

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Draft
Oxfordshire Minerals & Waste
Annual Monitoring Report 2017
(1st January 2017 – 31 December 2017)

December 2018

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Table of Contents

Section	Page Number
1. Executive Summary	
2. Introduction	
3. Monitoring of Policies – Minerals	
Policy M1 – Recycled and Secondary Aggregate	
Policy M2 – Provision for Working Aggregate Minerals	
Policy M3 – Principal Locations for Working Aggregate Minerals	
Policy M4 – Sites for Working Aggregate Minerals	
Policy M5 – Working of Aggregate Minerals	
Policy M6 – Aggregate Rail Depots	
Policy M7 – Non-Aggregate Mineral Working	
Policy M8 – Safeguarding Mineral Resources	
Policy M9 – Safeguarding Mineral Infrastructure	
Policy M10 – Restoration of Mineral Workings	
4. Monitoring of Policies – Waste	
Policy W1 – Oxfordshire Waste to be Managed	
Policy W2 – Oxfordshire Waste Management Targets	
Policy W3 – Provision for waste management capacity and facilities required	
Policy W4 – Locations for Facilities to Manage the Principal Waste Streams	
Policy W5 – Siting of Waste Management Facilities	
Policy W6 – Landfill and other Permanent Deposit of Waste to Land	
Policy W7 – Management and Disposal of Hazardous Waste	
Policy W8 – Management of Agricultural Waste	
Policy W9 – Management and Disposal of Radioactive Waste	
Policy W10 – Management and Disposal of Waste Water and Sewage Sludge	
Policy W11 – Safeguarding Waste Management Facilities	
5. Monitoring of Policies – Core Policies	
Appendices	
Appendix 1 – The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan – How the Separate Documents Fit Together	
Appendix 2 – Schedule and Programme of the Proposed Local (Minerals and Waste) Development Documents	
Appendix 3 – Active Mineral Working Sites in Oxfordshire	
Appendix 4 – Permitted Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire	
Appendix 5 – Capacity of Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire	
Appendix 6 – Oxfordshire CDE Waste Estimate 2016	
Glossary	

Tables	
Table 1 – Main Stages Towards Adoption of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan and Progress to Date.	
Table 2 – Recycled and Secondary Aggregate Permissions 2016 (Additional Capacity).	
Table 3 – Capacity of MPA Recycling/Secondary Material Sites at End of 2016.	
Table 4 – Sales of Secondary and Recycled Aggregate in Oxfordshire 2008 – 2016.	
Table 5 – Planning Permissions Granted for New Aggregate Extraction in 2015.	
Table 6 – Planning Permissions Granted for New Aggregate Extraction in 2016.	
Table 7 – Planning Applications for New Aggregate Extraction Submitted but Not Yet Determined at Year End 31.12.2016.	
Table 8 – Permitted Reserves at Oxfordshire Quarries at End 2016 (With 2015 for Comparison).	
Table 9 – Oxfordshire Landbank at End of 2016.	
Table 10 – Annual Sales of Sharp Sand and Gravel, Soft Sand, and Crushed Rock Extracted in Oxfordshire.	
Table 11 – Oxfordshire Sharp Sand and gravel Production Capacity.	
Table 12 – Permissions Granted for Sharp Sand and Gravel – Spatial Distribution.	
Table 13 – District Applications to Which Oxfordshire County Council Objected or Made No Objection Subject to Conditions on Minerals and Waste Safeguarding Issues in 2016.	
Table 14 – Restoration Schemes Approved in 2106.	
Table 15 – Core Strategy Policy W1: Forecasts of Waste Management Capacity Needs to be Provided 2016 – 2031 (Million Tonnes per Annum).	
Table 16 – Waste Management Estimates for the Principal Waste Streams in Oxfordshire, 2016.	
Table 17 – Summary of Operational Waste Management Capacity, 2016.	
Table 18 – Availability of Waste Management Capacity Against Target Requirements.	
Table 19 – Planning Permissions for Waste Management Facilities (Additional Capacity) Granted in 2016.	
Table 20 – Applications for Waste Management Facilities (Additional Capacity) Not Yet Determined at year End 31.12.2016	
Table 21 – Table from Core Strategy Policy W2 – Oxfordshire Waste Management Targets 2016 – 2031.	
Table 22 – Municipal Solid Waste by Management Method in 2016.	
Table 23 – Municipal Solid Waste by Management Method in	

CMDE9

2016 – Percentage Against Targets.	
Table 24 – Commercial and Industrial Waste by Management Method – Percentage Against Targets.	
Table 25 – Commercial and Industrial Waste by Management Method – Percentage Against Targets.	
Table 26 – Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste by Management Method – 2016.	
Table 27 – Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste by Management Method – Percentage Against Targets.	
Table 28 – Availability of Waste Management Capacity against Requirements.	
Table 29 – Planning Permissions for Reuse, Recycling, Composting/Food Waste Treatment and Residual Waste Treatment (Additional Capacity) Granted in 2016.	
Table 30 – Location of Facilities for Principal Waste Streams (Additional Capacity) Granted 2016 and Compliance with Policy W4.	
Table 31 – Location of Waste Management Facilities for (Additional Area) Granted 2016 and Compliance with Policy W5.	
Table 32 – Category 8: Hazardous/Radioactive Waste Management Capacity.	
Table 33 – Permissions Granted for Management of Radioactive Waste 2016.	
Table 34 – Assessment of Performance Against Core Policies.	
Figures	
Figure 1 – Municipal Solid Waste by Management Method for 2016.	
Figure 2 – Landfill Diversion 2012 – 2016	
Figure 3 – Commercial and Industrial Waste by Management Method.	
Figure 4 – Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste by Management Method.	

1.0 Executive Summary

- The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy (Core Strategy) was adopted on 12 September 2017. It provides a new framework against which to monitor the policies controlling mineral development and waste management.
- The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations (Site Allocations Plan) is currently scheduled to be adopted in 2019 but this will be put back due to delays in adopting the Core Strategy and a new minerals and waste development scheme is to be prepared.
- This monitoring report covers the 2017 calendar year (01 January – 31 December).
- As the Core Strategy was not adopted until September 2017, the implementation of policies cannot be fully monitored as they could not be given full weight during much of the monitoring period.
- The Site Allocations Plan has yet to be prepared and therefore policies that cross-relate to this plan will not be able to be monitored until it has been adopted.
- Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates in 2017 were 416,800 tonnes, which was 19% of total sales of aggregate produced in Oxfordshire. Total operational capacity for producing recycled and secondary aggregate in Oxfordshire in 2017 was recorded as 812,000 tonnes a year but estimated to be 1,149,700 tonnes a year. Two permissions for recycled aggregate facilities, with a total capacity of 125,000tpa, were granted in 2017.
- Sales of sharp sand and gravel in 2017 were 702,809 tonnes, up from 651,418 tonnes in 2016. The 10 year sales average (2008 – 2017) is 576,000 tonnes a year, and the three year sales average (2015 – 2017) is 707,000 tonnes a year.
- Sales of soft sand in 2017 were 251,298 tonnes, compared to 227,329 tonnes in 2016. The 10 year sales average is 192,000 tonnes a year, and the three year sales average is 237,000 tonnes a year.
- Sales of crushed rock in 2017 were 866,849 tonnes, up from 715,407 tonnes in 2016. The 10 year average is 580,000 tonnes a year, and the three year average is 832,000 tonnes a year.
- Permitted reserves of sharp sand and gravel at the end of 2017 were 10.805 million tonnes, reserves of soft sand were 3.015 million tonnes and reserves of crushed rock totalled 9.318 million tonnes.
- The landbank for sharp sand and gravel at the end of 2017 was 10.6 years at the LAA requirement rate of 1.015 million tonnes per annum (mtpa). The

landbank for soft sand was 16.4 years at the LAA requirement rate of 0.189 mtpa, and the landbank for crushed rock was 16.0 years at the LAA requirement rate of 0.584 mtpa. These are all above the minimum requirements in the NPPF (7 years for sand and gravel, and 10 years for crushed rock).

- Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel in 2017 totalled 1,244,000 tonnes, distributed 58% in 'northern' Oxfordshire (Cherwell and West Oxfordshire Districts) and 42% in 'southern' Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Districts).
- Two permissions for aggregate mineral working were granted in 2017, for the working of soft sand (2,015,000 tonnes) and crushed rock (600,00 tonnes).
- No district matter planning applications were permitted or sites allocated in district local plans for other types of development in 2017 to which the County Council had objected on the basis of mineral safeguarding policy.
- Five mineral restoration schemes were approved in 2017, all of which will produce a net gain in biodiversity.
- Total waste originating in Oxfordshire in 2017 from the principal waste streams was approximately 2.24 million tonnes, of which: 0.315 million tonnes was Municipal Solid Waste (MSW); an estimated 0.533 million tonnes was Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste; and an estimated 1.393 million tonnes was Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) waste.
- Of the 0.313 million tonnes of MSW: 31% was recycled; 27% was composted or treated food waste; 38% went to residual waste treatment; and 4% went to landfill. Total municipal waste diverted from landfill in Oxfordshire has risen from 59% in 2012/13 to 96% in 2017.
- Of the 0.533 million tonnes of C&I waste estimated to originate in Oxfordshire: an estimated 24% was recycled; 9% was composted; 15% was treated by other means; and 24% was landfilled. Total diversion from landfill was 76%.
- Of the 1.393 million tonnes of CDE waste estimated to originate in Oxfordshire: an estimated 42% was recycled; 9% was recovered; and 49% was sent to landfill. Total diversion from landfill was 56%.
- Landfill diversion targets are generally being met by MSW and C&I waste, but not for CDE waste. This will need to be monitored in future reports.
- Total remaining non-hazardous landfill capacity at the end of 2017 was 4.771 million cubic metres and remaining inert landfill capacity was 6.933 million cubic metres; being enough to last until beyond the current plan period based on 2017 inputs.

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- Two permissions for additional waste recycling and treatment capacity in Oxfordshire, totalling 125,000 tonnes a year, were granted in 2017, both for inert waste recycling. One permission was granted for inert landfill (quarry restoration), totalling 950,000 cubic metres capacity.
- Total capacity for managing the principal waste streams (MSW, C&I and CDE waste) in 2017 was adequate for Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in the management of these waste streams.
- No safeguarded waste facilities were prevented or prejudiced from operating due to non-waste development being permitted in 2017.

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2.0 Introduction

Purpose of AMR

- 2.1 Oxfordshire County Council has prepared the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy (Core Strategy), which was adopted on 12 September 2017. Under section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by The Localism Act 2011) the County Council is required to monitor the progress of the plan and the implementation of policy. In addition, the EU Waste Framework Directive, 2008 (2008/98/EC) (transposed through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011) requires waste planning authorities to report on details of existing, newly granted and recently closed waste facilities.
- 2.2 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)¹:
- covers the period 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017;
 - details the progress on preparation of the new Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan;
 - As far as possible, reports on the implementation of policies in the Core Strategy.
- 2.3 A monitoring framework was put forward as part of the Main Modifications to the Core Strategy published in February 2017 and has been confirmed in the adopted Core Strategy. This is used as a basis for the AMRs.

Reporting Period: Calendar Years

- 2.4 Earlier AMRs covered the period 1 April to 31 March but from 2016 they have been changed to cover the calendar year (1 January to 31 December). This is because most minerals and waste data is collected on a calendar year basis and policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan relate to calendar years and need to be monitored on that basis.

Monitoring of Core Strategy

Policies

- 2.5 The Core Strategy was adopted in September 2017 following examination of the Plan by an independent Inspector. In his report, the Inspector recommended main modifications to the plan, largely as proposed by the council, and found that, with these modifications, the Core Strategy satisfied legal requirements and met the criteria for soundness. The Inspector confirmed that the duty to co-operate had been met in the preparation of the Core Strategy and that the plan now met all legal requirements, including for sustainability appraisal. This AMR, for the year 2017, monitors minerals and waste development against the policies in the Core Strategy as far as is

¹ AMR's 2014 to 2016 are available on Oxfordshire County Council's website (<https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/new-minerals-and-waste-local-plan>) and AMRs 2005 to 2013 are available on request from the Minerals & Waste Planning Policy Team.

possible, given that it was not adopted until September 2017 could not be for much of the year

Progress against Local Development Scheme

- 2.6 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is a statutory document² setting out the planning policy documents (local development documents) that will make up the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan and the programme for the preparation of the plan. The first Oxfordshire MWDS came into effect in May 2005 and it has since been reviewed and revised as necessary to maintain an up to date programme for the preparation of the plan. The Oxfordshire MWDS has been revised several times. The most recent (eighth) revision – the MWDS December 2017 – came into effect in January 2018. However, over the period covered by this AMR the previous MWDS February 2016 applied.
- 2.7 As in the current MWDS December 2017, the MWDS February 2016 provided for a two-part Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be prepared, covering the period to 2031, and comprising: Part 1 – Core Strategy; and Part 2 – Site Allocations; and included programmes for the preparation of both parts (see Appendices 1 and 2).
- 2.8 The MWDS states that the Core Strategy sets out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and core policies for the supply of minerals and management of waste in Oxfordshire over the period to 2031; including minerals, waste and common core policies and spatial strategies for minerals and waste, with the identification of strategic locations for minerals and waste developments supported by criteria based policies for the identification of specific sites and the consideration of planning applications. It also states that the Site Allocations Plan will identify sites for minerals and waste management development for Oxfordshire, in accordance with the Core Strategy, and provide a detailed policy framework for development management decisions.

Programme for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

- 2.9 In the MWDS February 2016, the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy was programmed to be adopted by November 2016. Table 1a sets out the main stages towards the adoption of the Core Strategy, as in that timetable, and the progress that was made against the target dates. The MWDS February 2016 also included a programme for preparation of the Site Allocations Plan (see below).

Table 1a: Main stages towards adoption of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and progress to date

Part 1: Core Strategy		
Milestones	Target (MWDS – February 2016)	Progress
Initial issues & options	June 2006	Done

² As required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended)

consultation		
Initial preferred options consultation	February 2007	Done
Further engagement & consultation on issues and options and preferred options	February 2010 – Jan 2011	Done
Consultation on draft (preferred) minerals & waste strategies	September – October 2011	Done
Publication and consultation on revised draft Core Strategy	February – March 2014	Done
Proposed submission document published for representations	August 2015	Done
Submit Core Strategy for examination	December 2015	Done
Examination Hearings	May 2016	Held September 2016
Publish Inspector's report	August 2016	Interim report received October 2016; Final report received June 2017
Adopt Core Strategy	November 2016	Core Strategy adopted on 12 September 2017

Progress on the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

- 2.10 Work during the period covered by this AMR was focused on taking the Core Strategy through proposed modifications, following the examination hearing held in September 2016 and the Interim Report issued by the Inspector in October 2016, and then on to adoption. The examination of the Core Strategy had been delayed by the need to prepare and consult on further topic papers in response to issues and questions raised by the Inspector. The Inspector's interim report and requirement for preparation of and consultation on further strategic environmental assessment/sustainability appraisal and proposed modifications increased delay to the Core Strategy, such that the timetable in the MWDS February 2016 for adoption of the Core Strategy in November 2016 was not met.
- 2.11 The Inspector issued an Interim Report on 12th October 2016, in which he provided his conclusions on the amount of provision that needs to be made for mineral working and waste management over the plan period to 2031. The Interim Report also concluded that further strategic environmental assessment / sustainability appraisal (SEA/SA) should be carried out, in conjunction with the preparation of Proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy. The Council, accordingly, prepared Proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy and a comprehensive new SEA/SA report update. These were approved for by the Council's Cabinet on 24 January 2017 and were published for consultation on 3 February 2017. The consultation period ran to 20 March 2017. All the representations received on were passed to the Inspector for his consideration.

2.12 The final Inspector’s Report was received on 15 June 2017. In this, the Inspector concluded that, with recommended main modifications, the Plan was legally compliant and a sound basis on which to plan for the provision of minerals and waste management in Oxfordshire until 2031. The Core Strategy was subsequently adopted by Oxfordshire County Council at the Full Council meeting on 12 September 2017.

Programme for the Minerals and Waste Site Allocations Plan

2.13 The MWDS (February 2016) included a programme for the Site Allocations Plan to be commenced in 2016 and adopted by April 2019. Due to the examination of the Core Strategy taking longer than envisaged in the MWDS, preparation of the Site Allocations Plan could not be commenced in 2016. Commencement had to be put back by over a year, to September 2017, following adoption of the Core Strategy. This was reflected in the revised MWDS December 2017. The following table sets out the main stages towards the adoption of the Site Allocations Plan, as in the revised timetable, and the progress that has been made against the target dates. The Site Allocations Plan and is now programmed to be adopted in November 2020.

Table 1b: Main stages towards adoption of the Minerals and Waste Site Allocations Plan and progress to date

Part 2: Site Allocations Plan		
Milestones	Target (MWDS – December 2017)	Progress
Commence preparation	September 2017	Commenced September 2017
Consultation on site options	June – July 2018	Consultation took place August – October 2018
Consultation on draft plan	January – February 2019	–
Publish plan for representations to be made	September – November 2019	–
Submit plan for examination	December 2019	–
Examination hearings	March 2020	–
Receive and publish Inspector’s report	September 2020	–
Adopt Site Allocations Plan	November 2020	–

Progress on the Minerals and Waste Site Allocations Plan

2.14 Initial work on the Site Allocations Plan, on preparation of a site assessment methodology and sustainability appraisal scoping report, was commenced in September 2017. Consultation on site options was carried out between August and October 2018, two to three months later than programmed. This slippage in

the programme will need to be addressed to ensure that the target for adoption of the Plan before the end of 2020 is not affected.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 2.15 The first Oxfordshire Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in November 2006. Having regard to changes in national procedures and policy on plan making and in the County Council's consultation policies and procedures, a Revised Oxfordshire Statement of Community Involvement was adopted by the County Council in March 2015. This updated SCI is still current. There was no need to carry out a further review of it during the period covered by this AMR.
- 2.16 There have been some further changes to national procedures and policy in 2018 that affect SCIs. In particular: there is now a requirement for SCIs to set out the planning authority's policies for giving advice or assistance on neighbourhood planning; and also for SCIs to be reviewed every five years. Consideration should therefore be given to a further review of the SCI in 2019.

Revision of Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

- 2.17 In view of the need to address slippage in the timetable for preparation of the Site Allocations Plan and the need to consider carrying out a further review of the SCI in 2019, a further revision of the MWDS should be undertaken early in 2019.

