



***Delegated Decisions by Cabinet Member for
Environment (including Transport)***

Thursday, 2 March 2017 at 10.00 am

Committee Rooms 1 and 2, County Hall, New Road, Oxford

Items for Decision

The items for decision under individual Cabinet Members' delegated powers are listed overleaf, with indicative timings, and the related reports are attached. Decisions taken will become effective at the end of the working day on Friday 10 March 2017 unless called in by that date for review by the appropriate Scrutiny Committee.

Copies of the reports are circulated (by e-mail) to all members of the County Council.

These proceedings are open to the public

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Peter G. Clark".

Peter G. Clark
Chief Executive

February 2017

Committee Officer: **Graham Warrington**
Tel: 07393 001211; E-Mail:
graham.warrington@oxfordshire.gov.uk

Note: Date of next meeting: 27 April 2017

If you have any special requirements (such as a large print version of these papers or special access facilities) please contact the officer named on the front page, but please give as much notice as possible before the meeting.

Items for Decision

1. Declarations of Interest

2. Questions from County Councillors

Any county councillor may, by giving notice to the Proper Officer by 9 am two working days before the meeting, ask a question on any matter in respect of the Cabinet Member's delegated powers.

The number of questions which may be asked by any councillor at any one meeting is limited to two (or one question with notice and a supplementary question at the meeting) and the time for questions will be limited to 30 minutes in total. As with questions at Council, any questions which remain unanswered at the end of this item will receive a written response.

Questions submitted prior to the agenda being despatched are shown below and will be the subject of a response from the appropriate Cabinet Member or such other councillor or officer as is determined by the Cabinet Member, and shall not be the subject of further debate at this meeting. Questions received after the despatch of the agenda, but before the deadline, will be shown on the Schedule of Addenda circulated at the meeting, together with any written response which is available at that time.

3. Petitions and Public Address

4. Proposed Waiting Restrictions Wood Farm Area Oxford (Pages 1 - 10)

Forward Plan Ref: 2016/123

Contact: David Tole, Traffic Safety & Area Steward Manager Tel: 07920 084148

Report by Director for Infrastructure Delivery (**CMDE4**).

The report presents objections and comments received in the course of a statutory consultation on proposals to introduce waiting restrictions in various roads in the Wood Farm area, Oxford.

The Cabinet Member for the Environment is RECOMMENDED to approve the implementation of proposals as advertised.

5. Proposed Raised Junction Table - Broad Street Junction with Parks Road, Holywell Street and Catte Street - Oxford (Pages 11 - 20)

Forward Plan Ref: 2016/13

Contact: David Tole, Traffic Safety & Area Steward Manager Tel: 07920 084148

Report by Director for Infrastructure & Delivery (**CMDE5**).

The report presents objections and comments received in the course of a statutory consultation on proposals to construct a raised junction table at the crossroads junction of Broad Street with Parks Road, Holywell Street and Catte Street, Oxford.

The Cabinet Member for the Environment is RECOMMENDED to approve the implementation of proposals as advertised.

6. Proposed Waiting Restrictions Westlands Drive, Oxford (Pages 21 - 24)

Forward Plan Ref: 2016/152

Contact: David Tole, Traffic Safety & Area Steward Manager Tel: 07920 084148

Report by Director for Infrastructure Delivery (**CMDE6**).

The report presents an objection and comments received in the course of a statutory consultation on proposals to introduce waiting restrictions in Westlands Drive, Oxford as part of the Northway and Marston Flood Alleviation scheme being delivered by Oxford City Council.

The Cabinet Member for the Environment is RECOMMENDED to approve the implementation of proposals as advertised.

7. Proposed 20mph Speed Limit , Traffic Calming Measures, Zebra Crossing and Weight Limit- Littleworth Road, Benson (Pages 25 - 38)

Forward Plan Ref: 2016/134

Contact: David Tole, Traffic Safety & Area Steward Manager Tel: 07920 084148

Report by I Director for Infrastructure Delivery (**CMDE7**).

The report presents objections and comments received in the course of a statutory consultation on proposals to introduce a 20mph speed limit, supporting traffic calming measures, zebra crossings and a 7.5 tonne weight limit on Littleworth Road at Benson.

The Cabinet Member for the Environment is RECOMMENDED to approve the implementation of proposals as advertised.

8. Proposed Revised Arrangements for Visitors Parking Permits in Residents Parking Zones in Abingdon and Henley (Pages 39 - 42)

Cabinet Member: Environment

Forward Plan Ref: 2015/080

Contact: David Tole, Traffic safety & Area Stewards Manager Tel: 07920 084148

Report by Director for Infrastructure Delivery (**CMDE8**).

The report presents objections and comments received in the course of a statutory consultation on proposals to introduce new arrangements for the issuing of visitor parking permits in Abingdon and Henley-on-Thames within the residents parking

zones in these towns.

The Cabinet Member for the Environment is RECOMMENDED to approve the implementation of proposals as advertised,

9. Oxfordshire Minerals & Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2016

(Pages 43 - 124)

Forward Plan Ref: 2016/061

Contact: Peter Day, Minerals and Waste Policy Team Leader Tel: (01865) 815544

Report by Interim Director for Planning & Place (**CMDE9**).

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) requires the County Council to prepare and publish minerals and waste local plan monitoring reports. That requirement has been met by the production each year of a Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

The purpose of AMRs is to assess and report on implementation of the Council's local development scheme (the programme for preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan) and the extent to which local plan policies are being achieved. Minerals and Waste AMRs have been produced and published on the Council's website for each year from 2005 to 2015.

The AMR 2016 covers the 12 month period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

The Cabinet Member for Environment is RECOMMENDED to:

- (a) ***approve the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2016 in the Annex to the report CMDE9;***
 - (b) ***authorise the Interim Director for Planning & Place to carry out any necessary final editing of the Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2016 for publication on the County Council website.***
-

Division(s): Churchill and Lye Valley

CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT – 2 MARCH 2017

PROPOSED WAITING RESTRICTIONS WOOD FARM AREA OXFORD

Report by Director for Infrastructure Delivery

Introduction

1. This report presents objections and comments received in the course of the statutory consultation on proposals to introduce waiting restrictions in various roads in the Wood Farm area, Oxford.

Background

2. Following local requests for action to address concerns over parking in the Wood Farm area, proposals have been prepared for introducing no waiting at any time restrictions in Blackstock Close, and in Masons Road, Titup Hall Drive and Wood Farm Road at their junctions with various side roads as shown in Annexes 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Consultation

3. These proposals require an amendment to the relevant Traffic Regulation Order and, accordingly, a formal consultation was carried out between 8 December 2016 and 13 January 2017, comprising the publishing of a notice in the newspaper, the provision of street notices, and letters being sent to properties adjacent to the proposals. The local member, and Oxford City Council, together with the police and other statutory consultees were also consulted. A dedicated page was also added to the County's online consultation portal to allow people to view and respond to the proposals.
4. Nine responses were received (as summarized in Annex 5), comprising three objections, three expressions of support (or no objection), and three expressing support (or no objection, but requesting consideration of additional restrictions. Copies of all the responses received are available for inspection in the Members' Resource Centre.

Response to objections and concerns

5. Councillor Liz Brighthouse, the local member, expressed support for the proposal, and Thames Valley Police raised no objection to the proposal. Additionally, a resident of a road accessed off Blackstock Close raised concerns over obstructive parking on Blackstock Close and would presumably

be in support of the proposals as advertised, although was not specifically responding to this consultation.

6. An objection was received from a resident of Atkyns Road on the grounds that the proposal would result in difficulty in finding a parking space close to their property. However it is not considered desirable to shorten or remove the proposed length of double yellow line in the vicinity of the resident's property as these proposals are limited to protecting junctions and access ways and there remains a substantial amount of unrestricted kerb space beyond the proposed controls which may offer parking opportunities a short distance away.
7. Two objections were received from the same address in Blackstock Close on the grounds that the proposed restrictions at the north east end of the road adjacent to residential properties were unnecessary and would cause significant difficulties for residents, and requested consideration of a residents parking scheme. All the residential properties at this end of the Close have off-street parking provision, though it is appreciated that this provision may not meet the demand at times, for example where occupants have more than one car, or several visitors etc. However, the road is quite narrow and there are in any cases quite limited spaces where cars may be parked without causing obstruction to the off street spaces, or without parking on the footway, thereby presenting a potential hazard to pedestrians.
8. Three responses were received requesting consideration of additional lengths of waiting restrictions, including from Stagecoach Bus Company who operate the number 10 service, which provides an important local amenity for residents of the area. It is accepted that several of the suggestions would be beneficial, especially as it does appear that there has been some additional parking demand in the area since the recent implementation of the CPZ in Lye Valley (which is immediately adjacent to the Wood Farm area). Subject to confirmation of funding, it is hoped that work on introducing a CPZ in the Wood Farm area will commence in 2017/18. This would provide an opportunity to include these suggestions, but should there be a delay in progressing that project there may be a case for progressing these as a low cost project as an interim measure.

How the Project supports LTP4 Objectives

9. The proposals will facilitate the safe and efficient movement of traffic by the better management of parking in the area. They will also assist bus movements through the area.

Financial and Staff Implications (including Revenue)

10. Funding for the proposal is being provided through S106 funding; the appraisal of the proposals and consultation has been undertaken by Communities officers as part of their normal duties.

RECOMMENDATION

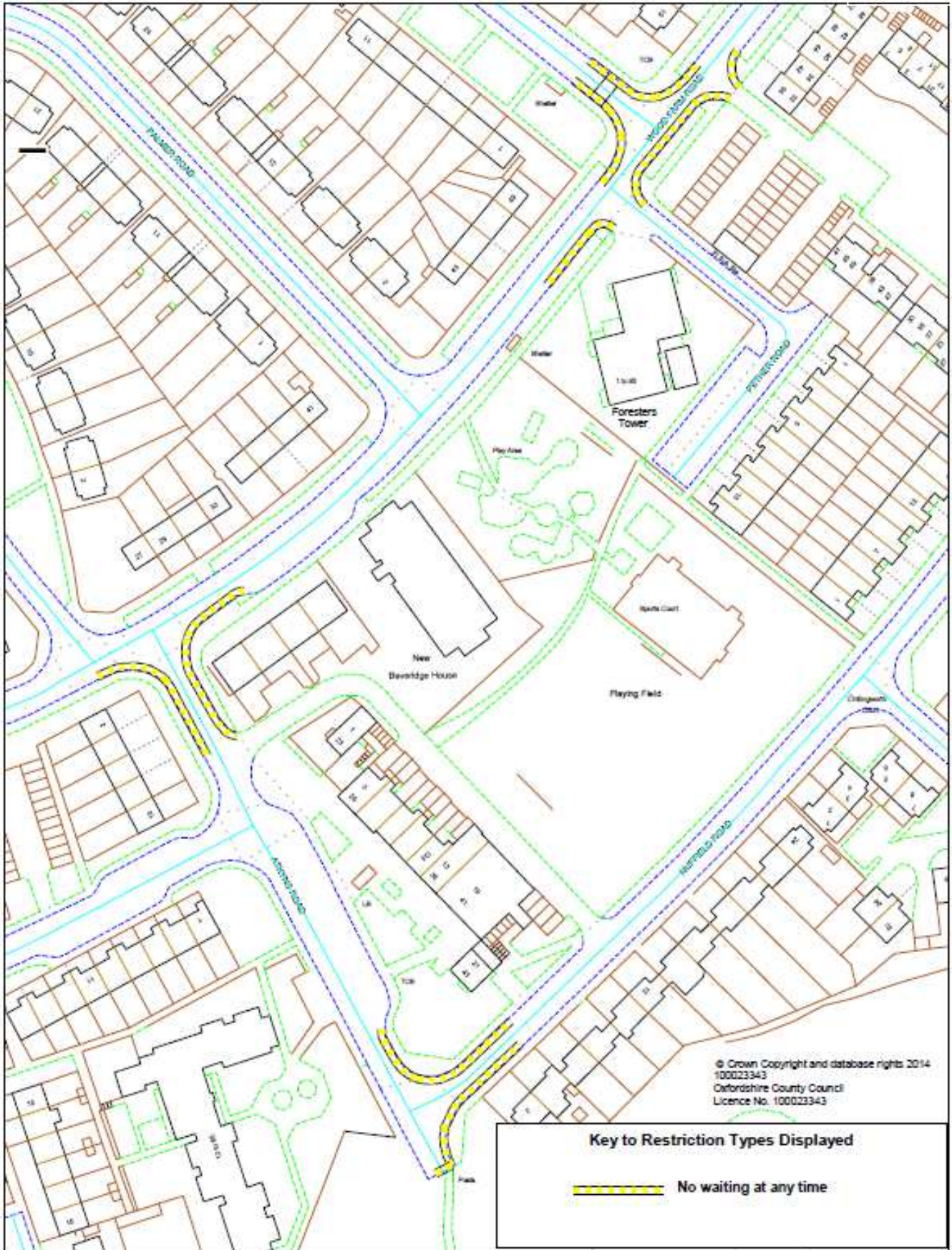
11. **The Cabinet Member for the Environment is RECOMMENDED to approve the implementation of proposals as advertised.**

DIRECTOR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY

February 2017

Background papers: Consultation responses

Contact Officers: David Tole 07920 084148



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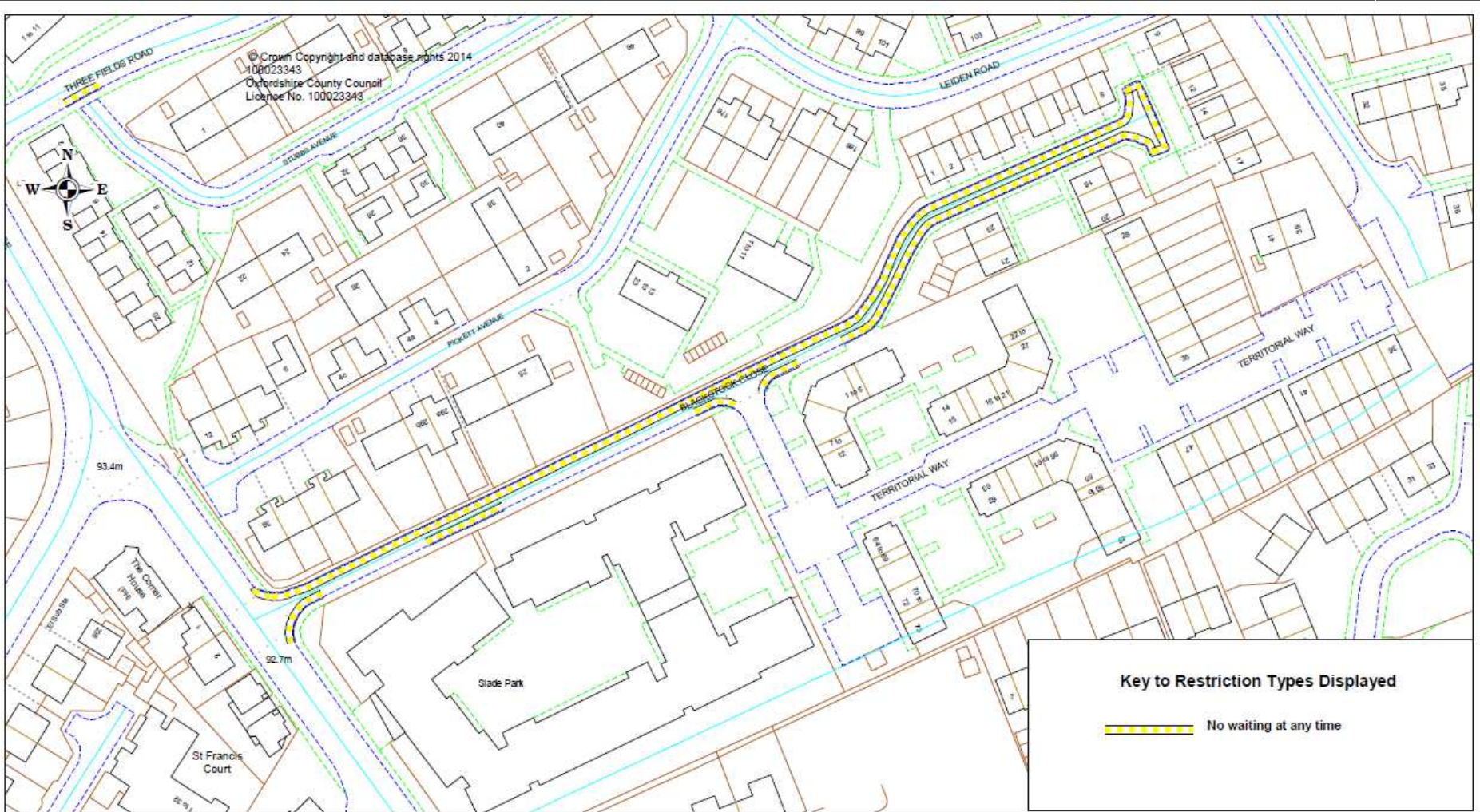
Key to Restriction Types Displayed

