

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Plan

**OXFORDSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2013**

(for the period April 2012 to March 2013)

**DRAFT
February 2014**

Published in accordance with Section 35 of the
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
(as amended by the Localism Act 2011)

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Executive Summary

- I This minerals and waste monitoring report is prepared in accordance with Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.¹, It covers the period from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013.
- II The report:
 - i) reviews progress on preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan during the monitoring period and subsequently;
 - ii) reports on production, permissions granted and the landbank of minerals in 2012;
 - iii) reports on the arisings and management of municipal solid waste and new permissions granted for waste facilities in 2012.
- III The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was submitted for examination in October 2012 but was subsequently withdrawn in July 2013. The Council has commenced the preparation of a revised Minerals and Waste Local Plan, the timetable for which is presented in Section 2 of this report.
- IV Total production of sand and gravel in Oxfordshire in 2012 amounted to 714,000 tonnes, a marginally higher figure than in 2011 (690,000 tonnes) but still well below the ten year average of 1.001 million tonnes.
- V Production of crushed rock in Oxfordshire fell to 242,000 tonnes, the lowest level in a decade.
- VI The landbank of sand and gravel at the end of 2012 was 8.2 years based on the ten year sales average of 1.001 million tonnes per annum.
- VII The landbank of crushed rock at the end of 2012 was 24.5 years based on the ten year sales average of 0.470 million tonnes per annum.
- VIII Recorded production of secondary and recycled aggregates in 2012 was 466,000 tonnes, nearly double the figure recorded in 2011 (236,000 tonnes).
- IX No new permissions were granted for the extraction of aggregate minerals in Oxfordshire during 2012.
- X Six waste management related planning permissions were granted during the 2012 monitoring period.
- XI An estimated total of 2.5 million tonnes of waste was managed in Oxfordshire in 2012, of which 54% was construction, demolition and

¹as amended by the Localism Act 2011

excavation waste, 34% was commercial and industrial waste and 12% was municipal waste.

- XII In 2012, 59% municipal waste was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting or some other form of treatment. It is estimated that 70% of commercial and industrial waste was diverted from landfill and that 78% of construction, demolition and excavation waste was recycled or recovered for use in restoration or landfill engineering.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Monitoring Report

1.1.1 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)²:

- i) reviews progress on preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan during the monitoring period and subsequently (Section 2);
- ii) reports on production, permissions granted and the landbank of minerals in 2012 (Section 3);
- iii) reports on the arisings and management of municipal solid waste and new permissions granted for waste facilities in 2012 (Section 4).

1.1.1 The report covers the monitoring period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013. Data on minerals and waste is for the calendar year 2012. All previous annual monitoring reports, back to 2005, are available on the County Council website.

1.1.2 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was submitted for examination in October 2012 but was subsequently withdrawn in July 2013. This was due to issues raised by the inspector over the adequacy of the plan evidence base in relation to the National Planning Policy Framework and its compliance with the new Duty to Cooperate. The Council has commenced the preparation of a revised Minerals and Waste Local Plan, the timetable for which is presented in Section 2 of this report. In the meantime, the saved policies of the 1996 Minerals and Waste Local Plan remain in place.

1.1.3 The 2012 Annual Monitoring Report used the indicators and targets that were proposed in the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Submission Document (October 2012) to monitor policy implementation. As revised policies, sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for a new plan are currently being developed, it is not possible to undertake a full assessment of policy implementation for the 2013 Annual Monitoring Report.

² Prepared in accordance with Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by The Localism Act 2011) and to satisfy the requirement of the EU Waste Framework Directive, 2008 (2008/98/EC) (transposed through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011) to provide details (including capacity) of existing, newly granted and recently closed waste facilities.

2 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme Progress

2.1 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2012

- 2.1.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is a statutory document³ setting out the programme for the preparation of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (OMWLP) and the planning policy documents (local development documents) that will make up the plan. The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Fourth Revision) 2012 (MWDS) came into effect on 8 May 2012.
- 2.1.2 The MWDS 2012 covered the period to March 2015 but it only included a timetable for completion of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, up to September 2013. The number of documents to be prepared was reduced from previous versions of the MWDS, with the focus on preparation of a Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. The need for preparation of other documents, and programme beyond September 2013, was left to be decided after the Core Strategy had reached examination. This revised position reflected the government's changes to procedure and policy made through the Localism Act 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).
- 2.1.3 The timetable for preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy in the MWDS 2012, and the progress made towards meeting it, is shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Timetable and Progress

Stage	Target	Progress
Initial issues & options consultation	June 2006	Met
Initial preferred options consultation	Feb 2007	Met
Further engagement & consultation on issues and options and preferred options	Feb 2010 – Jan 2011	Met
Consultation on draft (preferred) minerals & waste strategies	Sept – Oct 2011	Met
Proposed submission document published	May 2012	Met
Submit Core Strategy for examination	August 2012	Submitted October 2012
Hearings	Oct/Nov 2012	Examination suspended Feb 2013; Plan withdrawn July 2013
Publish Inspector's report	April 2013	
Adopt Core Strategy	Sept 2013	

³ As required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended),

2.2 Current Position on Development Scheme 2012 Timetable

- 2.2.1 The Development Scheme timetable for preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was met up to publication of the Proposed Submission Document in May 2012. The Proposed Submission Document was published on 25 May 2012 and the period for making representations ran to 16 July 2012.
- 2.2.2 A total of 400 representations on the Proposed Submission Document were received, from 104 bodies and individuals. In view of the time taken to analyse these representations and consider the issues raised, the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination on 31 October 2012, later than timetabled in the Development Scheme. The submitted document was unchanged from the May 2012 Proposed Submission Document.
- 2.2.3 A Planning Inspector was appointed by the Secretary of State to carry out the independent examination of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. The Inspector sent four technical notes to the County Council in November and December 2012 reflecting his initial observations on the Core Strategy and requesting that the Council carry out the following work before the examination hearings were held:
- a) Prepare a statement showing how the Council has complied with the duty to co-operate (a new duty brought in by the Localism Act in November 2011).
 - b) Provide answers to an initial set of questions about the plan's provision for aggregates supply and the Local Assessment of Aggregate Supply Requirements which Atkins (consultants) prepared for the Council in January 2011.
 - c) Review the background papers and update them to reflect current national policy in the National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012; and to show how national policy and other evidence provide justification for the policies in the Core Strategy.
 - d) Provide a comprehensive schedule of all documents that comprise the evidence base for the Core Strategy, with links to the documents, on the examination webpage.
- 2.2.4 The Inspector subsequently, in January 2013, raised questions over the Council's compliance with the duty to co-operate in the preparation of the Core Strategy, particularly whether the duty had been met in relation to a Local Aggregate Assessment that complied with the National Planning Policy Framework.

2.2.5 On 14 February 2013, with the authority's agreement, the Inspector suspended the examination until 31 May 2013 (subsequently extended to 19 July 2013). This was to provide time for the Council: to complete the requested work; to consider the issue of compliance with the new duty to co-operate and the implications for the examination of the Core Strategy; to review the soundness of the Core Strategy, particularly in relation to the National Planning Policy Framework (which was published after the preparation of and immediately prior to the County Council's approval of the submission document) and the recent revocation of the South East Plan; and to consider how it wished to proceed with the Core Strategy following the election of a new County Council on 2nd May 2013.

2.2.6 On 9 July 2013 the new County Council resolved to withdraw the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and to prepare a revised Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan in accordance with a new Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

2.3 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2013

2.3.1 Work commenced on preparing a revised Minerals and Waste Local Plan following the County Council decision in July 2013. On 26 November 2013 the Council's Cabinet approved the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Fifth Revision) 2013 and this was brought into effect on 10 December 2013.

2.3.2 Table 2.2 shows the new timetable for preparation of the minerals and waste development documents detailed in the Development Scheme 2013. Stages that have been completed are show in italics. Figure 2.1 shows the relationship between the different policy documents.

2.3.3 Preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy is progressing in accordance with this new timetable.

**Table 2.2: Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Plan Development Scheme (Fifth Revision) 2013
Schedule and Programme of Proposed Local (Minerals and Waste) Development Documents**

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)
Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Core Strategy Development Plan Document Covers the whole of Oxfordshire	To set out the Council's vision, objectives, spatial strategy and core policies for the supply of minerals and management of waste in Oxfordshire over the period to 2030 – including areas of search or other broad locations for development, supported by criteria based policies	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 preferred options Feb 2010 – Jan 2011; Consultation on draft (preferred) minerals & waste strategies Sept – Oct 2011</i> Consultation on revised draft minerals and waste strategy Feb – March 2014	Publish for representations to be made Oct 2014	Submit Core Strategy for examination March 2015	Hearings July 2015	Receive and publish Inspector's report Oct 2015	Adopt Core Strategy Dec 2015
Statement of Community Involvement Non - Development Plan	To set out the Council's policy on community involvement in local (minerals and waste)	Must be in conformity with legislative requirements	<i>Commenced March 2005</i>	<i>Issues & options consultation Sept 2005; Preferred options consultation Oct 2005</i>	n/a	Submitted Feb 2006	Hearing held July 2006	Inspector's Report received July 2006	Adopted Nov 2006