Duty to Cooperate

Statutory Requirement

- 2.19 Local planning authorities are required³ to provide details in their annual monitoring reports of the steps taken to comply with the 'Duty to Cooperate'. This duty is set out in Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 and requires county councils, local planning authorities and other bodies (as prescribed⁴), to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities. Minerals and waste are both considered to be strategic planning issues.
- 2.20 The County Council has sought to ensure that minerals and waste planning issues on which it has a common interest with adjoining and other authorities are identified and an appropriate approach agreed where possible.

Preparation of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

- 2.21 Engagement with other authorities and bodies under the duty to co-operate was undertaken as an integral part of preparation of the Core Strategy and continued through its examination, including through the period covered by this AMR. A statement on compliance with the duty to cooperate, including details of the engagement undertaken and the outcomes, was produced (December

³ Regulation 34, Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

⁴ Regulation 4, Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

2015) in support of the submitted Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy and formed part of the evidence base for the examination of the plan. The statement detailed specific engagement with Local Authorities and other prescribed bodies, including the Environment Agency, English Heritage, Natural England and the Highways Agency. The Inspector stated in his Interim and Final Report that the Duty to Cooperate had been met in relation to the preparation of the Core Strategy.

Continuing Engagement

- 2.22 The NPPF (paragraph 181) makes clear that “cooperation should be a continuous process of engagement from initial thinking through to implementation” of a plan.

Waste Planning

- 2.23 To assist in meeting the requirement for on-going collaboration on waste planning, Oxfordshire County Council is actively engaged in the sub-national working group, the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG). This group includes the twenty-one Waste Planning Authorities in the South East of England and the Environment Agency.
- 2.24 The NPPF suggests a memorandum of understanding can be a way of demonstrating effective cooperation on planning for issues with cross-boundary impacts (para 181). SEWPAG has drawn up a memorandum of understanding, the purpose of which is to underpin effective cooperation and collaboration between the Waste Planning Authorities of the South East of England in addressing strategic cross-boundary issues that relate to planning for waste management. SEWPAG also provides a mechanism for the South East Waste Planning Authorities collectively to engage with authorities outside the South East, particularly in London. Oxfordshire County Council is a signatory to the memorandum of understanding and is an active member of SEWPAG and a regular attendee at meetings, which are usually held quarterly.
- 2.25 Oxfordshire County Council is also a member of the Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum (NuLeAF), which is a special interest group of the Local Government Association. This is a voluntary, subscription-based grouping of waste planning authorities with a common interest in the management of radioactive waste, particularly (but not exclusively) nuclear legacy waste. The County Council’s membership of NuLeAF has enabled regular engagement and discussion with other local authorities that may have interests in, or be affected by, the management of nuclear waste arising at Culham and Harwell, including Northamptonshire, Dorset and Cumbria County Councils.

Minerals Planning

- 2.26 To assist in meeting the requirement for on-going collaboration on minerals planning, Oxfordshire County Council is a member of the South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP). SEEAWP is a technical group on planning for aggregates supply and it reports to the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and provides advice both to its

constituent Mineral Planning Authorities and to the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group.

2.27 SEEAWP comprises the 21 Mineral Planning Authorities in the South East of England and representatives of the minerals industry (Minerals Products Association and British Aggregates Association) and Central Government (DCLG). It also includes representatives from the Port of London Authority, The Crown Estate, the East of England Aggregates Working Party and the London Aggregates Working Party. Oxfordshire County Council is an active member of SEEAWP and a regular attendee at meetings, which are usually held three times a year.

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3.0 Monitoring of Policy Implementation – Minerals

Policy M1: Recycled and secondary aggregates

Target(s)

- To maintain capacity for recycled and secondary aggregate at least 0.926 million tonnes per year.
- Sites allocated/permission granted in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.

Indicator(s)

- a) **Permissions granted for recycled and secondary aggregates.**

Table 2: Recycled and Secondary Aggregate Permissions 2017 (Additional Capacity)

Application Number	Valid Date	Site Address	Applicant	Decision Date	Description	Materials	Waste capacity/ extraction amount
MW.0002/17	14.12.16	New Wintles Farm OX29 4EG	David Enig Contracting Ltd	08.03.17	Section 73 application to vary condition 10 of planning permission 16/02667/CM to allow for the throughput of material to be increased from 120,000 tonnes per annum to 170,000 tonnes per annum	(CDE waste recycling)	170,000 tpa (50,000 additional capacity)
MW.0048/17	06.06.16	Stonepitt Barn Frilford OX15 5HB	S Belcher	21.12.17	Planning permission for change of use to crush concrete on the site in connection with the permitted use of the site for horticultural topsoil recycling under planning permission ref. P13/V0724/FUL and the erection of a six-metre high acoustic barrier.	CDE (soil and aggregate) recycling facility.	75,000 tpa
TOTAL (Recycled and Secondary Aggregate)							125,000 tpa

Source: OCC Planning Applications

b) Capacity of recycled and secondary aggregate supply facilities.

Table 3: Capacity of MPA Recycling / Secondary Material Sites at end of 2017⁵

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Operational Recycled Aggregate Production Facilities with Permanent consent or Time-Limited consent to end of Plan Period (2031)			
Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Permanent	40,000
Rear of CEMEX batching plant, Hardwick	Fergal Contracting	Permanent	20,000 ⁶
Drayton Depot	Oxfordshire CC Highways (road planings)	Permanent	75,000
Ferris Hill Farm, Hook Norton	Matthews / Banbury Skips	Permanent	1,000 ⁷
Hundridge Farm, Ipsden, Wallingford	G D Parker / Onsyany Skips	Permanent	5,000
Lakeside, Standlake (Micks Skips)	Micks Skips	Permanent	2,000
Newlands Farm, Milton Road, Bloxham	Smiths of Bloxham	Permanent	32,000
New Wintles Farm, Eynsham	Einig (formerly McKenna)	Permanent	170,000
Playhatch Quarry, Playhatch	Grabloader	Permanent	70,000 ⁸
Rumbold's Pit, Ewelme	Hazell & Jeffries	Permanent	20,000
Sandfields Farm, Over Norton	K J Millard	Permanent	9,600
Shipton Hill, Fulbrook	Hickman Brothers	Permanent	12,600
Thames Water Depot, Kidlington	Clancy Docwra	Permanent	20,000
Worton Farm, Cassington	M&M Skip Hire (also recorded as Einig)	Permanent	48,000
Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	Smiths of Bletchington	2040	150,000
Ewelme No.2 Landfill	Grundon	2031	12,000
Total Operational Production Capacity at Recycled Aggregate Production Facilities available throughout the Plan period			672,200
Operational Recycled Aggregate Facilities with Time-Limited consent ending before end of Plan Period (2031)			
Dix Pit Complex	Sheehan	2029	95,000
Upwood Quarry, Besselsleigh	Hills Quarry Products	2029	15,000
Shipton on Cherwell	Earthline	2025	75,000 ⁹

⁵ Source: OCC evidence for matter 2 in the examination of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy, as updated 2018.

⁶ Updated estimate, November 2017

⁷ Updated estimate, November 2017

⁸ Based on updated estimate, 2016 and planning permission limit

⁹ Updated estimate, November 2017

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Quarry			
Prospect Farm, Chilton	Raymond Brown	2022	75,000
Shellingford Quarry	Earthline	2021	75,000
Enstone Airfield	Markham Farms/ Einig	2021	20,000
Total Operational Recycled Aggregate Capacity at Time-Limited Facilities			355,000
Total Operational Recycled Aggregate Production Capacity			1,027,2000

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Operational Secondary Aggregate Facilities with Permanent consent or Time-Limited consent to end of Plan Period (2031)			
Ardley ERF (IBAA facility)	Raymond Brown (IBAA)	2049	60,000
Operational Secondary Aggregate Facilities with Time-Limited consent ending before end of Plan Period (2031)			
Sutton Courtenay	Hanson (reject building blocks & concrete used in block making)	2030	62,500
Total Operational Secondary Aggregate Capacity at Time-Limited Facilities			62,500
Total Operational Secondary Aggregate Capacity			122,500

Overall Total Operational Capacity at 'Permanent' Facilities	732,2000
Overall Total Operational Capacity at Time-Limited Facilities	417,500
Overall Total Operational Capacity	1,149,700

Non-Operational Facilities

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Appleford Sidings	Hanson (rail ballast recycling)	Permanent	100,000
Blackstone Farm, Blackthorn	N Mauger	Permanent	15,000
Lakeside Park, Standlake (ETHOS)	Ethos Recycling	Permanent	25,000
Burford Quarry (Pavestone Factory)	Pavestone/Smiths (broken blocks etc from factory)	2024	500
Total Non-Operational Capacity			140,500

Operational and Non-Operational Facilities

Total Operational and Non-Operational Capacity (tpa)	11,290,200
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3.1 Total capacity of recycled and secondary aggregate facilities in Oxfordshire in 2017 was recorded in the SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey as 812,120 tonnes per annum (comprised of 689,610tpa for CDE waste, and 122,400tpa for

industrial/mineral waste). However, the actual total is believed to be higher as this survey did not have a 100% return rate. Evidence for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy examination hearing estimated the total as approximately 1.025 million tonnes per annum in 2017. This information has now been updated in Table 3, based on operator returns for two waste surveys undertaken in 2017¹⁰, and the revised estimated figure is 1.150 million tonnes.

c) Annual production of recycled and secondary aggregate.

Table 4: Sales of Secondary and Recycled Aggregate in Oxfordshire 2008-2016

Year	Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Sales (tonnes)
2008	503,000
2009	286,000
2010	152,000
2011	236,000
2012	466,000
2013	422,000
2014	271,000
2015	453,000
2016	534,000
2017	417,000

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys

3.2 The secondary and recycled sales figures since 2014 include secondary aggregate from bottom ash from the Ardley Energy Recovery Facility, which provides for the production of approximately 75,000 tonnes per annum.

3.3 Table 4 shows that the recorded production of secondary and recycled aggregate decreased by 22% between 2016 and 2017.

d) Proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregates.


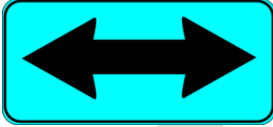
3.5 In Oxfordshire in 2017, recorded sales of secondary and recycled aggregates totalled 0.417 mt, accounting for 19% of the total sales of aggregates produced in Oxfordshire (2.237 mt). There was not a 100% return rate for the annual survey that collects this information, and therefore the actual proportion may be higher. In 2016, recorded sales of secondary and recycled aggregates totalled 0.534 mt, accounting for 25% of the total sales of aggregates produced in Oxfordshire (2.128 mt).

3.6 Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates in the South East England region in 2017 were 4.870 million tonnes, 19% of the total sales of aggregate

¹⁰ South East England Aggregates Working Party aggregates monitoring survey 2016, South East Waste Planning Advisory Group Waste Survey, 2016.

produced in the region, the same as in Oxfordshire. Oxfordshire provided 9% of the regional sales of secondary and recycled aggregates.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
To maintain capacity for recycled and secondary aggregate facilities at least 0.926 mtpa.		Target capacity was at least 0.926 mtpa. In 2017, operational capacity was estimated as 1.027 mtpa, so the target was met.
Sites allocated/permissions granted in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1 – C12.		It is not possible to report on this indicator for 2017, as the Part 2: Site Allocations Document has not yet been produced.

Triggers

- Processing capacity falling to below target capacity.
 - This trigger has not been activated
- Proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregate changes $\pm 10\%$.
 - This trigger has not been activated as the proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregates only changed 6% from 2015 (19%) to 2016 (25%).
- Sites for secondary and recycled aggregate allocated/permitted not in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.
 - This trigger has not been activated as the Part 1: Core Strategy was not adopted in 2016, and the Part 2: Site Allocations Document has not been produced.

Policy M2: Provision for working aggregate minerals

Target(s)

- Production capacity maintained at annual requirement rates.
- Landbanks maintained for at least:
 - 7 years for sharp sand and gravel.
 - 7 years for soft sand.
 - 10 years for crushed rock.

Indicator(s)

a) Permissions granted for working of land-won aggregate minerals.

3.7 2,615,00 tonnes of aggregate extraction was permitted in 2017, an increase from 514,792 tonnes in 2016.

Table 5: Planning Permissions Granted for New Aggregate Extraction in 2017.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnage Permitted	Permission End Date	Permission Reference
08.05.17	Duns Tew	Soft Sand	415,00 tonnes	2034	MW.0036/14
16.06.17	Bowling Green Farm	Soft Sand & Limestone	1,600,000 tonnes soft sand & 600,000 limestone	2037	MW.0124/16

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

3.8 Table 7 (below) shows that planning applications for the extraction of 3,000,000 tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. remained to be determined at the end of 2016.

Table 7: Planning Applications For New Aggregate Extraction Submitted But Not Yet Determined at Year End 31.12.2017.

Site Name	Mineral Type	Proposed Total Tonnage	Proposed End Date	Planning Application Reference
Bridge Farm Quarry *	Sharp sand and gravel	500,000 tonnes	3 years (2 years working and 1 restoration) from commencement of gravel extraction	MW.0127/16
New Barn Farm, Cholsey *	Sharp sand and gravel	2,500,000 tonnes	2036/2037	MW.0094/16

Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications.

* These applications have since been permitted in 2018.

b) Permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock.

Table 8: Permitted Reserves at Oxfordshire Quarries at end 2017 (with 2016 for comparison)

Mineral	Reserves at 31.12.2017 (m. tonnes)	Reserves at 31.12.2016 (m. tonnes)
Soft Sand	3.105 mt	1.341 mt
Sharp Sand & Gravel	10.805 mt	11.383 mt
Total Sand and Gravel	13.910 mt	12.724 mt
Crushed Rock	9.318 mt	8.545 mt
Total Aggregate	23.228 mt	21.269 mt

3.9 There were increases in permitted reserves of soft sand and crushed rock between 2016 and 2017, by 132% and 9% respectively. There was a decrease in permitted reserves of sharp sand and gravel of 5% between 2016 and 2017.

c) Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock 2017

Mineral	Production Capacity (tonnes per annum)
Soft Sand	450,000 tonnes pa
Sharp Sand and Gravel	1,244,000 tonnes pa
Crushed Rock	2,173,000 tonnes pa

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2017

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d) Landbanks of permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock.

Table 9: Oxfordshire Landbank at end of 2017

Permitted Reserves at 31.12.2017 by Mineral	Landbank based on LAA 2017 provision figures	'Landbank' based on 10 years sales average (2008-2017)	'Landbank' based on last 3 years sales average (2015-2017)
Soft Sand – 3.105 m. tonnes	16.4 years at 0.189 mtpa	16.2 years at 0.192 mtpa	13.1 years at 0.237 mtpa
Sharp Sand & Gravel – 10.805 m. tonnes	10.6 years at 1.015 mtpa	18.8 years at 0.576 mtpa	15.3 years at 0.707 mtpa
Total Sand & Gravel – 13.910 m. tonnes	11.6 years at 1.204 mtpa	18.1 years at 0.768 mtpa	14.7 years at 0.945 mtpa
Crushed Rock – 9.318 m. tonnes	16.0 years at 0.584 mtpa	16.1 years at 0.580 mtpa	11.2 years at 0.832 mtpa
Total Aggregate – 23.228 m. tonnes	13.0 years at 1.788 mtpa	17.2 years at 1.348 mtpa	13.1 years at 1.777 mtpa

Note: The Landbank is calculated on the basis of current annual requirement rates, which are those in the 2017 LAA (second column). The other columns are provided for comparison purposes only.

3.10 The landbank for sharp sand and gravel at the end of 2017 was 10.6 years, which is above the minimum 7 years required by the NPPF. The landbank for soft sand was 16.4 years at the end of 2016, more than twice the 7 year minimum required by the NPPF. The total sand and gravel landbank was 11.6 years. The landbank for crushed rock was 16.0 years at the end of 2017, which is above the 10 year minimum required by the NPPF.

e) Annual sales of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock extracted in Oxfordshire.

Table 10: Annual sales of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock extracted in Oxfordshire 2015 – 2017

Mineral Type	2015 (million tonnes)	2016 (million tonnes)	2017 (million tonnes)
Sharp sand & gravel	0.768	0.651	0.703
Soft sand	0.233	0.227	0.251
Total sand and	1.001	0.879	0.954



gravel			
Crushed rock	0.914	0.715	0.867

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2017

3.11 Annual sales of sharp sand and gravel increased from 0651 mt in 2016 to 0703 mt in 2017, having decreased from 2015 to 2016. Soft sand increased from 0.227 mt in 2016 to 0.251 mt in 2017.

3.12 Sales of crushed rock from quarries in Oxfordshire had declined to 0.715 mt in 2016 from 0.914 mt in 2015 and 1.061 mt in 2014, which had been the highest level over the last decade and a very significant increase from 2012 (0.242 mt). There was however an increase again in crushed rock sales from 2016 to 0.867 mt in 2017.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Production capacity maintained at annual requirement rates		Production capacity for all aggregates were above the current annual requirement rates.
Landbanks maintained for at least: - 7 years for sharp sand and gravel - 7 years for soft sand - 10 years for crushed rock		Landbanks above relevant target for all aggregates at current annual requirement rates (ss&g: 10.6 years, ss: 16.4 years, cr: 16.0years)

Triggers

- Production capacity less than annual requirement rate for three consecutive years.
 - This trigger has not been activated.
- Permitted reserves falling to 10% above landbank target.
 - This trigger has not been activated. It was activated in 2016 for soft sand when the landbank was 7.1 years (1.341 mt), which was within 10% of the landbank target (7 years – 1.323 mt), but the further permissions granted for soft sand in 2017 at Bowling Green Farm (1.6 mt) and Duns Tew (0.415 mt) have significantly increased the landbank to well above the trigger level.

Policy M3: Principal locations for working aggregate minerals

Target(s)

- All sites allocated for aggregate mineral extraction to be within locations specified.
- Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel split 50:50 between western and southern Oxfordshire by the end of the plan period.

Indicator(s)

a) Sites allocated for aggregate minerals.

3.13 As the Site Allocations Document, has not yet been produced, it is not possible to monitor against this indicator at present, but data will be collected in future AMRs after the Site Allocations Document has been adopted.

b) Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel split between western Oxfordshire (West Oxfordshire District and Cherwell District) and southern Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse) by the end of the plan period.

3.14 Neither of the two planning permissions granted during 2017 was for sharp sand and gravel (that were for soft sand and crushed rock). No decisions were made on planning applications that would affect the production capacity for sharp sand and gravel or the split in this between western and southern Oxfordshire.