No waiting at any time




**PROPOSED PARKING RESTRICTION
 ATKYNS ROAD & WOOD FARM ROAD**

SCALE	1 : 1250
DATE	11/2016
DRAWING No.	
DRAWN BY	



Key to Restriction Types Displayed

 No waiting at any time

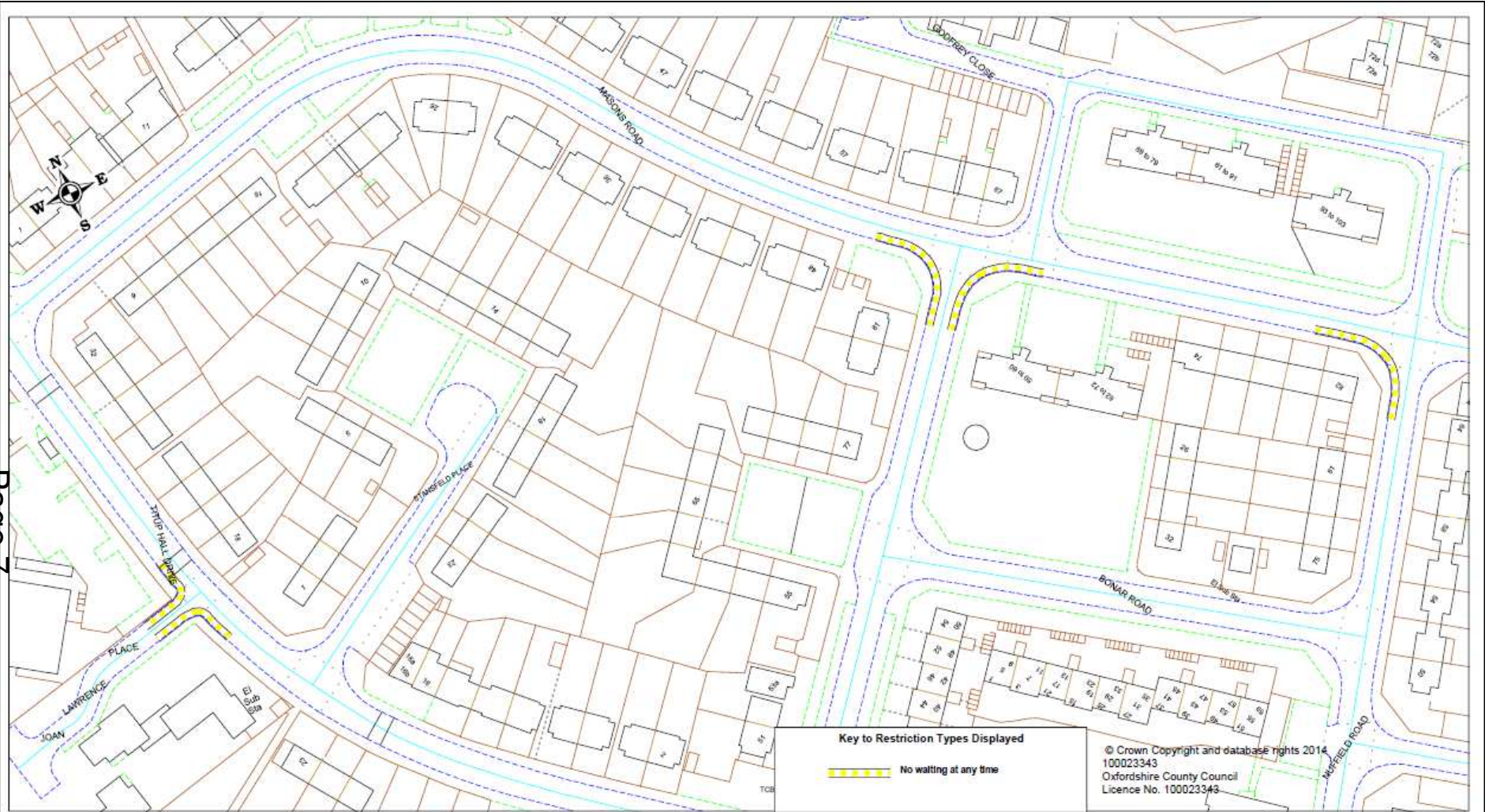


**OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL**
ENVIRONMENT & ECONOMY
www.oxfordshire.gov.uk



**PROPOSED PARKING RESTRICTION
BLACKSTOCK CLOSE**

SCALE	1 : 1250
DATE	11/2016
DRAWING No.	
DRAWN BY	



Key to Restriction Types Displayed
 ———— No waiting at any time

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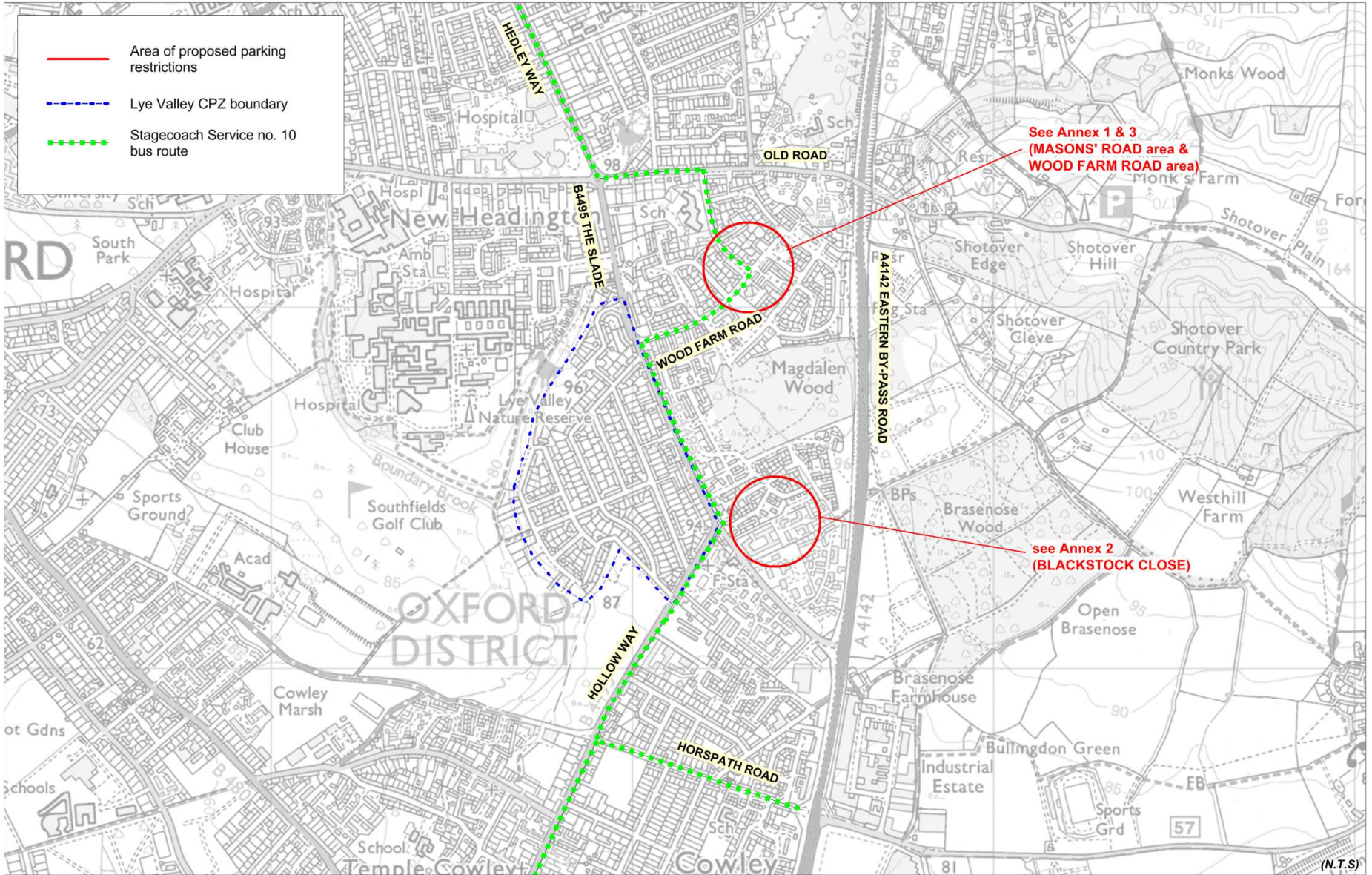


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**PROPOSED PARKING RESTRICTION
 JOAN LAWRENCE PLACE, MASONS' ROAD,
 NUFFIELD ROAD & WOOD FARM ROAD**

SCALE	1 : 1250
DATE	11/2016
DRAWING No.	
DRAWN BY	

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL - HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORT



Respondent	Comments
Cllr Brighthouse (local member)	Supports proposals
Thames Valley Police	No objection
Stagecoach Bus Company	Supports proposals but requests additional restrictions to parking on the south side of Wood Farm Road, from the Foresters Tower stop used by buses towards the city to New Beveridge House, and from the junction with Atkyns Road to The Slade, and also a small restriction at the entry to Stansfield Place on Titup Hall Drive.
Resident of Atkyns Road	No objection, but requested an additional length of double yellow lines on Atkyns Road opposite the shops, in particular to help keep an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing point clear of parked vehicles
Resident of Atkyns Road	Objected on the grounds of lack of parking provision.
Residents of Blackstock Close (2 residents of same property submitted separate but very similar responses)	Objects on the grounds of loss of parking at the north east end of the road where the residential premises are located – while supporting the proposals for the south west end of the road in principle, expresses concerns that should parking be retained at the north east end of the road as requested, the displaced parking would result in severe parking pressures. Requests residents parking places to be provided.
Resident of Territorial Way	While unaware of the consultation on the proposals for Blackstock Close, separately requested the introduction of waiting restrictions here to facilitate the passage of traffic along the road
Resident of Wood Farm Road	No objection, but requests the provision of double yellow lines at the junction of Wood Farm Road with Pauling Road due to concerns over the obstruction of visibility at the junction due to parked cars

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Division(s): University Parks

CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT – 2 MARCH 2017

PROPOSED RAISED JUNCTION TABLE – BROAD STREET JUNCTION WITH PARKS ROAD, HOLYWELL STREET AND CATTE STREET - OXFORD

Report by Director for Infrastructure Delivery

Introduction

1. This report presents objections and comments received in the course of the statutory consultation on proposals to construct a raised junction table at the crossroads junction of Broad Street with Parks Road, Holywell Street and Catte Street, Oxford.

Background

2. Serious damage to the traffic signals at this junction was sustained in July 2016, which would be very expensive (at an estimated cost of approximately £100,000) to rectify due to the need to carry out a complete replacement of the current obsolete signal equipment. County Council officers consider - taking account of the reduced traffic flows since the traffic restrictions in Broad Street were introduced as part of the Oxford Transport Strategy in 1999 - that the permanent removal of the signals is likely to be acceptable having due regard for the safety and amenity of all road users and in particular the many pedestrians and cyclists crossing and travelling through the junction.
3. The permanent removal of the signals would also be consistent with aspirations for a comprehensive environmental improvement to this part of Broad Street shared by Oxford University, the County Council and Oxford City Council. Funding for this major improvement has though yet to be secured and the timescale for implementation is likely to be at least five years away, and in view of this, it is considered that a comparatively low cost interim treatment for the junction would be appropriate.
4. An informal consultation was carried out in the autumn of 2016 on a treatment (estimated to cost approximately £11,000) comprising the removal of the signal equipment, and the provision of a distinctive surfacing material (buff coloured) to highlight the entries to the junction where pedestrians typically cross, and - within the centre of the junction - a circular area of the same material to alert vehicle users of the presence of the junction but with no formal priority indicated. There are therefore similarities with the treatment as recently applied in Frideswide Square, Oxford.

5. The informal consultation sought the views of a wide range of interested parties including the local member, Oxford City Council, Oxford University and the adjacent university institutions and colleges, together with the police and other emergency services. Additionally the views of local cycling groups and the Oxford Pedestrians Association and Oxford Preservation Trust were sought.
6. The responses to this consultation were broadly supportive, with the removal of the signals being positively welcomed by many parties. However, some concerns were expressed that the proposals would not ensure that the speed of traffic through the junction would be sufficiently low to deliver acceptable levels of safety, in particular in respect of pedestrians. There were also concerns over the detailing of the treatment given the very sensitive location of the junction in the heart of the historic city centre.
7. In the light of these comments discussions were held with officers from Oxford University and City Council with a view to constructing a raised junction table to supplement the measures originally proposed. The revised arrangement is shown in **Annex 1**. Oxford University have offered in principle to contribute £35,000 and Oxford City Council the balance of £15,000.

Consultation

8. These revised proposals require (unlike the original proposals) a formal consultation under Road Hump Regulations, and accordingly, this was carried out between 5 January and 3 February 2017. This comprised the publishing of a notice in the local newspaper, the provision of street notices, and seeking the views of all parties consulted in the initial consultation. A dedicated page was also added to the County's online consultation portal to allow people to view and respond to the proposals.
9. Twenty eight responses were received (as summarized in **Annex 2**), comprising thirteen expressions of general support, eight objections, and seven responses expressing neither support nor objection.

Discussion of objections and other responses

10. Cllr Coates, the local member and City Councillor Louise Upton expressed support for the proposals.
11. Thames Valley Police expressed no objection, but as with the scheme at Frideswide Square which applies a similar design approach, noted that the absence of conventional road traffic signs and road markings left the status of the junction unclear in terms of legal obligations to give way. It is accepted that such uncertainty is inherent in this design approach, but that monitoring of the operation of the much busier Frideswide Square scheme has not identified to date that this is in practice creating difficulties. It should also be noted that there is no legal requirement for junctions to be provided with give way signs or markings.

12. Oxford University supports the proposals in principle, and as referred to above, is willing – again in principle- to contribute £35,000 towards the raised junction table to help reduce the speed of vehicles. A number of queries were though raised on points of design details, including the specification of the buff surfacing material, kerb upstands, the provision for users with sight or other mobility impairments, as well as on-going maintenance.
13. Similar expressions of general support were received from the Oxford Preservation Trust, the Oxford Pedestrians Association and Cyclox, a local cycling group, together with the Linton Road Residents Association, although many of these responses also raised similar queries on the points raised in the response from Oxford University.
14. The objection from Cycling UK also related primarily to aspects of the detail design, rather than the overall principle of a raised junction table.
15. The queries on the detailed design issues raised by the University, Cyclox and Cycling UK were discussed at a site meeting on 17 February attended by their representatives and officers, which clarified the points raised, and identified a number of adjustments to the detailing of the footway works required to accommodate the raised junction table.
16. Oxford Bus Company expressed no objection to the proposed junction table (the junction is used as a diversionary route during St Giles Fair, and occasionally at other times) but raised a query over a point of detail design.
17. Eight objections were received from members of the public. Three expressed concerns over the planned removal of the signals and requested their re-instatement (or, in one case, the provision of a zebra crossing as an alternative), and three expressed the view that the raised junction table was unnecessary, and objected on the grounds of the unnecessary cost and / or the visual intrusion to the streetscape. In two cases, objections were submitted but with no details supplied on the grounds for objection.
18. Four responses from members of the public expressed no support or objection. Two of these expressed a preference for the re-instatement of the traffic signals, but also stated that if not, the raised table was unnecessary and / or might present a hazard to cyclists if poorly maintained, and suggested the provision of a conventional mini roundabout.
19. While noting the above comments, the cost of re-instating the signals would not appear to make this a viable or desirable option given the current financial constraints, the longer term plans for their removal even prior to the damage last year, and the general balance of views (including on the part of some of the objectors to the raised junction table) that the junction operates satisfactorily without signals. The provision of the junction table would – if approved – be funded by Oxford University and Oxford City Council, and would assist in reducing the speed of vehicles through the junction.

20. The provision of a conventional mini roundabout has been considered, but the signing and road markings required are not judged to be in keeping with the character of the area, and would also likely not in practice operate with any greater levels of safety than the proposed treatment, taking account of the monitoring of the similar treatment used at Frideswide Square.
21. The request for one or more zebra crossings is also noted, and while it is accepted that such crossings would provide positive priority for pedestrians, siting such crossings on the current desire lines for pedestrians would require them to be very close to the crossroads, which in turn could impair the operation of the junction. It should be noted that, when operating, the traffic signals did not provide any pedestrian lights.
22. The scope to significantly adjust the kerblines of the junction as suggested in two of the responses is not considered to be within the scope of this interim scheme, but could be investigated as part of the planned major environmental improvement.

How the Project supports LTP4 Objectives

23. The proposals will facilitate the safe and efficient movement of traffic as an interim treatment to the planned major environmental enhancement scheme.

Financial and Staff Implications (including Revenue)

24. Funding for the proposal is being delivered by a variety of sources, including development contributions, maintenance funding, and contributions from Oxford University and Oxford City Council; the appraisal of the proposals and consultation has been undertaken by Communities officers as part of their normal duties.

RECOMMENDATION

25. **The Cabinet Member for the Environment is RECOMMENDED to approve the implementation of proposals as advertised.**

DIRECTOR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY

February 2017

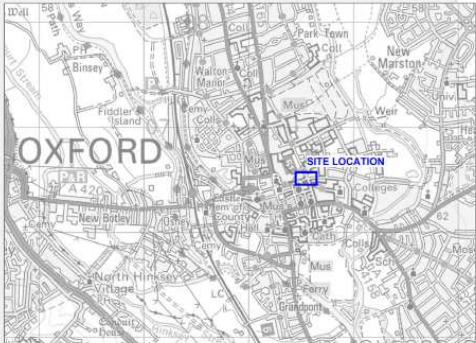
Background papers: Consultation responses

Contact Officers: David Tole 07920 084148

Annex 1

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL - HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORT

Proposed treatment in conjunction with the permanent removal of the traffic signals



- Proposed areas of 'buff' coloured surfacing treatment
- Proposed ramps with gradients of 1:12 leading to raised junction approx. 75mm high



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Date drawn: 24/11/2016
Drawn by: CJM

Map centre:
easting, 451551, northing, 206512

Annex 2

DETAILS	Comments
Cllr Sam Coates	Support - This is a good solution until a more permanent arrangement including wider pavements can be brought about. It should have the effect of slowing down all traffic including cyclists to look before continuing and improve pedestrian safety.
City Cllr Louise Upton	Support - This will be a substantial improvement on the existing situation. It gives visual signals to all users to slow down. It will make the junction safer and easier to use for pedestrians and cyclists, wheelchair users and people with buggies.
Traffic Management Officer (TVP)	Neither - No objection in principle, but seeks clarity on how this area is defined; while the plan shows a mini roundabout like arrangement, the absence of any conventional signing or road markings as prescribed for a mini roundabout, it is unclear who has the right of way, which might lead to confusion and compromise road safety for the more vulnerable road user. The existing cycle lane on Parks Road will need to be removed in the vicinity of the junction.
Sustainable Transport Manager (University of Oxford)	<p>Support- The University agrees that traffic signals are no longer required following the closure of Broad Street to traffic at Magdalen Street East This is an important site for pedestrian movement between iconic public buildings including the Weston Library, the Clarendon Building, Radcliffe Camera and the Indian Institute, and is the main gateway to the Science Area from the City centre on foot and by bike. Tragically a member of the University was killed at the junction ten years ago after being involved in a collision involving a refuse truck.</p> <p>It is therefore a priority for the University that its staff, students and visitors can move safely and conveniently through the junction on foot, by wheelchair and bicycle The proposed junction table is therefore welcomed by the University which considers this represents a significant improvement for vulnerable road users on the original proposals for surface markings only, and is reflected in the University's offer of £35,000 funding to support the County to deliver a scheme which achieves these objectives and creates a more pleasant environment for vulnerable road users.</p> <p>Clarification is nevertheless sought on issues including signing and road markings, kerb upstands, the needs of users with sight or mobility impairments, and maintenance.</p>
Oxford Preservation Trust	Support - We welcome the permanent removal of the traffic lights and clearance of street clutter as a positive move towards the Vision for Broad Street set out in the plan, and see the County Council's work here as the next stage in the improvements to this end of the street. The plans state the use of 'buff coloured material', and we encourage the County to use the highest quality

CMDE5

	materials in making these improvements. We also ask that the work be carried out in a way which will allow the further improvements in the Vision to happen in due course, as exemplified by the nearby front steps to the Weston Library. Here the design and levels were planned to allow the area to integrate with adjoining street improvements linking across to the Clarendon Centre as and when these can happen.
OxPA	Support - . From their observations since the lights were disabled, the junction has become more user-friendly for both cyclists and pedestrians with the uncertainty for motor traffic seeming to result in more courteous and cautious behaviour at a junction where the predominant traffic is on foot or cycle. The distinctive surface colouring should be carefully chosen so as not to clash with surrounding stone buildings.
Cyclox	Support in principle - the response collates a range of views of Cyclox members; there is broad support for the removal of the signals and the junction table, but also there are queries on the treatment of the 'roundabout', provision for pedestrians, kerb heights and drainage, and the need for additional road markings and signs to help ensure that all vehicles approach and enter the junction at a safe speed.
Cycling UK	Object – while welcoming the removal of the signals, considers that the proposed height of the table (75mm) is insufficient to achieve the adequate levels of speed control, although also considers that the 1:12 gradient ramps are too steep for cyclists, suggesting a gentler gradient or different profile. Also objects to the detail of the proposed applied surfacing, suggesting possible alternative arrangements, and considers the road hump markings to be not in character with the area. Also noted that the consultation plan did not provide details of kerb upstands (including any amendments to the double height kerb on the north west corner of the junction) and the paving.
Oxford Bus Company	Neither - Whilst this is not on the primary route network for OBC it is on a diversionary route used by our buses (mainly when the St Giles Fair is in residence) or in other situations so the ability to for buses to use this is needed; supports the proposals based on the 75mm above existing carriageway height and a gradient of 1:12. We would be able to fully support the proposals if they also indicated a length of 1500mm and width of 600mm to ensure that a bus can use it safely and comfortably for passengers and the driver. Could OCC please confirm these elements of the scheme?
Linton Road Neighbourhood Association	Support There can be no case for lights at a crossing when the traffic is so low.
Resident	Support - strongly supports traffic-calming at this junction, to assist all road users ,especially pedestrians and cyclists
Resident	Support - welcomes the removal of the signals and the consequent more free flow of vehicles and generally

CMDE5

	<p>safer behaviour on the part of most road users, though some vehicles enter the junction too fast, especially from Holywell Street taking account of the limited sight lines from this approach. The raised table With 1:12 gradient ramps is likely to be an acceptable solution, though its effectiveness will depend greatly on the visibility of the differential buff colouring, and the exact positioning of the proposed central circle of buff surfacing (a query was also raised on whether an 'egg' shaped area of such surfacing might be more effective). However also considers some additional measures to reduce speeds are advisable, suggesting for example a visual island (possibly over-runnable) on the Parks Road approach in particular to assist the many pedestrians crossing here.</p> <p>Also raised a query on the kerb upstands (taking account of the proposed 75mm height of the table) and expressed view that the kerb must be retained on the South-west corner, to reduce the temptation for cyclists to cut across the plaza in front of the Clarendon Building, and that the double kerb on the North west corner should be removed due to the hazard it presents to pedestrians.</p>
Resident	<p>Neither – expressed concern over dangers due to cyclists travelling through the junction at excessive speed, and suggested some form of control / priority is needed, but no need to raise the surface of the whole junction. Ideally the traffic signals should be reinstated, with a pedestrian phase. An alternative would be a mini-roundabout, with raised informal crossings on the two Parks Road and Broad Street where most pedestrians cross.</p>
Resident	<p>Object – supports the removal of the traffic lights, but considers the treatment is too intrusive in an area of exceptional historic and architectural significance and should be made minimalist with as little street furniture and roadway features as possible, and suggests just the mini-roundabout with textured road surface.</p>
Resident	<p>Object – supports the removal of traffic lights and all road signs but considers that the raised junction table is unnecessary and unsightly and should be omitted, & that the buff-coloured road surface should be applied on all the junction area.</p>
Resident	<p>Neither - Much preferred the junction when the traffic signals, due to motor vehicles not exercising due care. However, not opposed to a mini-roundabout type layout but concerned that the raised table and applied surfacing will not be maintained and present a hazard to cyclists, and suggests the provision of a conventional mini roundabout.</p>
Resident	<p>Neither – in favour of the removal of the signals, but considers that adjustments are also required to the Holywell Street approach to provide more visibility, which would require significant amendments to the existing kerb lines. Also expressed view that additional measures were needed to assist pedestrians.</p>
Resident	<p>Object – would like the traffic signals re-instated – the treatment is unnecessary and is not in keeping with the surrounding buildings, and does not assist the many pedestrians crossing here.</p>
	<p>Neither – while supporting the principle of a roundabout in place of the signals, expressed concern that the table</p>

CMDE5

Resident	is unnecessary and may present a hazard for cyclists.
Resident	Object – requests the re-instatement of the signals or the provision of zebra crossings. The proposed traffic calming measures are like those already in place in Frideswide Square, which do not provide sufficient precedence for pedestrians and are not safe for children or pedestrians with sight or other mobility impairment.
Resident	Support – but suggests that the footways are widened so that pedestrians have a shorter distance to cross the road and create a more enjoyable public space, and considers this to be feasible noting that the junction is predominantly used by pedestrians and cyclists, and that motorised traffic is relatively light.
Resident	Object – <i>no comment made.</i>
Resident	Support – <i>no comment made.</i>
Online response	Object – Does not consider the treatment will adequately slow cyclists through the junction.
Resident,	Support – While very much supporting the removal of the signals, expressed some concern over the visibility of cyclists travelling from Holywell Street.
Resident	Object – while supporting the removal of the signals, considers that the provision of a raised table is an unnecessary use of funds given other priorities for improving cycle safety.
Resident	Support – but expressed concern that the correct tactile paving is used at all locations where the footway is flush with the carriageway (in accordance with the DfT's Inclusive Mobility document).
Resident	Neither – supports the removal of the signals; however the central circular buff coloured area makes it look like a mini roundabout, but the lack of other roundabout signage or any give way marks makes it look like an uncontrolled junction.