Document Covers the whole of Oxfordshire	development documents and planning applications								
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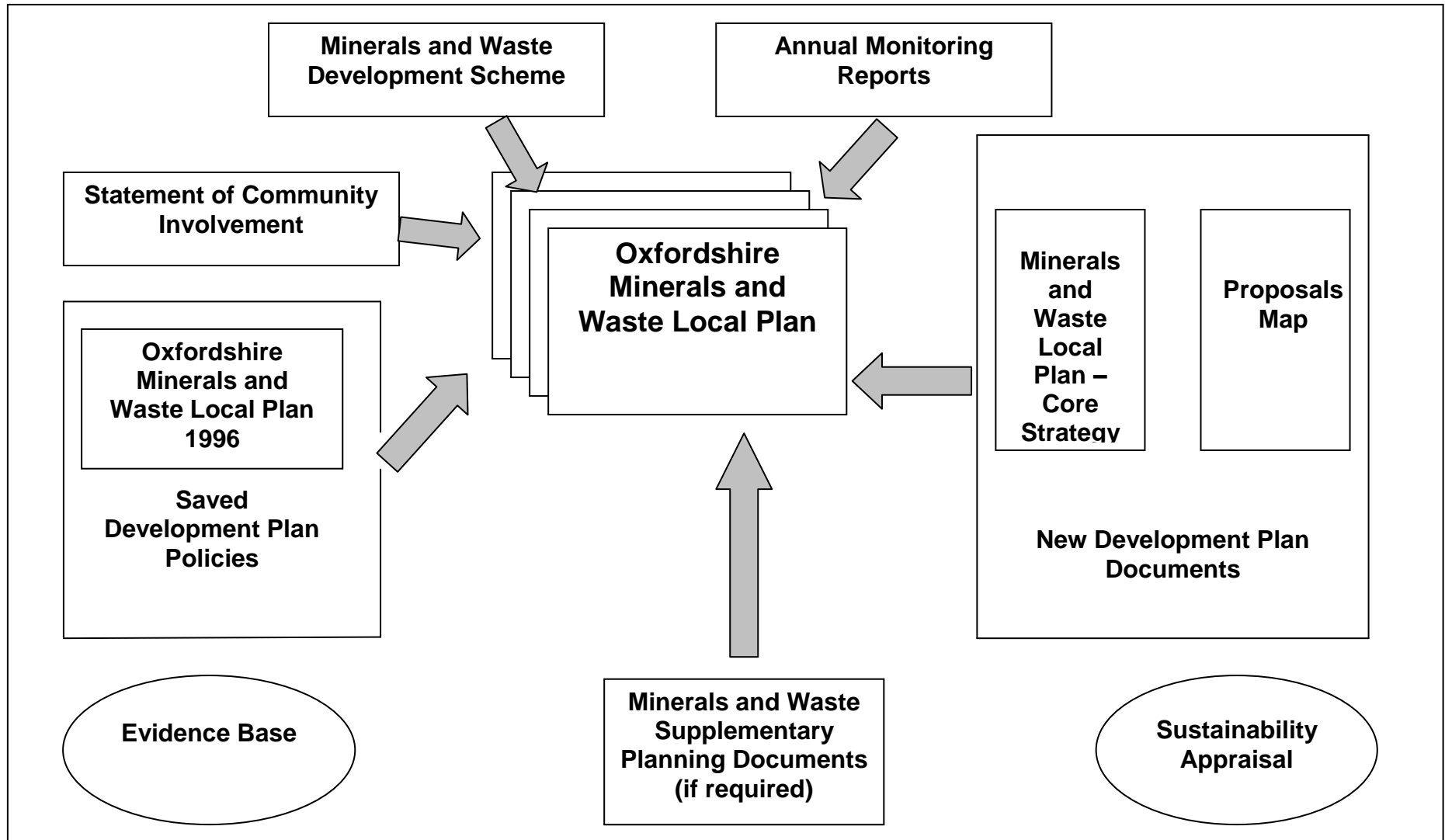
Regulation (Reg.) numbers refer to The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

Stages in italics have already been completed.

* National planning policy is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012 and Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10): Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, July 2005 (as amended).

The need for any further development plan documents (e.g. minerals and waste site allocations, and 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.

Figure 2.1
The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan – How the Separate Documents Fit Together



3 Minerals Monitoring

3.1 Local Aggregate Assessment

3.1.1 Mineral planning authorities are required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA). The Oxfordshire Local Aggregate Assessment 2013 was approved by the Council's Cabinet on 26 November 2013 and is available on the County Council's website.

3.1.2 The LAA contains detailed information on Oxfordshire's mineral resources and past and current aggregate production figures. It sets local aggregate provision figures based on the past ten year sales average and other relevant local information. The LAA is a standalone document but is closely related to and compliments the AMR. The key findings of the LAA are detailed in sections 3.2 – 3.4 below. Section 3.5 provides details of new planning permissions granted for the working of primary aggregates.

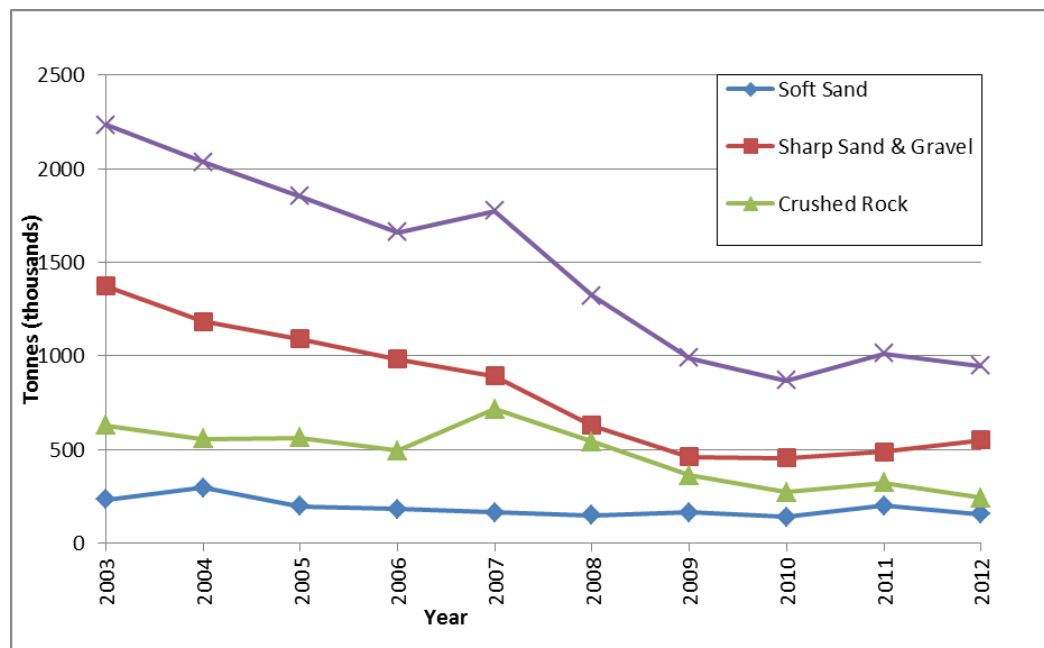
3.2 Sales (Production) of Primary Land-Won Aggregates

3.2.1 Production of primary aggregates from quarries in Oxfordshire for the ten year period 2003 to 2012 is shown in Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1. This data is from aggregates monitoring surveys undertaken annually by the County Council on behalf of the South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP).

Table 3.1: Sales (Production) of Primary Aggregates in Oxfordshire 2003 to 2012 (thousands of tonnes)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	10 Year Average
Soft Sand	234	295	199	183	166	151	165	142	201	155	189
Sharp Sand & Gravel	1,372	1,184	1,090	983	893	629	462	455	489	559	812
Total Sand & Gravel	1,606	1,479	1,289	1,166	1,059	780	627	597	690	714	1,001
Crushed Rock	629	557	564	495	717	543	363	272	322	242	470
Total Primary Aggregates	2,235	2,036	1,853	1,661	1,776	1,323	990	869	1,012	956	1,471

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys

Figure 3.1: Aggregate Production in Oxfordshire 2003-2012

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys

3.2.2 Total production of sand and gravel in Oxfordshire in 2012 amounted to 714,000 tonnes, a marginally higher figure than in 2011 (690,000 tonnes) but still well below the ten year average of 1.001 million tonnes. Production of crushed rock in Oxfordshire fell to 242,000 tonnes, the lowest level in a decade.

3.2.3 The distribution of aggregate sales is surveyed every four years as part of a national survey, most recently carried out in 2009. The results of the 2009 survey were reported in the 2012 AMR and are included in the LAA. The next survey of the distribution of aggregate sales will be for 2013. If the data is made available in time, it will be reported in the 2014 AMR.

3.3 Landbank of Permitted Reserves

3.3.1 Table 3.2 below shows permitted reserves of soft sand, sharp sand and gravel, total sand and gravel and crushed rock at the end of 2012. Landbank figures for the end of 2012 (based on the current 10 year sales average) are also shown. The landbank of total sand and gravel at the end of 2012 was 8.2 years. Despite the fact that no additional permissions for minerals extraction were granted, this is a marginally higher figure than at the end of 2011 (7.9 years), which is attributed to an increase in permitted reserves due to revised operator estimates and to a lower 10 year sales average. For the same reasons, at 24.5 years, the landbank of crushed rock at the end of 2012 was also higher than the figure for 2011 (21.3 years). For sharp sand and gravel, the landbank was only 7.2 years; but for soft sand it was 12.8 years.

Table 3.2: Landbank of Permitted Reserves at End of 2012 based on Past 10 Years Average Sales

	Permitted Reserves at end 2012 ⁴	10 year sales average	Landbank at end 2012
Soft Sand	2.415 mt	0.189 mtpa	12.8 years
Sharp Sand & Gravel	5.836 mt	0.812 mtpa	7.2 years
Total Sand & Gravel	8.251 mt	1.001 mtpa	8.2 years
Crushed Rock	11.494 mt	0.470 mtpa	24.5 years

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2012

3.4 Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

3.4.1 Table 3.3 shows recorded figures for production of secondary and recycled aggregate from 2008 to 2012. These figures are from SEEAWP aggregates monitoring surveys and do not include construction and demolition waste recycled in-situ using mobile plant. It should also be noted that all but the 2012 survey had low response rates. The figures are therefore likely to be under-recorded.

Table 3.3: Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregate in Oxfordshire 2008 to 2012

Year	Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Production (tonnes)
2008	503,000
2009	286,000
2010	152,000
2011	236,000
2012	466,000

3.4.2 The Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment, May 2012 provides an estimate of capacity for construction, excavation and demolition waste recycling facilities. A review of data on permitted facilities in 2012 indicated a total permitted capacity for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates in Oxfordshire of approximately 931,000 tonnes per annum. This figure is for sites which recycle construction and demolition waste. It does not include in-situ recycling at construction and demolition and roadworks sites.

⁴ Excluding dormant sites where working cannot recommence without a further permission (for new planning conditions), such as Thrupp Farm, Radley (sharp sand and gravel) and Shenington (ironstone).