Table 11: Oxfordshire Sharp Sand and Gravel Production Capacity

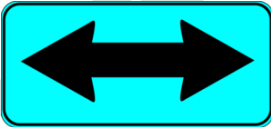
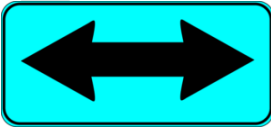
Broad Sand and Gravel Resource Area	Name of Site	Estimated Production Rate (tpa)
Northern Oxfordshire (West Oxfordshire District Council, Cherwell District Council)	Cassington Quarry, Worton (SRA 6)	
	Stonehenge Farm, Stanton Harcourt (SRA 6)	
	Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington (SRA 6)	
	Finmere Quarry, Finmere (not in SRA)	
	Total northern Oxon production capacity	724,000 (58%)
Southern Oxfordshire (VoWH)	Bridge Farm, Sutton Courtenay (SRA 5)	

& SODC)	Sutton Wick Quarry, Abingdon (SRA 5)	
	Caversham Extension (SRA 4)	
	Moorend Lane, Thame (not in SRA)	
	Faringdon Quarry (SRA 7)	
	Total southern Oxon production capacity	520,000 (42%)
	Total Oxfordshire production capacity	1,244,000 (100%)

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2017

3.15 Table 11 shows that currently, production capacity is unevenly split between northern Oxfordshire (58%) and southern Oxfordshire (42%). It is an aim of the Core Strategy to achieve a balanced distribution of production capacity by the end of the plan period (2031).

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
All sites allocated for aggregate mineral extraction to be within locations specified.		The Site Allocations Document, has not yet been produced, so it is not possible to monitor against this indicator at present. Data will be collected in future AMRs after its adoption.
Production capacity split 50:50 between western and Southern Oxfordshire by the end of the plan period.		This target is required to be achieved by the end of the plan period (2031); the current annual monitoring period provides a baseline indication of the split in production capacity.

Triggers

- One site allocated that does not fall within the locations specified.
 - This trigger has not been activated as the Part 2: Site Allocations Document has not yet been produced.
- Production capacity increases proportionally in western Oxfordshire for two consecutive years.

- This trigger has not been activated as the Core Strategy was not adopted until September 2017 and so two years have yet to elapse.
- Production capacity in southern Oxfordshire above 60%.
 - This trigger has not been activated as the Core Strategy was not adopted until September 2017 and so two years have yet to elapse. Production capacity in southern Oxfordshire is currently 42%.

Policy M4: Sites for working aggregate minerals

Target(s)

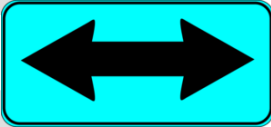
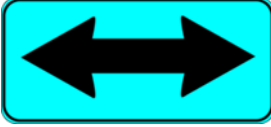
- Sites allocated for aggregate mineral extraction to be in accordance with policy M4.
- Sites allocated to meet requirements for provision in Policy M2 (taking into account permissions granted).

Indicator(s)

a) Sites allocated for aggregate minerals.

3.16 This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, once the Part 2 Plan is adopted.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Sites allocated for aggregate mineral extraction to be in accordance with policy M4.		The Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet. This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, once the Part 2 Plan is adopted.
Sites allocated to meet requirements for provision in Policy M2 (taking into account permissions granted).		The Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet. This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, once the Part 2 Plan is adopted.

Triggers

- One site allocated that is not in accordance with policy M4.
 - This trigger has not been activated as the Site Allocations Document has not yet been produced.

- Allocated sites do not meet requirements for provision in Policy M2 (taking into account permissions granted).
 - This trigger has not been activated as the Site Allocations Document has not yet been produced.

Policy M5: Working of aggregate minerals

Targets

- Prior to adoption of Site Allocations Document, permissions granted to meet requirements for provision in Policy M2, and in accordance with policies M3, M4 and C1-C12.
- Following adoption of Site Allocations Document, permissions granted only where requirements for provision in Policy M2 cannot be met from allocated sites, and in accordance with policies M3 and C1-C12.
- Permission only granted in other circumstances where this is required prior to development to prevent sterilisation of resource.
- Permission granted for borrow pits to meet the requirements set out in policy.
- Working of ironstone only permitted where it is in exchange for an agreed revocation of an equivalent existing permission.

Indicator(s)

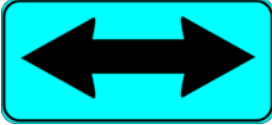
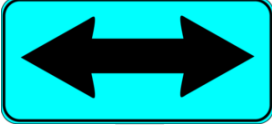
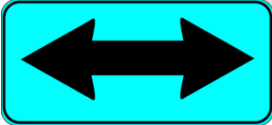
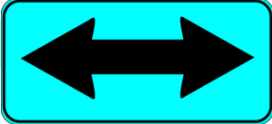
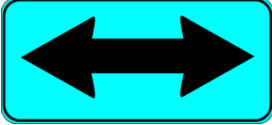
a) Permissions granted for working aggregate minerals – spatial distribution, quantity of resource.

3.17 The two permissions granted for further mineral extraction in 2017 were for soft sand and crushed rock and, in both cases, the applications were determined before the Core Strategy was adopted. Both permissions were for sites within minerals strategic resource areas for soft sand and/or crushed rock (SRAs 8 and 7/2) in southern Oxfordshire (Sutton Wick and Sutton Courtenay – SRA 5), therefore they contributed to both the provision for working of aggregate minerals (soft sand and crushed rock) in Policy M2, and the locations for working aggregate minerals in Policy M3.

b) Permissions granted for borrow pits.

3.18 No permissions were granted, or applications submitted, for borrow pits in 2017.

Achievement of Targets

<p>Prior to adoption of Site Allocations Document, permissions granted to meet requirements for provision in Policy M2, and in accordance with policies M3, M4 and C1-C12.</p>		<p>This indicator cannot be monitored fully in 2016, as the Core Policies C1 – C12 were not being given full weight while the Core Strategy was not adopted. However, the two applications for mineral working granted in 2017 were both compliant with policy M2 and M3. Policy M4 is not currently relevant as it only relates to site allocations.</p>
<p>Following adoption of Site Allocations Document, permissions granted only where requirements for provision in Policy M2 cannot be met from allocated sites, and in accordance with policies M3 and C1-C12.</p>		<p>The Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet. This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, once the Part 2 Plan is adopted.</p>
<p>Permission only granted in other circumstances where this is required prior to development to prevent sterilisation of resource.</p>		<p>No such applications were determined in 2017.</p>
<p>Permission granted for borrow pits to meet the requirements set out in policy.</p>		<p>No applications for borrow pits were determined in 2017.</p>
<p>Working of ironstone only permitted where it is in exchange for an agreed revocation of an equivalent existing permission.</p>		<p>No applications for the working of ironstone were determined in 2017.</p>

Triggers

- Prior to adoption of the Site Allocations Document, one permission granted that is not required to meet provision requirements in Policy M2 and/or not in accordance with policies M3, M4 and C1-C12.
 - The two permissions for aggregate mineral extraction in 2017 did not activate this trigger, as they were in accordance with policies M2 and

M3. Achievement of policies M4 and C1 – C12 will be monitored in future AMRs.

- Following adoption of Site Allocations Document, one application permitted outside allocated sites (unless it is to prevent sterilisation or because the requirement set out in policy M2 cannot be met from within the specific sites identified) and/or not in accordance with policies M3 and C1-C12.
 - This trigger was not activated as the Site Allocations Document has not yet been produced.
- Permission granted for borrow pit/s that do not meet the requirements of policy.
 - This trigger has not been activated, as there were no applications for borrow pits in 2017.
- Working of ironstone permitted contrary to policy.
 - This trigger has not been activated, as there were no applications for the working of ironstone in 2017.

Policy M6: Aggregate rail depots

Target

- All permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots to have suitable access to lorry routes and meet requirements in policies C1-C12.

Indicator(s)

- a) **Permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots.**

3.19 No planning applications were determined in 2017 for new aggregate rail depots.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
All permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots to have suitable access to lorry route and meet requirements in policies C1-C12.		No applications were determined in 2017 for new aggregate rail depots.

Trigger

- One permission granted for new aggregate rail depot that does not have suitable access to lorry route and/or meet requirements in policies C1-C12.
 - This trigger has not been activated, as there were no applications for aggregate rail depots in 2017.

Policy M7: Non-aggregate mineral working

Target

- All applications granted planning permission meet relevant policy requirements.

Indicator(s)

a) Permissions granted for non-aggregate mineral working

3.20 No applications were permitted in 2017 for non-aggregate mineral working.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
All applications granted planning permission meet relevant policy requirements.		No applications were permitted in 2016 for non-aggregate mineral working.

Trigger

- One application permitted that does not meet relevant policy requirements.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017 as not applications for non-aggregate mineral workings were determined.

Policy M8: Safeguarding mineral resources

Target(s)

- No non-mineral applications permitted with an objection on mineral safeguarding grounds from OCC.
- No District site allocations made with an objection from OCC on safeguarding grounds.

Indicator(s)

a) Number and area of applications granted for non-minerals development in mineral consultation areas, which sterilise mineral resources.

3.21 It is not possible to monitor this fully in the 2017 AMR because, of the five District-level authorities in Oxfordshire, only Cherwell consulted the County

Council on planning applications in mineral consultation areas in 2017. However, the Major Planning Applications Team at the County Council consults teams within the County Council, including Minerals & Waste Planning, to coordinate responses on major applications that they receive from the District Councils and City Council. However, these do not include minor applications that could be of significance for minerals safeguarding, for example a single dwelling within a safeguarded area.

b) Number and area of site allocations made by District Planning Authorities for non-minerals development in mineral consultation areas, which sterilise mineral resources.

3.22 The County Council raised issues (not necessarily objections, some were requests for consideration and further information) regarding South Oxfordshire District Council proposed allocations in Preferred Options at Chalgrove Airfield, Berinsfield and Wallingford. There are also potentially important deposits of sand and gravel at Benson, Berinsfield, Cholsey and Crowmarsh which could be sterilised by proposals for housing development. The Submission Core Strategy is due for consultation shortly and the County Council will consider whether mineral safeguarding has been addressed sufficiently within this consultation document. No site allocations were adopted in 2016.

c) OCC objections to district development on safeguarding mineral resources grounds.

3.23 In 2016, the County Council objected to three District applications on mineral safeguarding grounds. Of these, one objection was subsequently withdrawn by the County Council after further information was submitted by the applicant, and the two remaining applications were undetermined at 31st December 2016.

Table 13: District Applications to which Oxfordshire County Council Objected or made No Objection Subject to Conditions on Minerals or Waste Safeguarding Issues in 2017

District	Application number & address	Objection of No Objection subject to conditions?	Was objection overcome through revised details?	Status
South Oxfordshire	P15/S3916/O-2 Land North of Littleworth Road, Benson	Objection	Yes – further information submitted to overcome concerns and therefore objection removed.	(Undetermined and Appeal lodged April 2016.)
Description of development - Outline application (with all matters reserved except access) for the erection of 241 dwellings (40% of which will be affordable) with associated access, public open space, landscaping, sports provision, nature park and woodland; Up to 230 sqm retail space; Provision of				

CMDE9

community facilities including relocated school playing fields, youth facilities hut, skate park and play space.				
Vale of White Horse	P15/V2933/O Land north of Appleford Road Sutton Courtenay Abingdon OX14 4NG	No objection subject to conditions	n/a	
Description of development - Outline planning application (with all matters except access reserved) for the erection of up to 93 dwellings including associated car parking, public open space and landscaping.				
Vale of White Horse	P16/V0254/FUL Eastwest All Saints Lane Sutton Courtenay Abingdon OX14 4AG	No objection subject to conditions	n/a	
Description of development - Part retrospective application for the retention and construction of earth bunds and the change of use of land to private recreational use.				
West Oxfordshire District	16/00971/FUL Land At New Gardens Ledwell Road Great Tew Oxfordshire	Objection	No	Undetermined at 31. 12.2016
Description of development - Restoration of the walled garden to provide a restaurant, production garden, leisure facilities, the construction of 6 lodges, the provision of an underground car park and associated access and landscaping.				
West Oxfordshire District	16/02102/FUL Stonelea Farm, Land to the North West of Burford Road, Brize Norton.	Objection	No – objected to revised details	Undetermined at 31.12.2016
Description of development - Erection of a Permanent Agricultural Workers Dwelling.				



d) Number of applications consulted on from District to OCC within a Mineral Consultation Area.

3.24 Cherwell District Council consulted the County Council Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team on thirty-eight planning applications (including pre-application enquiries) in 2016. No direct consultations were received from South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse or West Oxfordshire District Councils or the City Council. Of the thirty-eight applications, Oxfordshire County Council made comments on three with a request for a condition to be added to a fourth (16/00709/F), if approved, in order to prevent waste being imported to the site.

e) In order to ascertain whether the first target (see below) has been met, there needs to be an additional indicator: Number of applications permitted by OCC leading to development which would sterilise mineral resources.

3.25 No applications were permitted by the County Council in 2017 that would result in the sterilisation of mineral resources.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No non-mineral applications permitted with an objection on mineral safeguarding grounds from OCC.		None were permitted; but one non-minerals application with an outstanding objection from the County Council on minerals safeguarding was live and undetermined at 31 December 2017.
No District site allocations made with an objection from OCC on safeguarding grounds.		No District allocations were made in 2017 where there was an objection from the County Council on minerals safeguarding.

Triggers

- One district council application approved with an objection from OCC on mineral safeguarding grounds.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.
- One application permitted by OCC leading to development which would sterilise mineral resources.

- This trigger was not activated in 2017.
- One District site allocation made with an objection from OCC on mineral safeguarding grounds.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.

Policy M9: Safeguarding mineral infrastructure

Target(s)

- No loss of a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site.
- No permissions issued by District which would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site.
- No District site allocations made which would sterilise mineral infrastructure.
- No decline in the number of safeguarded rail depots.

Indicator(s)

a) Number and type of safeguarded mineral infrastructure sites in Oxfordshire.

3.26 Safeguarded mineral infrastructure in Oxfordshire comprises four safeguarded aggregate rail depots (details below).

b) Number of safeguarded aggregate rail depots in Oxfordshire.

3.27 There are four safeguarded aggregate rail depots in Oxfordshire, of these three are existing (Banbury, Sutton Courtenay and Kidlington) and one permitted (Shipton-on-Cherwell). Whilst there is also a depot at Hinksey Sidings, Oxford, this has been used solely by the rail industry to bring in rail ballast for internal use on the rail network.

c) District development which is incompatible with or prejudicial to a safeguarded site




3.28 No applications were determined in 2016 that would be incompatible with, or prejudicial to, a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site.

d) OCC objections to district development on safeguarding mineral infrastructure grounds.

3.29 OCC did not object to any district development on the grounds of safeguarding mineral infrastructure in 2017.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
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No loss of a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site.		No safeguarded minerals infrastructure sites were lost to other development in 2017.
No permissions issued by District which would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site.		No permissions were issued in 2017 that would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site.
No District site allocations made which would sterilise mineral infrastructure.		No sites were allocated by the District Councils in 2017 that would sterilise mineral infrastructure.
No decline in the number of safeguarded rail depots.		There was no reduction in the number of safeguarded rail depots in Oxfordshire in 2017.

Triggers

- One safeguarded mineral infrastructure site lost to other development.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.
- One permission issued which would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site (permitted with an objection from OCC).
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.
- One District site allocation made that would sterilise mineral infrastructure with objection from OCC.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.
- Reduction in number of safeguarded rail depots in Oxfordshire.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.

Policy M10: Restoration of mineral workings

Target(s)

- All restoration plans for minerals applications approved take into account the considerations set out in policy.
- All applications approved with restoration leading to a net gain in biodiversity.

Indicator(s)

- a) **Number of approved mineral restoration schemes.**

3.30 There were five mineral restoration schemes approved in 2017, including three revisions to previously approved schemes.

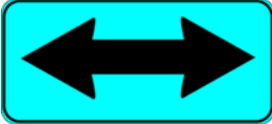

Table 14: Restoration Schemes Approved in 2017

Application	Application Status	Ecology consideration
MW.0084/17 planning permission for the Section 73 application to vary conditions 1 and 13 of planning permission P15/V2384/CM (MW.0134/15) to allow for bunds to be retained on the site and to incorporate them into a revised restoration scheme - Wicklesham Quarry	Approved	No objection from OCC Ecology.
MW.0006/17 Childrey Quarry Section 73 application for non-compliance with conditions 2 and 4 of WCH/5048/4-CM to provide for final restoration of the site, involving an adjustment to the approved landform for a lower finished profile (using only in situ materials); excavation of chalk (for use in restoration) from an alternative source at the site; and a further two years to complete final restoration	Approved	No objection from OCC Ecology.
MW.0141/16 Dix pit Continuation of development without complying with Conditions 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 11 of Planning Permission no. 15/02045/PDC in order to revise the levels of the approved landform; to allow importation of topsoil (and/or materials suitable for topsoil manufacture); to provide for additional time to complete final restoration and landscaping of the site; and for consequential amendment to the aftercare details	Approved	No objection from OCC Ecology.
MW.0124/16 Bowling Green Farm Extension of quarry with extraction of sand and limestone with restoration to agriculture including using existing quarry infrastructure	Approved	No objection from OCC Ecology.
MW.0036/14 Duns Tew Quarry Proposed northern and eastern extension to Duns Tew Quarry (East) to extract approximately 415,000 tonnes of saleable sand and the continuation of importation of aggregate for blending and merchanting/onward sale for 16/17 years with restoration to a mix of woodland, geo-diversity benefits and nature conservation	Approved	No objection from OCC Ecology.

b) Proportion gain of biodiversity in restoration schemes

3.31 The County Council ecologist did not object to any of the five new/revised restoration schemes. As part of their assessment of whether to object, they consider whether the development would result in a net gain in biodiversity. All five were assessed as leading to a net gain in biodiversity but, in 2017, the County Council was not requiring the use of a biodiversity accounting metric on all applications and therefore it is not possible to measure the proportion gain in biodiversity from the restoration scheme.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
All restoration plans for minerals applications approved take into account the considerations set out in policy.		The Core Strategy was not adopted during 2016 and therefore it is not possible to fully monitor the implementation of Core Strategy policies.
All applications approved with restoration leading to a net gain in biodiversity.		All applications for new/revised restoration schemes permitted in 2017 were assessed as leading to a net gain in biodiversity.

Triggers

- One application approved for which the restoration does not take into account the considerations set out in the policy.
 - The Core Strategy was not adopted until September 2017, and therefore it is not fully possible to consider this trigger in this monitoring period. This will be taken into account in future monitoring reports.
- One application permitted including a restoration scheme which does not provide a net gain in biodiversity.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.

