation of local development documents and development control decisions.

Supplementary Planning Document: Provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Alternative Formats of this publication can be made available on request. These include other languages, large print, Braille, audio cassette, compute disk or e-mail

Minerals & Waste Policy Team (ESPCC)
Environment and Economy
Oxfordshire County Council
Speedwell House
Oxford
OX1 1NE

www.oxfordshire.gov.uk