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Division(s): Marston and Northway

CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT – 2 MARCH 2017

PROPOSED WAITING RESTRICTIONS WESTLANDS DRIVE OXFORD

Report by Director for Infrastructure Delivery

Introduction

1. This report presents an objection and comments received in the course of the statutory consultation on proposals to introduce waiting restrictions in Westlands Drive, Oxford as part of the Northway and Marston Flood Alleviation scheme being delivered by Oxford City Council.

Background

2. A consultation was carried out in 2016 on the construction of a road hump in Westlands Drive and also one in the adjacent services road to reduce the risk of flooding in the Northway and Marston area by diverting flood water into the flood storage area that will be installed on the Northway Community Field. As part of this scheme, it is now also proposed to provide double yellow line restrictions (i.e. no waiting at any time) on both sides of the road humps as shown in **Annex 1**. This will lead to the loss of approximately four parking spaces where waiting is currently permitted.

Consultation

3. The proposal requires an amendment to the relevant Traffic Regulation Order and, accordingly, a formal consultation was carried out between 12 January and 10 February 2017, comprising the publishing of a notice in the newspaper, the provision of street notices, and letters being sent to properties adjacent to the proposal. The local member, and Oxford City Council, together with the police and other statutory consultees were also consulted. A dedicated page was also added to the County's online consultation portal to allow people to view and respond to the proposals.
4. Two responses were received, copies of which are available for inspection in the Members' Resource Centre.
5. Thames Valley Police responded, expressing no objection to the proposal. One objection was received from a member of the public primarily on the grounds of the loss of the parking spaces, but concerns were also expressed over the lack of enforcement of the existing time limited parking spaces by the shops, and that the proposals for waiting restrictions should have been consulted on at the same time as the road humps. Additionally, this

respondent raised a concern that an incorrect road name had been referred to in the public notice.

Response to objections and concerns

6. The objection relating to the loss of parking spaces is noted. The demand for parking in this area is variable, but observations show that typically the loss of the parking spaces will still leave enough parking opportunities to meet normal parking demand in the area.
7. The concern over the lack of enforcement of the waiting restrictions in the area has been referred to the Civil Enforcement Team for appropriate action. It is acknowledged that it would have been preferable to have included the proposed waiting restrictions in the earlier consultation on the road humps, but the need for the former had not been identified at that time.
8. Whilst the plan distributed to consultees incorrectly used the incorrect name for a road adjacent to the proposals, the Public Notice referred to the current road names, with the draft order noting that Elizabeth Place was formerly Redland Road. This confusion is unfortunate but it is not considered that this would have had any material effect on the consultation.

How the Project supports LTP4 Objectives

9. The proposals will facilitate the safe movement of traffic following the construction of the road humps.

Financial and Staff Implications (including Revenue)

10. Funding for the proposal is being delivered by Oxford City Council; the appraisal of the proposals and consultation has been undertaken by Communities officers as part of their normal duties.

RECOMMENDATION





11. **The Cabinet Member for the Environment is RECOMMENDED to approve the implementation of proposals as advertised.**

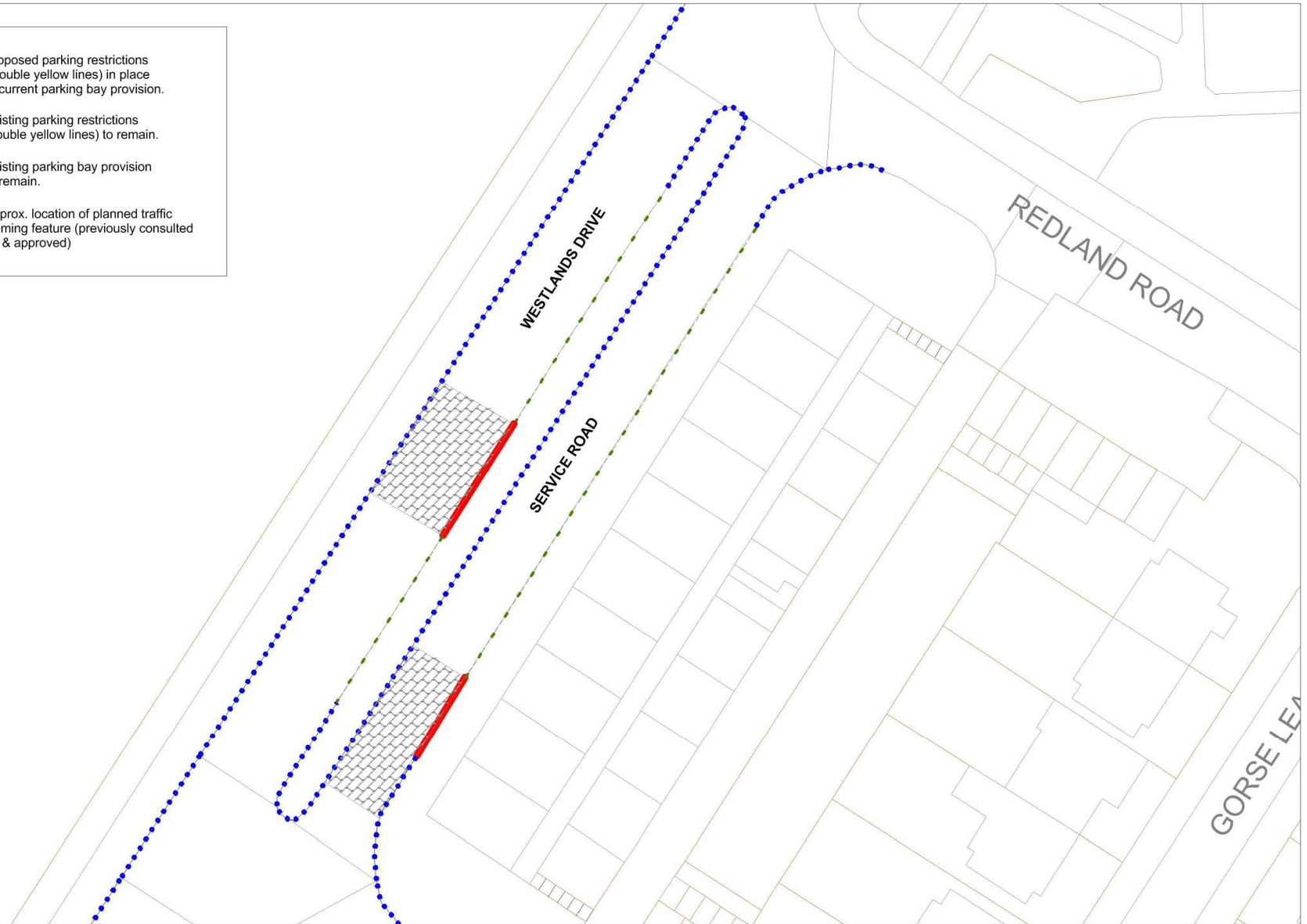
DIRECTOR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY

Background papers: Consultation responses

Contact Officers: David Tole 07920 084148

February 2017

-  Proposed parking restrictions (double yellow lines) in place of current parking bay provision.
-  Existing parking restrictions (double yellow lines) to remain.
-  Existing parking bay provision to remain.
-  Approx. location of planned traffic calming feature (previously consulted on & approved)



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Division(s): Benson & Cholsey

CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT – 2 MARCH 2017

PROPOSED 20MPH SPEED LIMIT, TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES, ZEBRA CROSSINGS AND WEIGHT LIMIT LITTLEWORTH ROAD BENSON

Report by Director for Infrastructure Delivery

Introduction

1. This report presents objections and comments received in the course of the statutory consultation on proposals to introduce a 20mph speed limit, supporting traffic calming measures, zebra crossings and a 7.5 tonne weight limit on Littleworth Road at Benson.

Background

2. Development of land on the north east side of Littleworth Road for housing has been approved by South Oxfordshire District Council, and measures are proposed (to be funded by the development if approved) to improve safety taking account of the additional traffic and pedestrian trips that will be generated by the development.
3. The proposals include the introduction of a 20mph limit (instead of 30mph) a 7.5T weight limit and traffic calming features, along the whole of Littleworth Road (as shown in Annex 1). There are also three zebra crossings proposed: on Littleworth Road near the access to the new development; on Oxford Road near its junction with Littleworth Road (this junction will become a roundabout); and on Watlington Road east of its junction with Littleworth Road (at the location of the current pedestrian refuge. These sites are shown in Annexes 2, 3 & 4. Annex 5 shows the proposals in the overall context of the village, along with key locations mentioned in some of the consultation responses.

Consultation

4. These proposals require new Traffic Regulation Orders to be promoted, and also the statutory consultations in respect of the proposed traffic calming measures and zebra crossings. Accordingly, a formal consultation was carried out between 12 January and 24 February 2017, comprising the publishing of a notice in the local newspaper, the provision of street notices, and letters being sent to properties adjacent to the proposals. The local member, and District Council, together with the police and other statutory consultees were also consulted. A dedicated page was also added to the

County’s online consultation portal to allow people to view and respond to the proposals.

5. Twenty responses were received, comprising 11 expressions of support, and 9 objections, and also a response from Thames Valley Police expressing no objections, but raising a number of queries relating to the proposals. These are summarised in Annex 6, and as shown in the annex, the expressions of support in some cases expressed a neutral view on some elements of the scheme. Similarly, those expressing an objection did not necessarily object to all elements of the scheme. The table below provides a summary of the responses in respect of each element of the scheme (this summary does not include the Police response):

Proposal	Support	Neutral	Object
20mph speed limit	11 (58%)	1 (5%)	7 (37%)
Traffic calming measures	10 (53%)	3 (15%)	6 (32%)
Zebra crossings	9 (47%)	4 (21%)	6 (32%)
Weight limit	11 (58%)	1 (5%)	7 (37%)

Response to objections and concerns

6. The response of Thames Valley Police expressing no objections is noted, and it is confirmed in respect of the queries raised that the crossings will comply with guidelines in respect of their layout taking account of the traffic speeds (noting also the specific comments in relation to the proposed zebra crossing on Watlington Road), and that Littleworth Road will be widened to accommodate two way traffic and the one-way order revoked; the widening will also address the comments made about vegetation growth on the northern side of Littleworth Road.
7. The police comments on the enforcement of the proposed 20mph speed limit and weight limit are also noted, and it is accepted that police resources for enforcing such restrictions are under severe pressure. The traffic calming measures proposed will nevertheless support compliance with the 20mph speed limit.
8. The support of Ewelme Parish Council is noted. The remaining responses were received from members of the public, primarily comprising residents of Benson, although in two cases addresses were not supplied, and a response was also received from a member of the public not living in the village.
9. As will be seen from the above table, the majority of responses in respect of each proposal were either supportive or neutral. The detailed responses as summarised in Annex 6 show that while there were few objections in principle to any of the proposals, there were nevertheless significant concerns that they will encourage traffic presently using Littleworth Road to divert to other roads and thereby exacerbate traffic and safety problems on the adjacent road network, in particular on the Oxford Road and Castle Square, which are

of especial concern given the primary school sited on Oxford Road, and the considerable numbers of pedestrians (including school children) crossing at Castle Square.

10. While it is accepted that there may be some diversion of traffic away from Littleworth Road as a result of the proposed works, it is not considered that this will in practice make a significant difference given that the road will become two way, and that therefore some westbound traffic may well choose to use it rather than via Castle Square and Oxford Road, currently the only route westwards through the village.
11. Some of the responses raised concerns over the enforcement of the proposed 20mph speed limit and weight restriction, and as noted in respect of the police response, it is accepted that resources for enforcement are under severe pressure, although the 20mph speed limit will be supported by the proposed traffic calming measures.
12. Requests were also made by some respondents that signals rather than zebra crossings are provided on the grounds that the former are safer. Monitoring of the safety of different types of crossing however show very little difference in their safety performance providing the crossings are installed in accordance with the relevant national guidance.
13. Several responses noted that the car park by the village hall is used for parking by parents of children attending the primary school, who cross Littleworth Road with school students to then access the footpath link to the school, and requested that a zebra or other controlled crossing, rather than the uncontrolled crossing point currently proposed. As shown on the plan in Annex 1, the layout of the junction of the Littleworth Road and the Watlington Road is being simplified by the removal of the triangular island. This will require pedestrians crossing here to only cross one two lane road, rather than the two as currently required, and should provide for a better view of traffic approaching from the south west on the B4009.
14. Some concerns were also raised on the visibility of the proposed crossing on the Watlington Road due to the bends. However the visibility achieved for this crossing exceeds the minimum as specified in the national guidance on the design of crossings.
15. More general concerns, allied to those relating to the diversion of traffic from Littleworth Road onto less suitable roads, were that the wider planning of development within the village needs to be better co-ordinated, with the provision of a new link road to the north of the current built-up area being suggested as a way of helping address the current traffic and safety issues in the village, and specifically the traffic impact of the proposed development on Littleworth Road. These matters are however considered to be beyond the scope of this report, noting that planning consent has been granted for the development.

How the Project supports LTP4 Objectives

16. The proposals will facilitate the safe and efficient movement of traffic arising from the development and will enhance pedestrian facilities in the area.

Financial and Staff Implications (including Revenue)

17. Funding for the proposal is being delivered by the developers of adjacent land; the appraisal of the proposals and consultation has been undertaken by Communities officers as part of their normal duties.

RECOMMENDATION

18. **The Cabinet Member for the Environment is RECOMMENDED to approve the implementation of proposals as advertised.**

DIRECTOR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY

February 2017

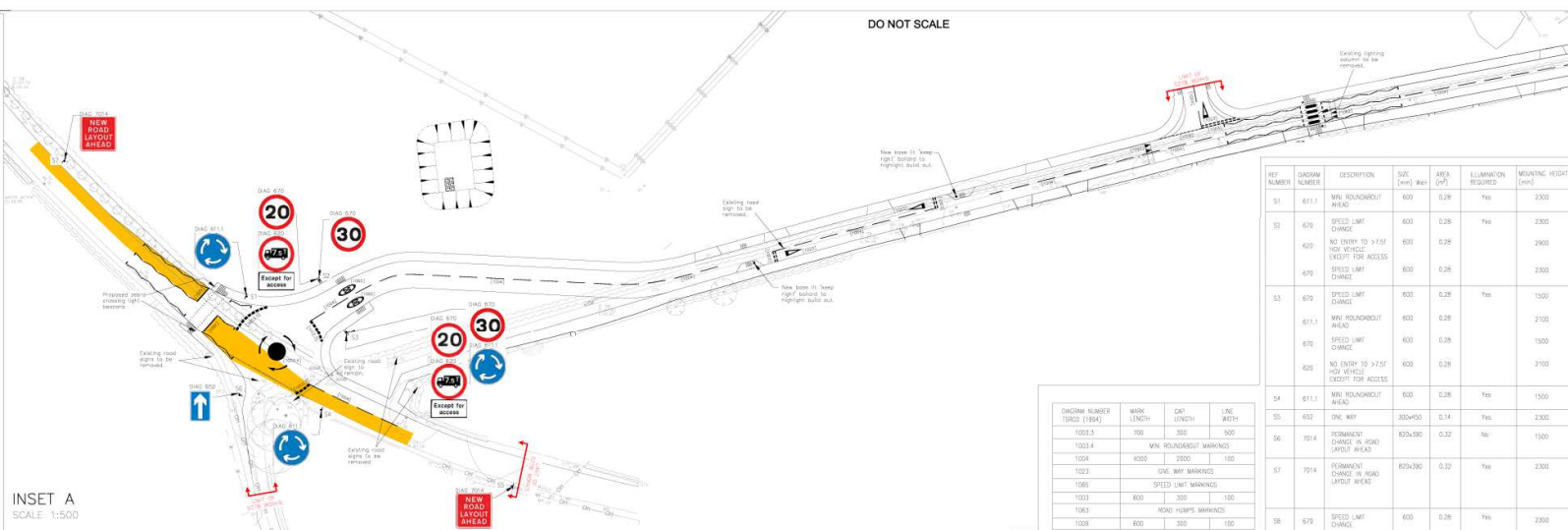
Background papers: Consultation responses

Contact Officers: David Tole 07920 084148

DO NOT SCALE

FOR CONTINUATION REFER TO INSET B BELOW

ANNEX 1
 1. OF DORSETSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
 2. NO WORKS TO COMMENCE UNTIL THE SECTION 278 AGREEMENT IS IN PLACE.

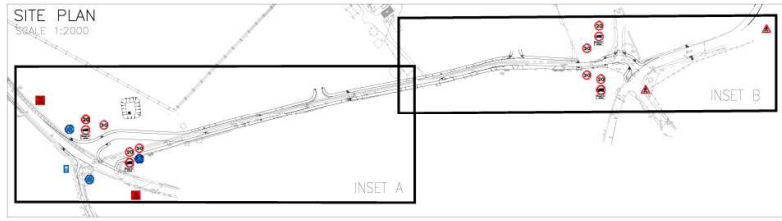


INSET A
SCALE 1:500

DIAGRAM NUMBER (ISRD)	MARK LENGTH	CAP LENGTH	LINE WIDTH
1023.3	100	300	300
1023.4	MIN ROUNDABOUT MARKINGS		
1024	1000	2000	150
1023	ONE WAY MARKINGS		
1065	SPEED LIMIT MARKINGS		
1001	800	300	100
1060	ROAD TRAINS MARKINGS		
1020	800	300	100

REF NUMBER	DIAGRAM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SIZE (mm)	AREA (M ²)	ILLUMINATION REQUIRED	MOUNTING HEIGHT (mm)	POST DIAMETER (mm)	POST LENGTH (mm)	FOUNDATION SIZE (mm)	MINIMUM DEPTH OF FOUNDATION (mm)	PLANTING DEPTH (mm)
S1	611.1	MIN ROUNDABOUT AHEAD	600	0.28	Yes	2300	76	3600	600x600x300	400	250
S2	670	SPEED LIMIT CHANGE	600	0.28	Yes	2300	114	4200	600x600x400	470	400
	620	NO ENTRY TO >7.5T HGV VEHICLE EXCEPT FOR ACCESS	600	0.28		2900					
	670	SPEED LIMIT CHANGE	600	0.28		2300					
S3	670	SPEED LIMIT CHANGE	600	0.28	Yes	1500	114	3400	600x600x400	470	400
	611.1	MIN ROUNDABOUT AHEAD	600	0.28		2100					
	670	SPEED LIMIT CHANGE	600	0.28		1500					
	620	NO ENTRY TO >7.5T HGV VEHICLE EXCEPT FOR ACCESS	600	0.28		2100					
S4	611.1	MIN ROUNDABOUT AHEAD	600	0.28	Yes	1500	76	2800	600x600x300	400	250
S5	652	ONE WAY	300x400	0.14	Yes	2300	60	3600	600x600x300	400	250
S6	7014	PERMANENT CHANGE IN ROAD LAYOUT AHEAD	820x280	0.23	No	1500	76	2800	600x600x300	400	250
S7	7014	PERMANENT CHANGE IN ROAD LAYOUT AHEAD	820x280	0.23	Yes	2300	76	3600	600x600x300	400	250
S8	670	SPEED LIMIT CHANGE	600	0.28	Yes	2300	114	3600	600x600x400	470	400
	620	NO ENTRY TO >7.5T HGV VEHICLE EXCEPT FOR ACCESS	600	0.28		2900					
	670	SPEED LIMIT CHANGE	600	0.28		2300					
S9	544	ZEBRA CROSSING	600	0.28	Yes	2300	76	3600	600x600x300	400	250
S10	544	ZEBRA CROSSING	600	0.28	Yes	2300	76	3600	600x600x300	400	250
S11	670	SPEED LIMIT CHANGE	600	0.28	Yes	2300	114	4200	600x600x400	470	400
	620	NO ENTRY TO >7.5T HGV VEHICLE EXCEPT FOR ACCESS	600	0.28		2900					
	670	SPEED LIMIT CHANGE	600	0.28		2300					

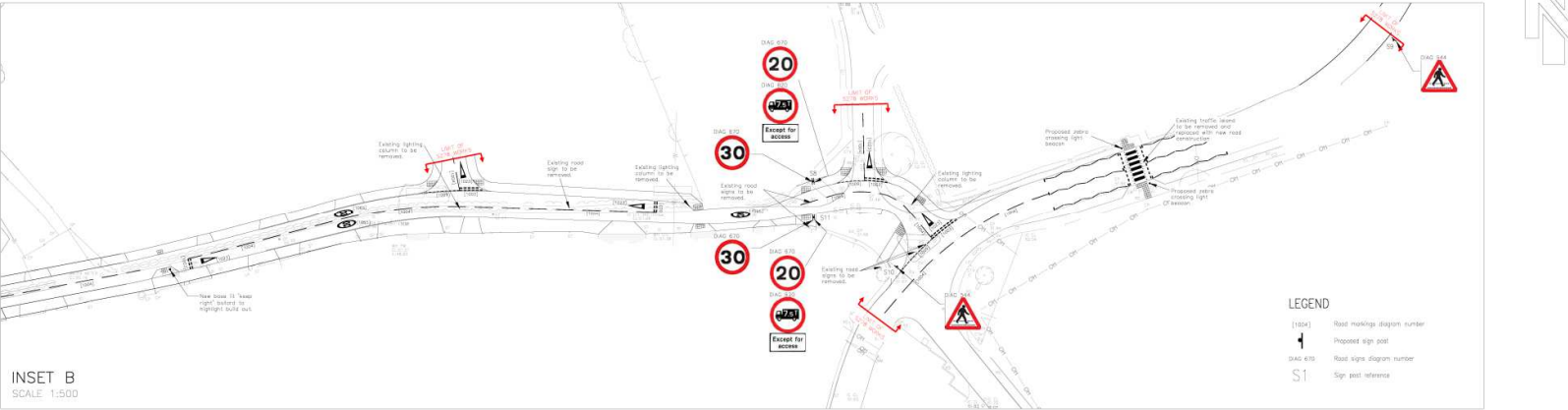
- TRAFFIC SIGNS & ROAD MARKINGS NOTES:**
- This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant drawings, documents & specifications.
 - All signs and road markings shall be in accordance with the "Traffic Signs Manual" and Dorsetshire County Council standard details.
 - Identifying or redundant road markings are to be removed prior to laying new markings in such a way that will avoid damage to the surface.
 - All road markings shall be in white reflective material to BS2462 CLASS A and to SL 1212.
 - "New Road Layout Ahead" signs to be removed 6 months after completion of road works.