4.0 Monitoring of Policy Implementation – Waste

Policy W1: Oxfordshire waste to be managed

Target

- Oxfordshire's waste management capacity sufficient to meet the amount required in this policy.

Indicator(s)

a) Total amounts of waste within Oxfordshire for the specified waste streams.

4.1 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy was adopted in September 2017. It outlines the amounts of waste from the principal waste streams for which waste management capacity needs to be provided until 2031. No figure is included for Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste although a minimum value of 1.033mtpa has been estimated, with an assumption of no growth over the plan period.

Table 15: Core Strategy Policy W1: Forecasts of waste for which waste management capacity needs to be provided 2016 – 2031 (million tonnes per annum)

Waste Type	2016	2021	2026	2031
Municipal Solid Waste	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38
Commercial and Industrial Waste	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.58

4.2 These figures have been through examination, and therefore now provide a baseline against which to monitor in future reports.

4.3 Table 16 shows the actual (in the case of MSW) and estimated (in the case of C&I and CDE waste) totals of waste produced in Oxfordshire in 2016

Table 16: Waste Management Estimates for the Principal Waste Streams in Oxfordshire.

Waste Type	Total – Actual/Estimate
Municipal Solid Waste	314,808 tonnes ¹¹
Commercial and Industrial Waste	533,000 tonnes ¹²
Construction, Demolition and	1,393,000 tonnes ¹³

¹¹ 2017 records from Oxfordshire County Council

¹² BPP Consulting for OCC – April 2016 Supplement to the 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment. A revised figure based on updated WDI data will be published when available.

¹³ 2016 estimate based on methodology in April 2016 Supplement to the 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment. See Appendix 6. This methodology is used to estimate a 'minimum' figure for CDE waste.

Excavation Waste	
Total	2,241,000 tonnes

b) Waste management capacity in Oxfordshire for the specified waste streams.

4.4 Appendix 4 shows the location of permitted waste management facilities in Oxfordshire. Appendix 5 sets out the capacity of waste management facilities in Oxfordshire, by category of facility. A summary of this capacity is shown in the Table 17 below.

Table 17: Summary of Operational Waste Management Capacity, 2017.

Waste Management Type	Operational Capacity (total cubic metres or tonnes per annum)
Non-hazardous Landfill	4,771,000m ³
Inert Landfill	6,933,000m ³
Hazardous Landfill	0
Residual Treatment	300,000 tpa
MSW/C&I (non-hazardous) recycling	655,900 tpa
Composting/Biological Treatment	243,100 tpa
CDE (Inert) recycling	978,600 tpa
Metal Recycling	164,700 tpa
Hazardous/Radioactive	548,677 tpa
Wastewater	42,000 tpa

4.5 Based on the management targets in policy W2, and the estimates of the principal waste streams in Table 16, Table 18 below shows that there is currently sufficient waste management capacity to manage these waste streams in line with the management targets.

Table 18: Availability of Waste Management Capacity against Target Requirements

Waste Management Method	MSW	C&I	CDE (non-inert proportion)	Total Requirement (tpa)	Available Capacity
2017					
Composting/ food waste treatment	91,886	26,673	2,090*	120,649	243,100
Non-hazardous waste recycling	104,560	293,404	22,985*	420,949	655,900
Non-hazardous waste residual	95,054	80,019	6,269*	181,342	300,000

*Only approximately 3% of the estimated 1.393mt of CDE waste in 2016 was from non-inert sources, as opposed to the 20% predicted. Consequently this estimate has reduced.

4.6 Planning permissions which were granted in 2017 that provided additional waste management capacity are shown in Table 19.

Table 19: Planning Permissions for Waste Management Facilities (Additional Capacity) Granted in 2017.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted *	End Date	Planning Permission Reference
08.03.17	New Wintles Farm	CDE Waste Recycling	CDE Waste Recycling	50,000	Permanent	MW.0002/17
16.06.17	Bowling Green Farm	Inert Landfill (quarry restoration)	CDE Inert landfill	950,000 cu. m.	Temporary to 2038	MW.0124/16
21.12.17	Stonepitt Barn	CDE (soil and aggregate) recycling facility.	CDE Waste Recycling	75,000	Permanent	MW.0048/17

* tonnes per annum, except landfill which is expressed as total voidspace, measured in cubic metres
Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications and decisions

4.7 Table 20 lists proposed facilities that are the subject of planning applications that had not been determined at the end of 2017.

Table 20 - Applications for Waste Management Facilities (Additional Capacity) not yet determined at year end 31.12.2017

Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Proposed Additional Capacity *	Proposed End Date	Planning Reference
Sheehan Recycled Plant, Dix Pit **	Recycled Aggregate Facility	CDE (non-hazardous skip waste)	75,000	Temporary to 2029 (existing permission end date)	MW.0073/17
Hanson Aggregates, Sutton Courtenay** *	Crushing and screening of reject and used asphalt	CDE recycling (asphalt & road planings) / recycled aggregate	50,000 tpa	Permission sought to 31/12/2030	MW.0005/16


Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications

* tonnes per annum, except landfill which is expressed as total void capacity

** This application was refused in January 2018; an appeal has been lodged.

*** This application was approved in February 2018.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Oxfordshire’s waste management capacity sufficient to meet the amount required in this policy.		Available capacity is sufficient to meet waste management requirements in line with targets.

Triggers

- Amount of waste managed within Oxfordshire falls or rises to +/- 20% of the figures set out in the policy, as updated by the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports.
 - This report provides baseline information against which future monitoring reports will be able assess if this trigger has been activated.
- Waste management capacity falls below that required to manage the waste streams set out in the policy, as updated by the annual monitoring reports.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.

Policy W2: Oxfordshire waste management targets

Target

- Targets set out in the policy met (see Table 21).

Table 21: Table from Core Strategy Policy W2 - Oxfordshire waste management targets 2016 – 2031

		Year			
		2016	2021	2026	2031
MUNICIPAL WASTE	Composting & food waste treatment	29%	32%	35%	35%
	Non-hazardous waste recycling	33%	33%	35%	35%
	Non-hazardous residual waste treatment	30%	30%	25%	25%
	Landfill (these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)	8%	5%	5%	5%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL WASTE	Composting & food waste treatment	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Non-hazardous waste recycling	55%	60%	65%	65%
	Non-hazardous residual waste treatment	15%	25%	25%	25%
	Landfill (these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)	25%	10%	5%	5%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
ON, DEMOLITION & EXCAVATION	<i>Proportion of Projected Arisings taken to be Inert*</i>	80%	80%	80%	80%
	Inert waste recycling (as proportion of inert arisings)	55%	60%	65%	70%

CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION & EXCAVATION WASTE	Permanent deposit of inert waste other than for disposal to landfill** (as proportion of inert arisings)	25%	25%	25%	25%
	Landfill (as proportion of inert arisings) (these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)	20%	15%	10%	5%
	Total (inert arisings)	100%	100%	100%	100%
	<i>Proportion of Projected Arisings taken to be Non-Inert*</i>	20%	20%	20%	20%
	Composting (as proportion of non-inert arisings)	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Non-hazardous waste recycling (as proportion of non-inert arisings)	55%	60%	65%	65%
	Non-hazardous residual waste treatment (as proportion of non-inert arisings)	15%	25%	25%	25%
	Landfill (as proportion of non-inert arisings) (these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)	25%	10%	5%	5%
	Total (non-inert arisings)	100%	100%	100%	100%

* It is assumed that 20% of the CDE waste stream comprises non-inert materials (from breakdown in report by BPP Consulting on Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste in Oxfordshire, February 2014, page 7). The subsequent targets are proportions of the inert or non-inert elements of the CDE waste stream.

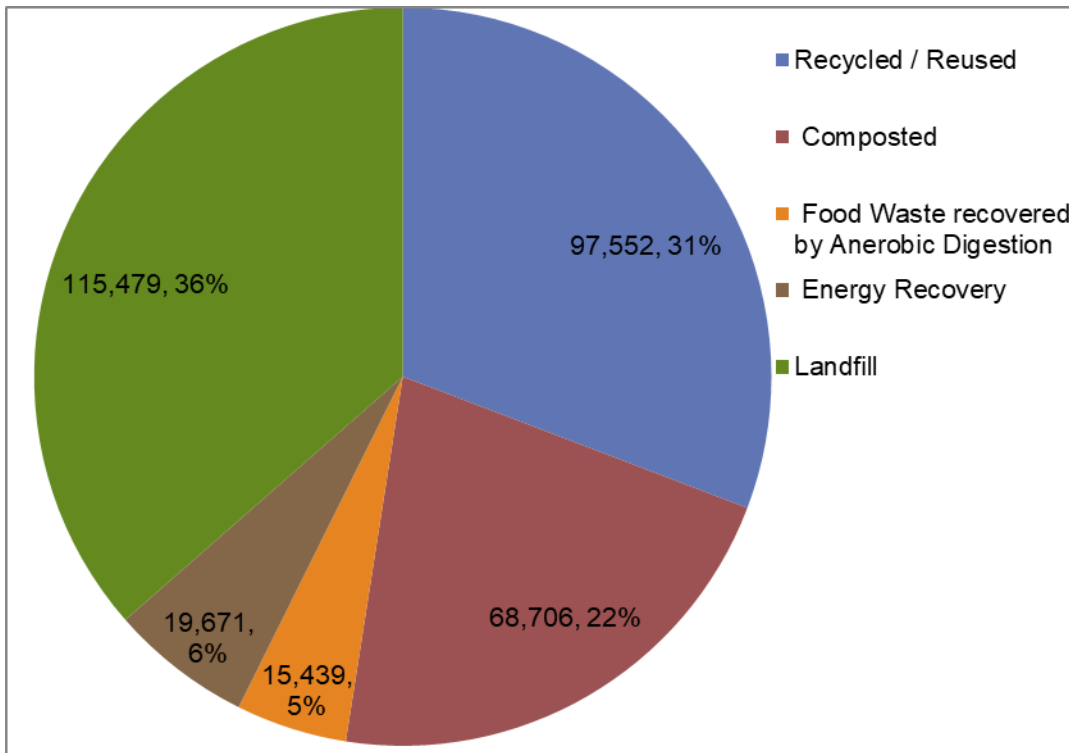
** This includes the use of inert waste in backfilling of mineral workings & operational development such as noise bund construction and flood defence works.

Indicator(s)

a) Quantity of waste managed in Oxfordshire (and management routes)

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

Figure 1: Municipal Solid Waste by Management Method for 2016



Source: Oxfordshire County Council

Table 22: Municipal Solid Waste by Management Method in 2017

	Recycle/ Re-use	Compost	Food Waste	Energy Recovery	Landfill	TOTAL
Household	85,692	64,196	18,258	109,618	11,220	288,984
Non-Household	10,762	-	1,678	11,129	2,255	25,824
Total MSW	96,454	64,196	19,936	120,747	13,475	314,808

Percentage (Total MSW)	31%	20%	6%	38%	4%	100%
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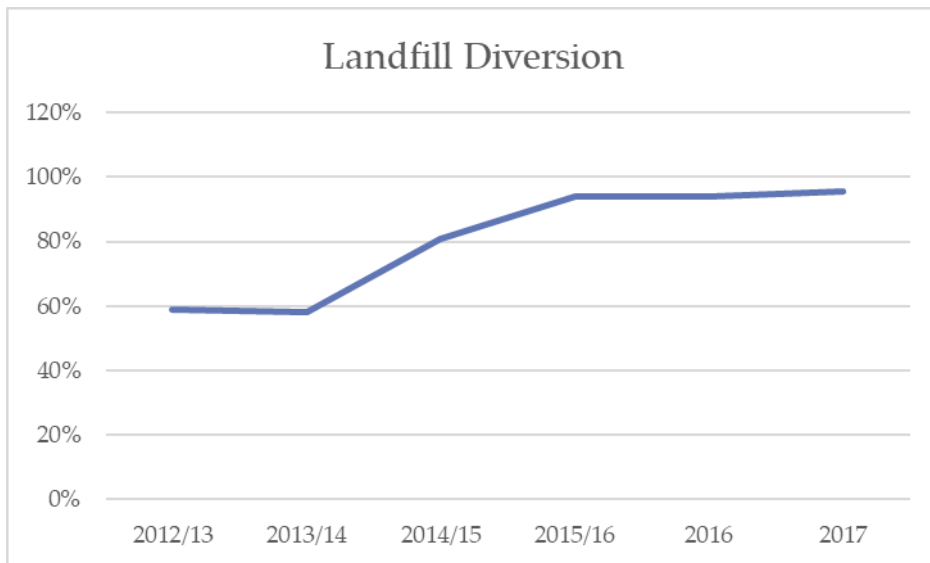
Source: Oxfordshire County Council

Table 23: Municipal Solid Waste by Management Method in 2016 – Percentage Against Targets

Management Route	Recycling	Composting/ Food Waste	Residual Waste Treatment	Landfill
2017 Percentage	31%	26%	38%	4%
2016 Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Target	33%	29%	30%	8%
Total Landfill Diversion	94%			
Total Landfill Diversion Target	92%			

- 4.8 Of the total of 314,808 tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste managed in Oxfordshire in 2016, 96,454 tonnes (31%) were recycled. This is slightly below the target of 33%. A total of 84,132 tonnes (26%) were composted or treated food waste, which is also slightly below the target of 29%. 120,747 tonnes (38%) was residual waste from which energy was recovered, which is above the target of 30%. However, overall diversion from landfill was around 96% which is above the total landfill diversion target of 92%. Whilst the high level of residual waste treatment appears to be helping the target for diversion from landfill to be exceeded, this could indicate that it is inhibiting waste from being treated higher up the waste hierarchy.
- 4.9 In 2016, 94% of Oxfordshire’s municipal waste was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting, food waste treatment or energy recovery. In 2017, this increased to 96%. Overall, the percentage of waste diverted from landfill has increased from 59% in 2012/2013, to 96% in 2017, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Landfill Diversion 2012 - 2017



Commercial and Industrial Waste

Figure 3: Commercial and Industrial Waste by Management Method

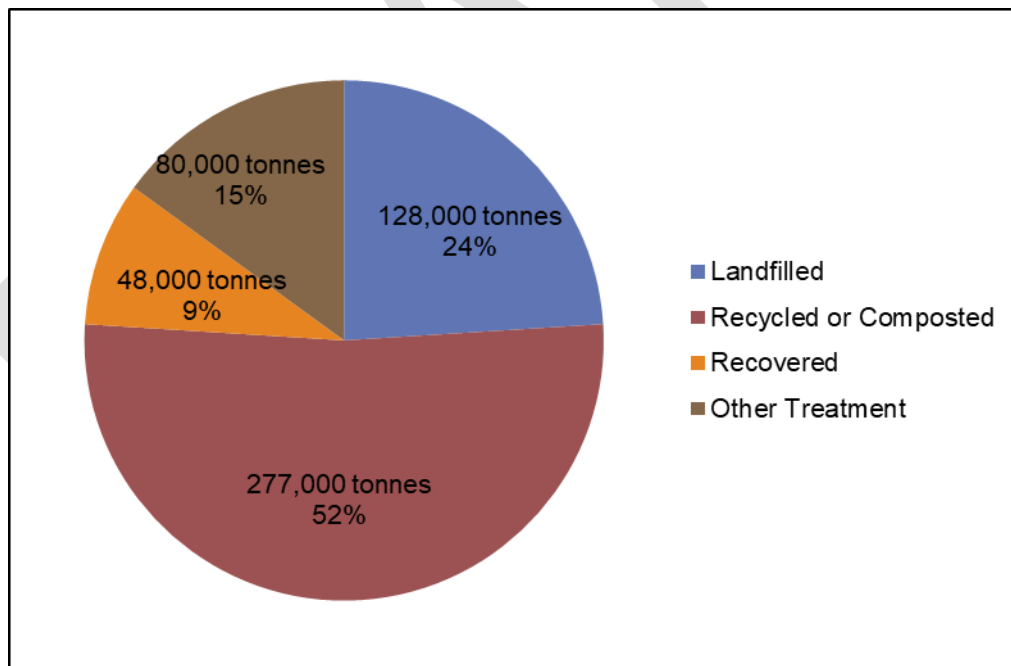


Table 24: Commercial and Industrial Waste by Management Method – Percentage Against Targets

Waste Type	Total Waste Arisings	Landfilled	Recycled	Composted	Other Treatment
Commercial & Industrial	533,000	128,000 24%	277,000 52%	50,000 9%	80,000 15%

Source: BPP Consulting baseline estimate for Oxfordshire County Council (April 2016) and Urban Mines Assessment of waste manages for the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (2009). N.B. A revised figure based on updated WDI data will be published when available.