3.5 Permissions Granted for Working of Primary Aggregates

3.5.1 There were no new planning permissions granted for the extraction of aggregate minerals in Oxfordshire during the calendar year 2012. Permissions granted since the end of 2012 are listed in Table 3.4, and applications that have been resolved to be granted permission by the County Council's Planning and Regulation Committee are listed in Table 3.5. A map of active and permitted aggregate quarries in Oxfordshire is at Appendix 2.

3.5.2 Submitted applications for mineral working that are currently awaiting determination include:

- extraction of 350,000 tonnes of sand and gravel at CAMAS Land, Sutton Wick (submitted September 2005).

3.5.3 The County Council is currently processing a review of old mineral permission (ROMP) application for new conditions at Shenington, near Banbury. The Council has also been dealing with a ROMP application at Thrupp Farm, Radley. The estimated reserves at this site are between 0.85 and 1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. The Council made a Prohibition Order on 31st October 2012, which is currently subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State and a public inquiry is to be held.

3.6 Aggregate Rail Depots

3.6.1 There are 3 railhead aggregate depots in Oxfordshire at Banbury, Kidlington and Sutton Courtenay and these are safeguarded in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996). (That plan records 2 depots at Banbury, but they have since been amalgamated). The existing Kidlington rail depot is to be relocated to a nearby site to enable construction of a new station at Water Eaton. These depots import crushed rock aggregates from the South West and East Midlands. Capacity figures are not available for these depots. There is planning permission for a further railhead aggregate depot at Shipton-on-Cherwell. There is also a rail depot at Hinksey Sidings, Oxford but this only handles ballast for the rail network, with all movements by rail.

Table 3.4: New Aggregate Extraction Permissions Granted Post the 2012 Monitoring Period

Date Permitted	Site Name	Mineral Type	Total Tonnage Permitted	Planning Permission End Date	Planning Permission Reference
31/01/13	Moorend Lane Farm, Thame	Sharp Sand	20,000 tonnes	31/12/2017	MW.0101/12
26/06/13	Wicklesham Quarry, Farringdon	Sharp Sand and Gravel	853,000 tonnes	31/12/2027	MW.0126/10

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

Table 3.5: Applications Resolved to be Granted Permission by the County Council's Planning and Regulation Committee

Date of Resolution to Grant Permission	Site Name	Mineral Type	Total Tonnage Proposed to be Permitted	Proposed Planning Permission End Date	Planning Application Reference
02/12/2013	Caversham Quarry, Caversham	Sharp Sand and Gravel	1,863,000 tonnes	12 years from date of permission	MW.0158/11
13/01/2014	Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	Sharp Sand and Gravel	5,000,000 tonnes	31/12/2040	MW.0050/13

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

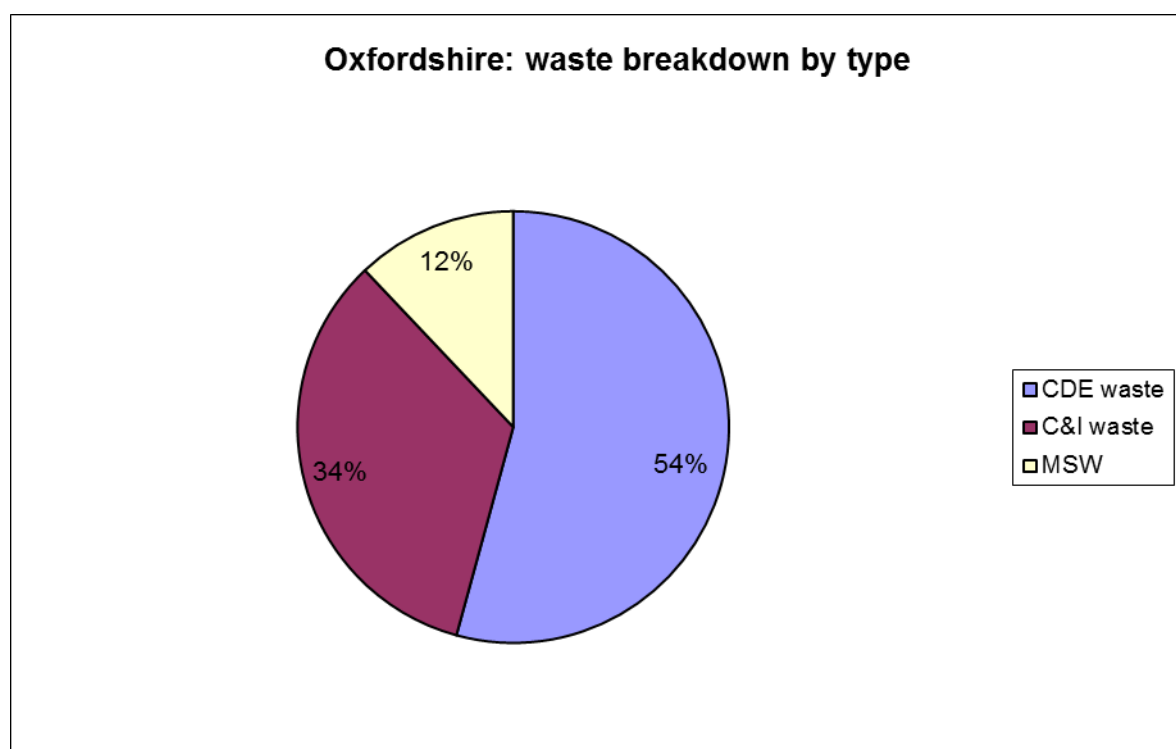
4 Waste Monitoring

4.1 Arisings and Management of Waste

4.1.1 The amounts of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste and municipal solid waste (MSW) from Oxfordshire that required management in 2012 are shown in Tables 4.1 – 4.4 below. These tables also show the amounts of waste that were landfilled, recycled or composted, recovered and treated. Much of this information comes from work done to update the Waste Needs Assessment 2012, which will be made available on the County Council website. Hazardous and radioactive wastes are produced in much smaller quantities and are discussed in paragraphs 4.1.8 – 4.1.9.

4.1.2 An estimated total of 2.5 million tonnes⁵ of waste was managed in Oxfordshire in 2012, of which 54% was construction, demolition and excavation waste, 34% was commercial and industrial waste and 12% was municipal waste (see Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Total Waste Managed in Oxfordshire in 2012 by Waste Type



Source: See tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3

⁵ Source: See tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

4.1.3 The update of the Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment 2012 estimates that a total of 1.36 million tonnes of CDE waste is produced and managed in Oxfordshire.

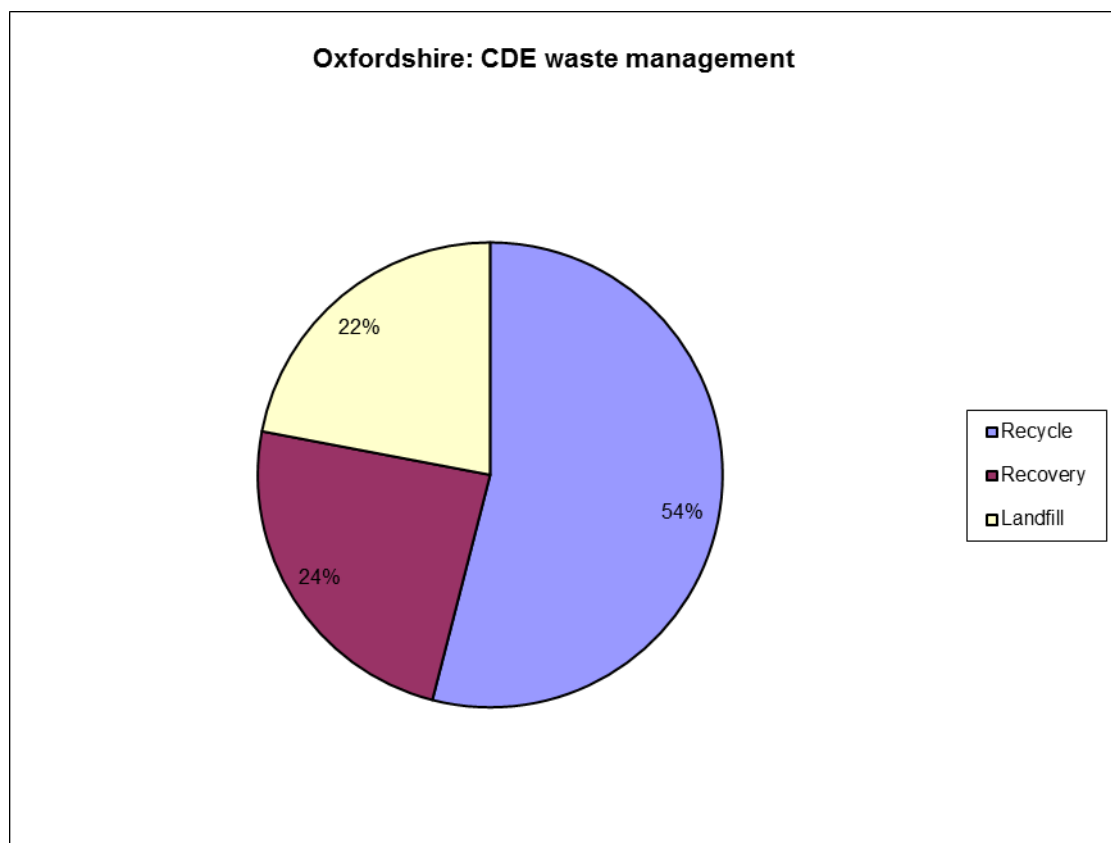
Table 4.1: Management of Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste in Oxfordshire in 2012 (tonnes)

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Landfilled	Recycled	Recovered	Other Treatment
Construction & Demolition	1,360,000	299,200	734,400*	326,400	-

Source: Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment 2014

* Includes waste “prepared for recycling”.