SITE PLAN
SCALE 1:2000

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FOR CONTINUATION REFER TO INSET A ABOVE



INSET B
SCALE 1:500

- LEGEND**
- (1001) Road markings diagram number
 - ↑ Proposed sign post
 - S104 670 Road signs diagram number
 - S1 Sign post reference



NO.	REVISION	BY	DATE
1	Issue for tender		28.10.16

DRAWING STATUS
PRELIMINARY

DRAWING TITLE
SECTION 278 TRAFFIC SIGNS AND ROAD MARKINGS LAYOUT

PROJECT Project Number 13946

CALA HOMES LITTLEWORTH ROAD BENSON

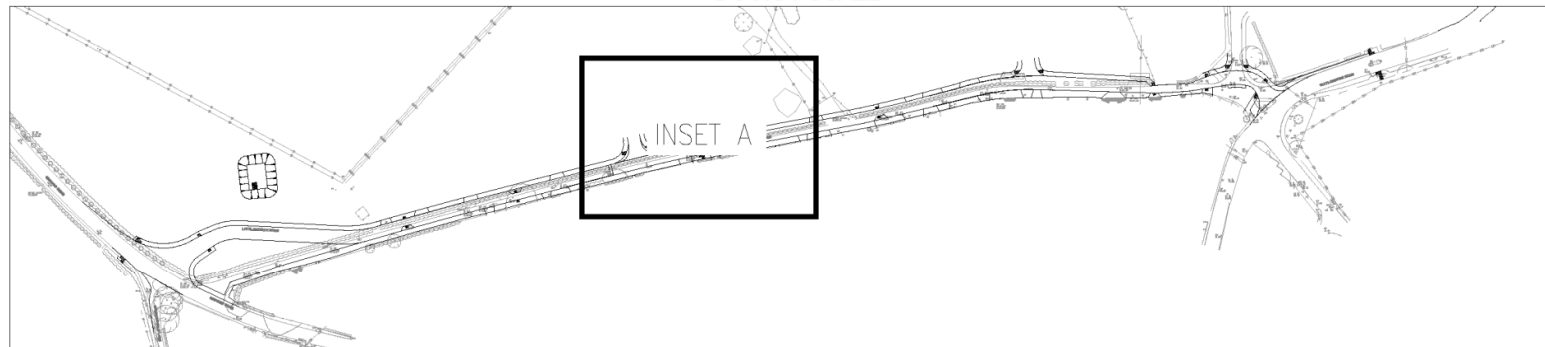


London, Henley on Thames and Gloucester
 Drawn: CHM, Scale: 1:500/20A1, Date: JUN 16
 Checked: MCH

Purpose of Issue
TENDER

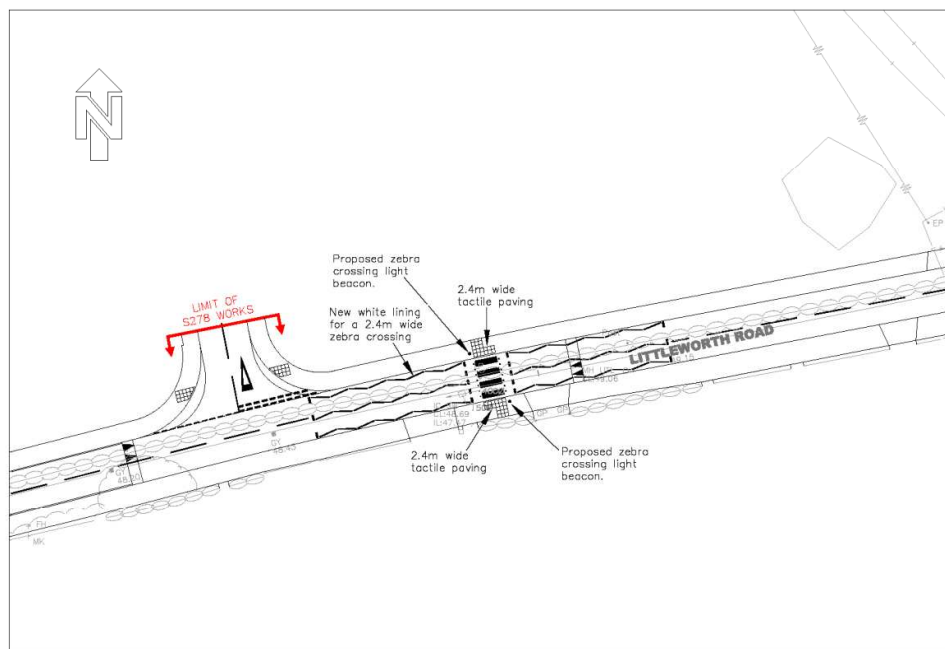
Drawing Number: **13946:05** Revision: **A**

DO NOT SCALE



SITE LOCATION PLAN

SCALE 1:2000



INSET A

SCALE 1:500

MK	REVISION	BY	DATE

DRAWING STATUS

PRELIMINARY

DRAWING TITLE

SECTION 278
ZEBRA CROSSING
LITTLEWORTH ROAD

PROJECT Project Number 13946

CALA HOMES
LITTLEWORTH ROAD
BENSON



8 Friday Street
Henley on Thames
Oxfordshire RG9 1AH
T.01491 578221



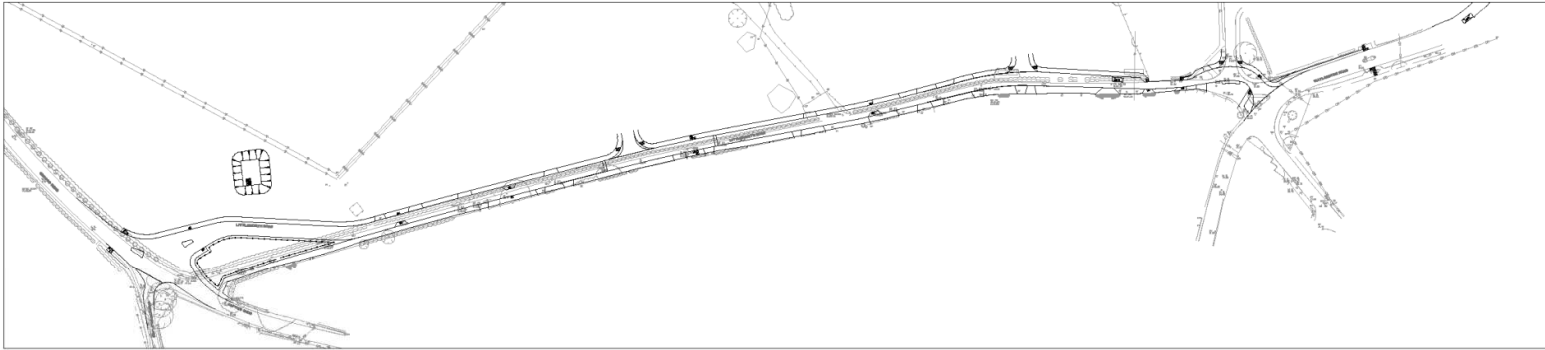
London, Henley-on-Thames, Gloucester and Exeter

Drawn MCR	Chkd AR	Scale SHOWN@A1	Date NOV 18
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Purpose of Issue
INFORMATION

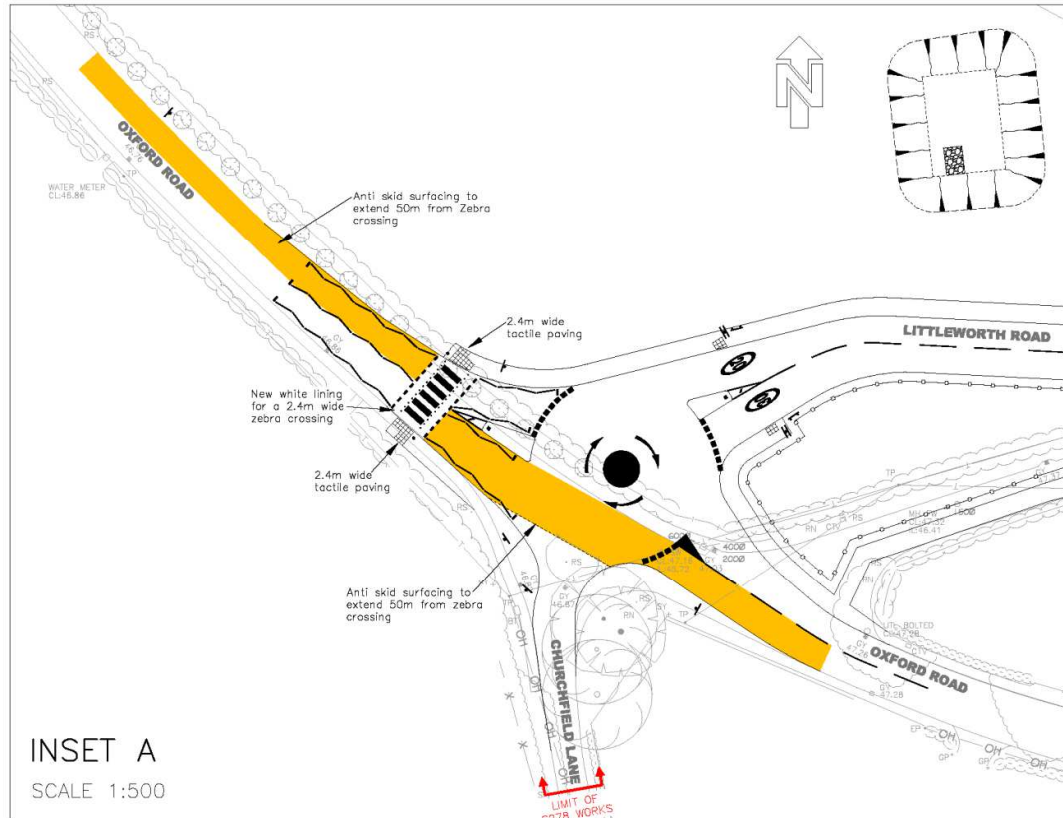
Drawing Number 13946:SK11	Revision -
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DO NOT SCALE



SITE LOCATION PLAN

SCALE 1:2000



INSET A

SCALE 1:500

A	ROUNDBOUT AND PEDESTRIAN CROSSING UPDATED FOLLOWING COMMENTS FROM OCC.	MCR	15.12.16
MK	REVISION	BY	DATE

DRAWING STATUS

PRELIMINARY

DRAWING TITLE

SECTION 278
ZEBRA CROSSING
OXFORD ROAD

PROJECT

Project Number 13946

CALA HOMES
LITTLEWORTH ROAD
BENSON



8 Friday Street
Henley on Thames
Oxfordshire RG9 1AH
T.01491 578221



London, Henley-on-Thames, Gloucester and Exeter

Drawn MCR	Ch'd AR	Scale SHOWN@A1	Date NOV 16
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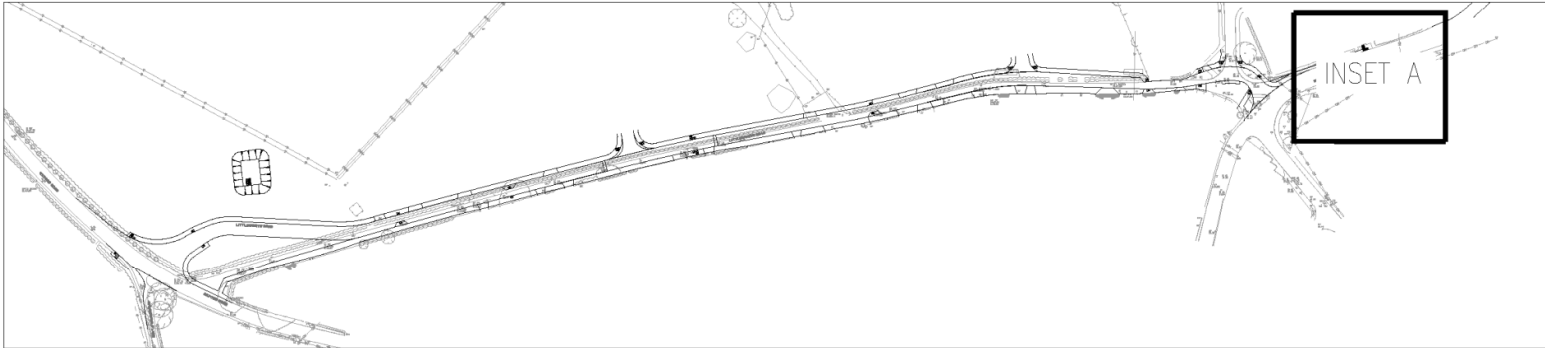
Purpose of Issue

INFORMATION

Drawing Number 13946:SK10	Revision A
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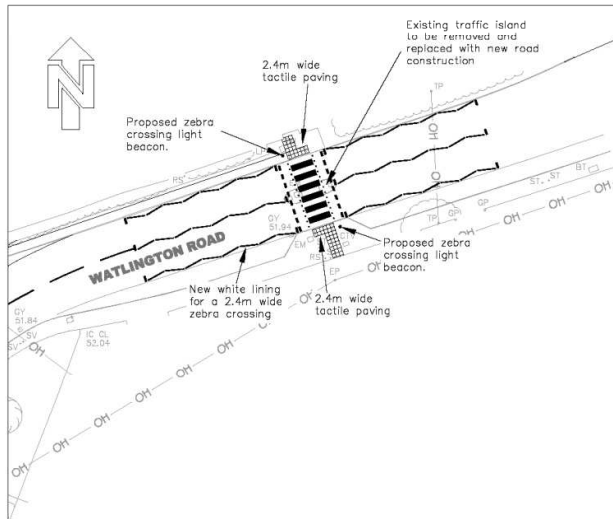
CMDE7

DO NOT SCALE



SITE LOCATION PLAN

SCALE 1:2000



INSET A

SCALE 1:500

MK	REVISION	BY	DATE

DRAWING STATUS

PRELIMINARY

DRAWING TITLE

SECTION 278
ZEBRA CROSSING
WATLINGTON ROAD

PROJECT

Project Number 13946

CALA HOMES
LITTLEWORTH ROAD
BENSON



8 Friday Street
Henley on Thames
Oxfordshire RG9 1AH
T.01491 578221



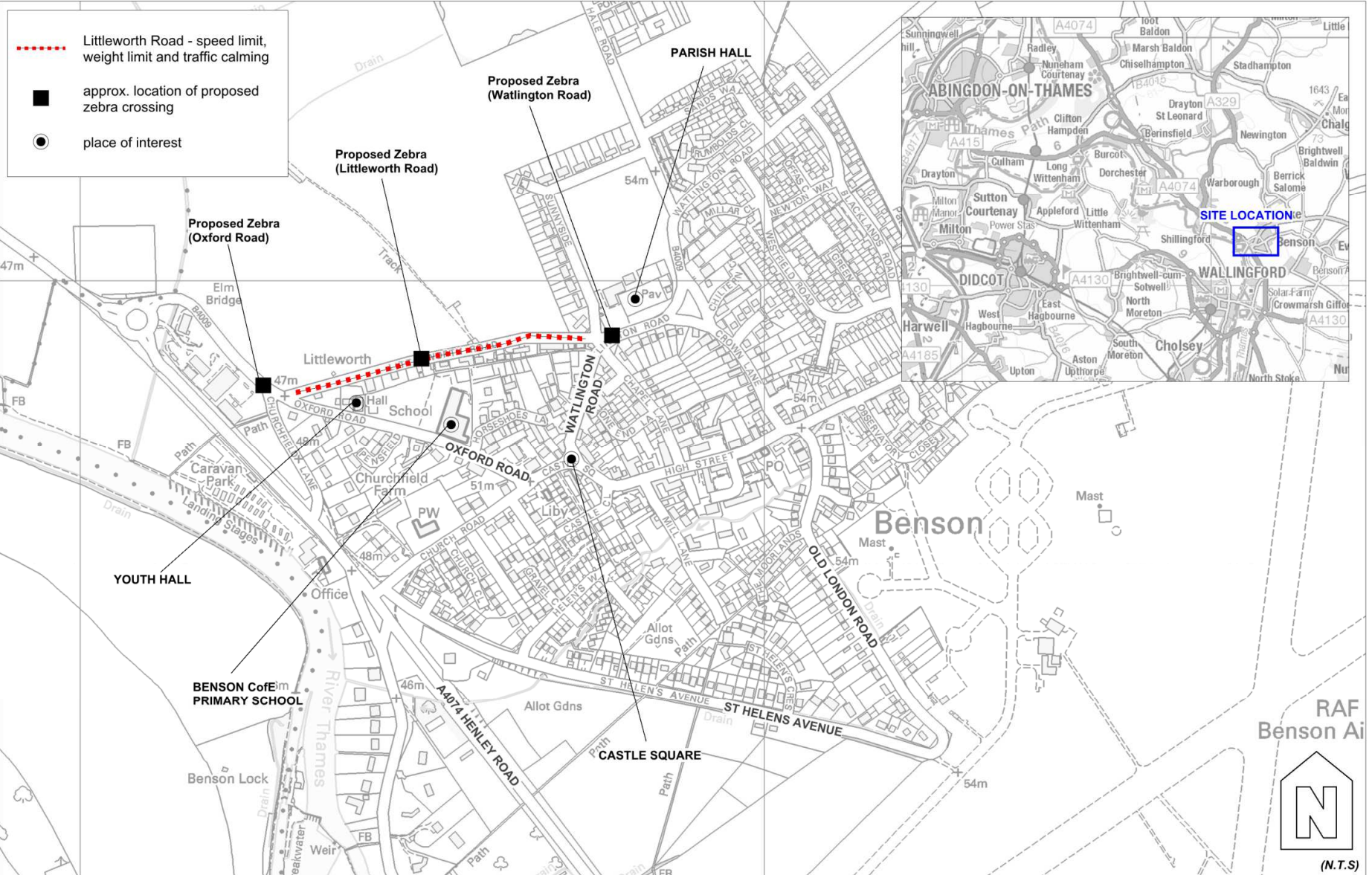
London, Henley-on-Thames, Gloucester and Exeter

Drawn MCR	Chkd AR	Scale SHOWN@A1	Date NOV 16
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Purpose of Issue

INFORMATION

Drawing Number 13946:SK12	Revision -
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Respondent	Summary Response
Thames Valley Police	<p>No objection –but made following comments:</p> <p><u>Proposed zebra crossings:</u> these need to fully comply with current pedestrian crossing legislation, and be compatible with the current traffic speeds.</p> <p><u>Oxford Road:</u> Vegetation along the boundary of the new development currently reduces visibility on the approach to both the new crossing and roundabout and should be removed.</p> <p><u>Littleworth Road :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The one way order will require revoking. b) Widening will be needed to accommodate two-way traffic. c) Proposed 20mph speed limit – no objection, but the current speed of traffic is a reliable indicator of how acceptable a new speed limit would be; if it is not accepted as realistic it will quickly be abused and be the source of constant demands for police action, and the 20mph restriction should therefore be self-enforcing. d) Proposed 7.5 tonne weight limit – no objection, but will be a low priority for police enforcement, with complaints of misuse being directed to the Trading Standards team. <p><u>Watlington Road:</u> Expressed some concern over the forward visibility of the crossing due to the nearby bend.</p>
Ewelme Parish Council	<p>Support - the councillors agreed that there is a need for significant safety improvements in this area, and strongly support their installation.</p>
Resident, (Watlington Road, Benson)	<p>Support – this work is essential, in particular the proposed crossing on the Watlington Road</p>
Resident	<p>Object – proposals will increase traffic on Oxford Road, past the school, where the pavements are not wide enough or well-kept enough currently, and at Castle Square, where traffic levels are high and there are already significant difficulties crossing the road. The proposed Zebra crossings will not provide sufficient levels of safety or for all crossing movements e.g. to the petrol filling station / MacDonald’s restaurant. It will also be more difficult to cross the Littleworth Road near the village hall car park, which is a route used by parents / children walking to and from school.</p>
Resident	<p>Object - The proposals are contrary to the comments of the planning inspector will lead to additional traffic using Oxford and Castle Square; the proposed zebra crossings are not required (and also commented that the one location requiring a crossing is Castle Square).</p>