Table 25: Commercial and Industrial Waste by management method – percentage against targets

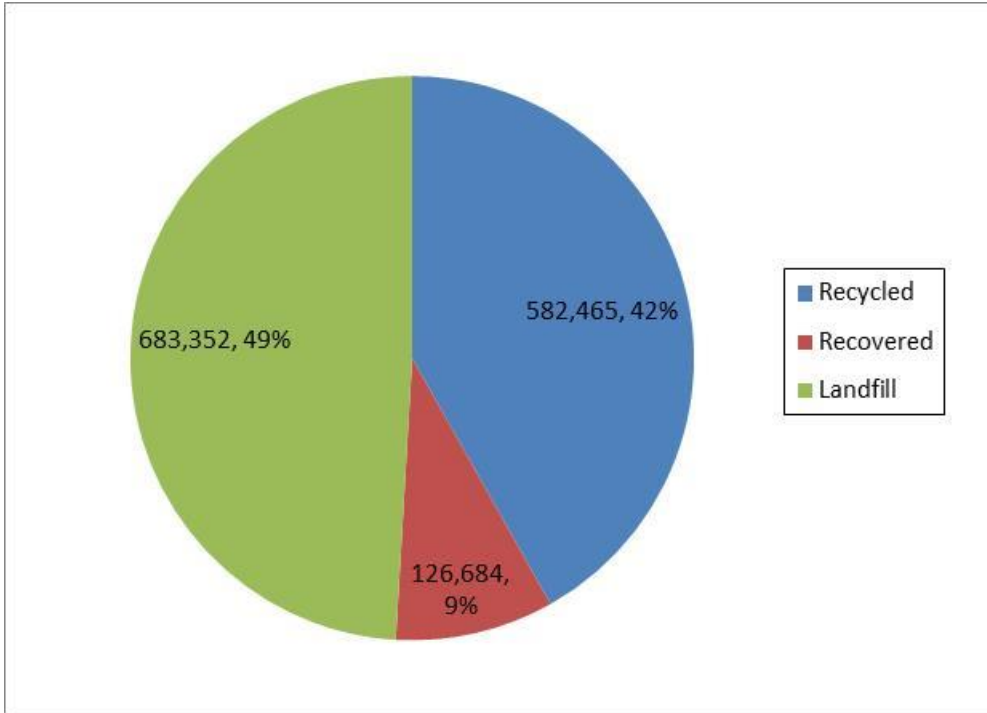
Management Route	Recycling	Composting/ Food Waste	Residual Waste Treatment	Landfill
2016 Percentage	52%	9%	15%	24%
2016 Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Target	55%	5%	15%	25%
Total Landfill Diversion				76%
Total Landfill Diversion Target				75%

4.10 Of the total of 533,000 tonnes of Commercial and Industrial waste estimated to require management in Oxfordshire, 277,000 tonnes were recycled (52%). This is slightly below the target of 55%. A total of 50,000 tonnes were estimated to require composting or food waste treatment (26.5%), which is slightly above the target of 5%. 80,000 tonnes (15%) was estimated to require treatment in other ways including residual waste treatment, which is on target. Overall diversion from landfill was around 76% which is just above the total landfill diversion target of 75%.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

Figure 4: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste by Management Method

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Table 26: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste by Management Method – 2016

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed (tonnes)	Landfilled	Recycled	Recovered
2016				
Construction, Demolition & Excavation	1,393,000	683,352 (49%)	582,465 (42%)	126,684 (9%)
2014				
Construction, Demolition & Excavation	1,033,000	457,324 (44%)	439,478 (43%)	136,633 (13%)

Source: Revised estimate based on methodology in BPP Consulting for OCC – April 2016 Supplement to the 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment using SEEAWP AM 2016 survey and EA Waste Data Interrogator 2016

4.11 Table 27 shows that from 2014 to 2016, the estimated amount of CDE waste produced in Oxfordshire increased from 1,033,000 tonnes to 1,393,000 tonnes (approximately 35%). The proportion recovered decreased between 2014 – 2016 from 13% to 9%. The proportion of CDE waste sent to landfill increased from 44% to 49%, and the proportion recycled was similar at 43 – 42%.

4.12 The difference in the proportion of CDE waste recovered and sent to landfill may be to do with the difference in classification of how inert waste deposited to land is classified by the Environment Agency (EA), and therefore reported in the WDI. Inert waste used to restore a quarry may be deemed as ‘landfill’ or ‘recovery’ depending on circumstances, although the overall outcome is the same in that inert waste is deposited to land. Therefore, the increase in the proportion sent to landfill from 2014 – 2016, and the decrease in the proportion recovered, may in fact be due to differences in classification of disposal and recovery. The EA updated its guidance on how environmental permits are classified regarding ‘recovery’ and ‘disposal’ in 2016, and any effects of this change may become evident in future monitoring reports.




Table 27: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste by Management Method – Percentage Against Targets

	Total	Proportion	Target Proportion in Policy W2
<i>CDE Inert Arisings</i>	1,354,098	97%	80% (estimate)
Inert waste recycling (as proportion of inert arisings)	562,400	42%	55%
Permanent deposit of inert waste other than for disposal to landfill (as proportion of inert arisings)	126,684	9%	25%
Landfill (as proportion of inert arisings) (these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)	665,014	49%	20%
Total (inert arisings)			100%
<i>CDE Non-inert Arisings</i>	38,304	3%	20% (estimate)
Composting (as proportion of non-inert arisings)	82.78	0.2%	5%
Non-hazardous waste recycling (as proportion of non-inert arisings)	19,982	52%	55%
Non-hazardous residual waste treatment (as proportion of non-inert arisings)	0	0%	15%
Landfill (as proportion of non-inert arisings) (these percentages are not	18,338	48%	25%

targets but are included for completeness)			
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4.13 The Core Strategy estimated that approximately 20% of CDE waste was non-inert waste. However, the methodology used to generate the 2016 CDE waste estimate only determined approximately 3% of this waste to be non-inert. The methodology also did not account for non-hazardous residual waste treatment, therefore affecting the results for the management profile of the non-inert CDE waste stream. However, Tables 26 and 27 do show that landfill is accounting for a higher proportion of the management of CDE waste than was anticipated, and overall landfill diversion targets are not being achieved. As explained in paragraph 4.12, this may be due to reporting discrepancies and going forward this indicator should be monitored to see if the amount of waste sent to (or coded as) landfill decreases or continues to increase.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Targets set out in the policy met.	MSW: 	MSW: Recycling and Composting Food Waste Treatments were slightly below targets. However, overall landfill diversion target was achieved.
	C&I: 	C&I: Recycling levels were slightly below the target, but composting/food treatment slightly exceeded the target. Overall landfill diversion was slightly above target.
	CDE: 	CDE: Overall landfill diversion targets do not appear to be being achieved, although changes in the classification of recovery may change this situation going forward.

Trigger

- Percentage of waste diverted from landfill lower than set out in the policy for three consecutive years.
 - This is the first year of monitoring this policy since adoption of the Core Strategy (part way through the monitoring period) and so this trigger has not been activated yet. The information provides a baseline

indication against which any change can be assessed in future monitoring reports.

Policy W3: Provision for Waste Management Capacity and Facilities Required

Target(s)

- Sufficient capacity to meet the additional capacity requirements in this policy.
- Permission granted for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and residual waste treatment in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.
- Proposals for treatment of residual waste recovered at one of nearest appropriate installations.
- Permissions for residual waste treatment not impeding movement of waste up waste hierarchy and in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.
- Sites allocated for new facilities in the Part 2 Site Allocations Document allocated in accordance with this policy.

Indicator(s)

- a) **Total amounts of waste managed within Oxfordshire for the specified waste streams.**
- b) **Waste management capacity in Oxfordshire for the specified waste streams.**

4.14 Table 28 shows the waste managed and available capacity for the waste streams identified in policy W3. Additional need for capacity during the plan period has only been identified for non-hazardous waste recycling. Table 28 below shows that there is currently sufficient waste management capacity to manage the principal waste streams in line with management targets.

Table 28 – Availability of Waste Management Capacity against Requirements

Projected Capacity Requirement	MSW	C&I	CDE (non-inert proportion)	Total Requirement (tpa)	Available Capacity
	2016				
Composting/ food waste treatment	91,886	26,673	2,090*	120,649	243,100
Non-hazardous waste recycling	104,560	293,404	22,985*	420,949	655,900
Non-hazardous waste residual	95,054	80,019	6,269*	181,342	300,000

* Only approximately 3% of the estimated 1.393mt of CDE waste in 2016 was from non-inert sources, as opposed to the 20% predicted. Consequently this estimate has reduced.

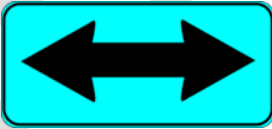
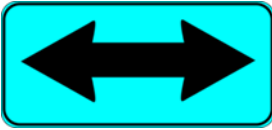
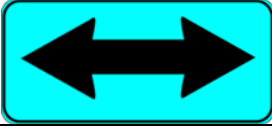
c) Permissions granted for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and treatment of residual waste.

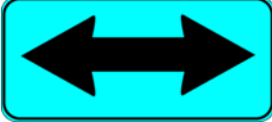
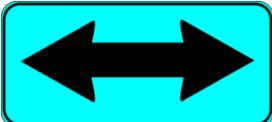
Table 29: Planning Permissions for Reuse, Recycling, Composting/Food Waste Treatment and Residual Waste Treatment (Additional Capacity) Granted in 2017

Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted *	End Date	Planning Permission Reference
08.03.17	New Wintles Farm	CDE Waste Recycling	CDE Waste Recycling	50,000	Permanent	MW.0002/17
16.06.17	Bowling Green Farm	Inert Landfill (quarry restoration)	CDE Inert landfill	950,000 cu. m.	Temporary to 2038	MW.0124/16
21.12.17	Stonepitt Barn	CDE (soil and aggregate) recycling facility.	CDE Waste Recycling	75,000	Permanent	MW.0048/17

* tonnes per annum, except landfill which is expressed as total voidspace, measured in cubic metres
 Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications and decisions

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Sufficient capacity to meet the additional capacity requirements in this policy.		The first milestone for this target is in 2021, and the Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet. This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, once it is adopted.
Permission granted for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and residual waste treatment in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.		This indicator will be monitored separately under the relevant policies.
Proposals for treatment of residual waste recovered at one of nearest appropriate installations.		No applications for residual waste treatment were received or determined in 2017.
Permissions for residual waste treatment not impeding movement of		No applications for residual waste treatment were received or

waste up waste hierarchy and in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.		determined in 2017.
Sites allocated for new facilities in the Part 2 Site Allocations Document allocated in accordance with this policy.		The Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet. This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, once it is adopted.

Triggers

- Additional waste management capacity allocated below additional capacity requirements in this policy for this waste management stream, as updated by Annual Monitoring Report.
 - No sites were allocated in 2017, therefore this trigger has not been activated.
- One application permitted for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and residual waste treatment that does not accord with relevant spatial strategy and policy requirements.
 - This policy was not being given full weight during most of 2017, and so the trigger has not been activated.
- One application for residual waste treatment permitted for which waste will not be recovered at one of the nearest appropriate installations.
 - No applications for residual waste treatment were determined in 2017 and so this trigger has not been activated.
- Residual waste treatment capacity permitted above additional requirement set out in this policy for this waste management stream, as updated by Annual Monitoring Report or not in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.
 - No applications for residual waste treatment were determined in 2017 and so this trigger has not been activated.
- One site allocated not in accordance with relevant provisions of the policy.
 - No sites were allocated in 2017, therefore this trigger has not been activated.

Policy W4: Locations for Facilities to Manage the Principal Waste Streams

Target

- Facilities
to be permitted/allocated in accordance with the policy criteria (within the areas identified as appropriate for facilities of that scale in the policy or with access to the lorry route network in accordance with policy C10.

Indicator(s)

- a) **Location of permissions for strategic, non-strategic and small scale waste management facilities/capacity.**

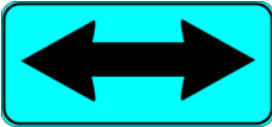
Table 30: Location of Facilities for Principal Waste Streams (Additional Capacity) Granted 2016 and Compliance with Policy W4

Site Name	Type of Facility – Waste	Type of Facility – Scale	Location	Assessment Against Policy W4
New Wintles Farm, Eynsham	CDE waste (aggregate) recycling – increase in capacity at existing facility	Strategic (at least 50,000 tpa)	SP431108	Within Oxford strategic facility zone
Stonepitt Barn, Kingston Road, Frilford	CDE waste recycling (aggregate & soils) – change of use of existing soil recycling facility	Strategic (at least 50,000 tpa)	SU423972	Within Oxford strategic facility zone

- b) **Location of sites allocated for strategic and non-strategic waste management facilities/capacity.**

4.15 This indicator cannot be monitored at this time. Sites will be allocated in the Site Allocations Document and monitoring will commence once the document is adopted.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Facilities to be permitted/allocated in accordance with the policy criteria (within the areas identified as appropriate for facilities of that scale in the policy or with access to the lorry route network in accordance with Policy C10).		<p>This indicator cannot be fully monitored until the Site Allocations Document has been adopted.</p> <p>Permitted facilities were compliant with policy W4, although only one permission was granted after adoption of the Core Strategy in September</p>

		2017, when policies were being given full weight.
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Trigger

- One planning permission granted/site allocated for a facility which does not accord with the policy criteria (in areas within the areas identified as appropriate for facilities of that scale in the policy or with good access to the lorry route network).
 - No sites were allocated in 2017.
 - Planning permissions – one permission was granted after the adoption of the Core Strategy in September 2017, when the policies were being given full weight, which was in accordance with the policy.

Policy W5: Siting of waste management facilities

4.16 The policy states that:

Priority will be given to siting waste management facilities on land that:

- is already in waste management or industrial use; or
- is previously developed, derelict or underused; or
- is at an active mineral working or landfill site; or
- involves existing agricultural buildings and their curtilages; or
- is at a waste water treatment works.

Waste management facilities may be sited on other land in greenfield locations where this can be shown to be the most suitable and sustainable option.

Target

- Facilities permitted/allocated in accordance with requirements of policy.

Indicator(s)

- a) **Number of approved facilities located on land given priority by the policy.**

4.14 Table 31 shows the locations of new and extended strategic, non-strategic and small scale waste management facilities/capacity granted in 2016.

Table 31: Location of Waste Management Facilities for (Additional Area) Granted 2016 and Compliance with Policy W5

4.17 The waste management applications in Table 31 all comply with policy W5,

Site Address	Description of development	Location in Terms of Policy W5
New Wintles Farm, Eynsham	CDE waste (aggregate) recycling – increase in capacity at existing facility	Site already in waste management use
Stonepitt Barn, Kingston Road, Frilford	CDE waste recycling (aggregate & soils) – change of use of existing soil recycling facility	Compliant – involves existing agricultural buildings / existing soil screening operation

although only one permission was granted after adoption of the Core Strategy in September 2017, when policies were being given full weight.

b) Number of approved facilities located on green field land.

4.18 None of the new facilities with additional area approved in 2017 were located on green field land (both extensions to existing facilities).

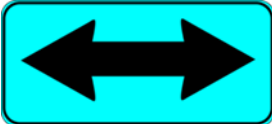
c) Number of allocated sites located on land given priority by the policy.

4.19 This indicator cannot be monitored at this time. Sites will be allocated within the Site Allocations Plan and monitoring will commence once the document has been adopted.

d) Number of allocated sites located on green field land

4.20 This indicator cannot be monitored at this time. Sites will be allocated in the Site Allocations Plan, and monitoring will commence once this is adopted

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Facilities permitted/allocated in accordance with requirements of policy.		<p>This indicator cannot be fully monitored until the Site Allocations Plan has been adopted.</p> <p>Permitted facilities were compliant with policy W5, although only one permission was granted after adoption of the Core Strategy in September 2017, when policies were</p>

		being given full weight.
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Trigger

- One planning permission granted/site allocated not in accordance with relevant provisions of the policy.
 - No sites were allocated in 2017.
 - Planning permissions – one permission was granted after the adoption of the Core Strategy in September 2017, when the policies were being given full weight, which was in accordance with the policy.

Policy W6: Landfill and other permanent deposit of waste to land

Target(s)

- Priority given to use of inert waste that cannot be recycled as infill material in quarry restoration – all inert waste disposal permissions at active or unrestored quarries, or where there would be an overall environmental benefit
- No additional capacity for inert landfill permitted contrary to policy.
- Provision for disposal of Oxfordshire’s non-hazardous waste will be made at existing non-hazardous waste facilities.

Indicator(s)

a) Number of applications permitted for inert waste landfilling for restoration purposes.

4.21 Only one application was permitted in 2017, for inert waste landfilling for restoration purposes; this was as part of mineral extraction (soft sand and crushed rock) at Bowling Green Farm Quarry (details shown in Table 19).

b) Number of applications permitted for the permanent deposit of waste to land, other than to landfill.

4.22 No applications were permitted in 2016 for the permanent deposit of waste to land, other than to landfill.



c) Existing and permitted landfill capacity relative to estimated requirements.

4.23 Appendix 5 shows current estimates of inert and non-hazardous landfill capacity in Oxfordshire. There is currently 6,933,000 m³ of inert landfill capacity and 4,771,000m³ of non-hazardous landfill remaining in Oxfordshire. In 2016, approximately 166,009 tonnes of non-hazardous waste produced in Oxfordshire was sent to landfill and approximately 660,563 tonnes of inert waste was sent to landfill (as shown in Tables 22, 24 and 26). Based on these rates, non-hazardous and inert landfill capacity in Oxfordshire will last to the end of the plan period and beyond, (estimate 1.5t inert waste = 1m³).

d) Number of developments permitted that would reduce non-hazardous landfill capacity.

4.24 No such applications were determined in 2016.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Priority given to use of inert waste that cannot be recycled as infill material in quarry restoration – all inert waste disposal permissions at active or unrestored quarries, or where there would be an overall environmental benefit		The only permission granted in 2017 for inert waste landfill was for the infilling of a quarry for restoration.
No additional capacity for inert landfill permitted contrary to policy.		The only permission granted in 2017 for inert waste landfill was for the infilling of a quarry for restoration. The additional capacity was not contrary to policy as it was being used to enable the restoration of a quarry.
Provision for disposal of Oxfordshire’s non-hazardous waste will be made at existing non-hazardous waste facilities.		No additional non-hazardous landfill facilities were permitted or required in 2017.

Triggers

- Permanent deposit of waste to land, other than to landfill permitted contrary to policy – where there would not be an overall environmental benefit
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.
- Inert landfill capacity permitted contrary to policy.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.
- Permission granted for additional non-hazardous landfill capacity
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.

Policy W7: Management and disposal of hazardous waste

Target

- No reduction in total number of existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities.

Indicator(s)

a) Number, type and capacity of existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities in Oxfordshire.

4.25 Table 32 below shows the currently permitted hazardous waste management facilities in Oxfordshire.

4.26 The operations at site 153 (Merton Street depot) have been approved to be relocated to a new facility (application MW.015/06, approved 15.02.11). However, progress has been held up over changes to the new site layout. There is a district application for housing on the existing depot site (Cherwell 16/00472/OUT), but this is as yet undetermined. It is understood that the Merton Street Depot was still operational in 2017.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No reduction in total number of existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities.		There was no reduction in the number of permitted hazardous waste facilities in 2017.

Trigger

- Any reduction in total number of existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.

Table 32: Category 8: Hazardous/Radioactive Waste Management Capacity.

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
153	Merton Street Depot	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 465 402	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	3,000
223ii	Allotment Land, Thorpe Meade	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 403	Hazardous/Radioactive	Committed	5,000
156	Pony Lane	City Insulation	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 556 046	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	50
156	Pony Lane	City Insulation	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 557 047	Hazardous	Permanent	100
152ii	Ewelme No.1	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 646 902	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	11,000
242	Culham JET	CSC Ltd	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 536 958	Hazardous/Radioactive	2022	315
053Ai	Harwell Western Storage	Magnox	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	500,000
053Aii	Harwell B462	Magnox	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	3,000
151	Drayton Depot Transfer Station	OCC	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 489 940	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	20,000
267	Oxford Rd Depot	Vale Housing	Vale of White Horse	E. Hanney	SU 421 932	Hazardous	Permanent	100
157	Lower Yard (Unit 8)	Amity Insulation	West Oxfordshire	Eynsham	SP 431 086	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	100
231	Plot J, Lakeside Industrial Estate	Alder and Allen	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	6,000
Total								548,665

Policy W8: Management of agricultural waste

Target

- No applications approved contrary to the policy.