Figure 4.2: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Managed in Oxfordshire by Management Type



Commercial and Industrial Waste

Table 4.2: Management of Commercial & Industrial Waste in Oxfordshire in 2012 (tonnes)

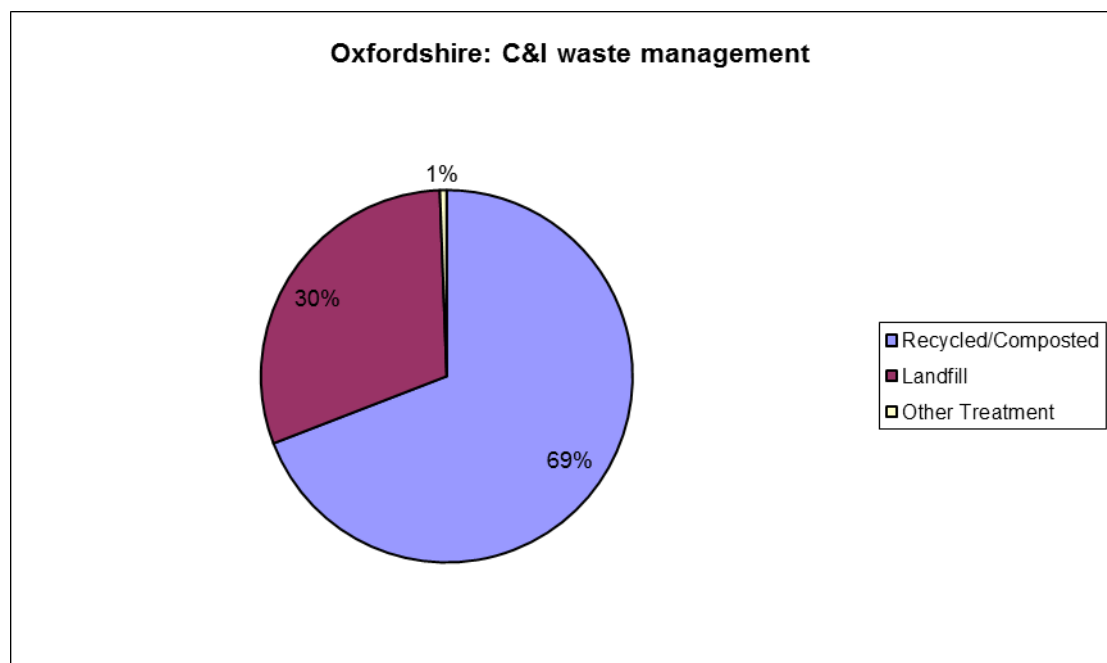
Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Landfilled	Recycled or Composted ²	Recovered	Other Treatment*
Commercial & Industrial	844,665	255,541	583,356	-	5,768

Waste Needs Assessment estimate (OCC, 2014)

*EfW and incineration

4.1.4 Based on Environment Agency data, the update of the Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment 2012 estimates that C&I waste arisings in 2012 amounted to 844,665 tonnes. Of this total, 255,541 tonnes was landfilled, 583,356 tonnes was recycled or composted, and 5,768 tonnes was subject to other treatment.

Figure 4.3: Commercial and Industrial Waste Managed in Oxfordshire by Management Type



Municipal Solid Waste

Table 4.3: Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Oxfordshire in 2012 Calendar Year (tonnes)

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Landfilled	Recycled or Composted	Recovered*	Other Treatment
Municipal Solid Waste	302,484	124,952	176,810	57	665

*Food waste recovered by anaerobic digestion
Source: Oxfordshire County Council Waste Management Team

Table 4.4: Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Oxfordshire in 2012 / 13 Financial Year (tonnes)

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Landfilled	Recycled or Composted	Recovered*	Other Treatment
Municipal Solid Waste	299,580	125,818	159,251	14,437	74

*Food waste recovered by anaerobic digestion
Source: Oxfordshire County Council Waste Management Team

4.1.5 MSW mainly comprises waste that is collected from households or deposited at household waste recycling centres. It also includes some business waste and other non-household waste. Tables 4.5 and 4.6 adds to the information given in Tables 4.3 and 4.4. Neither table includes municipal waste that is produced outside Oxfordshire and managed at facilities in Oxfordshire (e.g. waste from London and Berkshire).

Table 4.5: Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Oxfordshire 2012 (tonnes) Broken Down by Household and Non-Household Arisings

	Recycle/ Re-use	Compost	Food Waste	Landfill	Other *	TOTAL
Household	92,882	64,021	14,678	110422.86	57	282,061
Non-Household	5,893	0	0	14529.23	0	20,422
Total (MSW)	98,775	64,021	14,678	124,952	57	302,482
Percentage (MSW)	33%	21%	4.85%	41.31%	0.02%	100%

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Waste Management Team
Includes waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities (District Councils) and at Household Waste Recycling Centres

*'Other' includes bulky wastes used as refuse derived fuel and hazardous chemical and clinical wastes sent for specialist thermal treatment outside Oxfordshire

Table 4.6: Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Oxfordshire 2012/13 (tonnes) Broken Down by Household and Non-Household Arisings

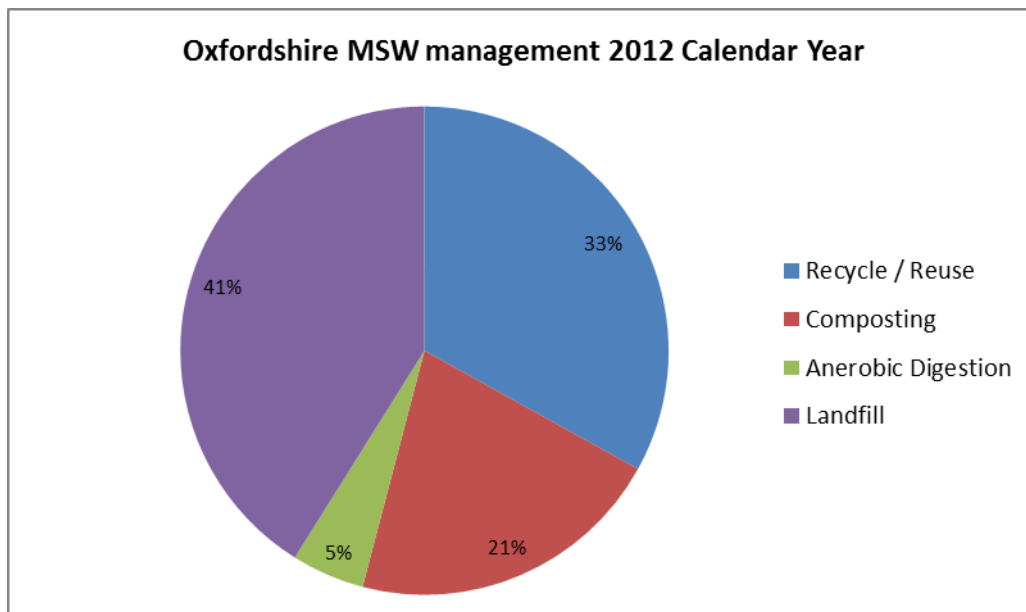
	Recycle/ Re-use	Compost	Food Waste	Landfill	Other*	TOTAL
Household	92,668	60,473	14,437	111,556	74	279,207
Non-Household	6,110	-	-	14,263	-	20,373
Total (MSW)	98,778	60,473	14,437	125,818	74	299,580
Percentage (MSW)	32.97	20.19	4.82	42.0	0.02	100%

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Waste Management Team
Includes waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities (District Councils) and at Household Waste Recycling Centres

*'Other' includes bulky wastes used as refuse derived fuel and hazardous chemical and clinical wastes sent for specialist thermal treatment outside Oxfordshire

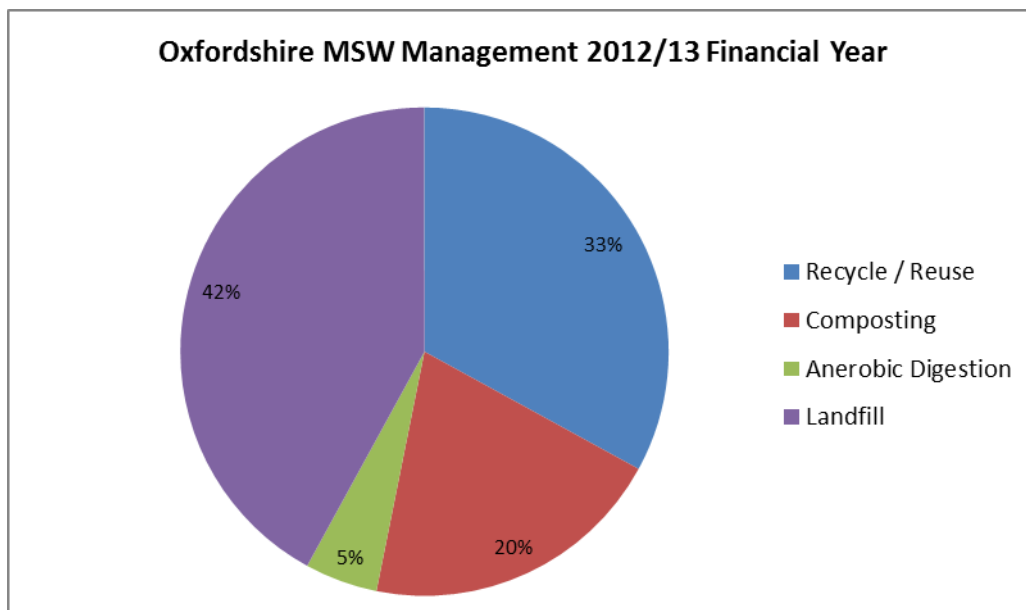
4.1.6 Of the 302,484 tonnes of municipal waste produced in Oxfordshire in 2012, 59% was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting or some other form of treatment. For household waste only, 60% was diverted from landfill.

Figure 4.4: Percentage of Municipal Waste by Management Type



(Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Waste Management Group)

Figure 4.5: Percentage of Municipal Waste by Management Type



(Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Waste Management Group)

4.1.7 Data for municipal waste (Tables 4.3 to 4.6) is provided by the County Council's Waste Management Group and takes account of information supplied by the Waste Collection Authorities. Information on municipal waste arisings and management is also published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) using data provided by local authorities.

Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes

4.1.8 The update of the Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment 2012 reports that in 2012 just over 52,000 tonnes of hazardous waste were produced. Of this just over 10,500 tonnes were dealt with in Oxfordshire. In addition to the management of 10,500 tonnes of Oxfordshire's own waste, just over 20,500 tonnes of hazardous waste was imported into Oxfordshire to be managed.

4.1.9 For radioactive waste, the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) inventory of radioactive waste provides an estimate of the quantities of Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) and Low Level Waste (LLW) at Harwell and Culham for 2007, as shown in Table 5.5 below. The relatively small quantities of non-nuclear radioactive waste produced each year, mainly from medical, research and educational establishments, are not included.