CMDE7

<p>Resident, (High Street, Benson)</p>	<p><u>20mph Speed Limit</u> – Support - <u>Weight Limit</u> – Support – but an additional restriction is needed to prevent HGV's and construction traffic accessing Oxford Road past the school and Castle Square (noting also that the existing HGV restriction from Castle Square to Watlington Road is regularly flouted. <u>Traffic Calming</u> – Neither - I do not know whether this will ensure a steady slow speed <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Support – but was unclear on the proposed footway provision, noting also that the Parish Hall car park is used for school parking. Also commented that visibility of the crossing must be adequate, noting that on Watlington Road visibility is restricted by the bends and commenting that additional measures are required to slow traffic, and that the proposed crossing on Oxford Road is on the exit of the roundabout.</p> <p>Also commented that a new link road north of Littleworth Road is required and that development should be postponed until provision is made for the extra volume it creates.</p>
<p>Resident, (Watlington Road, Benson)</p>	<p><u>20mph Speed Limit</u> and <u>Weight Limit</u> – Support provided these are enforced. <u>Traffic Calming</u> and <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Support</p> <p>Note concerns over safety at the existing pedestrian refuge on Watlington Road due to speeding and HGV's not complying with the weight limit. Also requests traffic light controlled crossing and 20mph speed limit on the Watlington Road, noting also possible future development and the provision of a route to the north of Littleworth Road, and – if this happens – the desirability of a 20mph limit on the existing village roads.</p>
<p>Resident, (Brook Street, Benson)</p>	<p><u>20mph Speed Limit</u> and <u>Traffic calming</u>– Support – but should be applied to other roads in the village, including to avoid risk of traffic diverting on Littleworth Road diverting on to these roads. <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Support - but adequate crossings should be provided elsewhere in the village.</p> <p><u>Weight Limit</u> – Object - -will divert more traffic onto Oxford Road and Castle Square</p>
<p>Online response</p>	<p><u>20mph Speed Limit</u> – Object - a strategic view of the impact on the road network not just from this development but the other applications within Benson and the surrounding area. <u>Weight Limit</u> – Object - HGV will divert to Castle Square which is unsuitable for HGV traffic. <u>Traffic Calming</u> – Support ; <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Object - The crossings at Littleworth Road controlled crossing for the safety of children who will need to cross this road to get to the school playing fields. The crossing on Watlington Road needs to be light controlled crossing to improve visibility from the bend in the road.</p>
<p>Resident, (Chapel Lane, Benson)</p>	<p><u>20mph Speed Limit</u> – Support - <u>Weight Limit</u> – Neither – HGV's will be diverted to other routes</p> <p><u>Traffic Calming</u> – Neither - I am not sure if this will aid flow of traffic in this area</p> <p><u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Neither - I support the presence of zebra crossings with following comments: <i>Watlington Road</i>: pedestrian access to the Parish Hall needs to be maintained & sufficient footway provided at the end of the Littleworth road to enable pedestrians to walk around the corner & to cross to access the Littleworth Path. <i>Littleworth Road</i> – the plan is not clear on the proposed footway provision. <i>Oxford Road</i> – queried justification for this crossing, and that it will not assist pedestrians crossing to / from the bus stops, or journeys to /from the school.</p>

CMDE7

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	<p><i>General comments:</i> concerned about the generation of traffic on Littleworth Road, and that traffic currently using Littleworth Road will divert to Oxford Road and Castle Square, adding to the difficulties and danger of crossing these roads. I urge you to reconsider these proposals to ensure crossings are sited in areas of maximum need. It may also be prudent to consider a relief road prior to the development of all suitable land.</p>
Resident, (Littleworth Road, Benson)	<p><u>20mph Speed Limit</u> – Object - Benson needs a new through route, and in its absence, Littleworth Road should not be made less attractive for traffic. A 20mph speed limit in the village should be considered when a through route has been provided. <u>Weight Limit</u> – Object - If Watlington gets a new through road and Benson doesn't, then the traffic on the B4009 will grow by over 50% with a big increase in HGVs. This traffic cannot be accommodated through Castle Sq and then Oxford Rd/Church Rd. <u>Traffic Calming</u> – Object - They may be unnecessary depending on the possible through route <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Object – to the crossing on <i>Watlington Rd</i> due to the restricted visibility; a signalled crossing here would be preferable and to the crossing on <i>Littleworth Road</i>, where again a signalled crossing is needed especially on account of the use of the road by children.</p>
Resident, (Littleworth Road, Benson)	<p><u>20mph Speed Limit</u> – Support - if enforced, <u>Weight Limit</u> – Support -if enforced- <u>Traffic Calming</u> – Support -The traffic calming should make it safer to drive and walk along our road. <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Support - Pedestrians especially children need protecting from the increased faster traffic.</p>
Resident, (Paddock Close, Benson)	<p><u>20mph Speed Limit</u> – Support – but requests provision elsewhere in the village given the other development planned. <u>Weight Limit</u> – Support – but again requests consideration on other village <u>Traffic Calming</u> – Support - Selective traffic calming needed, but not a complete answer. <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Support - We currently have no controlled crossings in the village.</p>
Resident, (Old London Road, Benson)	<p><u>20mph Speed Limit</u> – Support; <u>Weight Limit</u> – Support ; <u>Traffic Calming</u> – Support ; <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Support – but noted the difficulties / dangers in crossing the road in other parts of the village, including the High Street and Castle Square, and that these will be increased by traffic generated by the developments.</p>
Resident, (Preston Crowmarsh)	<p><u>20mph Speed Limit</u> – Support ; <u>Weight Limit</u> – Support ; <u>Traffic Calming</u> – Support; <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Neither – concerned over on the lack of a proposed crossing / linking footway for parents using village hall car park and then crossing the Littleworth Road to use the footpath to the school</p>
Resident, (Pensfield, Benson)	<p><u>20mph Speed Limit</u> – Object – will divert traffic to Oxford Road (past the primary school) & Castle Square and Watlington Road which are narrow & dangerous to cross with no pedestrian crossings; a 20mph limit is needed on all village roads. <u>Weight Limit</u> – Object – again due to the diversion of HGV's onto other less suitable roads. <u>Traffic Calming</u> – Object – again for the above reasons – calming is needed on other village roads <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Object - The Oxford Road crossing should be the other side of the roundabout and closer to Benson to help walkers from the village going to bus stops and facilities at the garage area to do so safely. A zebra crossing should also be put in closer to the school.</p>
Member of public, not resident of	<p><u>20mph Speed Limit</u> – Object – such limits are ignored and create resentment against local authorities; <u>Weight Limit</u> – Support ; <u>Traffic Calming</u> – Object – do not consider there is a need and could increase risk of accidents as people</p>

CMDE7

Benson,	compensate by speeding up elsewhere. Prefers the provision of speed cameras . <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Neither
Online response	<u>20mph Speed Limit</u> – Object – will divert traffic to other roads, including Castle Square where it is already very difficult to cross, especially for children. <u>Weight Limit</u> – Object – will divert traffic onto other less suitable roads. <u>Traffic Calming</u> – Object - The traffic calming needs to be more widely applied in the village to include other roads facing additional traffic. <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Object – signalled crossings are required, and also a crossing at the east end of Littleworth Road and at Castle Square. The crossing at the bottom end of Littleworth Road (near the BP garage) will require you still to cross at the roundabout to walk to Macdonald and M&S, in addition to getting to the footpaths opposite the garage. The plans need to be thought of in the wider context of Benson Village, not just Littleworth Lane.
Resident, (St Helen's Avenue, Benson)	<u>20mph Speed Limit</u> – Support – but requests that it should start at the proposed zebra crossing on the Oxford Road B4009 and continue along Oxford Road, Castle Square and the Watlington Road to the point where the road is built out adjacent to the Meer at the edge of the village. <u>Weight Limit</u> – Support – but request that it is extended & enforced. <u>Traffic Calming</u> – Support ; <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Support – but consider these should be signalled, and that a zebra crossing should be provided at the eastern end of Littleworth Road.
Resident, (Westfield Road, Benson)	<u>20mph Speed Limit</u> – Neither - concerned about pedestrians crossing the road from by the parish hall, and that there will be congestion on Watlington Road due to traffic turning to Littleworth Road. <u>Weight Limit</u> – Support ; <u>Traffic Calming</u> – Neither ; <u>Zebra Crossings</u> – Neither – There will be difficulties crossing on the Watlington Road because of the amount of traffic that will be coming from the Littleworth Estate especially at School starting and finishing times.

Division(s): Abingdon East; Henley-on-Thames

CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT – 2 MARCH 2017

PROPOSED REVISED ARRANGEMENTS FOR VISITORS PARKING IN RESIDENTS PARKING ZONES IN ABINGDON AND HENLEY

Report by Director for Infrastructure Delivery

Introduction

1. This report presents objections and comments received in the course of the statutory consultation on proposals to introduce new arrangements for the issuing of visitor parking permits in Abingdon and Henley-on-Thames within the residents parking zones in these towns.

Background

2. New Pay and Display parking machines are due to be installed in Abingdon and Henley in spring 2017 to replace the current obsolete machines. The new machines will not support the current arrangements for issuing parking tickets for visitors in the residents parking zones, and it is therefore proposed to issue Visitors Parking Permits using 'scratchcards', as successfully used in Oxford for many years.

Under the proposals, any person who normally resides at an eligible address within the zones and who is at least 17 years of age and provides proof of residency may apply for Visitors' Parking Permits. Permits are only for use by guests visiting a resident at the application address. At the start of each year, each eligible resident would be entitled to 25 days' worth of Visitors' Parking Permits free of charge. A second set of 25 may then be applied for during the second six month period but these would be charged at a rate of £20 (for the set). Residents aged 70 or over would not be charged for the second set.

Both town councils – who manage the current residents parking zone arrangements on behalf of the County Council - were consulted informally on the above proposals in the autumn of 2016 and expressed no objection.

Consultation

3. These proposals require an amendment to the relevant Traffic Regulation Orders for the residents parking zones in both towns, and accordingly, a formal consultation was carried out between 5 January and 3 February 2017, comprising the publishing of a notice in the local newspapers, the provision of street notices, and letters being sent to premises within the zones. The local members, and the respective Town and District councils, together with the

police and other statutory consultees were also consulted. A dedicated page was also added to the County's online consultation portal to allow people to view and respond to the proposals.

4. Four responses were received, including one objection.
5. Thames Valley Police expressed no objection to the proposals.
6. Abingdon Town Council expressed no objection to the proposals, but noted that residents of Christ's Hospital were not entitled to permits and requested consideration that a review should be carried out into this specific matter.
7. One objection was received from a resident of Abingdon, on the grounds that the proposed eligibility for visitors parking permits was too generous, and that premises with multiple eligible residents would lead to excessive demand for the limited number of parking spaces available. This objection also expressed strong concerns that the annual fee for residents parking permits in Abingdon was being increased from £100 to £120, and that this fee was considerably higher than applied in Henley.
8. One letter was received from a resident of Abingdon expressing concern that the new arrangements for visitors would lead to an appreciable increase in their costs for parking, and also expressed a concern over the increase in the annual fee for a residents parking permit.

Response to objections and concerns

9. Thames Valley Police's comments are noted.
10. The response of Abingdon Town Council is noted, and officers will review with the town council the eligibility for permits for residents of Christ's Hospital, although it should be stressed that this change is not directly related to the proposals as advertised.
11. The objection that the proposed eligibility for visitor's permits is too generous is noted, and it is accepted that the demand for parking spaces within the residents parking zones is often high. However, the proposals aim to balance – through the restriction in the number of visitor permits which any eligible resident may apply for each year – the demand for parking spaces against the provision of adequate opportunities for resident's friends and family etc. to park without undue difficulty or cost.
12. The increase in fee for the residents parking permits, and the difference between the fees applying in Abingdon and Henley is not material to the proposals as advertised, having been approved in 2015.
13. The concern of the Abingdon resident over the increased cost for visitors parking appears to be due to a misunderstanding that the new visitor permits would limit the time a visitor's vehicle could wait to a maximum of 2 hours (i.e.

the same permitted time as for a vehicle without a resident or visitor permit displayed), rather than the 24 hours permitted under the current arrangements. The new scratchcard permit will however apply for the whole of the date that is shown on the card and will not require a vehicle to be moved after two hours. The scratchcard may also be transferred by the resident to other vehicles visiting on that date.

How the Project supports LTP4 Objectives

14. The proposals are required to enable the introduction of new pay and display parking machines to replace obsolete equipment, thereby maintaining the effective management of on-street waiting in the residents parking zones.

Financial and Staff Implications (including Revenue)

15. Funding for the proposal is being provided as part of the project to replace the Pay & Display machines; the appraisal of the proposals and consultation has been undertaken by Communities officers as part of their normal duties.

RECOMMENDATION

16. **The Cabinet Member for the Environment is RECOMMENDED to approve the implementation of proposals as advertised,**

DIRECTOR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY

February 2017

Background papers: Consultation responses

Contact Officers: David Tole 07920 084148

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Division(s): N/A

CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT – 2 MARCH 2017

OXFORDSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2016

Report by Interim Director for Planning & Place

Introduction

1. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) requires the County Council to prepare and publish minerals and waste local plan monitoring reports. This requirement has been met by the production each year of a Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
2. The purpose of AMRs is to assess and report on implementation of the Council's local development scheme (the programme for preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan) and the extent to which local plan policies are being achieved. Minerals and Waste AMRs have been produced and published on the Council's website for each year from 2005 to 2015.

Annual Monitoring Report 2016

3. The AMR 2016 covers the 12 month period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, although most of the data in it is for the calendar year 2015. Data from the calendar year 2016 is also included where available. This AMR was due to be prepared in 2016 but has been delayed to enable priority to be given to the examination of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. A draft Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2016 is attached as an Annex.

Implementation of the Local Development Scheme

4. The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste (Local) Development Scheme (MWDS) came into effect in May 2005. The MWDS should be reviewed and revised as and when necessary to maintain an up to date programme for preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
5. On 9 July 2013 the County Council resolved to withdraw the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, which had been submitted for examination in October 2012, and to prepare a revised Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan in accordance with a new MWDS. The new MWDS came into effect in December 2013 but was replaced by a revised MWDS in December 2014. The MWDS was revised again in February 2016, during the period covered by this AMR.
6. The MWDS February 2016 provides 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 Document. The MWDS includes a revised programme for the Core Strategy and states that the Core Strategy will set out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and core policies for the

supply of minerals and management of waste in Oxfordshire, including strategic locations for minerals and waste developments and criteria based policies for the identification of specific sites and consideration of planning applications.

7. The AMR 2016 reports on the progress that was made towards meeting the programme for preparation of the Core Strategy in the MWDS February 2016:
 - Feb – March 2014: Consultation on Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy – Consultation took place 24 February – 7 April 2014;
 - August 2015: Publish / Consultation on Proposed Submission Document – Published 19 August 2015;
 - December 2015: Submit Plan to Secretary of State for examination – Submitted 30 December 2015;
 - May 2016: Independent Examination hearings – Hearing held September 2016 (but it is possible that the Inspector will reopen the hearing in 2017, following consultation on the proposed modifications);
 - August 2016: Receive and publish Inspector's Report – Interim report received and published October 2016; final report now expected spring or summer 2017;
 - November 2016: Adopt Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Plan now expected to be adopted summer or autumn 2017.

8. The MWDS February 2016 also includes a programme for preparation of the Site Allocations Document and states that this 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. (A programme for the Site Allocations Document was not included in the previous MWDS.)

9. The programme for preparation of the Site Allocations Document in the MWDS February 2016 is:
 - Commence preparation of document – June 2016;
 - Consultation on site options – September 2016 to February 2017;
 - Consultation on draft document – September / October 2017;
 - Publish Proposed Submission Document – May 2018;
 - Submit Document to Secretary of State – August 2018;
 - Independent Examination Hearings – November 2019;
 - Receive and Publish Inspector's Report – February 2019;
 - Adoption of Site Allocations Document – April 2019.

Due to the examination of the Core Strategy taking longer than envisaged in the MWDS, preparation of the Site Allocations Document could not be commenced in 2016. It is now expected that the programme for preparation of this document will be put back by about a year. A new programme will be drawn up later in 2017.

10. Work during the period covered by this AMR was focused on taking the revised Core Strategy through formal publication and submission for independent examination. The Core Strategy was approved by the County Council on 24 March 2015 and was then published in August 2015 for representations to be made; and submitted for examination at the end of December 2015.

11. Following its submission, the examination of the Core Strategy was delayed by the need to prepare and consult on further topic papers in response to issues and questions raised by the Inspector. That consultation took place in April/May 2016. The examination hearing was held in September 2016.
12. The Inspector issued an Interim Report in 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 combination with the preparation of Proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy. The Council has prepared these and they were approved for consultation by the Council's Cabinet on 24 January 2017 and were published on 3 February 2017. The consultation period runs to 20 March 2017. It is possible that, when the Inspector has considered the representations that are made on the proposed modifications, he will decide to hold further examination hearing sessions. Depending on this, the Inspector's final report is likely to be received in spring or summer 2017, with adoption of the Core Strategy following later in 2017.
13. A Revised Oxfordshire Statement of Community Involvement was adopted by the County Council in March 2015. This updated Statement of Community Involvement is still current and no need to carry out a further review of it has as yet been identified.

Monitoring Achievement of Policies

14. The submitted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy includes a section on implementation and monitoring, but a full monitoring framework with indicators and targets to monitor policy implementation is not included. A monitoring framework has recently been prepared for inclusion in the proposed modifications to the Core Strategy published in February 2017, but this is not yet being used for monitoring. It has therefore not been possible to undertake a full assessment of policy implementation or to report on the extent to which policies in the Core Strategy are being achieved for the AMR 2016.
15. The MWDS lists 46 policies in the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996) which are 'saved' until replaced by policies in the new plan. Those policies are generally not written in a way that enables their achievement to be reported on, but the AMR covers issues relating to their implementation.
16. The AMR 2016 references the Council's Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 and Interim Update 2015, and also the Waste Needs Assessment 2015 and April 2016 Supplement, which contain more detailed data on minerals supply and waste management. The AMR reports on monitoring of the following:
 - a) Sales (production) of land-won aggregate minerals (soft sand, sharp sand and gravel, and crushed rock – limestone and ironstone);
 - b) The landbank of permitted reserves of aggregate minerals;
 - c) Permissions granted for aggregate mineral extraction;
 - d) Secondary and recycled aggregates production and production capacity;
 - e) Quantities of different wastes arising and methods of waste management;

- f) Permissions granted for waste management facilities and capacities of different types of facility.
17. The AMR 2016 also reports on the work the County Council has been doing to comply with the 'Duty to Co-operate', as required by the Localism Act 2011, particularly in the preparation of the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The Council has undertaken a programme of engagement with adjoining and other local authorities and with statutory and other specified bodies. Minerals and waste planning strategic issues of common interest have been identified and, as far as possible, an appropriate co-operative approach agreed. In his Interim Report, the Inspector concluded that the Duty to Cooperate had been met in relation to the preparation of the Core Strategy.

Conclusions

18. The main findings of the AMR 2016 are:
- a) Total sales of sand and gravel from quarries in Oxfordshire in 2015 were 1,001,000 tonnes; this is a significant increase on the previous year and the highest level since 2007.
 - b) Sales of sharp sand and gravel in 2015 were 768,000 tonnes, a significant increase on the previous year and the highest level since 2007. Sales of soft sand were 230,000 tonnes, almost the same as the previous year and the highest level for more than 10 years.
 - c) Sales of crushed rock from quarries in Oxfordshire in 2015 were 914,000 tonnes, a decrease from 1,060,000 tonnes in 2014 but still higher than in any of the previous 10 years.
 - d) The landbank of sand and gravel at the end of 2015 was 11.7 years based on the LAA 2014 provision level of 1.204 million tonnes per annum. For sharp sand and gravel, the landbank was 12.3 years; and for soft sand the landbank was 8.4 years.
 - e) The landbank of crushed rock at the end of 2015 was 14.7 years based on the LAA 2014 provision level of 0.584 million tonnes per annum.
 - f) Two new permissions were granted for aggregate mineral extraction in 2015. These provided an additional 5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel and 0.067 million tonnes of crushed rock. A further two permissions were granted in 2016, providing an additional 0.515 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel.
 - g) The total recorded sales of secondary and recycled aggregates from sites in Oxfordshire were 271,000 tonnes in 2014 and 453,000 tonnes in 2015. There was an incomplete response to the survey and therefore the actual totals were likely to be higher than this; it is estimated that in 2015 it was probably around 560,000 tonnes. Apart from in 2014, the recorded production of secondary and recycled aggregates has been around 450,000 tonnes over the last four years (2012 – 2015).

- h) Total capacity of secondary and recycled aggregate facilities in 2015 was recorded as 851,000 tonnes per annum but the actual total is believed to be higher; evidence for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy examination hearing estimated the total as over 1 million tonnes per annum in 2016.
- i) An estimated total of just under 1.9 million tonnes of waste was managed in Oxfordshire in 2014 from the principal waste streams, slightly less than the estimated total of nearly 2 million tonnes in the AMR 2015. Of this total, it is estimated 55% was construction, demolition and excavation waste (1.033 million tonnes), 28% commercial and industrial waste (0.533 million tonnes) and 17% municipal waste (0.312 million tonnes).
- j) In 2015/16, 94% of Oxfordshire's municipal waste (total 0.310 million tonnes) was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting, food waste treatment or energy recovery, up from 81% in 2014/15. It is estimated that in 2014 50% of commercial and industrial waste was diverted from landfill and that 77% of construction, demolition and excavation waste was recycled or recovered for use in restoration or engineering works.
- k) Five planning permissions for additional waste management capacity were granted in 2015 and a further four were granted in 2016.

Financial and Staff Implications

- 19. The new Minerals & Waste Local Plan is included within the work priorities of the Communities Directorate and is being progressed within the existing mainstream budget for the Council's minerals and waste policy function. In addition, a special reserve was created to help fund the abnormal costs of preparation and independent examination of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. £100,000 will be retained in that reserve at the end of this financial year for remaining costs of the plan examination and adoption processes that will fall in 2017/18. The Annual Monitoring Report forms part of this work-stream and it does not raise any additional financial or staffing implications.

Equalities Implications

- 20. No equalities implications have been identified.