Indicator(s)

- a) Number of applications approved for treatment of agricultural waste within a unit of agricultural production.**

4.27 No such applications were received or determined in 2017.

Achievement of Target

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No applications approved contrary to the policy.		No relevant applications were received or permitted in 2017.

Trigger

- One application approved contrary to the policy.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.

Policy W9: Management and disposal of radioactive waste

Target(s)

- Proposals for treatment or storage of low level radioactive waste to contribute to management or disposal of Oxon waste and meet requirements of C1-C12.
- Proposals for management of intermediate radioactive waste to be at Harwell nuclear licensed site and meet requirements of C1-C12.
- Proposals meeting the needs of an area wider than Oxfordshire only where demonstrated the need cannot be adequately provided for elsewhere and meet requirements C1-C12.
- Specific provision made in Part 2 Site Allocations in accordance with policy.

Indicator(s)

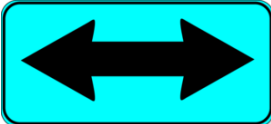
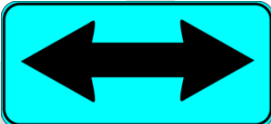

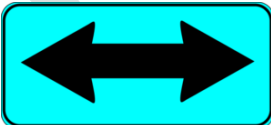
- a) Permissions issued for management and disposal of low level and intermediate level radioactive waste.**

4.28 No such applications were received or determined in 2017.

- b) Specific provision made in Part 2 Site Allocations Document for treatment and storage of low level and intermediate level waste.**

4.29 The Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet. This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, once the Part 2 Plan has been adopted.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Proposals for treatment or storage of low level radioactive waste to contribute to management or disposal of Oxon waste and meet requirements of C1-C12.		No applications for the treatment or storage of low level waste were received or determined in 2017.
Proposals for management of intermediate radioactive waste to be at Harwell nuclear licensed site and meet requirements of C1-C12.		No applications for management of intermediate radioactive waste were received or determined in 2017.
Proposals meeting the needs of an area wider than Oxfordshire only where demonstrated the need cannot be adequately provided for elsewhere and meet requirements C1-C12.		No relevant applications were received or determined in 2017.
Specific provision made in Part 2 Site Allocations in accordance with policy		The Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet. This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, once this is adopted.

Triggers

- One application approved for low level radioactive waste management that does not significantly contribute to meeting needs of Oxfordshire and wider needs can be adequately provided for elsewhere and/or does not meet requirements of C1-C12.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.

- One application approved for intermediate radioactive waste management that is not at Harwell licensed nuclear site and/or contributes to wider needs that could be adequately provided for elsewhere and/or does not meet requirements of C1-C12.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2016.
- One site allocated in the Site Allocations Document that does not accord with the policy.
 - This trigger has not been activated, as the Site Allocations Document has not yet been adopted.

Policy W10: Management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge

Target(s)


- Applications granted for the management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge planning permission is accordance with policy.

Indicator(s)

- a) **Permissions granted for proposals for the management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge.**

4.30 No permissions were granted for the management or disposal of waste water or sewage sludge during 2017.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Applications granted for the management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge planning permission is accordance with policy		No permissions were granted for the management or disposal of waste water or sewage sludge during 2017.

Trigger

- One application permitted contrary to the policy.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017, as no such applications were received or determined.

Policy W11: Safeguarding waste management sites

Target


- Refusal of applications with an objection from OCC, or contrary to the policy.

Indicator(s)

- a) **Decisions resulting in non-waste management uses on sites with permission for operational waste sites with planning permission for:**
- **Operational waste sites with planning permission;**
 - **Sites with planning permission for waste use not yet brought into operation;**
 - **Vacant sites previously used for waste management uses; or**
 - **Sites allocated for waste management in the Site Allocations Document.**

- 4.31 No district planning applications were granted by district councils in 2017 for development that would prevent or prejudice the relevant waste management sites from operating. An application is still pending for development of the site at Merton Street Depot, however OCC did not raise an objection to this, as the capacity would be provided elsewhere.
- 4.32 The County Council is signatory to a Statement of Common Ground regarding West Oxfordshire District Council’s proposed allocation of a Garden City at Eynsham in their Local Plan and the impact on New Wintles Farm waste processing site. The County Council is not objecting to the allocation, provided that wording is added to the proposed policy to ensure that New Wintles Farm can remain operational.
- 4.33 Oxford City Council consulted on its Local Plan Preferred Options in August 2017. The County Council raised concerns regarding the non-waste uses proposed for existing waste management facilities, including Cowley Marsh Depot. Oxford City Council have since clarified that the depot would be relocated; this would include the waste use at the depot.

Achievement Target

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Refusal of applications with an objection from OCC, or contrary to the policy.		No applications were permitted by the County Council in 2017 that would prevent or prejudice the use of a site safeguarded for waste use.

Triggers

- One application permitted by District with an objection from OCC.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2017.
- One application permitted by OCC leading to development which would prevent or prejudice the use of a site safeguarded for waste use.

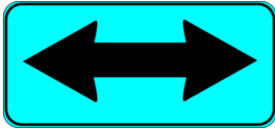
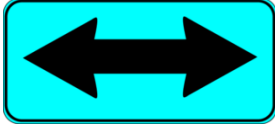
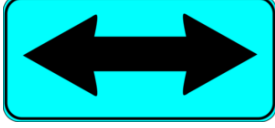
- This trigger was not activated in 2017.

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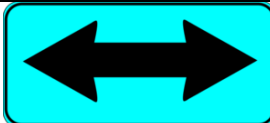
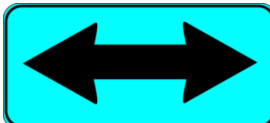
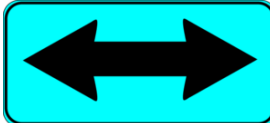
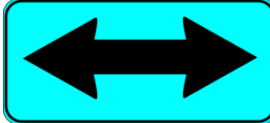
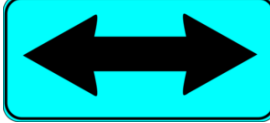
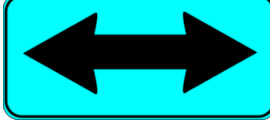
5.0 Monitoring of Policy Implementation – Core Policies

Table 34: Assessment of Performance against Core Policies

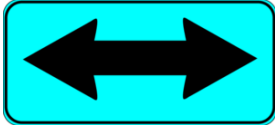
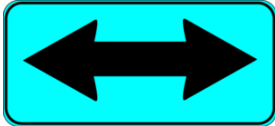
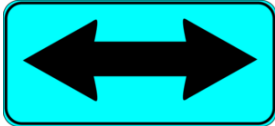
5.1 This table is a template to show how the Core Policies will be monitored in the next AMR. It has not been completed for applications determined in 2017, because the Core Strategy was not adopted until September 2017 and so the policies could not be given full weight over most of the monitoring period.

Core Policies								
Policy	Strategic Objective	Indicator(s)	Responsibility for Implementation	How	Timescale for Implementation	Target	Trigger	Performance against the Trigger
C1 Sustainable development	Minerals i, viii, xi Waste i, iv, ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All of approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.	
C2 Climate change	Minerals vi Waste iii, vi	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All of approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.	
C3 Flooding	Minerals vi	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All of approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.	
C4 Water environment	Minerals viii Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All of approved applications taking into account relevant	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant	

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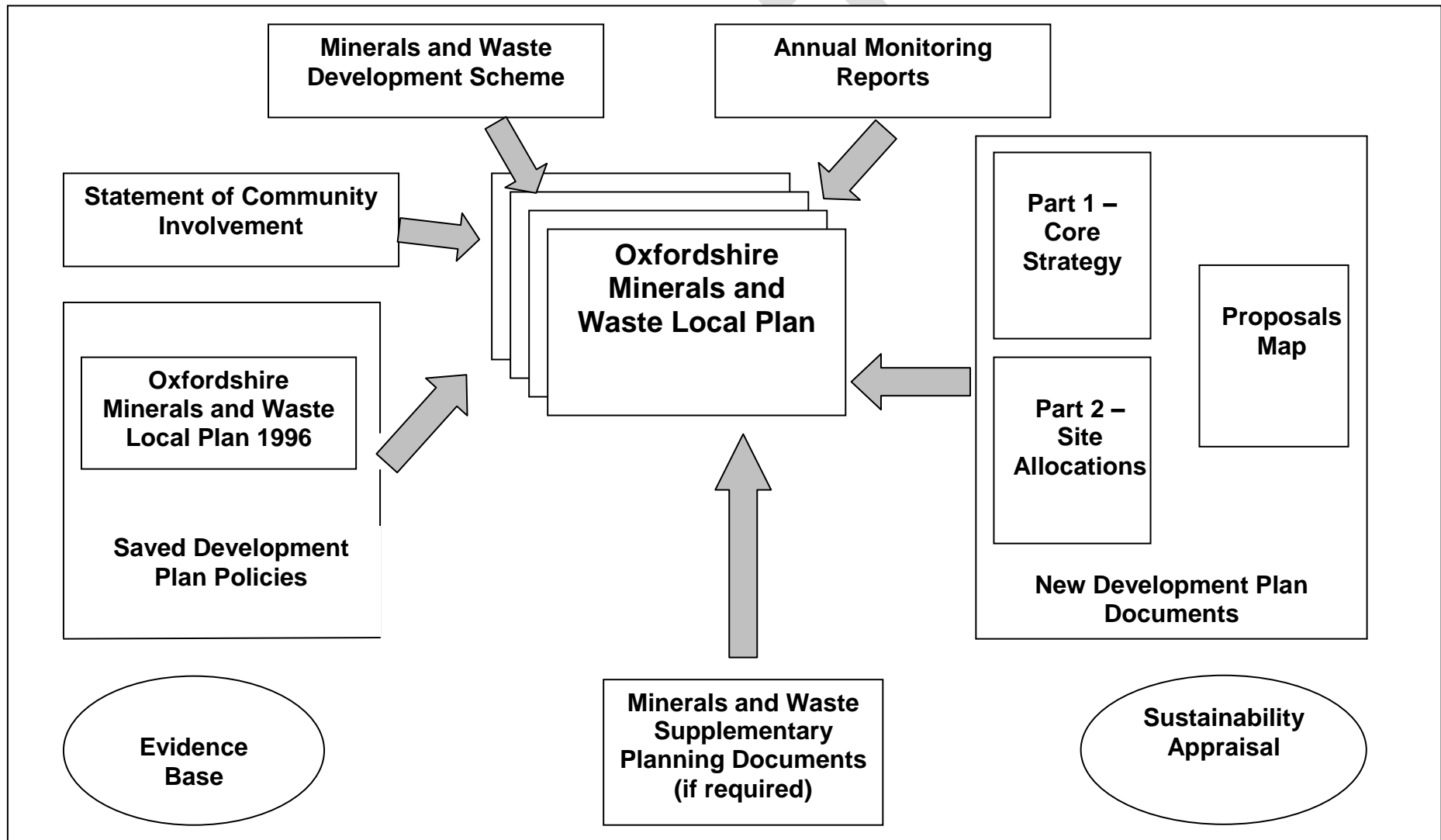
						requirements of the policy.	requirements of the policy.	
C5 Local environment, amenity and economy	Minerals viii Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.	
C6 Agricultural land and soils	Minerals viii Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.	
C7 Biodiversity and geodiversity	Minerals viii, ix, x Waste ix,	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.	
C8 Landscape	Minerals viii Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.	
C9 Historic environment and archaeology	Minerals viii Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.	
C10	Minerals vii	Permissions	OCC	DM	On-going	All approved	One application	

CMDE9

Transport	Waste iv,	granted in accordance with policy		decisions	(annual monitoring)	applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy	
C11 Rights of way	Minerals viii, ix Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.	
C12 Green Belt	Minerals viii, ix Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.	

Appendix 1: The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan – How the Separate Documents Fit Together

(from Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Seventh Revision) 2016 (February 2016))



Appendix 2: Schedule and Programme of the Proposed Local (Minerals and Waste) Development Documents

(from Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Seventh Revision) 2016 (February 2016))

Document Title, Status and Geographic Area	Summary of Subject Matter	Chain of Conformity	Commence Preparation	Community Engagement & Consultation (Reg. 18)	Publish Proposed Submission Document (Reg. 19)	Submit to Secretary of State (Reg. 22)	Independent Examination (Reg. 24)	Inspector's Report (Reg 25)	Adoption (Reg. 26)
Statement of Community Involvement Non - Development Plan Document Covers the whole of Oxfordshire	To set out the Council's policy on community involvement in local (minerals and waste) development documents and planning applications	Must be in conformity with legislative requirements	<i>Commenced March 2005</i>	<i>Issues & options consultation Sept 2005; Preferred options consultation Oct 2005</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>Submitted Feb 2006</i>	<i>Hearing held July 2006</i>	<i>Inspector's Report received July 2006</i>	<i>Adopted Nov 2006</i>
Review of Statement of Community Involvement As above	As above	As above	<i>Commenced May 2014</i>	<i>Public consultation on draft revised SCI Sept – Oct 2014</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>March 2015</i>
Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy Development Plan Document	To set out the Council's vision, objectives, spatial strategy and core policies for the supply of minerals and management of	Must conform with legislative requirements and national planning policy *	<i>Commenced March 2005</i>	<i>Initial issues & options consultation June 2006; Initial preferred options consultation Feb 2007; Further engagement & consultation on issues and options and</i>	<i>Published for representations to be made Aug 2015</i>	<i>Submitted for examination Dec 2015</i>	<i>Examination Hearings May 2016</i>	Receive and publish Inspector's report August 2016	Adopt Core Strategy Nov 2016

Covers the whole of Oxfordshire	waste in Oxfordshire over the period to 2031			<i>preferred options Feb 2010 – Jan 2011;</i> <i>Consultation on draft (preferred) minerals & waste strategies Sept – Oct 2011</i> <i>Consultation on revised draft Core Strategy Feb – March 2014</i>					
Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Development Plan Document Covers the whole of Oxfordshire	To make provision and identify sites for minerals and waste management development for Oxfordshire, in accordance with the Core Strategy; and provide the detailed policy framework for development management decisions	Must be in conformity with the Core Strategy	Commence June 2016 (after Core Strategy examination)	Community and stakeholder engagement and consultation on site options Sept 2016 – Feb 2017 Consultation on draft Site Allocations document Sept – Oct 2017	Publish for representations to be made May 2018	Submit for examination Aug 2018	Examination hearings Nov 2018	Receive and publish Inspector's report Feb 2019	Adopt Site Allocations document April 2019

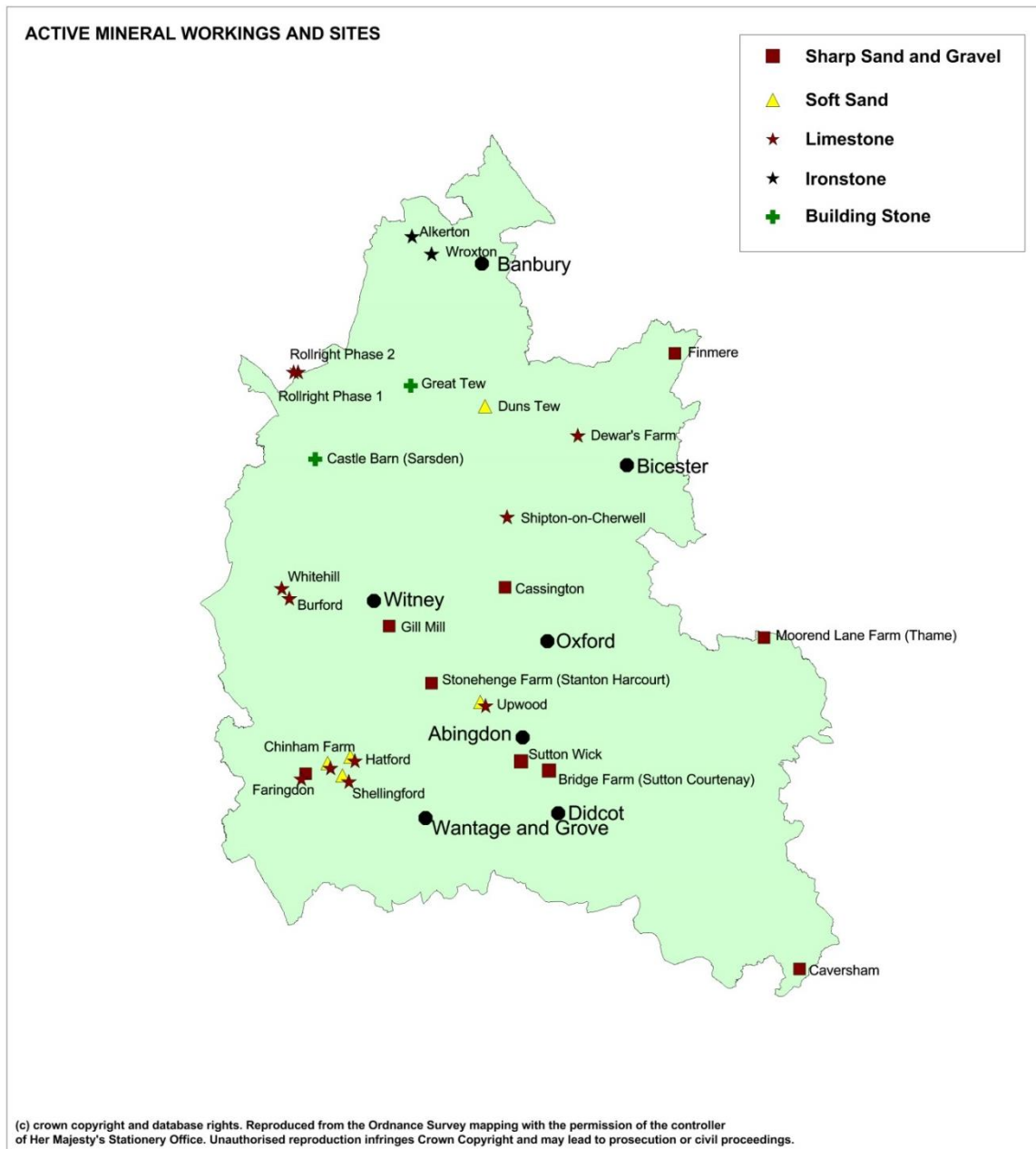
Regulation (Reg.) numbers refer to The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

Stages in italics have already been completed.

* National planning policy is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012 and National Planning Policy for Waste, October 2014.