Table 4.7: Oxfordshire: radioactive waste awaiting final disposal (cubic metres)

Facility	Waste Type			
	Intermediate Level Waste		Low Level Waste	
	In Store	In Store + Future Arisings	In Store	In Store + Future Arisings
Harwell	2,228	6,927	2834	99,693
Culham	30	817	600	8,100
Total	2,258	7,744	3,434	107,793

Estimates of future arisings are for packaged volume waste
 Source: NDA SEA Site Specific Baseline Studies May 2010
 Data accurate at April 2007

4.2 Capacity of New and Improved Waste Management Facilities

4.2.1 Permissions granted in 2012 for new, improved or amended waste management facilities that have resulted in a change in Oxfordshire's waste management capacity are listed in Table 4.8 below.

4.2.2 Table 4.9 lists waste management facilities that have been permitted since the end of the 2012 monitoring period. Table 4.10 lists proposed facilities that are the subject of a resolution to grant planning permission.

Table 4.8: Planning Permissions for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) Granted in 2012

Date Permitted	Location	Type of Facility	Reference	Waste Type	Additional Capacity ⁶	End Date
16/01/2012	Finmere Quarry / Landfill	Gasification	MW.0177/10	MSW/C&I	No change in capacity of committed MRF permission	31/12/2035 (or on completion of landfilling if sooner)
16/01/2012	Finmere Quarry / Landfill	Landfill	MW.0178/10	MSW/C&I/CDE	Extension of time, no change in capacity. Currently fill rate 30,000 tpa)	31/12/2035
23/07/2012	City Farm, Eynsham	Landfill	MW.0073/12	CDE	30,000m ³	31/12/12
01/11/2012	Upper Farm, Warborough	Anaerobic Digestion	MW.0068/09	MSW / C&I	33,000 tpa	Permanent
06/11/2012	Greystones, Chipping Norton	Household Waste Recycling Centre	12/1329/P/FP (granted by WODC)	MSW	1,300 tpa	Permanent
11/12/2012	Childrey Quarry, Childrey, Wantage	Landfill	MW.0014/11	CDE	8,000 m ³	31.12 2015

⁶ tonnes per annum (except for landfill which is expressed as total voidspace - measured in cubic metres

Table 4.9: Planning Permissions for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) Granted since 31 December 2012

Date Permitted	Location	Type of Facility	Reference	Waste Type	Additional Capacity ⁷	End Date
31/01/2013	Moorend Lane Farm, Thames	Landfill	MW.0101/12	CDE	93,000 m ³	31/12/17
03/01/2013	Sutton Courtenay Landfill Site	Recycling	MW.0174/12	MSW / C&I	Increase from 70,000 tpa to 200,000 tpa	31/12/2030
21/02/2013	Ewelme Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Recycling/ Waste Transfer	MW.0052/12	C&I / Hazardous	Increase from 7,000 tpa to 11,000 tpa	Permanent
08/07/2013	Harwell Science and Innovation Campus, Harwell	Waste storage facility for intermediate level radioactive waste	MW.0183/12	Radioactive	2,500m ³	31/12/2064
18/04/2013	Old Quarry, Hatching Lane, Leafield	Landfill	MW.0006/13	CDE	2,200m ³	Within 8 months of commencement
13/09/2013	Bicester Country Club, Chesterton, Bicester	Landfill	MW.0063/13	CDE	5,000m ³	31/08/2014
02/12/2013	Hanson Building Products, Sutton Courtenay	Recycling	MW.0129/11	CDE	80,000 tpa	31/12/2030
03/12/2013	Banbury Sewage Works, Thorpe Mead, Banbury	Anaerobic Digestion	MW.0131/13	MSW / C&I	40,000 tpa	Permanent

Table 4.10: Applications for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) subject to Resolutions to Grant Planning Permission

Resolution Date	Location	Type of Facility	Reference	Waste Type	Additional Capacity ⁸	End Date
16/04/12	Woodeaton Quarry	Landfill	MW.0015/12	CDE	343,000m ³	10 years from date of permission
16/04/12	Shipton on Cherwell Quarry	Recycling	MW.0119/11	CDE	150,000 tpa	10 years from date

⁷ tonnes per annum (except for landfill which is expressed as total voidspace - measured in cubic metres)

⁸ tonnes per annum (except for landfill which is expressed as total voidspace - measured in cubic metres)

						of permission
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5 Duty to Cooperate

5.1 Statutory Requirement

5.1.1 Local planning authorities are required⁹ 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 prescribed¹⁰), to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities.

5.1.2 The County Council has sought to ensure that minerals and waste planning issues of common interest to adjoining and other authority areas are identified and an appropriate approach agreed where possible.

5.2 Preparation of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

5.2.1 A statement on compliance with the duty to cooperate in the preparation of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan was produced as part of the documentation supporting the submitted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, October 2012 (subsequently withdrawn). The statement detailed specific engagement with Local Authorities and other prescribed bodies, including the Environment Agency, English Heritage, Natural England and the Highways Agency.

5.2.2 Engagement with other authorities and bodies under the duty to cooperate will continue as an integral part of preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy. A further statement on compliance with the duty to cooperate will be produced before the plan is submitted for examination.

5.3 Continuing Engagement

5.3.1 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

5.3.2 To satisfy the requirement for on-going collaboration in relation to 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 21 Waste Planning Authorities from across the South East of England and the Environment Agency.

⁹ Regulation 34, Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

¹⁰ Regulation 34, Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

- 5.3.3 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. Oxfordshire County Council is a signatory to this is memorandum of understanding.
- 5.3.4 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. It 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

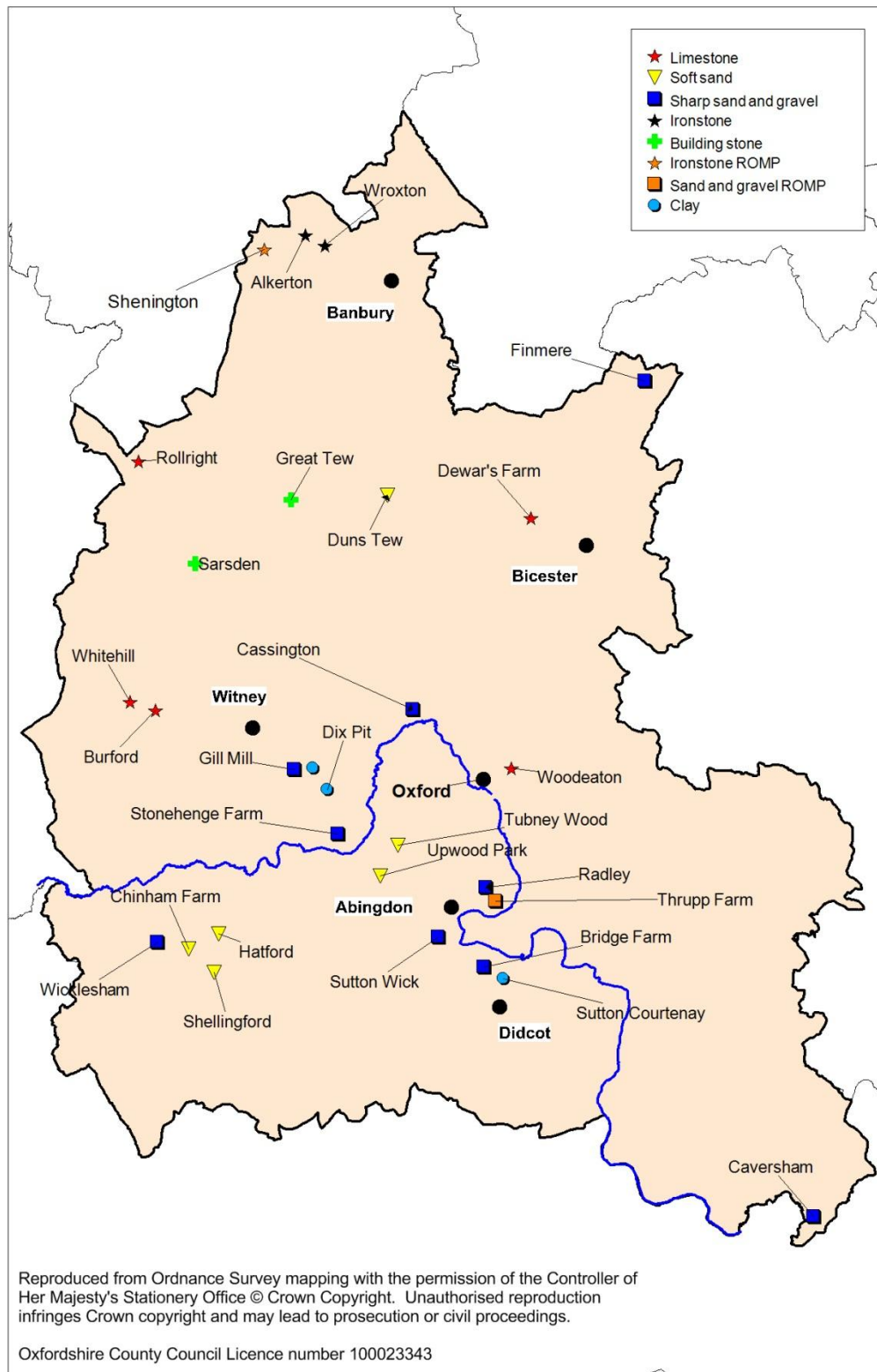
- 5.3.5 With regard to minerals, Oxfordshire County Council is a member of the South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP). SEEAWP is a technical group on planning for aggregates supply that reports to the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and provides advice both to its constituent mineral planning authorities and to the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group.
- 5.3.6 SEEAWP comprises officer representatives from the mineral planning authorities in the South East of England, representatives of the minerals industry (Minerals Products Association and the British Aggregates Association) and government representatives from 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 twice a year.