Legal Implications

- 21. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended), the County Council is required to prepare and publish minerals and waste local plan monitoring reports. This requirement is met by the production each year of a Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report.

Risk Management

- 22. Annual monitoring reports are required to be prepared alongside and in support of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Publishing the Annual

Monitoring Report 2016 will assist the progression of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy through the remainder of its independent examination.

RECOMMENDATION

23. **The Cabinet Member for Environment is RECOMMENDED to:**
- (a) approve the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2016 in the Annex to this report;**
 - (b) authorise the Interim Director for Planning & Place to carry out any necessary final editing of the Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2016 for publication on the County Council website.**

SUSAN HALLIWELL
Interim Director for Planning & Place

February 2017

Background papers:

- i. Oxfordshire Local Aggregate Assessment 2014, November 2014
- ii. Oxfordshire Local Aggregate Assessment Interim Update 2015, November 2015
- iii. Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment, August 2015
- iv. Supplement to Waste Needs Assessment (August 2015), April 2016

All background papers are kept in the Minerals and Waste Policy Team at County Hall, Oxford

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Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

**OXFORDSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2016**

March 2017



Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

OXFORDSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2016

(for the period April 2015 to March 2016)

March 2017

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

Planning Regulation (Minerals & Waste Policy)
Environment & Economy
Oxfordshire County Council
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DRAFT

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 2015 to 31 March 2016².
- ii. The report:
 - reviews progress on preparation of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan during the monitoring period and subsequently;
 - reports on production, permissions granted and the landbank of aggregate minerals in 2015;
 - reports on the arisings and management of the principal waste streams and permissions granted for waste facilities in 2015.
- iii. Following the withdrawal of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy in July 2013, a revised Core Strategy has been published and in December 2015 was submitted for independent examination. The plan is being progressed in accordance with a revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, which includes the preparation of a Site Allocations Document after the Core Strategy.
- iv. Since the period covered by this AMR, Core Strategy Examination hearing sessions have been held (September 2016). In October 2016 the council received an Interim Report from the Inspector, who is carrying out the independent Examination of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.
- v. The interim report provides the Inspector's conclusions on the amounts of provision that need to be made for mineral working and waste management over the plan period to 2031. It confirms that the provision figures for aggregate minerals that should be included in the plan are those proposed by the Council, taken from the Local Aggregate Assessment 2014.
 - Sharp sand & gravel: 1.015 million tonnes per annum (mtpa), giving a total provision requirement of 18.27 million tonnes;
 - Soft sand: 0.189 mtpa giving a total provision requirement of 3.402 million tonnes;
 - Crushed rock: 0.584 mtpa giving a total provision requirement of 10.512 million tonnes.
- vi. The inspector has concluded that further strategic environmental assessment / sustainability appraisal (SEA/SA) needs to be carried out, in conjunction with the preparation of proposed modifications to the

¹as amended by the Localism Act 2011

²Data on minerals and some data on waste is for the calendar years 2014 & 2015

core strategy. The proposed modifications and the further SEA/SA report were published for public consultation in February 2017. The council's proposed timetable for this work is as follows.

Stage	Target Date
County Council sends draft suggested Main Modifications and further SEA/SA report on plan incorporating main modifications to Inspector	30 November 2016
Proposed Modifications and SEA/SA report considered by County Council Minerals & Waste Cabinet Advisory Group	16 December 2016
Proposed Modifications and SEA/SA report considered by County Council Cabinet, for approval to publish for consultation	24 January 2017
Proposed Modifications and SEA/SA report published for public consultation	3 February 2017 – 20 March 2017

- vii. The inspector will consider any representations that are made on the proposed modifications before he issues his final report. Provided that it is found to be legally compliant and 'sound', the council will then adopt the core strategy later in 2017.
- viii. Total sales of sand and gravel from quarries in Oxfordshire in 2015 amounted to 1,001,353 tonnes³, the highest level since 2008.
- ix. Sales of crushed rock from quarries in Oxfordshire declined to 913,812 in 2015 from 1,060,000 tonnes in 2014, which had been the highest level over the last decade and a very significant increase from 2012 (241,610 tonnes).
- x. The landbank of sand and gravel at the end of 2015 was 17.3 years based on the last 3 years' sales average (2013-2015) of 0.812 million tonnes per annum and 17.4 years' based on 10 years' sales average (2006-2015) at 0.807 million tonnes per annum. Total sand and gravel reserves were 14,081,069 tonnes at the end of 2015.
- xi. The landbank of crushed rock at the end of 2015 was 13.8 years based on last 3 years' sales average at 0.826 million tonnes per annum and 15.8 years based on 10 years' sales average (2006-2015) at 0.543 million tonnes per annum.
- xii. In 2015 two new permissions were granted for aggregate mineral extraction. These provided an additional 5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel and 0.067 million tonnes of crushed rock. A further two permissions were granted in 2016, providing an additional 0.515 million

³ 2015 AM Oxon Final Figures - X:\SPED\15.1.2 Minerals & Waste\6 Monitoring\2 Aggregates Monitoring Surveys\15 AM 2015

tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. In addition, an estimated 0.85 to 1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel at Thrupp Lane, Radley was confirmed as a permitted reserve but under the ROMP procedure this permission has gone into suspension and the site cannot be worked until new conditions have been approved by the Mineral Planning Authority.

- xiii. The total sales recorded for secondary and recycled aggregates from sites in Oxfordshire was 271,000 tonnes in 2014 and 453,000 tonnes in 2015. There was an incomplete response to the survey and therefore the actual totals were likely to be higher than this; it is estimated that in 2015 it was probably around 560,000 tonnes.⁴ Apart from 2014, the recorded production of secondary and recycled aggregates has been around 450,000 tonnes over the last four years (2012 – 2015).
- xiv. Total capacity of secondary and recycled aggregate facilities in 2015 was recorded as 851,000 tonnes per annum but the actual total is believed to be higher; evidence for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy examination hearing estimated the total as over 1 million tonnes per annum in 2016.
- xv. An estimated total of just under 1.9 million tonnes of waste was managed in Oxfordshire in 2014 from the principal waste streams, slightly less than the estimated total of nearly 2 million tonnes in the AMR 2015. Of this total, it is estimated 55% was construction, demolition and excavation waste (1.033 million tonnes), 28% commercial and industrial waste (0.533 million tonnes) and 17% municipal waste (0.312 million tonnes).
- xvi. In 2015/16, 94% of Oxfordshire's municipal waste (total 0.310 million tonnes) was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting, food waste treatment or energy recovery, up from 81% in 2014/15. It is estimated that in 2014 50% of commercial and industrial waste was diverted from landfill and that 77% of construction, demolition and excavation waste was recycled or recovered for use in restoration or engineering works.
- xvii. Five planning permissions for additional waste management capacity were granted in 2015 and a further four were granted in 2016.
- xviii. In order to meet the Duty to Cooperate the Council has undertaken a programme of engagement with adjoining and other local authorities and with statutory and other specified bodies, as an integral part of work on preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. Minerals and waste planning strategic issues of common interest have been identified and, as far as possible, an appropriate co-operative approach

⁴ Paragraph A4, Examination of Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy Matter 2 – Is the Plan, in principle, consistent with national policy? Statement of Oxfordshire County Council

agreed. In his Interim Report on the Core Strategy Examination, the Inspector stated that the duty to co-operate has been met in the preparation of the core strategy.

DRAFT

1. Introduction

Purpose of the Monitoring report

- 1.1 Oxfordshire County Council has produced a new Minerals and Waste Local Plan which is currently at Examination. 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.
- 1.2 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)⁵:
- i) covers the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016⁶;
 - ii) details the progress on preparation of the new Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan;
 - iii) reports on production, permissions granted and the landbank of aggregate minerals; and
 - iv) reports on arisings and management of waste, new permissions granted and the capacity of waste management facilities.
- 1.3 AMR 2016 does not assess policy implementation because policies, sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan are still being developed. A monitoring framework has been put forward as part of the Main Modifications published in February 2017 and if this is confirmed by the Inspector then it would be used as a basis for future monitoring reports.

⁵ AMR's 2005-2015 are available on Oxfordshire County Council's website.

⁶ Data on minerals and some data on waste is for the calendar years 2014 & 2015

2 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme Progress

Background

- 2.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is a statutory document⁷ 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 preparation of the plan. The Oxfordshire MWDS has been revised several times. The most recent, Seventh Revision, came into effect in February 2016, during the period covered by this monitoring report.
- 2.2 The December 2013 MWDS reduced the number of documents to be prepared from previous versions of the MWDS to a single new plan document – the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy. This change was made in the light of the context provided by changes in legislation and government policy and the urgent need for a new plan to replace the out of date Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996).
- 2.3 This position was reconsidered during 2014 in the light of comments made on the Consultation Draft Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, February 2014, and the MWDS (December 2014) provided for a two-part Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be prepared, comprising: Part 1 – Core Strategy; and Part 2 – Site Allocations. The plan period was extended to 2031 (previously 2030). The 2014 MWDS included a revised programme for the Core Strategy but left the programme for the Site Allocations Document to be decided after the Core Strategy has reached examination. It also left the possible need for any supplementary planning documents to be decided at a future date.
- 2.4 The current MWDS (February 2016) includes both a revised programme for the Core Strategy and a programme for the preparation of Part 2 of the Plan – Site Allocations Document (see Appendices 1 & 2).
- 2.5 The MWDS (February 2016) states that the Core Strategy will set 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, including strategic locations for minerals and waste developments supported by criteria based policies for the identification of specific sites and the consideration of planning applications, with the spatial strategies shown on key diagrams. It also states that the Site Allocations Document will identify sites for minerals and waste management development for Oxfordshire, in accordance

⁷ As required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended)

with the Core Strategy, and provide a detailed policy framework for development management decisions.

Programme for the revised Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

2.6 In the current MWDS (February 2016), the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy was programmed to be adopted by November 2016. Table 1 sets out the main stages towards the adoption of the Core Strategy and the progress that has been made to date against the target dates in the MWDS (February 2016). It also sets out the main stages in the preparation of the Site Allocations Document.

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

Part 1: Core Strategy		
Milestones	Target (MWDS – February 2016)	Progress
Initial issues & options consultation	June 2006	Done
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	Consultation took place 24 February – 7 April 2014
Proposed submission document published for representations	August 2015	Published August 2015 (19 August – 30 September)
Submit Core Strategy for examination	December 2015	Submitted 30 December 2015
Examination Hearings	May 2016	September 2016 (it is possible that the Inspector may reopen the hearing)
Publish Inspector's report	August 2016	Interim report received October 2016; Final report now expected spring or summer 2017
Adopt Core Strategy	November 2016	Now expected mid to late 2017
Part: Site Allocations Document		
Milestones	Target (MWDS – February 2016)	Progress
Commence preparation	June 2016	Not yet commenced
Consultation on site options	September 2016 – February 2017	
Consultation on draft document	September – October 2017	
Publish for representations to be made	May 2018	
Submit for examination	August 2018	
Examination hearings	November 2018	
Receive and publish Inspector's report Feb 2019		
Adopt Site Allocations document	April 2019	

Progress on the revised Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

- 2.7 Work during the period covered by this AMR was focused on taking the revised Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy through formal publication and submission for independent examination. Following the consideration of responses to consultation on the draft plan in 2014, and taking into account technical work (including the Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 – see section 4, the outcomes of engagement under the duty to co-operate (see section 3) and national planning policy and guidance, the Core Strategy proposed submission document was approved by the County Council on 24 March 2015. It was then published in August 2015 for representations to be made.
- 2.8 The County Council received 157 representations on the Proposed Submission Core Strategy Consultation. On 30 December 2015 the County Council submitted the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy to the Secretary of State for independent examination. All the representations received, and a number of other documents relating to the preparation of the plan, were also submitted.
- 2.9 The process of preparation of the Core Strategy proposed submission document took longer than envisaged and the target date of February 2015 in the 2014 MWDS was not met. The MWDS (February 2016) reflects that the Core Strategy was published in August 2015 and was then submitted for examination at the end of December 2015.
- 2.10 Following its submission, the examination of the Core Strategy was delayed by the need to prepare and consult on further topic papers in response to issues and questions raised by the Inspector. That consultation took place in April/May 2016. The examination hearing was held in September 2016.
- 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 has prepared Proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy and a comprehensive new SEA/SA report update and these were approved for consultation by the Council's Cabinet on 24 January 2017 and were published on 3 February 2017. The consultation period runs to 20 March 2017. It is possible that, when the Inspector has considered the representations that are made on the proposed modifications, he will decide to hold further examination hearing sessions. Depending on this, the Inspector's final report is likely to be received in spring or summer 2017, with adoption of the Core Strategy following later in 2017.

- 2.12 Due to the examination of the Core Strategy taking longer than envisages in the MWDS (February 2016), preparation of the Site Allocations Document could not be commenced in 2016. It is now expected that the programme for preparation of this document will be put back by about a year, with work being commenced when the Inspector's final report on the examination of the Core Strategy has been received, later in 2017. A new programme will be drawn up later in 2017.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 2.13 The first Oxfordshire Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in November 2006. Having regard to changes in government 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 Statement of Community Involvement is still current and no need to carry out a further review of it has as yet been identified.

DRAFT

3. Duty to Cooperate

Statutory Requirement

- 3.1 Local planning authorities are required⁸ 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 prescribed⁹), to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities. Minerals and waste are both strategic planning issues.
- 3.2 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

- 3.3 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 (and subsequently withdrawn) Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, October 2012. The statement detailed specific engagement with Local Authorities and other prescribed bodies, including the Environment Agency, English Heritage, Natural England and the Highways Agency.
- 3.4 Engagement with other authorities and bodies under the duty to cooperate has continued since withdrawal of the October 2012 Core Strategy, including through the period covered by this AMR, as an integral part of preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy. A revised statement on compliance with the duty to cooperate, including details of the engagement undertaken and the outcomes, has been produced (December 2015) in support of the submitted Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy and forms part of the evidence base for the examination of the plan. The Inspector, in his Interim Report, stated that the Duty to Cooperate had been met in relation to the preparation of the Core Strategy.

Continuing Engagement

- 3.5 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

⁸ Regulation 34, Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

⁹ Regulation 4, Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 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.
- 3.8 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

- 3.9 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.
- 3.10 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 twice a year.

4. Minerals Monitoring

Local Aggregate Assessment

- 4.1 Mineral planning authorities are required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) which assesses the demand and supply of aggregates within their area. The Oxfordshire LAA 2014 was approved by the Council's Cabinet in November 2014. The LAA is a standalone document but is closely related to, and complements, the AMR. The Oxfordshire LAA has not been updated yet for 2015 and therefore this report references the 2014 LAA. In the absence of a full LAA, the council prepared a draft interim update LAA 2015 for the South East England Aggregate Working Party meeting on 10 November 2015. A survey of quarry sales and reserves for 2015 in Oxfordshire has also been carried out and import and export data is now available.
- 4.2 In accordance with the NPPF, the Oxfordshire LAA 2014 contains detailed information on Oxfordshire's aggregate mineral resources, other sources of supply, production, imports and exports, and reserves, and on factors relating to demand. It sets the following local aggregate provision figures (in Table 2), based on the past ten year sales average and other relevant local information, to be used as the basis for the provision for aggregate mineral working made in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan and for calculation of the landbank. These levels of provision are higher than those in the LAA that was agreed for 2013 (but was not published).

Table 2: Oxfordshire Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 Local Aggregate Provision Figures (million tonnes per annum)

Aggregate type	Level of Provision
Soft Sand	0.189 mtpa
Sharp Sand & Gravel	1.015 mtpa
Total Sand & Gravel	1.204 mtpa
Crushed Rock	0.584 mtpa

- 4.3 Whilst an updated LAA has not been produced, data for sales from quarries, distribution of sales and permitted reserves are available for Oxfordshire and more recently data on imports of aggregates into Oxfordshire has become available. Therefore, it can be established that by 2015 Oxfordshire had become net self-sufficient in sand and gravel supply or whether it continued to be a net importer, or had become a net exporter. From initial analysis of this data, it appears that Oxfordshire continues to be a net importer of crushed rock and a net exporter of sand and gravel.

- 4.4 A key part of a revised LAA for 2015 would be an updated and full picture of imports and exports drawn from the Aggregate Monitoring 2014 survey. In the meantime, the County Council has prepared and published the Oxfordshire LAA Interim Update 2015 (November 2015). The main sources of imported crushed rock in 2014 were Somerset (30-40% of total consumption in Oxfordshire) and 10-20% from Leicestershire. Whereas for sand and gravel, 75% of sales in Oxfordshire (however, the national collation report shows 80-90%) were consumed in Oxfordshire and no individual Minerals Planning Authority provided an import of more than 10% of Oxfordshire's total consumption.
- 4.5 LAA Interim Update 2015 contains updated information to include figures for 2014 on sales from Oxfordshire Quarries, the 10 year Oxfordshire sales average, the destination of sales from Oxfordshire quarries, permitted reserves at Oxfordshire quarries and the Oxfordshire landbank. It concludes that the provision figures in the LAA 2014 (table 2 above) should not be changed at this time.
- 4.6 In his Interim Report on the Core Strategy, the Inspector concluded that the Council's Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 is soundly based and robust. Accordingly, he has concluded that the provision for mineral working over the plan period, which should be included in policy in the plan, should be as the Council proposed in the submitted Core Strategy:
- Sharp sand & gravel: 1.015 mtpa (million tonnes per annum) giving a total provision requirement of 18.27 million tonnes;
 - Soft sand: 0.189 mtpa giving a total provision requirement of 3.402 million tonnes;
 - Crushed rock: 0.584 mtpa giving a total provision requirement of 10.512 million tonnes.

Sales (Production) of Primary Land-Won Aggregates

- 4.7 Table 3¹⁰ and Figure 1 show that in 2015 the combined total sales of all types of aggregate from quarries in Oxfordshire were similar to 2014. However, crushed rock declined from 1,060,000 tonnes in 2014 to 914,000 tonnes. Soft sand sales remained very similar (230,000 tonnes in 2014 and 233,000 tonnes in 2015). Soft sand sales have been fairly steady over the last decade but they increased to the highest level in the last 10 years in 2015 at 233,000 tonnes (39% higher than 2013). Sharp sand and gravel sales increased from 639,000 tonnes in 2014 to 768,000 tonnes in 2015. Sales of sharp sand and gravel increased significantly (by 92%) from 2013 to 2015; however, in 2013 sales had fallen to the lowest in a decade. Whilst there had been a general decline in the sales of crushed rock between

¹⁰ This data is from aggregates monitoring surveys undertaken annually by the County Council on behalf of the South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEAWP).

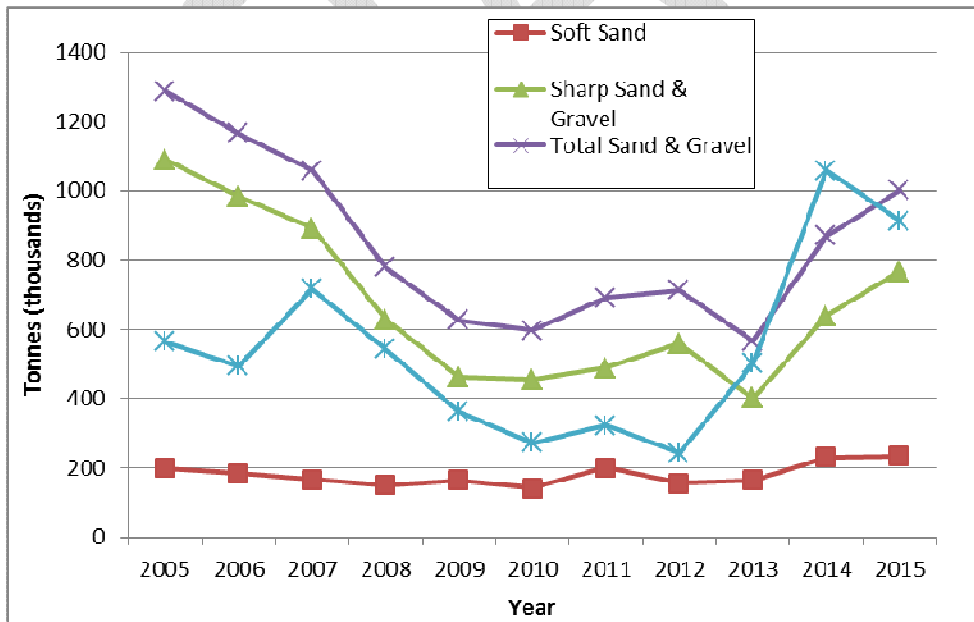
2007 and 2012, sales then increased significantly in 2014, which reached the highest level in the last 10 years (111% higher than 2013). Sales then dropped from a peak of 1,060 tonnes in 2014 to 914,000 tonnes in 2015. Appendix 3 shows the location of active and permitted aggregate quarries in Oxfordshire.

Table 3: Sales (Production) of Primary Aggregates in Oxfordshire 2005 to 2015 (thousands of tonnes)

Aggregate type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	10 Year Average
Soft Sand	183	166	151	165	142	201	155	165	230	233	179
Sharp Sand & Gravel ¹¹	983	893	629	462	455	489	559	401	639	768	628
Total Sand & Gravel	1,166	1,059	780	627	597	690	714	566	869	1,001	807
Crushed Rock	495	717	543	363	272	322	242	502	1,060	914	543
Total Primary Aggregates	1,661	1,776	1,323	990	869	1,012	956	1,068	1,929	1,915	1,350

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys

Figure 1: Primary Aggregate Production in Oxfordshire 2005-2015



Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys

¹¹ Includes Construction Fill

4.8 Until 2009, the distribution of aggregate sales was surveyed every four years as part of a national survey, the most recent survey was conducted in 2015. The LAA 2014 included 2009 survey data and results are now available for 2014. Data on the destination of sales from Oxfordshire quarries in 2014 is available and has been included in the LAA Interim Update 2015. Data on imports into Oxfordshire from other mineral planning authority areas is now available.