The need for any supplementary planning documents (e.g. minerals and waste development code of practice; and restoration and after-use of minerals and waste sites) will be kept under review; these documents are not included in this Development Scheme.

Appendix 3: Active Mineral Working Sites in Oxfordshire



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Name of Quarry	Operator	Location
Burford Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd.	Burford Road, Brize Norton, OX18 3NN
Dewars Farm Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd.	Ardley Road, Middleton Stoney, Bicester, OX27 7PH
Duns Tew Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd.	Horsehay Farm, Duns Tew Road, Middle Barton, OX7 7DQ
Gill Mill Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd.	Standlake Road, Ducklington, Witney, OX29 7PP
Whitehill Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd.	Oxford Road, Burford, OX18 4ET
Rollright Quarry (Phase II)	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd.	Little Rollright, Chipping Norton, OX7 5QD
Rollright Quarry (Phase I)	Hanson UK	Stratford Road, Great Rollwright, Chipping Norton, CV36 5NY
Stanton Harcourt Quarry (Stonehenge Farm)	Hanson UK	Linch Hill, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, OX29 5BJ
Cassington Quarry	Hanson UK	Eynsham Road, Cassington, Oxfordshire, OX29 4DE
Sutton Courtenay Quarry (Bridge Farm)	Hanson UK	Appleford, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4PP
Chinham Farm Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd.	Bowling Green Farm, Stanford Road, Faringdon, Oxfordshire, SN7 8EZ
Upwood Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd.	Besselsleigh, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX13 5QE
Hatford Quarry	Earthline Ltd. (Hatford Quarry Ltd.)	Sandy Lane, Hatford, Faringdon, Oxfordshire, SN7 8HE
Shellingford Quarry	Earthline Ltd. (Multi-Agg Ltd.)	Standford-in the Vale, Nr Faringdon, Oxfordshire, SN7 8HE
Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry	Earthline Ltd. (Shipton Ltd.)	Bunkers Hill, Shipton-on-Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX5 3BA
Wroxton Quarry	Peter Bennie Ltd.	Wroxton Heath, Wroxton, Banbury, Oxfordshire, OX15 6QN
Alkerton Quarry	Peter Bennie Ltd.	Stratford Road, Alkerton, Banbury, Oxfordshire.
Sutton Wick Quarry	H Tuckwell & Sons Ltd.	Sutton Wick, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4AB
Great Tew Quarry	Great Tew Farms	Butchers Hill, great Tew, Chipping Norton,

CMDE9

		Oxfordshire.
Moorend Lane Farm Quarry	David Einig Contracting Ltd.	Moorend Lane Farm, Moorend Lane, Thame, Oxfordshire, OX9 3HW
Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries Ltd	Banbury Road, Finmere, Buckingham, MK18 4AJ
Faringdon Quarry	Grundon Sand and Gravel Ltd.	Faringdon, Oxfordshire, SN7 7PQ
Caversham Quarry	Lafarge Tarmac	Playhatch Road, Sonning Eye, Reading, Oxfordshire, RG4 6TX
Castle Barn Quarry	Downe Stone LLP	Fairgreen Farm, Sarsden, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

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Appendix 4: Permitted Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire

Map A: Location of Construction, Demolition & Excavation waste facilities and sites, including recycled and secondary aggregate sites.



Map B: Location of Municipal and Commercial & Industrial Waste Facilities and Sites



Appendix 5: Capacity of Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire

Category 1a: Non-hazardous Landfill

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Permitted End Date	Anticipated End Date	Void (m3) (Dec 2016)
11i	Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2035	2035	592,340 ¹⁴
004i	Slape Hill	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Glympton	SP 423 196	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2019	May-19	16,000 ¹⁵
010i	Sutton Courtenay	FCC	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2030	2030	4,477,241 ¹⁶
									5,085,581

Category 1b: Hazardous Landfill

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Permitted End Date	Anticipated End Date	Void (m3) (Dec 2015)
022i	Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Non- Hazardous Landfill (SNRHW)	Temporary, 2019	Jun-15	0

¹⁴ EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016

¹⁵ EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016

¹⁶ EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016

Category 2: Inert Landfill

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Permitted End Date	Anticipated End Date	Void m3 (Dec 2016)
011iii	Finmere Quarry Landfill	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2018	2018	0 ¹⁷
022ii	Ardley Fields Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2019	2015	0 ¹⁸
030i	Shipton Quarry Landfill	Earthline	Cherwell	Shipton-on-Cherwell	SP 478 174	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2025	2025	1,740,000 ¹⁹
013i	Ewelme No.2 Landfill	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2032	2032	133,300 ²⁰
274	Moorend Lane Farm	David Einig Contracting Ltd.	South Oxfordshire	Thame	SP 713 067	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2022	2022	64,000 ²¹
002i	Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	Inert Landfill	Unspecified	Unspecified	0 ²²
118ii	Tubney Wood Landfill	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 449 006	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2015	2015	0 ²³

¹⁷ EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016

¹⁸ Operator confirmed site has ceased to import waste

¹⁹ EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016

²⁰ EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016

²¹ Based on original estimate of imported materials (93,000m³). Operations commenced March 2014, eight years until final restoration in 2022.

²² EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016

²³ EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016

CMDE9

229i	Shellingford Quarry Landfill	Earthline	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 328 937	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2028	2028	1,630,000 ²⁴
230	Chinham Farm	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Stanford in the Vale	SU 313 948	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2019	2018	33,300 ²⁵
247i	Upwood Quarry	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 452 003	Inert Landfill	2029	2029	353,304 ²⁶
N/A	Childrey Quarry	Mr. D. Lewis	Vale of White Horse	Childrey		Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2019	2019	3,000 ²⁷
N/A	Bowling Green Farm	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Stanford in the Vale	SU 313 948	Inert Landfill	Commitment	2038	950,000 ²⁸
028i	Gill Mill Quarry (Area 13)	Smiths of Bletchington	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2020	2020	0 ²⁹
028i	Gill Mill (extension)	Smiths	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	Inert landfill	Temporary, 2041	2041	950,000 ³⁰
N/A	Enstone Quarry		West Oxfordshire			Inert Landfill	Unavailable	Unavailable	100,000 ³¹
121ii	Old Brickworks Farm	R Miller	Cherwell	Bletchington	SP 518 158	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2017	2017	45,000 ³²

²⁴ EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016

²⁵ Estimate of remaining void at year end 2016 (50,000 tonnes)

²⁶ EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016

²⁷ From application MW.0006/17 approved 27.04.17

²⁸ Application for extension to quarry with infill by inert restoration (MW.0124/16) approved 16.06.17

²⁹ Based on 2015 estimated remaining void and 2016 inputs

³⁰ Application for extension to quarry with infill by inert restoration (MW.0050/13) approved 15.06.15

³¹ Unrestored quarry

³² Application for revised restoration scheme in 2017 (MW.0079/17) will, if approved, reduce this to zero.

CMDE9

N/A	Cassington Quarry	Hanson Quarry Products Ltd.	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Inert Landfill	Commitment	2022	50,000 ³³
265	Woodeaton Quarry	McKenna	South Oxfordshire	Woodeaton	SP533122	Inert Landfill	Commitment	2026	340,000 ³⁴
290	Caversham (extension)	Lafarge	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden	SU748767	Inert landfill	Commitment	2028	860,000 ³⁵
									7,251,904

Category 3: MSW/C&I Recycling/Transfer

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
9i	Worton Farm	M&M Skip Hire	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	60,000
22iii	Ardley HWRC	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Temporary, 2019	7,500
22v	Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Recycle/Transfer	2019	10,000
23ii	Alkerton landfill	S&W Recycling	Cherwell	Alkerton	SP 383 432	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Temporary, 2026	6,500
143	Banbury Transfer Station	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 469 402	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	9,000

³³ This estimate was used in the Waste Needs Assessment 2015. No further information on remaining voidspace has been included in recent application for the extension of time for quarry operations and restoration by inert fill (MW.0158/15) granted 16.06.2016, therefore until better information is available this estimate is used.

³⁴ Details in planning application MW.0015/12 approved 23.12.15. As yet not commenced.

³⁵ Details in planning application MW.0158/11 approved 20.08.14. Operator confirmed operations due to commence spring 2018.

CMDE9

173	Charlett Tyre Yard	Charlett Tyres	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 480 119	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	1,000
223i	Allotment Land, Thorpe Meade	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 403	Recycle/Transfer	Committed	60,000
258	Thorpe Lane Depot	Cherwell DC	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 406	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	100
282	Blackstone Farm	N Mauger	Cherwell	Blackthorn	SP627 200	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	15,000
161	Redbridge Waste Centre	W&S Recycling	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 518 038	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	15,600
163	Cowley Marsh Depot	City Council	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 541 048	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	3,000
13ii	Ewelme No.2	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Recycle/Transfer	2032	25,000
13iv	Ewelme No.2	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Recycle/Transfer	2032	12,000
24	Oakley Wood	W&S Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Nuffield	SU 640 890	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	9,900
182	Tyre Depot	Philips Tyres	South Oxfordshire	Elsfield	SP 527 092	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	1,500
216	Culham No.1	Green Star	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 531 953	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	50,000
002ii	Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	Recycle/Transfer	2020	35,000
010iii	Sutton Courtenay Transfer Station & MRF	FCC	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	Recycle/Transfer	2030	160,000 ³⁶
141ii	Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Vale of White Horse	Grove	SU 385 895	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	5,000
144	Hill Farm	J James Ltd	Vale of White Horse	Appleford	SU523922	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	20,000 ³⁷
159	Drayton WRRRC	W&S Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 475 933	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	12,400
160	Stanford-in-Vale HWRC	W&S Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Stanford-in-Vale	SU 330 939	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	7,600
251	Milton Park	Oxford Wood	Vale of White Horse	Milton	SU 487 918	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	500

³⁶ Updated estimate, November 2017

³⁷ Updated estimate, November 2017

CMDE9

003i	Dix Pit HWRC	FCC	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	2028	14,100	
003iii	Dix Pit Transfer Station	FCC	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	Recycle/Transfer	2028	0 ³⁸	
004iii	Slape Hill Quarry	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Glympton	SP 423 196	Recycle/Transfer	2018	20,000	
116iii	Worsham Quarry	Fraser Evans	West Oxfordshire	Minster Lovell	SP 296 103	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	12,000	
142i	Sandfields Farm	K J Millard	West Oxfordshire	Over Norton	SP 447 240	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	3,000	
149	Brize Norton X-fer	Ebsworth	West Oxfordshire	Minster Lovell	SP 313 098	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	12,000	
204	Downs Road (old FloGas site)	May Gurney	West Oxfordshire	Witney	SP 329 103	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	15,000	
214	Manor Farm	KWC Amor	West Oxfordshire	Kelmscott	SU 251 990	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	200	
228	Unit 1, Enstone Airfield	Viridor	West Oxfordshire	Enstone	SP 397 256	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	30,000	
241	Lakeside Park	Micks Skips	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	23,000	
011ii	Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Recycle/Transfer	Not operational	90,000	
								Total (operational)	655,900
								Total (non-operational)	90,000
								Total	745,900

³⁸ This transfer station bulks residual waste for transfer to Ardley EfW facility. Therefore to avoid double counting, capacity has been set to 0.

Category 4: Residual Waste Treatment

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
22iv	Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Residual Treatment	2049	300,000
269	Dewars Farm	Smiths of Bletchington Raymond Brown	Cherwell	Middleton Stoney	SP 537 247	Residual Treatment	2021	0
							Total	300,000

Category 5: Composting/Biological Treatment

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
009ii	Worton Farm	Agrivert	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	48,500 ³⁹
014ii	Ashgrove Farm	Agrivert	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 534 256	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	35,000
17i/ii	Battle Farm	Agrivert	South Oxfordshire	Crowmarsh	SU 622 905	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	93,500 ⁴⁰
10ii	Sutton Courtenay Landfill	FCC	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	Compost/Food treatment	2030	40,000
016	Glebe Farm	Agrivert	Vale of White Horse	Hinton Waldrist	SU 366 972	Compost/food treatment	2024	5,000

³⁹ Updated estimate, November 2017⁴⁰ Updated estimate, November 2017

CMDE9

124	Church Lane	National Trust	Vale of White Horse	Coleshill	SU 234 938	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	100
015	Showell Farm	Agrivert	West Oxfordshire	Chipping Norton	SP 356 296	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	21,000
							Total	243,100

Category 6: CDE Recycling

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
009iii	Worton Farm (Cresswell Field)	David Einig Contracting Ltd.	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	CDE Recycling	Permanent	48,000
030ii	Shipton Quarry	Earthline	Cherwell	Shipton-on-Cherwell	SP 478 174	CDE Recycling	2025	75,000 ⁴¹
070	NW Corner of TW Depot	Clancy Docwra	Cherwell	Kidlington	SP 476 153	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000
133i	Newlands Farm	Smiths of Bloxham	Cherwell	Bloxham	SP 439 352	CDE Recycling	Permanent	32,000
145	Ferris Hill Farm	Matthews	Cherwell	Hook Norton	SP 355 351	CDE Recycling	Permanent	1,000 ⁴²
283	Barford Road Farm	North Oxfordshire Topsoil Ltd	Cherwell	South Newington	SP412 330	CDE Recycling (Soil)	Permanent	5,000
005	Playhatch Quarry	Grabloader	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden	SU 740 765	CDE Recycling	Permanent	70,000 ⁴³
013iii	Ewelme No.2	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	CDE Recycling	2032	8,000

⁴¹ Updated estimate, November 2017

⁴² Updated estimate, November 2017

⁴³ Based on updated estimate, November 2017 and Planning permission limit

CMDE9

184	Rumbolds Pit	Richard Hazel	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 645 927	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000
256	Hundridge Farm	Onsyany Skips	South Oxfordshire	Ipsden	SU 669 854	CDE Recycling	Permanent	5,000
002iii	Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	CDE Recycling	2020	35,000
010iv	Sutton Courtenay Landfill	Hanson	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	CDE Recycling	2030	62,500
141i	Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Vale of White Horse	Grove	SU 385 895	CDE Recycling	Permanent	40,000
229ii	Shellingford Quarry	Earthline	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 328 937	CDE Recycling	2021	60,000 ⁴⁴
247ii	Upwood Park	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 452 003	CDE Recycling	2029	8,000
263	Swannybrook Farm	NAP Grab Hire	Vale of White Horse	Kingston Bagpuize	SU 407 967	CDE Recycling (soil)	Permanent	20,000
001	Shipton Hill	Hickman Bros	West Oxfordshire	Fulbrook	SP 267 138	CDE Recycling	Permanent	9,000
008ii	New Wintles Farm	McKenna	West Oxfordshire	Eynsham	SP 431 108	CDE Recycling	Permanent	170,000 ⁴⁵
028iii	Gill Mill Quarry	Smiths of Bletchington	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	CDE Recycling	2040	120,000
142ii	Sandfields Farm	K J Millard	West Oxfordshire	Over Norton	SP 447 240	CDE Recycling	Permanent	9,600
236i	Dix Pit Complex	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 403 050	CDE Recycling	2029	98,000
241ii	Lakeside Park	Micks Skips	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	CDE Recycling	Permanent	2,000
257	Cemex Batching	Fergal Contracting	West	Hardwick	SP 387 057	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000 ⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Updated estimate based on WDI 2016 throughput and updated estimate, November 2017

⁴⁵ Planning application to increase throughput (MW.0002/17) approved 08.03.2017

⁴⁶ Updated estimate, November 2017

CMDE9

			Oxfordshire						
260	Burford Quarry	Pavestone UK	West Oxfordshire	Burford	SP 269 107	CDE Recycling	2024	500	
151	Drayton Depot	OCC	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 489 940	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000	
N/A	Enstone Airfield	David Einig Contracting Ltd.	West Oxfordshire	Enstone	SP389 263	CDE Recycling	2021	20,000	
282	Blackstone Farm	N Mauger	Cherwell	Blackthorn	SP627 200	CDE Recycling	Non-operational, permanent	15,000	
121i	Old Brickworks Farm	R Miller	Cherwell	Bletchington	SP 518 158	CDE Recycling	Non-operational, 2017	40,000	
114	Appleford Sidings	Hanson	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 520 931	CDE Recycling	Non-operational, Permanent	100,000	
103	Lakeside Park	Ethos Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 383 044	CDE Recycling	Non-operational, Permanent	25,000	
236ii	Dix Pit Complex (Soils)	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 403 050	CDE Recycling	No Permission	0	
								Total (operational)	978,600
								Total (non-operational)	180,000
								Total	1,158,600

Category 7: Metal Recycling

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility	Status	Capacity
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CMDE9

						Category		(tpa)
126	Varney's Garage	Panozzo/Grazzi	Cherwell	Hornton	SP 380 457	Metal Recycling	Permanent	600
127	Thorpe Mead 2a/3a	Banbury Motors	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 469 403	Metal Recycling	Permanent	300
133ii	Newlands Farm	Smiths	Cherwell	Bloxham	SP 439 352	Metal Recycling	Permanent	50,000
137	Windmill Nursery	Dulcie Hughes	Cherwell	Blackthorn	SP 609 207	Metal Recycling	Permanent	10,000
186	Jackdaw Lane	Metal Salvage	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 524 051	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
128	Berinsfield Car Breakers	Auto Storage	South Oxfordshire	Berinsfield	SU 570 958	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
129	Milton Pools	R L Mead	South Oxfordshire	Gt. Haseley	SP 654 032	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
138	Mains Motors, Woodside	Main Motors	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 649 893	Metal Recycling	Permanent	10,000
205	Greenwoods	Yassine Saleh	South Oxfordshire	Garsington	SP 576 018	Metal Recycling	Permanent	300
239	Menlo Industrial Park	ASM	South Oxfordshire	Thame	SP 691 054	Metal Recycling	Permanent	25,000
272	Fords Yard, Menmarsh Road	A McGee	South Oxfordshire	Waterperry	SP 613 098	Metal Recycling	Permanent	2,000
273	The Metal Yard	T R Rogers	South Oxfordshire	Nuneham Courtenay	SU 553 993	Metal Recycling	Permanent	2,000
059	Sutton Wick Lane	Abingdon Car Breakers	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SP 492 946	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
132	Whitecross Metals	Alumini Holdings	Vale of White Horse	Wootton	SP 483 004	Metal Recycling	Permanent	25,000
134	Quelches Orchard	Brakespeares	Vale of White Horse	Wantage	SU 411 887	Metal Recycling	Permanent	5,000
135	Roadside Farm	Haynes	Vale of White Horse	E. Challow	SU 378 886	Metal Recycling	Permanent	5,000
067	Old Railway Halt	John Aldridge	West Oxfordshire	Gt. Rollright	SP 327 303	Metal Recycling	Permanent	7,500
130	Claridges Car Breakers	Claridge	West Oxfordshire	Carterton	SP 279 060	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
131	T&B Motors, 62/64 West End	T&B Motors	West Oxfordshire	Witney	SP 358 106	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
139	Sturt Farm (2a/4)	College Motors	West Oxfordshire	Shilton	SP 275 105	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
259	Riding Lane Scrap Yard	Smith Bros	West Oxfordshire	Crawley	SP 330 137	Metal Recycling	Permanent	15,000
							Total	164,700