6 Summary of Findings

6.1 The main findings from this monitoring report are as follows:

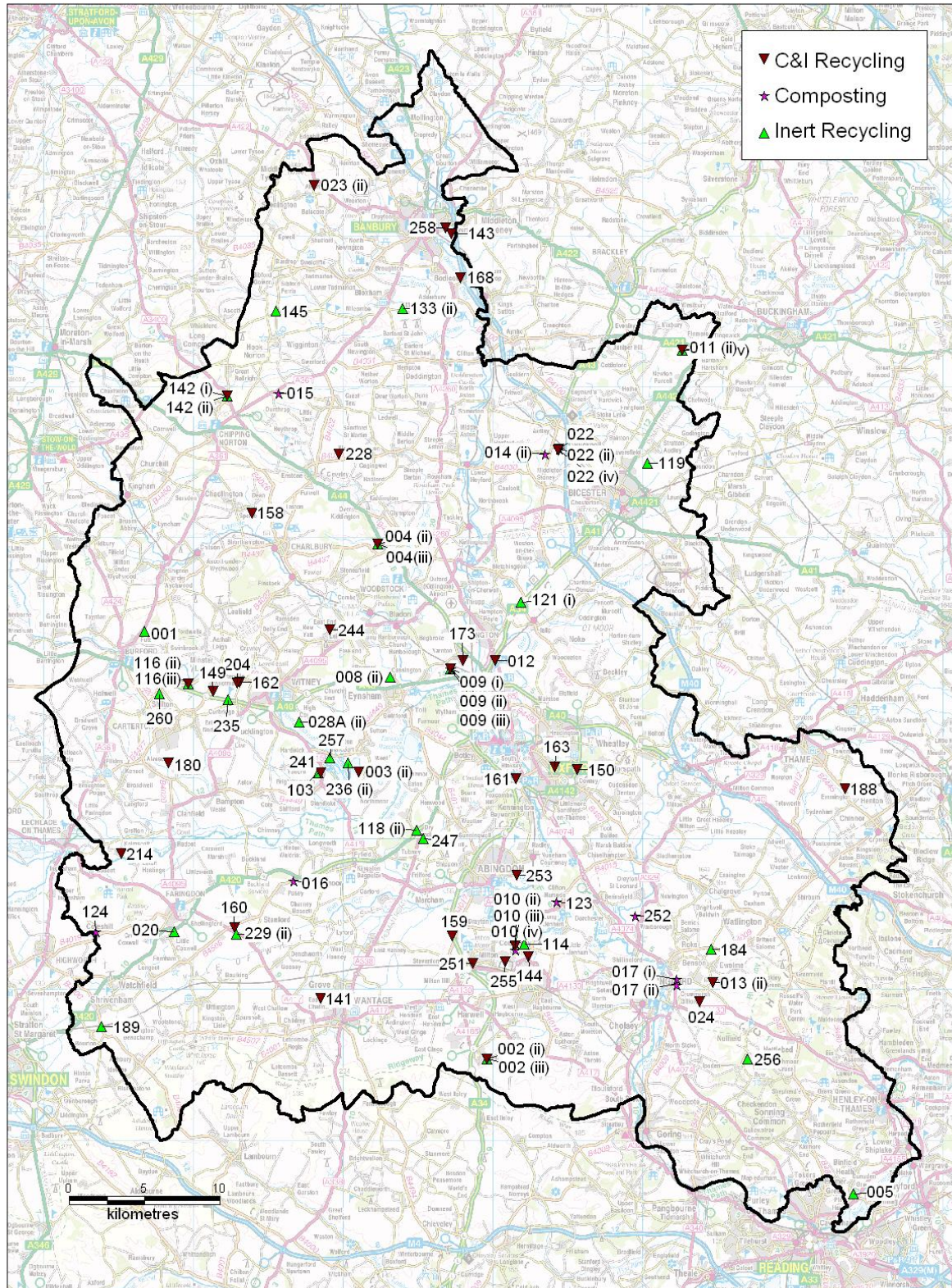
- I Production of sand and gravel in Oxfordshire in 2012 totalled 714,000 tonnes, a marginally higher figure than in 2011 (690,000 tonnes) but still well below the ten year average of 1.001 million tonnes.
- II Production of crushed rock in Oxfordshire fell to 242,000 tonnes, the lowest level in a decade.
- III The landbank of total sand and gravel at the end of 2012 was 8.2 years based on the ten year sales average of 1.001 million tonnes per annum.
- IV The landbank of crushed rock at the end of 2012 was 24.5 years based on the ten year sales average of 0.470 million tonnes per annum.
- V Recorded production of secondary and recycled aggregates in 2012 was 466,000 tonnes, nearly double the figure recorded in 2011 (236,000 tonnes)
- VI No new permissions were granted for the extraction of aggregate minerals in Oxfordshire during the calendar year 2012.
- VII Six waste management related planning permissions were granted during the 2012 monitoring period.
- VIII An estimated total of 2.5 million tonnes of waste was managed in Oxfordshire in 2012, of which 54% was construction, demolition and excavation waste, 34% was commercial and industrial waste and 12% was municipal waste.
- IX In 2012, 59% municipal waste was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting or some other form of treatment. It is estimated that 70% of commercial and industrial waste was diverted from landfill and that 78% of construction, demolition and excavation waste was recycled or recovered for use in restoration or landfill engineering.
- X In order to meet the Duty to Cooperate, as required by the Localism Act 2011, the County Council has sought to ensure that minerals and waste planning strategic issues of common interest to adjoining and other authority areas are identified and an appropriate approach agreed where possible.

Appendix 1: Active and Permitted Quarries in Oxfordshire



Appendix 2: Permitted Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire

Map A: C&I Recycling, Composting and Inert Recycling Facilities



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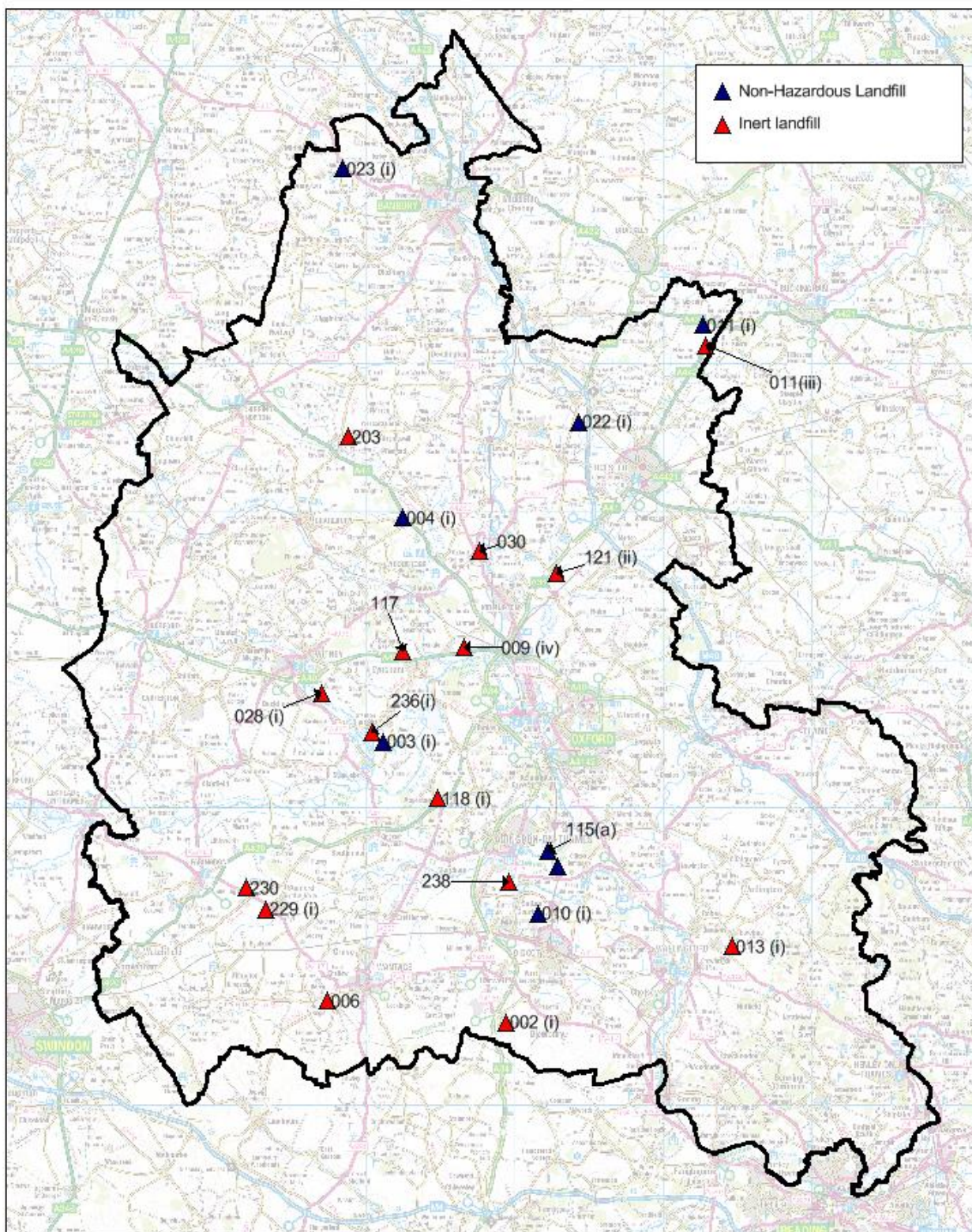
Key to Map A: Permitted Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire: C&I Recycling, Composting and Inert Recycling