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Category 8: Hazardous/Radioactive

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
153	Merton Street Depot	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 465 402	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	3,000
223ii	Allotment Land, Thorpe Meade	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 403	Hazardous/Radioactive	Committed	5,000
156	Pony Lane	City Insulation	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 556 046	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	50
156	Pony Lane	City Insulation	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 557 047	Hazardous	Permanent	100
152ii	Ewelme No.1	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 646 902	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	11,000
242	Culham JET	CSC Ltd	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 536 958	Hazardous/Radioactive	2022	315
053Ai	Harwell Western Storage	Magnox	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	500,000
053Aii	Harwell B462	Magnox	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	3,000
151	Drayton Depot Transfer Station	OCC	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 489 940	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	20,000
267	Oxford Rd Depot	Vale Housing	Vale of White Horse	E. Hanney	SU 421 932	Hazardous	Permanent	100
157	Lower Yard (Unit 8)	Amity Insulation	West Oxfordshire	Eynsham	SP 431 086	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	100
231	Plot J, Lakeside Industrial Estate	Alder and Allen	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	6,000
Total								548,665
Total excluding Harwell Western Storage								48,650

Category 9: Waste Water

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
019	Bicester Strategic STW	Thames Water	Cherwell	Bicester	SP 579 210	Waste Water	Permanent	2,000
232	Banbury Strategic STW	Thames Water	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 471 402	Waste Water	Permanent	5,000
146	Oxford STW	TWA Ltd	South Oxfordshire	Sandford	SP 544 019	Waste Water	Permanent	25,000
234	Didcot Strategic STW	TWA Ltd	South Oxfordshire	Didcot	SU 520 913	Waste Water	Permanent	3,000
61	Wantage Strategic STW	TWA Ltd	Vale of White Horse	Grove	SU 403 915	Waste Water	Permanent	3,000
233	Witney Strategic STW	TWA Ltd	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 348 084	Waste Water	Permanent	4,000
Total								42,000

Appendix 6: Oxfordshire CDE Waste Estimate 2016

Based on BPP Methodology used in examination of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

Element	Element of baseline calculation	Method of calculation	Details	Value in 2014	Value in 2016
1	Waste dealt with by intermediate sites	Waste inputs to non-Plan Area sites.	CDE waste (ch 17; 19.12.09; 20.02.02) originating in Oxfordshire received at intermediate sites (MRS, transfer, treatment) <u>not</u> including intermediate sites in Oxfordshire.	28,816	30,367
2	Waste sent to landfill sites	CDE waste known to be sent to landfill.	CDE waste received (ch 17; 19.12.09; 20.02.02) originating in Oxfordshire that is received at site category 'landfill' in WDI.	442,113	665,298
3		CDE waste sent from intermediate sites in the Plan Area to landfill (not counted in step 2).	All sites in Oxfordshire receiving CDE waste (ch. 17; 19.12.09; 20.02.02) and producing (removing) ch. 19.12.12 waste to landfill (47,424t). - proportion of CDE waste (ch. 17; 19.12.09; 20.02.02) received at these sites (44.2% - 21,277 t) - estimated proportion of CDE waste (ch. 17; 19.12.09; 20.02.02) at these sites coming from Oxfordshire (82.6% - 17,575 t).	15,211	18,054
4		Waste managed at formerly exempt sites	CDE waste (ch. 17; 19.12.09; 20.02.02) originating in Oxfordshire that is received at site category 'on/in land' and 'use of waste' in WDI.	136,633	126,683
5		Waste recycled as product.	Estimate from South East England Aggregate Working Party (SEEAWP) results) for recycled aggregate (437,000), plus screening of soil from WDI (Waste –17.05.04; 20.02.02 originating in Oxfordshire and dealt with at treatment sites in Oxfordshire – 115,098 t)	410,662	552,098
Total				1.033 mt	1.393 mt

Source: SEEAWP AM Survey 2016, EA Waste Data Interrogator 2016

Glossary

Aggregates – sand, gravel and crushed rock that is used in the construction industry to make things like concrete, mortar, asphalt and drainage material. For secondary or recycled aggregates, see below.

Aftercare – The management and treatment of land for a set period of time immediately following the completed restoration of a mineral working to ensure the land is returned to the required environmental standard.

After-use – The long term use that land formerly used for mineral workings is restored to, e.g. agriculture, forestry, nature conservation, recreation or public amenity such as country parks.

Alternative aggregates - A grouping of secondary and recycled aggregates.

Anaerobic Digestion Facility – facility involving process where biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen, which changes the nature and volume of material and produces a gas which can be burnt to recover energy and digestate which may be suitable for use as a soil conditioner.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – see Monitoring Report.

Apportionment – the allocation between minerals and waste authorities of an overall total amount of provision required for mineral production or waste management, for a particular period of time, e.g. as set out in the South East Plan.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – area with statutory national landscape designation, the primary purpose of which is to conserve and enhance natural beauty.

Commercial and Industrial waste – waste from factories or premises used for the purpose of trade or business, sport, recreation or entertainment.

Composting – the breakdown of organic matter aerobically (in presence of oxygen) into a stable material that can be used as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste – waste arising from the building process comprising demolition and site clearance waste and builders' waste from the construction/demolition of buildings and infrastructure. Includes masonry, rubble and timber.

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.

Crushed rock – naturally occurring rock which is crushed into a series of required sizes to produce an aggregate.

Development Management 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 Documents (DPDs) – spatial planning documents that form part of a Local Plan or a Minerals and/or Waste Plan and are subject to independent examination. They have ‘development plan’ status. They can include Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs.

Energy from Waste (EfW) Facility/Plant – residual waste treatment facility where energy (heat and/or electricity) is recovered from waste; either from direct combustion of waste under controlled conditions at high temperatures; or from combustion of by-products derived from the waste treatment process such as biogas or refuse-derived fuel.

Environment Agency (EA) – Government advisor and agency with statutory responsibilities to protect and improve the environment (including air, land and water).

Extension to quarry – extraction of minerals on land which is contiguous or non-contiguous with an existing quarry, where extracted material is moved to the existing quarry processing plant and access via means other than the highway (e.g. by conveyor or internal haul-road).

Gasification – A technology related to incineration where waste is heated in the presence of air to produce fuel rich gases.

Greenfield site – site previously unaffected by built development.

Greenhouse gases – gases such as methane and carbon dioxide that contribute to climate change.

Green Infrastructure – a network of strategically planned and managed natural and working landscapes and other open spaces that conserve ecosystem values and functions and provide associated benefits to human populations.

Groundwater – water held in water-bearing rocks, in pores and fissures underground.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) – an assessment of the likely impacts of the possible effects of a plan’s policies on the integrity of European sites (including Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas), including possible effects ‘in combination’ with other plans, projects and programmes.

Hazardous waste – waste that may be hazardous to humans and that requires specific and separate provision for dealing with it. Categories are

defined by regulations. Includes many “everyday” items such as electrical goods. Previously referred to as Special Waste.

Household Waste – waste from household collection rounds, street sweeping, litter collection, bulky waste collection, household waste recycling centres and bring or drop-off recycling schemes.

Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) – place provided by the Waste Disposal Authority where members of the public can deliver household wastes for recycling or disposal (also known as Civic Amenity Sites).

Incineration – burning of waste at high temperatures under controlled conditions. This results in a reduction in bulk and may involve energy reclamation. Produces a burnt residue or 'bottom ash' whilst the chemical treatment of emissions from the burning of the waste produces smaller amounts of 'fly ash'.

Independent Examination – process whereby an independent Planning Inspector publicly examines a Development Plan Document for its soundness before issuing their report and recommendations to the planning authority.

Inert waste – waste that does not normally undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. It may include materials such as rock, concrete, brick, sand, soil or certain arisings from road building or maintenance. Most of the category “construction, demolition and excavation” waste is inert waste.

Industrial waste – wastes from any factory, transportation apparatus, scientific research, dredging, sewage and scrap metal.

Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) – radioactive wastes which exceed the upper activity boundaries for Low Level Waste but which do not need heat to be taken into account in the design of storage or disposal facilities.

In-Vessel Composting Facility – facility where the composting process takes place inside a vessel where conditions are controlled and optimised for the aerobic breakdown of materials.

Landbank – the reserve of unworked minerals for which planning permission has been granted, including non-working sites, expressed in tonnage or years.

Landfill – permanent disposal of waste into the ground by the filling of voids or by landraising.

Land-won aggregates - Primary aggregates won from land.

Local Development Framework (LDF) – folder of local development documents prepared planning authorities, that sets out the spatial planning strategy for the area.

Local Development Scheme – the programme for the preparation of local development documents.

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

Low Level Waste (LLW) – radioactive waste having a radioactive content not exceeding four gigabecquerels per tonne (GBq/te) of alpha or 12 GBq/te of beta/gamma radioactivity, but not including radioactive materials that are acceptable for disposal with municipal and general commercial or industrial waste; includes soil, building rubble, metals and organic materials arising from both nuclear and non-nuclear sources; metals are mostly in the form of redundant equipment; organic materials are mainly in the form of paper towels, clothing and laboratory equipment that have been used in areas where radioactive materials are used, such as hospitals, research establishments and industry.

Marine aggregates - Primary aggregates dredged from the sea, almost exclusively sand and gravel.

Materials Recovery/Recycling Facility (MRF) – facility where recyclable materials are sorted and separated from other wastes before being sent for reprocessing.

Mechanical and Biological Treatment (MBT) – residual waste treatment process involving the mechanical separation of recyclable materials followed by composting of the remaining material to produce a fuel or stabilised waste for landfilling.

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 and Waste Local Plan: These documents set out the current policies and the sites for minerals-related and waste-related development.

Monitoring Report: Assesses the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and extent to which the policies in Development Plan Documents are being successfully implemented.

Municipal waste/Municipal solid waste (MSW) – waste that is collected by a waste collection authority. Mostly consists of household waste, but can also include waste from municipal parks and gardens, beach cleansing, waste resulting from clearance of fly-tipped materials and some commercial waste.

National Planning Policy Framework – Planning policy document (March 2012) for England issued by central Government which supersedes the

majority of Planning Policy Statements, Planning Policy Guidance Notes, Minerals Policy Statements and Minerals Planning Guidance notes. Does not replace PPS 10.

Non-Hazardous Waste – waste, which is neither inert nor hazardous, which is permitted to be disposed at a non-hazardous landfill; also referred to as non-inert waste.

Non-inert waste – waste that is potentially biodegradable or may undergo significant physical, chemical or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. Also referred to as “non-hazardous waste”.

Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) – a non-departmental public body with responsibility to deliver the decommissioning and clean-up of the UK’s civil nuclear legacy.

Permitted reserves – mineral reserves with planning permission for extraction.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) – documents issued by Central Government setting out its national land use policies and guidance for England on different areas of planning. These were gradually being replaced by Planning Policy Statements.

Planning Policy Statements (PPS) – documents issued by Central Government to replace the existing Planning Policy Guidance in order to provide clearer and more focused policies for England on different areas of planning (with the removal of advice on practical implementation, which is better expressed as guidance rather than policy). Most were replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012.

Planning permission – formal consent given by the planning authority to develop or use land.

Primary aggregates – These are aggregates produced from naturally occurring mineral deposits, extracted specifically for use as aggregate and used for the first time. They are produced either from rock formations that are crushed to produce ‘crushed rock’ aggregates, or from naturally occurring sand and gravel deposits.

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

Pyrolysis – a technology related to incineration where waste is heated in the absence of air to produce gas and liquid fuel plus solid waste.

Recycled aggregates – derived from reprocessing waste arising from construction and demolition activities (e.g. concrete, bricks and tiles), highway maintenance (e.g. asphalt plantings), excavation and utility operations.

Examples include recycled concrete from construction and demolition waste material, spent rail ballast and recycled asphalt.

Recycling – the recovery of waste materials for use as or conversion into other products (including composting but excluding energy recovery).

Recovery – obtaining value from waste through one of the following means:

- Recycling;
- Composting;
- Other forms of material recovery (such as anaerobic digestion);
- Energy recovery (combustion with direct or indirect use of the energy produced, manufacture of refuse derived fuel, gasification, pyrolysis or other technologies).

Residual waste – the waste remaining after materials have been recovered from a waste stream by re-use, recycling, composting or some other material recovery process (such as anaerobic digestion).

Residual Waste Treatment Facility – facility for processing waste which has not been re-used, recycled or composted in order to recover resources and minimise the amount of waste that needs to be disposed by landfill; the two most common forms of residual waste treatment are energy from waste and mechanical and biological treatment.

Restoration – methods by which the land is returned to a condition suitable for an agreed after-use following the completion of minerals or waste operations.

Re-use – the repeat utilisation of an item/material for its original (or other) purpose.

Secondary Aggregates – usually the by-products of other industrial processes, e.g. blast furnace slag, steel slag, pulverised-fuel ash (PFA), incinerator bottom ash, furnace bottom ash, recycled glass, slate waste, china clay sand and colliery spoil.

Sewage Sludge or Sludge – the semi-solid or liquid residue removed during the treatment of wastewater.

Site of Special Scientific Interest – site notified by Natural England under Section 25 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as having special wildlife or geological features worthy of protection.

Soundness – in accordance with national planning policy, local development documents must be ‘soundly’ based in terms of their content and the process by which they were produced. They must also be based upon a robust, credible evidence base. There are four tests of soundness in the National Planning Policy Framework.

South East Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP) – a non-executive technical group covering the South East of England with the role of advising government (the Department for Communities and Local Government), Mineral planning authorities and industry on aggregates, including helping mineral planning authorities fulfil the duty to cooperate on strategic mineral planning issues, comprising officers of the mineral planning authorities, representatives of the minerals industry and government representatives .

South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) – a non-executive technical group comprising the waste planning authorities of South East England and representatives of the Environment Agency, the waste industry and the environmental sector which provides advice to help waste planning authorities fulfil the duty to cooperate on strategic waste planning issues.

South East Plan – the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East region, prepared by the former South East England Regional Assembly and approved by the Secretary of State in May 2009.

Special Area of Conservation – site of international importance for nature conservation, designated under the EU Habitats Directive.

Special Protection Area (SPA) – designation of international importance for nature conservation made under the EU Birds Directive to conserve the best examples of the habitats of certain threatened species of birds.

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.

Statutory consultee – Organisations with which the local planning authority must, by regulation, consult on the preparation of its land use plan or in determining a planning application. For land use plans, this always includes the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage.

Sterilisation – this occurs when developments such as housing, roads or industrial parks are built over mineral resources, preventing their possible future extraction.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – an environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use, which complies with the EU Directive 2001/42/EC; it involves the preparation of an environmental report, carrying out of consultation, taking into account of the environmental report and the results of the consultation in decision making, provision of information when the plan or programme is adopted and showing that the results of the environment assessment have been taken into account.

Structure Plan – framework of strategic planning policies, produced by the County Council. The Oxfordshire Structure Plan was largely replaced as a statutory planning document by the South East Plan in May 2009.

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.

Sustainability Appraisal – an appraisal of the economic, environmental, and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with the principles of sustainable development and to check policies against sustainability objectives. The scoping report of a sustainability appraisal seeks the agreement of statutory consultees and the competent authority on the intended range of issues to be covered in the assessment. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a sustainability appraisal to be undertaken of all development plan documents.

Thermal Treatment – generic term encompassing incineration, gasification and pyrolysis.

Transfer Station – a bulk collection point for waste prior to its onward transport to another facility for treatment or disposal.

Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) – radioactive waste with very low concentrations of radioactivity, arising from both nuclear and non-nuclear sources, which because it contains little total radioactivity can be safely treated by various means, including disposal with municipal and general commercial and industrial waste at landfill sites.

Formal definition:

(a) **in the case of low volumes ('dustbin loads') of VLLW** "Radioactive waste which can be safely disposed of to an unspecified destination with municipal, commercial or industrial waste ("dustbin" disposal), each 0.1m³ of waste containing less than 400 kilobecquerels (kBq) of total activity or single items containing less than 40 kBq of total activity. For wastes containing carbon-14 or hydrogen-3 (tritium):

- in each 0.1m³, the activity limit is 4,000 kBq for carbon-14 and hydrogen-3 (tritium) taken together; and
- for any single item, the activity limit is 400 kBq for carbon-14 and hydrogen-3 (tritium) taken together.

Controls on disposal of this material, after removal from the premises where the wastes arose, are not necessary."

(b) **in the case of high volumes of VLLW** "Radioactive waste with maximum concentrations of four megabecquerels per tonne (MBq/te) of total activity which can be disposed of to specified landfill sites. For waste containing hydrogen-3 (tritium), the concentration limit for tritium is 40MBq/te. Controls on disposal of this material, after removal from the premises where the wastes arose, will be necessary in a manner specified by the environmental regulators".

Voidspace – volume within landfill (including landraising) sites that is permitted and/or available to receive waste.

Waste Collection Authority – local authority that has a duty to collect household waste, usually district or unitary authorities.

Waste Disposal Authority – local authority responsible for managing the waste collected by the collection authorities, and the provision of household waste recycling centres, usually county or unitary councils.

Waste Planning Authority – local planning authority responsible for planning control of waste management and disposal, usually county or unitary councils.

Waste water – the water and solids from a community that flow to a sewage treatment plant operated by a water company.

Abbreviations

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CDE	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
C&I	Commercial and industrial waste
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
EfW	Energy from Waste facility
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre
ILW	Intermediate Level Waste
IVC	In-vessel composting facility
LDF	Local Development Framework
LLW	Low level waste
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LTP	Local Transport Plan
MBT	Mechanical and Biological Treatment
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
MPS	Minerals Policy Statement
MRF	Materials Recycling/Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MWDF	Minerals and Waste Development Framework
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NDA	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
NHW	Non Hazardous Waste
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEEAWP	South East Aggregates Working Party
SEWPAG	South East Waste Planning Advisory Group

SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
VLLW	Very low level waste
WCA	Waste Collection Authority
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority
WDI	Waste Data Interrogator
WPA	Waste Planning Authority

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