C&I Recycling		Composting		Inert Recycling	
Facility No.	Facility Name	Facility No.	Facility Name	Facility No.	Facility Name
002(ii)	Prospect Farm, Chilton	009 (ii)	Worton Farm, Yarnton (AD)	001	Shipton Hill, Fulbrook
		010(ii)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill (Open Windrow)	002	Prospect Farm, Chilton
004(iii)	Slape Hill Quarry, Glympton	010(iv)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill (In-Vessel)	004(ii)	Slape Hill Quarry, Woodstock
009(i)	Worton Farm, Yarnton	014 (ii)	Ashgrove Farm, Ardley (In-Vessel)	005	Playhatch Quarry, Playhatch
010(iii)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill (MRF)	015	Showell Farm, Chipping Norton (Open Windrow)	008(ii)	New Wintles Farm, Witney
011(ii)	Finmere Quarry (MRF)	016	Glebe Farm, Hinton Waldrist (Open Windrow)	009 (iii)	Worton Farm, Yarnton
012	Gosford Grain Silo, (MRF)	017	Crowmarsh Battle Farm, Crowmarsh (Open Windrow)	011	Finmere Quarry
013(ii)	Ewelme No.2 site, Ewelme	017	Crowmarsh Battle Farm, Crowmarsh (AD)	020	Wicklesham Quarry, Faringdon
022(iv)	Ardley Landfill	124	Church Lane, Coleshill (Open Windrow)	028 A (ii)	Gill Mill Quarry, Witney
116(iii)	Worsham Quarry (Tyre Recycling)			103	Lakeside Industrial Estate, Standlake
141	Grove Business Park (Aasvogel Transfer)			114	Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay
142 (i)	Sandfields Farm, Chipping Norton			116(ii)	Worsham Quarry, Minster Lovell
143	Banbury Transfer Station			118(ii)	Tubney Wood, Abingdon
144	Hill Farm, Appleford (Wood Palets)			121(i)	Old Brickworks Farm, Bletchington
149	Brize Norton Transfer Station, Minster Lovell			133(ii)	Milton Road, Bloxham
162	The Tyre Yard, Witney			142 (ii)	Sandfields Farm, Chipping Norton
173	Charlett Tyres, Yarnton			145	Ferris Hill Farm, Hook Norton, Banbury
180	Elmwood Farm, Black Bourton			184	Rumbold's Pit, Eyres Lane, Ewelme
188	Waterlands Farm, Thame			189	Station Yard, Shrivenham
214	Manor Farm, Kelmscott			229(ii)	Shellingford Quarry
228	Unit 1, Enstone Airfield, Enstone			235	Peashell Farm, Witney
241	Lakeside Industrial Park, Standlake			236(ii)	Dix Pit Complex, Stanton Harcourt
244	North East Boddington, Witney			247	Upwood Park Quarry
251	Milton Park, Abingdon			256	Hundridge Farm, Ipsden, Wallingford
253	Thrupp Lane (Veolia)			257	Hardwick Leisure Park (adj B4449) Stanton Harcourt
255	Didcot Power Station, Didcot			260	Burford Quarry
	Thorpe Lane Depot				

B: Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) in Oxfordshire

HWRCs	
Facility No.	Facility Name
003(ii)	Dix Pit, Witney
022(ii)	Ardley Landfill
023(ii)	Alkerton Landfill
024	Oakley Wood, Wallingford
159	Drayton, Abingdon
160	Stanford-in-the-Vale, Faringdon
161	Redbridge, Oxford

Map C: Inert Landfill and Non- Hazardous Landfill Sites



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**Key to Map C: Permitted Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire:
Inert Landfill and Non-Hazardous Landfill Sites**

Inert		Non- Hazardous	
Facility No.	Facility Name	Facility No.	Facility Name
002(i)	Prospect Farm, Chilton	003(i)	Dix Pit Landfill, Stanton Harcourt
006	Childrey Quarry	004(i)	Slape Hill Landfill, Glympton
009(iv)	Worton Farm, Cassington	010(i)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill
011(iii)	Finmere Quarry	011(i)	Finmere Quarry
013(i)	Ewelme no.2 Landfill	022(i)	Ardley Landfill (SNRHW)
028(i)	Gill Mill Quarry, Area 13 Landfill	023(i)	Alkerton Landfill (Phase 3), Banbury
022(i)	Ardley Landfill		
030	Shipton-on- Cherwell Quarry		
117	City Farm, Eynsham		
118(i)	Tubney Wood Transfer Station		
121(ii)	Old Brickworks Farm		
178	Bowling Green Farm, Stanford-in-Vale		
203	Enstone Quarry, Chipping Norton		
229(i)	Shellingford Quarry, Stanford-in-Vale		
230	Chinham Farm		
247(ii)	Upwood Park, Tubney		

Appendix 3

Annual Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

Tables from the Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment, May 2012

Table 10/1: MWDF Category 1a – Non – Hazardous Landfill

Facility No.	Facility Name	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Capacity (m3) ¹
003(i)	Dix Pit Landfill, Stanton Harcourt	SN	Operational	2028	Medium	1,650,000
004(i)	Slape Hill Landfill, Glympton	SN	Operational	2014	Small	95,000
010(i)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill	SN	Operational	2030	Large	5,840,000
011(i)	Finmere Quarry Landfill	SN	Operational	2035	Medium	760,000
022(i)	Ardley Landfill	SN	Operational	2019	Medium	1,085,000
023(i)	Alkerton Landfill (Phase 3)	SN	Non-Operational	2014	Medium	850,000
115(a)	Radley pfa Lagoons	SIOS	Closed	expired	Small	0

Key

SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 500,000 m3

Medium < 500,000 – 1,999,999 m3

Large < 2,000,000 m3

Sub-Totals	Operational	9,430,000
	Non-Operational	850,000
	Committed	0
Total		10,280,000
	Total	10,280,000
	Temporary	10,280,000

¹ Estimates to Jan 2012.

Table 10/2: MWDF Category 1b – Hazardous Landfill

Facility No.	Facility Name	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Capacity (m3) ¹
022(i)	Ardley Landfill (SNRHW)	SN	Operational	2019	Small	200,000

Key

SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 500,000 m3

Medium 500,000 – 1,999,999 m3

Large < 2,000,000 m3

Sub-Totals	Operational	200,000
	Non-Operational	0
	Committed	0
Total		200,000
	Total	200,000
	Temporary	200,000

¹ Estimates to Jan 2012.

Table 10/3: MWDF Category 2 – Inert Landfill

Facility No.	Facility Name	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Capacity (m3) ¹
002(i)	Prospect Farm, Chilton	SN	Operational	No limit	Medium	55,000
006	Childrey Quarry	SN	Non-Operational	2010	Small	10,000
009(iv)	Worton Farm, Cassington	SN	Operational	2012	Large	100,000
011(iii)	Finmere Quarry	SN	Committed	2020	Large	350,000
013(i)	Ewelme no.2 Landfill	SN	Operational	2017	Large	125,000
022(iii)	Ardley Fields Landfill	SN	Non-Operational	2019	Medium	75,000
028(i)	Gill Mill (Area 13), Ducklington	SN	Operational	2020	Large	130,000
030	Shipton-on- Cherwell Quarry	SN	Non-Operational	2018	Large	1,800,000
117	City Farm, Eynsham	SN	Operational	2013	Medium	25,000
118(i)	Tubney Wood Quarry, Tubney	SN	Operational	2016	Large	270,000
121(ii)	Old Brickworks Farm, Bletchington	SN	Non-Operational	2017	Medium	45,000
178	Bowling Green Farm, Stanford-in-Vale	SN	Operational	2012	Medium	20,000
203	Enstone Quarry, Chipping Norton	SIOS	Non-Operational	n/a	Large	100,000
229(i)	Shellingford Quarry	SN	Operational	2028	Large	1,885,000
230	Chinham Farm, Stanford-in-Vale	SN	Non-Operational	2018	Large	100,000
247(ii)	Upwood Park, Tubney	SN	Committed	2029	Medium	90,000

Key

SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 30,000 m3

Medium = 30,000 – 99,999 m3

Large < 100,000 m3

Sub-Totals	Operational	2,610,000
	Non-Operational	2,130,000
	Committed	440,000
Total		5,180,000
<hr/>		
Sub-Totals²	Temporary	4,740,000
	Unauthorised	0
Total²		5,180,000

¹ Estimates January 2010.

² excludes committed facilities

Table 10/4: MWDF Category 3 – MSW / C&I Recycling or Transfer

Facility No.	Facility Name	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Recycling Capacity (tpa)
002(ii)	Prospect Farm, Chilton	SN	Operational	2020	Large	70,000
003(ii)	Dix Pit (HWRC), Stanton Harcourt	SN	Operational	2028	Small	8,500
004(iii)	Slape Hill Quarry, Glympton	SN	Operational	2014	Medium	25,000
009(i)	Worton Farm, Cassington	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	60,000
010(iii)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill	SN	Committed	2019	Large	50,000
011(ii)	Finmere Quarry (MRF)	SN	Committed	2035	Large	25,000
012	Gosford Grain Silo, Kidlington	SN	Committed	Permanent	Large	100,000
013(ii)	Ewelme No.2 site, Ewelme	SN	Operational	2016	Medium	25,000
022(ii)	Ardley Landfill (HWRC)	SN	Operational	2027	Small	10,000
022(iv)	Ardley Landfill Transfer	SN	Operational	2027	Small	10,000
023(ii)	Alkerton Landfill (HWRC)	SN	Operational	2014	Small	8,500
024	Oakley Wood, Wallingford (HWRC)	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	9,000
116(iii)	Worsham Quarry, Minster Lovell	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	12,000
141	Aasvogel Grove Business Park	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	50,000
142 (i)	Sandfields Farm, Chipping Norton	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	3,000
143	Banbury Transfer Station	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	10,000
144A	Hill Farm (Wood), Appleford	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Medium	10,000
149	Brize Norton Transfer, Minster Lovell	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	12,000
150	Horspath Road Depot, Oxford	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	100
158	Dean Pit, Chadlington (HWRC)	SIOS	Closed	2011	Small	0
159	Drayton, Abingdon (HWRC)	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	7,500
160	Stanford-in-the-Vale (HWRC)	SIOS	Operational	2014	Small	7,000
161	Redbridge, Oxford (HWRC)	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	12,000
162	The Tyre Yard, Witney	SN	Closed	Permanent	Small	0
163	Cowley Marsh Depot, Oxford	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	3,000
173	Charlett Tyres, Yarnton	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	1,000

Key

SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

MRF = Materials Recycling Facility

Wood = Wood Recycling Only

MSW = Household waste only

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 20,000 tpa

Medium = 20,000 – 49,999 tpa

Large > 50,000 tpa

Facility No.	Facility Name	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Recycling Capacity (tpa)
180	Elmwood Farm, Black Bourton	SN	Operational	2015	Small	1,400
181	Langford Lane, Kidlington (HWRC)	SIOS	Committed	Permanent	Small	12,000
182	Philip's Tyres, A40 Northern Bypass	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	1,500
188	Waterlands Farm, Thame	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	1,000
204	Former FloGas, Downs Road, Witney	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	17,500
214	Manor Farm, Kelmscott	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	200
216	Culham No.1 Site (MSW)	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Large	50,000
223	Thorpe Meade (Grundon), Banbury	SN	Committed	Permanent	Large	55,000
228	Unit 1, Enstone Airfield, Enstone	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Medium	30,000
241	Lakeside Industrial Park, Standlake	SN	Operational	Permanent	Medium	23,000
244	North East Boddington, Witney	SIOS	Non-operational	Permanent	Small	100
251	Milton Park (Wood), Abingdon	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	500
255	Didcot Power Station, Didcot	SIOS	Non-Operational ²	2015	Large	100,000
258	Thorpe Lane Depot, Banbury	SIOS	Non-operational	Permanent	Small	100

Sub-Totals	Operational	478,700
	Non-Operational	100,200
	Committed	242,000
Total		820,900
	Sub-Totals³	Temporary
		265,400
		Permanent
		313,500
		Unauthorised
		0
	Total²	578,900

¹ Figures rounded to nearest 100 tonnes.

² Didcot Power Station shown as committed facility pending clarification of function.

³ Excludes committed facilities.

Table 10/5: MWDF Category 4 – MSW / C&I Residual Treatment

Facility No.	Facility Name	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Capacity (tpa)
168	Manor Farm, Banbury	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	2,000
243	Companion's Rest	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	100
011(V)	Finmere Quarry	SN	Committed	2035	Large	100,000
022(v)	Ardley EfW	SN	Committed	2049	Large	300,000
Sub-Totals						
Operational						2,100
Non-Operational						300,000
Committed						100,000
Total						402,010
Sub-Totals¹						
Temporary						300,000
Permanent						2,010
Unauthorised						0
Total¹						302,010

Key
 SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 40,000 tpa

Medium = 40,000 – 99,999 tpa

Large > 100,000 tpa

¹. excludes committed facilities.

Table 10/6: MWDF Category 5 – Composting / Biological Treatment

Facility No.	Facility Name	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Capacity (tpa)
009 (ii)	Worton Farm, Cassington (AD)	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	45,000
010(ii)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill (OW)	SN	Operational	2019	Large	40,000
010(iv)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill (IVC)	SN	Committed	2019	Large	70,000
014 (ii)	Ashgrove Farm, Ardley (IVC)	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	35,000
015	Showell Farm, Chipping Norton (OW)	SN	Operational	Permanent	Medium	15,000
016	Glebe Farm, Hinton Waldrist (OW)	SN	Operational	2024	Small	5,000
017(i)	Crowmarsh Battle Farm, Crowmarsh (OW)	SN	Operational	Permanent	Medium	25,000
017(ii)	Crowmarsh Battle Farm, Crowmarsh (AD)	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	45,000
124	Church Lane, Coleshill (OW)	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	100
252	Upper Farm, Warborough (AD)		Committed	Permanent	Large	33,000

Key
 SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

OW = Open Windrow

AD = Anaerobic Digestion

IVC = In-Vessel Composting

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 10,000 tpa

Medium = 10,000 – 29,999 tpa

Large > 30,000 tpa

Sub-Totals	Operational	210,100
	Non-Operational	
	Committed	103,000
Total		313,100
<hr/>		
	Sub-Totals¹	Temporary
		45,000
		Permanent
		165,100
	Total	210,100

¹: excludes commitments

Table 10/7: MWDF Category 6 – CDE Waste Recycling / Transfer Centre

Facility No.	Facility Name	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Recycling Capacity (tpa)
001	Shipton Hill, Fulbrook	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	8,000
002 (iii)	Prospect Farm, Chilton	SN	Operational	2022	Medium	43,000
004(ii)	Slape Hill Quarry, Glympton	SN	Operational	2014	Large	55,000
005 (ii)	Playhatch Quarry, Playhatch	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	65,000
008(ii)	New Wintles Farm, Eynsham	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	110,000
009 (iii)	Worton Rectory Farm, Cassington	SN	Operational	Permanent	Medium	48,000
011(iv)	Finmere Quarry	SN	Committed	2020	Small	20,000
013(iii)	Ewelme No.2 Landfill, Ewelme	SN	Operational	2016	Small	20,000
028A (ii)	Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	SN	Operational	2020	Medium	40,000
028C	Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	SN	Committed ¹	2020	Large	120,000
103	Lakeside Industrial Estate, Standlake	SN	Non- Operational	Permanent	Medium	25,000
114	Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay	SIOS	Committed ²	Permanent	Large	100,000
116(ii)	Worsham Quarry, Minster Lovell	SN	Closed	2021	Large	0
118(ii)	Tubney Wood, Tubney	SN	Operational	2015	Small	8,000
121(i)	Old Brickworks Farm, Bletchington	SN	Non-Operational	2017	Medium	40,000
133(ii)	Milton Road, Bloxham	SN	Operational	Permanent	Medium	32,000
142 (ii)	Sandfields Farm, Over Norton	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	9,000
145	Ferris Hill Farm, Hook Norton, Banbury	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	20,000
184	Rumbold's Pit, Ewelme	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	15,000
229(ii)	Shellingford Quarry	SN	Operational	2021	Medium	20,000
236(ii)	Dix Pit Complex, Stanton Harcourt	SN	Operational	2012	Small	10,000
236(iii)	Dix Pit Complex, Stanton Harcourt	SN	Committed	2029	Large	98,000
241	Micks Skips, Lakeside, Standlake	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	2,000
247 (i)	Upwood Park Quarry	SN	Committed	2029	Small	8,000

Key
SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 20,000 tpa

Medium = 20,000 – 49,999 tpa

Large > 50,000 tpa

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256	Hundridge Farm, Ipsden, Wallingford	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	5,000
Facility No.	Facility Name	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Recycling Capacity (tpa)
257	Hardwick (adjacent to B4449)	SIOS	Operational	2015	Small	15,000
260	Burford Quarry	SIOS	Operational	2024	Small	20,000
263	Swanny Brook Farm (Soils)	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Medium	20,000

Sub-Totals	Operational			525,500
	Non-Operational			85,000
	Committed			346,500
			Total	956,000
	Sub-Totals³	Temporary		251,000
		Permanent		359,000
			Total	610,500

¹ To replace existing facility 028A(ii).

² Mostly imported waste: shown as commitment to exclude from real total.

³ Excludes committed facilities.

The following facilities are awaiting the grant of planning permission following a resolution to approve the relevant planning application.

Facility No.	Facility Name	Development	Status	Scale	Additional Capacity (tpa)
030(ii)	Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry	Recycling	Temporary (10 years)	Large	150,000 tpa

Table 10/8: MWDF Category 7 – Metal Recycling

Facility No.	Facility Name	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Capacity (tpa)
059	Sutton Wick Lane, Abingdon	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	1,000
067	Great Rollright, Chipping Norton	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	1,000
126	Varney's Garage, Hornton	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	600
127	Banbury Motor Spares, Banbury	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	300
128	Berinsfield Breakers, Berinsfield	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	1,000
129	Milton Pool, Milton Common	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	1,000
130	Steve Claridge Motor Salvage, Carterton	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	1,000
131	T&B Motors, Witney	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	1,000
132	Whitecross Metals, Wooton	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	25,000
133(i)	Newlands Farm, Bloxham	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	50,000
134	Quelches Orchard, Wantage	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	5,000
135	Haynes of Challow, East Challow, Wantage	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	5,000
137	Dulcie Hughes, Bicester	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Medium	10,000
138	Woodside, Old Henley Road, Ewelme	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	20,000
139	Sturt Farm, Witney	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	1,000
186	Metal Salvage Ltd., Iffley Road, Oxford	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	1,000
205	Greenwoods of Garsington	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	300
239	Menlo Industrial Park, Thame	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	15,000
259	Riding Lane, Crawley	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Medium	10,000

Key

SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 5,000 tpa

Medium = 5,000 – 14,999 tpa

Large > 15,000 tpa

Sub-Totals	Operational	161,200
	Non-Operational	0
	Committed	0
Total		161,200
	Sub-Totals¹	Temporary
		0
		Permanent
		161,200
		Unauthorised
		0
	Total¹	161,200

¹. excludes committed facilities.

The following facilities are awaiting the grant of planning permission following a resolution to approve the relevant planning application.

Facility No.	Facility Name	Development	Status	Scale	Additional Capacity (tpa)
None					

Table 10/9: MWDF Category 8 – Hazardous / Radioactive

Facility No.	Facility Name	Purpose	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Capacity (various)
003 (iii)	Dix Pit, Witney	White Goods Transfer	SN	Non-Operational	2028	Small	400 tpa
053 A(i)	B462 Complex (WEP), Harwell	ILW Storage/ Treatment	SIOS	Operational	2060	Large	4,000 tonnes
053 A(ii)	Harwell Western Storage Site	Waste Water Treatment	SIOS	Operational	2026	Large	730,000 m3 p.a.
053C	GE Healthcare, Harwell	Radioactive Storage	SIOS	Operational	2015	Small	500 tonnes
151	Drayton Depot (OCC)	Sewage Sludge	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Medium	10,000 tpa
152 (i)	Ewelme No.1	Hazardous Waste Transfer	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	12,000 tpa
153	Merton Street Depot, Banbury	Hazardous Waste Transfer	SN	Operational	Permanent	Medium	3,000 tpa
156	City Insulation Contractors, Cowley	Asbestos Transfer	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	100 tpa
157	Amity Insulation Services, Stanton Harcourt	Asbestos Transfer	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	104 tpa
185	Sutton Wick, (former) landfill	Leachate Treatment	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	5,000 tpa
223	Thorpe Meade (Grundons), Banbury	Hazardous Waste Transfer	SN	Committed	Permanent	Medium	5,000 tpa
231	Plot J. Lakeside Industrial Park	Oil & Solvent Transfer	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	6,000 tpa
242	Culham Science Centre	Radioactive Storage/ Treatment	SIOS	Operational	2022	Medium	200 tpa

Key
 SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources
 SN = Site Nomination
 * **Facility Scale**
 Description based on subjective assessment

Sub-Totals	Operational
	Non-Operational
	Committed
Total	
	Sub-Totals
	Temporary
	Permanent
	Unauthorised
Total	

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
WPA	Waste Planning Authority

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disk or e-mail

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