Landbank of Permitted Reserves

4.9 The landbank is a measure of the stock of permitted reserves with planning permission for extraction (permitted reserves) expressed in terms of the number of years that these would allow for production at a given rate of extraction. The National Planning Practice Guidance states that: ‘The length of the aggregate landbank is the sum in tonnes of all permitted reserves for which valid planning permissions are extant, divided by the annual rate of future demand based on the latest annual Local Aggregate Assessment’¹². The Planning Practice Guidance advises that possible disruption to the provision of an adequate and steady supply of land won aggregates can be identified at an early stage by monitoring landbanks of aggregate mineral reserves.

	2014	2015	2014	2014	2015
Soft Sand	1.782 mt	1.594 mt	0.189 mtpa	9.4 years	8.4 years
Sharp Sand & Gravel	7.283 mt	12.487 mt	1.015 mtpa	7.2 years	12.3 years
Total Sand and Gravel	9.065 mt	14.081 mt	1.204 mtpa	7.5 years	11.7 years
Crushed Rock	8.629 mt	8.597 mt	0.584 mtpa	14.8 years	14.7 years

Table 4: Permitted Reserves and Landbank at End of 2014 and 2015

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey

4.10 During the calendar year 2015, planning permission was granted for the extraction of sharp sand and gravel as additional reserve, subject to s106, at Gill Mill Quarry of 5,000,000 tonnes to be extracted by 31st

¹² National Planning Practice Guidance: Minerals, paragraph 083.

December 2044. The effect of this permission on the level of permitted reserves can be seen in Table 4; the permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel increased by 5,204 million tonnes between 2014 (7,283 thousand tonnes) and 2015 (12,487 thousand tonnes). This increased the related landbank from 7.3 years at the end of 2014 to 12.3 years at the end of 2015.

- 4.11 No permissions were granted for soft sand extraction in 2015. The landbank for soft sand decreased from 9.4 years at the end of 2014 to 8.4 years at the end of 2015.
- 4.12 Permission was granted at Castle Barn Quarry for crushed rock (limestone) 67,000 tonnes to be extracted by 30th June 2021. Reserves of crushed rock were 8,629 thousand tonnes at the start of 2015 and had fallen to 8,597 thousand tonnes by the end of 2015. The landbank for crushed rock declined slightly from 14.8 years at the end of 2014 to 14.7 years at the end of 2015. A schedule of planning applications granted in 2015/2016 can be found in Appendix 6.

Permissions Granted for Working of Primary Aggregates

- 4.13 Table 5 shows that during 2015, planning permission was granted for the extraction of a total of 5,000,000 tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. In 2016, a further 514,792 tonnes was permitted (Table 6).

Table 5: Planning Permissions Granted for New Aggregate Extraction in 2015.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnage Permitted	Permission End Date	Permission Reference
15.06.15	Gill Mill Quarry – extension	Sand and gravel	5,000,000 tonnes	31.12.44	MW.0050/13
13.11.15	Castle Barn Quarry	Limestone	68,000 tonnes	30.06.21	MW.0109/14

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

Table 6: Planning Permissions Granted for New Aggregate Extraction in 2016.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnage Permitted	Permission End Date	Permission Reference
17.05.16	Bridge Farm Quarry, Sutton Courtenay,	Sharp sand and gravel	164,792 tonnes	30.09.2018	MW.0001/16
18.03.2016	Camas Land, Sutton Wick	Sharp sand and gravel	350,000 tonnes	Four to five years from start of extraction.	MW.048/05

4.14 Table 7 shows that planning applications for the extraction of 1,600,000 tonnes of soft sand, 5,500,000 tonnes of sharp sand and gravel and 600,000 tonnes of limestone 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 31.12.2016.

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
Fullamoor	Sharp sand and gravel	2,500,000 tonnes	11 years	MW.0039/16
Bowling Green Farm Sandpit	Soft sand & limestone	1,600,000 tonnes sand & 600,000 tonnes limestone	20 years	MW.0124/16
Not yet determined	New Barn Farm, Cholsey	2,500,000 tonnes	2036/2037	MW.0094/16

Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications

4.15 As referred to in the previous AMR 2015, the County Council was considering a review of old mineral permission (ROMP) application for new conditions for the working of ironstone at Shenington, near Banbury. The Council made a prohibition order in December 2013 and this was confirmed by the Secretary of State in January 2015.

Therefore, the old permission for ironstone working at Shenington no longer has effect and a new permission would have to be granted for the site in order for any further mineral extraction to take place there. The Council was also considering a ROMP application for a site at Thrupp Farm, Radley with an estimated reserve of between 0.85 and 1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. The Council made a Prohibition Order on 31st October 2012 but this was not confirmed by the Secretary of State, in a letter dated 02 February 2015. This was because planning permission was deemed to have been granted in July 2000, along with the adjoining Thrupp Lane ROMP area. A review was sought on the two areas combined, once the permissions had been in place for 15 years, but no application was submitted within the period required. The Radley ROMP area (now combining the two sites) has gone into automatic suspension and cannot be worked until new conditions have been approved by the Mineral Planning Authority.

4.16 A permission was granted at Great Tew for the extraction of 700,000 tonnes of ironstone over 21 years: 425,000 t dimension stone; 137,500 t chopped building & walling stone; 137,500 t aggregate - maximum output 20,000 tpa block stone; 4,500 tpa building / walling stone; and

300,000 m³ clay. This is not aggregate and therefore not included in Table 7.

Aggregate Rail Depots

- 4.17 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 Kidlington rail depot has recently been 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. Current throughput and capacity figures for these depots are not available for publication but information on the trend in sales from Oxfordshire's rail depots since 2007 is contained in the LAA 2014. 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 in and out being by rail.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

- 4.18 Table 8 shows recorded figures for production of secondary and recycled aggregate from 2008 to 2015. These figures are from SEEAWP aggregates monitoring surveys. Past surveys did not receive a full response from site operators and consequently recorded figures are likely to be significantly lower than the actual total production. Furthermore, the recorded data does not include construction and demolition waste recycled in-situ using mobile plant. At the time of writing the last AMR (2015) data for secondary and recycled aggregates was not available to report. However, this data has subsequently been collected for both 2014 and 2015, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregate in Oxfordshire 2008-2013

Year	Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Production (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

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey

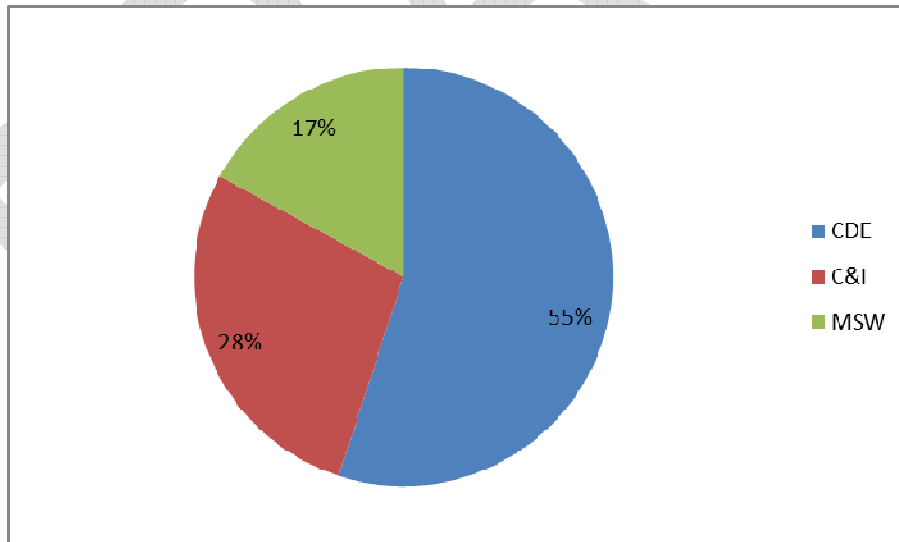
- 4.13 The production figures for 2014 and 2015 include secondary aggregate from bottom ash from the Ardley Energy Recovery Facility, which provides for the production of approximately 75,000 tonnes per annum.
- 4.14 The LAA 2014 records permitted capacity for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates in Oxfordshire totalling 1,195,000 tonnes per annum in 2013. Of this, 947,000 tonnes was in operation, 248,000 tonnes per annum was in existing non-operational sites, or permitted but not yet constructed facilities (including 75,000 tonnes per annum at Ardley Energy Recovery Facility). A further 150,000 tonnes per annum of operational capacity was not included as it did not at the time have planning permission, but this has since been permitted. An update of the LAA capacity figure was prepared in August 2016 for the Examination Hearing, this records total operational capacity of 1,025,000 tonnes per annum and a further 195,000 tonnes of non-operational capacity. Survey returns for the 2014 and 2015 SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys recorded total capacities of 772,000 tonnes per annum for 2014 and 851,000 tonnes per annum for 2015.

5. Waste Monitoring

Arisings and Management of Waste

- 5.1 The estimated 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 2014 (for CDE waste) and 2012 for C&I and 2015/2016 MSW are shown in Tables 9 – 12 below. These tables also show the amounts of waste that were landfilled, recycled or composted, recovered and treated. Much of this information comes from the Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment August 2015 and the April 2016 Supplement, which are available on the County Council website in support of the submitted Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy. Hazardous and radioactive wastes are produced in much smaller quantities and are discussed in paragraphs 5.9 – 5.10.
- 5.2 An estimated total of just under 1.9 million tonnes¹³ of waste was managed in Oxfordshire from the principal waste streams in 2014, of which 55% was construction, demolition and excavation waste, 28% was commercial and industrial waste and 17% was municipal waste (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Estimated Waste Managed in Oxfordshire by Waste Type (2014)



Source: See tables 9 – 12

¹³ Source: See tables 9, 11 and 12

Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) Waste

5.3 The 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment estimated that a total of 932,000 tonnes of CDE waste was required to be managed in Oxfordshire for the baseline year 2012. This was forecast to increase to 1,133,000 tonnes in 2016; and to continue to increase, to 1,379,000 tonnes in 2031. Table 9 and Figure 3 show how this waste was managed in 2012.

The County Council put forward alternative estimates of the quantities of CDE waste that need to be planned for during the examination of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy in 2016, based on estimates of waste that need to be managed i.e. through the planning system (the ‘as managed’ method). The estimate for 2014 is 1,033,000 tonnes¹⁴. These revised estimates assumed no increase in the quantity of CDE to be managed and so the estimate remains at 1,033,000 tonnes in 2016 and throughout the period to 2031¹⁵. However, the Interim Report (October 2016) of the Inspector carrying out the examination of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy concluded that there is too much uncertainty over the baseline figure for CDE waste for any figures of quantities to be managed to be included in policy in the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. The 2016 Supplement to the Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment and Table 9 and Figure 3 show how waste was managed in 2014. Total CDE waste managed in Oxfordshire was approximately 1,033,000 million tonnes in 2014. It is estimated that of this 53% was recycled, 24% recovered and 23% landfilled. This is an increase from the estimate of 43% for CDE recycling in 2012 in the Annual Monitoring Report 2015.

Table 9: Estimated Management of Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste in Oxfordshire (tonnes) (2014 baseline)

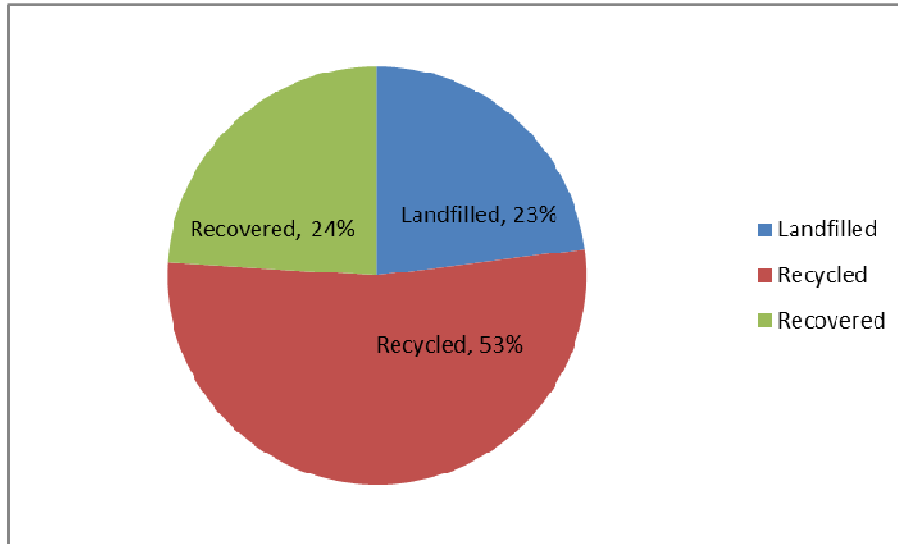
Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Landfilled	Recycled	Recovered	Other Treatment
Construction, Demolition & Excavation	1,033,000 mtpa	237,590 mtpa (23%)	547,490 mtpa 53%	247,920 24%	0

Source: BPP Consulting for OCC – April 2016 Supplement to the 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment

Figure 3: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Managed in Oxfordshire by Management Type

¹⁴ BPP Consulting for OCC – April 2016 Supplement to the 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment

¹⁵ OCC Examination Document H18, September 2016



Source: BPP Consulting for OCC – April 2016 Supplement to the 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste

- 5.4 The 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment estimated that a total of 710,000 tonnes of C&I waste was required to be managed in Oxfordshire for the baseline year 2012. This was forecast to increase to 736,000 tonnes in 2016; and to continue to increase, to 773,000 tonnes in 2031. Table 10 and Figure 4 show how this waste was managed in 2012. These figures are estimates of waste produced in Oxfordshire (using the 'point of production' method).
- 5.5 The County Council put forward an alternative approach to estimating quantities of C&I waste that need to be planned for during the examination of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy in 2016, based on estimates of waste that need to be managed i.e. through the planning system (the 'as managed' method). The estimate for 2014 is 533,000 tonnes¹⁶. This is forecast to increase to 540,000 tonnes in 2016 and to continue to increase to 580,000 tonnes in 2031¹⁷. The Interim Report (October 2016) of the Inspector carrying out the examination of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy confirms that these 'as managed' figures should be used in the plan rather than the 'point of production' figures.

¹⁶ BPP Consulting for OCC – April 2016 Supplement to the 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment

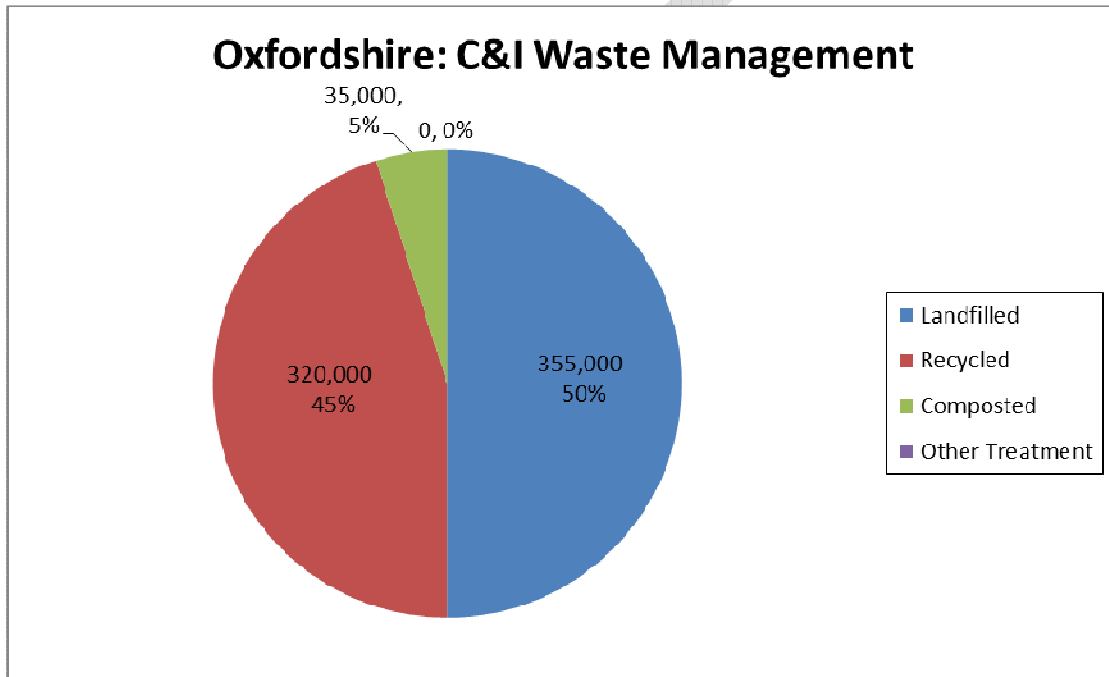
¹⁷ OCC Examination Document H18, September 2016

Table 10: Management of Commercial & Industrial Waste in Oxfordshire (tonnes) (2012 baseline – ‘point of production’ estimate)

Waste Type	Total Waste Arisings	Landfilled	Recycled	Composted	Other Treatment
Commercial & Industrial	710,000	355,000 50%	320,000 45%	35,000 5%	0

Source: BPP Consulting baseline estimate for Oxfordshire County Council (Feb 2014) and Urban Mines assessment of waste managed for South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (2009).

Figure 4: Commercial and Industrial Waste Managed in Oxfordshire by Management Type (2012 baseline)



Source: Source: Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment 2015.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

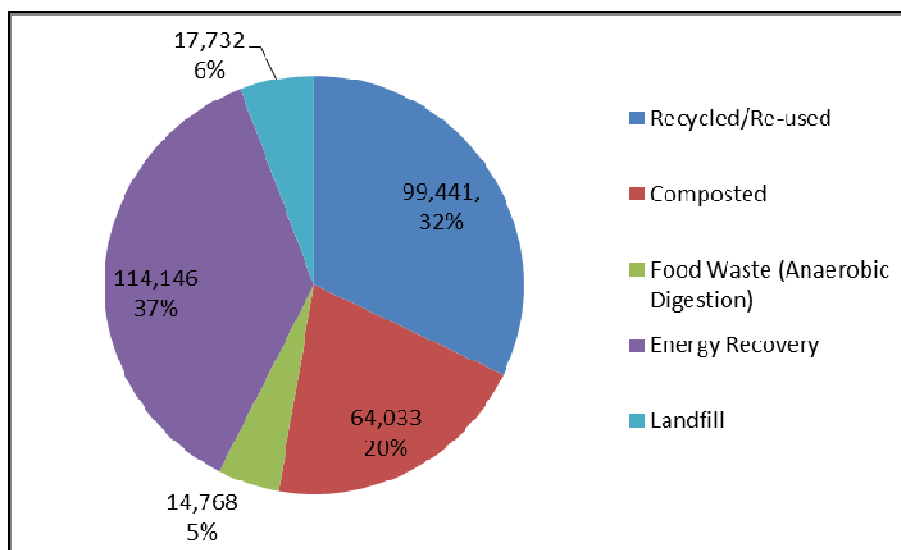
5.6 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) mainly comprises waste that is collected from households or deposited at household waste recycling centres. It also includes some business waste and other non-household waste that is collected by local authorities. Table 11 and Figure 5 show the total amount of MSW arisings in Oxfordshire in the financial year 2015/16, and how this waste was managed. The total quantity of MSW arising in the county fell slightly, from 311,877 tonnes in 2014/15 to 310,120 tonnes in 2015/16.

Table 11: Management of Municipal Solid Waste arising in Oxfordshire in 2015/165 (financial year) (tonnes)

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Recycled/ Re-used	Composted	Food Waste (Anaerobic Digestion)	Energy Recovery	Landfill
Municipal Solid Waste	310,120	99,441	64,033	14,768	114,146	17,732

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Waste Management Team

Figure 5: Oxfordshire Municipal Solid Waste by Management Type



Source: Oxfordshire County Council Waste Management Team

5.7 Table 12 shows how MSW arisings from households and non-household sources was managed in the financial year 2015/16.

Table 12: Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Oxfordshire 2015/16 by Household and Non-Household Arisings (tonnes)

	Recycle/ Re-use	Compost	Food Waste	Landfill	Energy Recovery	TOTAL
Household	91,656	64,033	14,768	14,352	104,242	289,051
Non-Household	7,785	-	-	3,380	9,904	21,069
Total MSW	99,441	64,033	14,768	17,732	114,146	310,120
Percentage (Total MSW)	32%	21%	5%	6%	37%	100%

Includes waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities (District Councils) and at Household Waste Recycling Centres

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Waste Management Team

- 5.8 Of the 310,120 tonnes of MSW produced in Oxfordshire in 2015/2016, 94% was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting, food waste treatment or energy recovery, up from 81% in 2014/15. For household waste alone, 95% was diverted from landfill in 2015/2016. The proportion of total waste managed by energy recovery has increased significantly from 22% in 2014/15 to 37% in 2015/16, due to the Ardley facility being in operation for the whole of the year. There has been a consequent decrease in the proportion landfilled, from 19% to 6%. There has been a slight decrease for dry recycling but no significant change for composting and food waste treatment.
- 5.9 This data on MSW is provided by the County Council's Waste Management Group and takes account of information supplied by the Waste Collection Authorities (City and District Councils). It does not include waste that is produced outside Oxfordshire and managed at facilities in Oxfordshire (e.g. waste from London and Berkshire). 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 nationally.

Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes

- 5.10 The 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment estimated that in 2012 52,000 tonnes of hazardous waste were produced in Oxfordshire. This was forecast to increase to 59,000 tonnes by 2016. Of the 52,000 tonnes in 2012, just over 10,500 tonnes were dealt with in Oxfordshire. In addition, just over 20,500 tonnes of hazardous waste was imported into Oxfordshire to be managed.
- 5.11 For radioactive waste, the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) inventory of radioactive waste provides an estimate of the quantities of Intermediate Level Waste (ILW), Low Level Waste (LLW) and Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) at Culham and Harwell for 2013, as shown in Table 13 below. The relatively small quantities of non-nuclear radioactive waste produced in Oxfordshire each year, mainly from medical, research and educational establishments, are not included.

Table 13: Oxfordshire: Radioactive Waste awaiting final disposal (cubic metres)

Facility	Waste Type		
	Intermediate Level Waste (ILW)	Low Level Waste (LLW)	Very Low Level Waste (VLLW)
Culham	62	220	1
Harwell	2,300	1,240	-
Total	2,362	1,460	1

Source: NDA 2013 Radioactive Waste Inventory: Waste Quantities from All Sources
Data accurate at February 2014

Capacity of New and Improved Waste Management Facilities

5.12 Permissions granted in 2015 and 2016 for new, improved or amended waste management facilities that have resulted in a change in Oxfordshire’s waste management capacity are listed in Tables 14 & 15 below.

Table 14: Planning Permissions for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) Granted in 2015.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted *	Planning Permission End Date	Planning Permission Reference
13.02.15	Shipton-on Cherwell Quarry	Recycling	CDE	250,000	10 Years from date of permission (13/02/25)	MW.0119/11
03.08.2015	Sutton Courtenay Landfill	Landfill	Change phase 3 from non hazardous to inert	N/A Reduction in capacity	03/08/2015	MW.0039/15
26.08.15	Finmere Quarry	Recycling	Non-hazardous	150,000tpa	31.12.2119	MW.0031/15
14.09.15	Dix Pit	Landfill	Inert/Non-hazardous Waste	375,000m ³ (Inert: 157,000 m ³ non-hazardous: 218,000m ³)	31.03.2017	MW.0150/14
22.12.2015	Hanson Building Products, Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon, OX14 4PW	Recycled / secondary aggregate	Recycled/Secondary aggregate: building blocks, furnace bottom ash and reject materials from concrete making	Maximum 5200 tonnes imported per month	Operations to cease by 31.12.2030 and site restored by 31.12.2032	MW.0135/15
23.12.15	Woodeaton Quarry	Landfill	CDE	343,000m ³	10 years from date of permission	MW.0015/12

* 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

Table 15: Planning Permissions for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) Granted in 2016.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted *	End Date	Planning Permission Reference
08.02.2016	Culham Science Centre	Materials Detritation Facility	Intermediate level radioactive waste	27 tonnes total. No waste to be imported from outside of Culham Science Centre	Permanent	MW.0159/15
18.03.2016	CAMAS Land	Landfilling (associated with sand & gravel extraction)		140,000 cu.m. inert waste infill	Four to five years from commencement of extraction	MW.048/05
12.05.2016	Enstone Airfield	Importation and processing of material	CDE waste - processed soils and stones	Total input 277,000 cu. m	5 years	MW.0160/15
24.06.2016	Blackstone Farm, Blackthorn	Waste recycling & transfer	MSW, C&I and CDE wastes (skip waste)	MSW - 5000 tpa; C&I - 10,000 tpa; CDE - 15,000 tpa; Total-30,000 tpa.	Permanent	MW.0047/16
28.07.2016	Barford Road Farm	Inert waste recycling (soils)	Inert waste	Storage capacity 5000 tonnes topsoil	Maximum 20,000 tpa. &12 HGV movements per day.	MW.0080/15
05.10.2016	Stanford in the Vale HWRC	MSW recycling (HWRC)	Municipal solid waste recycling	Max. throughput 7,000 tpa, including 4,854 MSW	31.12.2026	R3.0096/16

* 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

- 5.13 Table 16 lists proposed facilities that are the subject of planning applications that had not been determined at the end of 2016.
- 5.14 Appendix 4 shows the location of and lists permitted waste management facilities in Oxfordshire. Appendix 5 sets out the capacity of waste management facilities in Oxfordshire, by category of facility.

Table 16: Applications for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) not yet determined at year end 31.12.2016

Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Proposed Additional Capacity *	Proposed End Date	Planning Reference
Dix Pit Quarry & Landfill Site	Landfill	Non-hazardous and inert waste restoration materials (landfill)	N/A Reduction from the existing approved void.	Restoration proposed to be achieved within 5 years	MW.0088/16
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
The Woodyard, Elmwood Farm, Black Bourton	Recycling of waste wood to produce woodchip	C&I waste (wood)	7800 tpa maximum	Permanent	MW.0038/16

* tonnes per annum, except landfill which is expressed as total void capacity
Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications

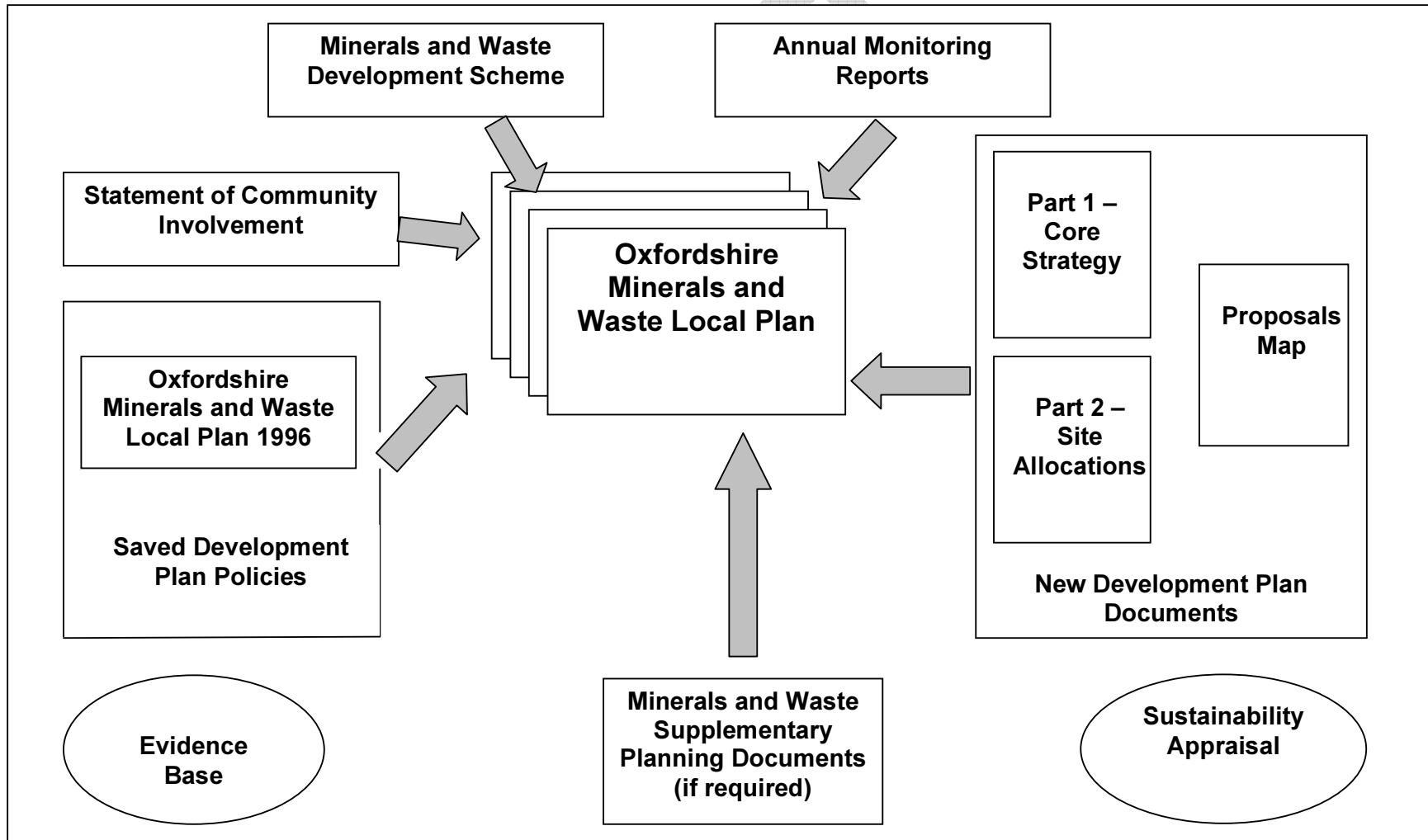
6 Summary of Findings

- 6.1 The main findings from this monitoring report are as follows:
- i Total sales of sand and gravel from quarries in Oxfordshire in 2015 were 1,001,000 tonnes, a significant increase on previous years (869,000 tonnes in 2014) and the highest level since 2007.
 - ii Sales of sharp sand and gravel in 2015 were 768,000 tonnes, a significant increase on the previous year (639,000 tonnes in 2014) and the highest level since 2007. Sales of soft sand were 233,000 tonnes, almost the same as the previous year (230,000 tonnes in 2014) and the highest level for more than 10 years.
 - iii Sales of crushed rock from quarries in Oxfordshire in 2015 were 914,000 tonnes, a decrease from 1,060,000 tonnes in 2014 but still higher than in any of the previous 10 years.
 - iv The landbank of sand and gravel at the end of 2015 was 11.7 years based on the LAA 2014 provision level of 1.204 million tonnes per annum. For sharp sand and gravel, the landbank was 12.3 years; and for soft sand the landbank was 8.4 years.
 - v The landbank of crushed rock at the end of 2015 was 14.7 years based on the LAA 2014 provision level of 0.584 million tonnes per annum.
 - vi In 2015 two new permissions were granted for aggregate mineral extraction. These provided an additional 5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel and 0.067 million tonnes of crushed rock. A further two permissions were granted in 2016, providing an additional 0.515 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. In addition, an estimated 0.85 to 1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel at Thrupp Lane, Radley was confirmed as a permitted reserve but under the ROMP procedure this permission has gone into suspension and the site cannot be worked until new conditions have been approved by the Mineral Planning Authority.
 - vii The total sales recorded for secondary and recycled aggregates from sites in Oxfordshire was 271,000 tonnes in 2014 and 453,000 tonnes in 2015. There was an incomplete response to the survey and therefore the actual totals were likely to be higher than this; it is estimated that in 2015 it was probably around 560,000 tonnes.¹⁸ Apart from 2014, the recorded production of secondary and recycled aggregates has been around 450,000 tonnes over the last four years (2012 – 2015).

¹⁸ Paragraph A4, Examination of Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy Matter 2 – Is the Plan, in principle, consistent with national policy? Statement of Oxfordshire County Council

- viii Total capacity of secondary and recycled aggregate facilities in 2015 was recorded as 851,000 tonnes per annum but the actual total is believed to be higher; evidence for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy examination hearing estimated the total as over 1 million tonnes per annum in 2016.
- ix An estimated total of just under 1.9 million tonnes of waste was managed in Oxfordshire in 2014 from the principal waste streams, slightly less than the estimated total of nearly 2 million tonnes in the AMR 2015. Of this total, it is estimated 55% was construction, demolition and excavation waste (1.033 million tonnes), 28% commercial and industrial waste (0.533 million tonnes) and 17% municipal waste (0.312 million tonnes).
- x In 2015/16, 94% of Oxfordshire's municipal waste (total 0.310 million tonnes) was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting, food waste treatment or energy recovery, up from 81% in 2014/15. It estimated that in 2014 50% of commercial and industrial waste was diverted from landfill and that 77% of construction, demolition and excavation waste was recycled or recovered for use in restoration or engineering works.
- xi Five planning permissions for additional waste management capacity were granted in 2015 and a further four were granted in 2016.

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 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	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;</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

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Oxfordshire	over the period to 2031			<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

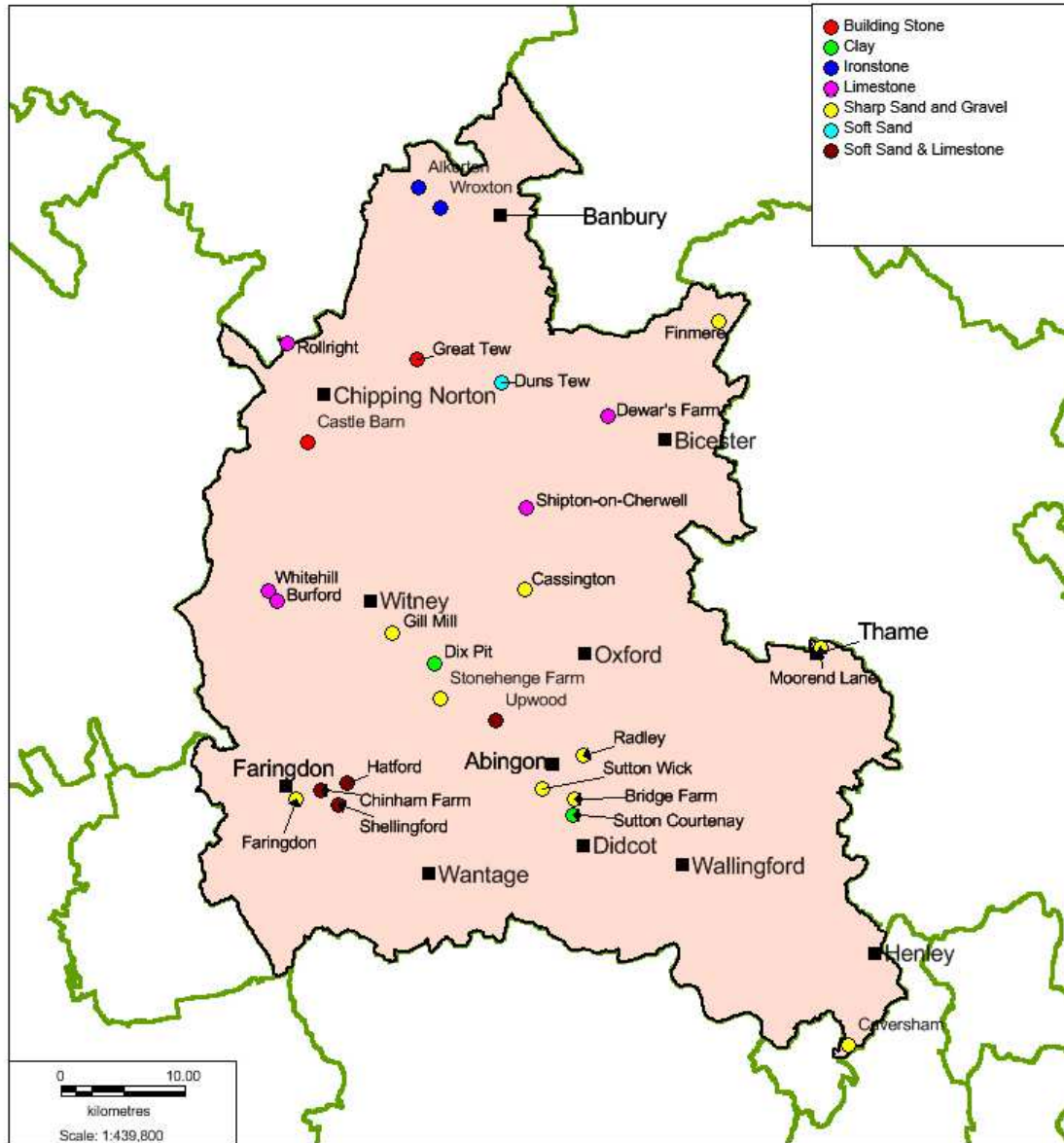
Regulation (Reg.) numbers refer to The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

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 and Permitted Quarries 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

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Thrupp Farm Quarry	H Tuckwell & Sons Ltd.	Thrupp Lane, Radley, Abingdon OX14 3NG
Great Tew Quarry	Great Tew Farms	Butchers Hill, great Tew, Chipping Norton, 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
Wicklesham Quarry	Grundon Sand and Gravel Ltd.	Faringdon, Oxfordshire, SN7 7PQ
Chinham Hill Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd.	
Caversham Quarry	Lafarge Tarmac	Playhatch Road, Sonning Eye, Reading, Oxfordshire, RG4 6TX
Castle Barn Quarry	Downe Stone LLP	Fairgreen Farm, Sarsden, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

Secondary & Recycled Aggregate Sites

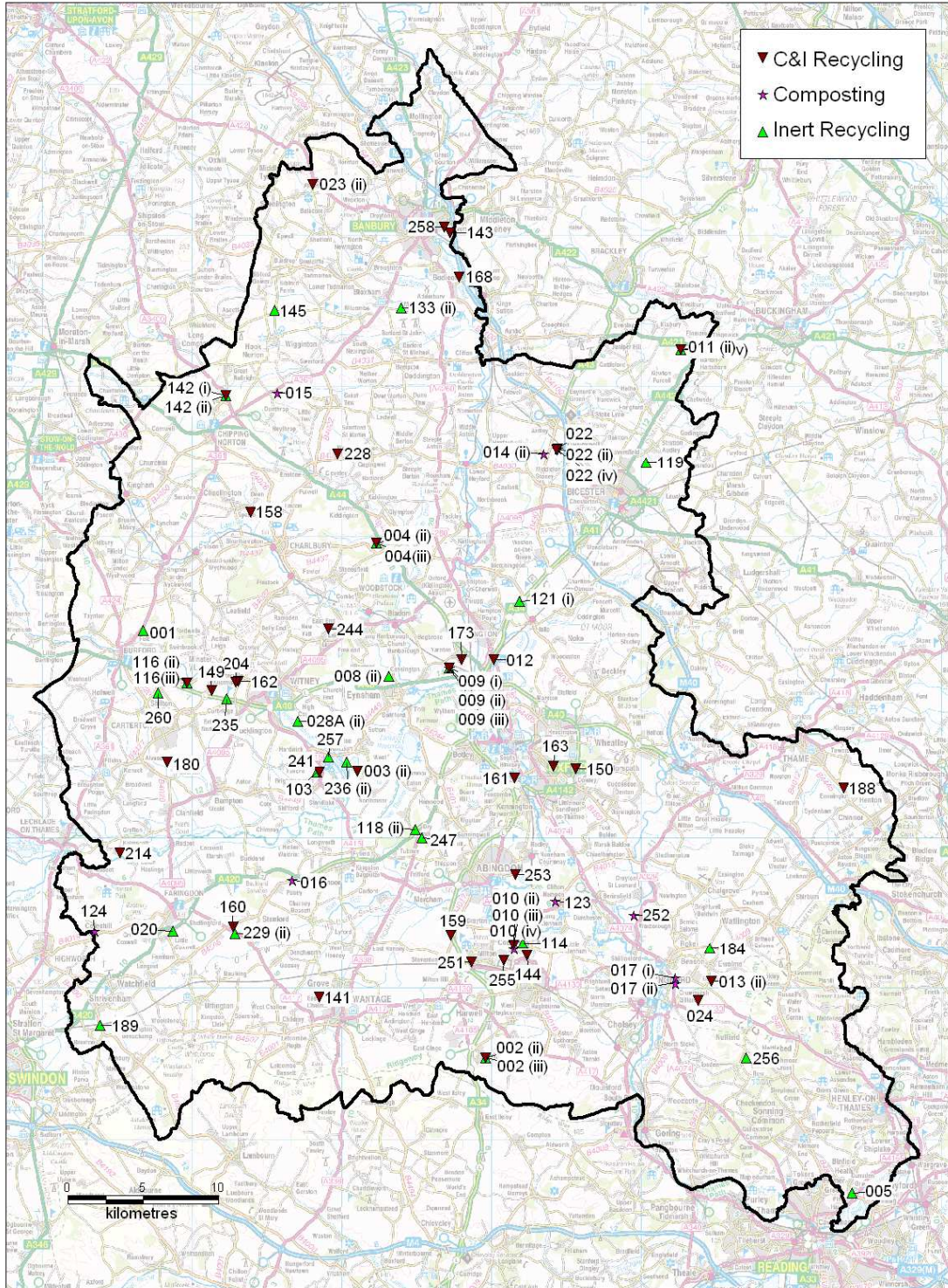
Name of quarry	Operator	Location
Shipton Quarry	Earthline Ltd.	Bunkers Hill, Shipton on Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX5 3BA.
Shellingford Quarry	Earthline Ltd.	Stanford in the Vale, Nr Faringdon, Oxon, SN7 8HE.
Sutton Courtenay Recycling	Hanson UK	Sutton Courtenay Recycling, Abingdon, OX14 4PW.
Appleford Sidings	Hanson UK	Sutton Courtenay Recycling, Abingdon, OX14 4PW.
Tubney Wood	Hills Quarry Products Ltd.	Besselsleigh, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX13 5QE.
Upwood Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd.	Besselsleigh, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX13 5QE.
Dix Pit Complex	Sheehan's	Dix Pit, Stanton Harcourt, Oxford, OX29 5UX
Slape Hill Quarry	Sheehan's	Dix Pit, Stanton Harcourt, Oxford, OX29 5UX
Ardley ERF	Raymond Brown	
Chilton Waste Transfer Site/Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling Ltd.	Newbury Road, Chilton, Didcot, OX11 0RP
Playhatch Quarry	Grabloader Ltd.	Dunsden Green Lane, Playhatch, Reading, Oxfordshire, RG4 9QN.

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Grove Industrial Park	Hughs & Salvidge Holdingas Ltd. + IA Aasvogel Skip Hire	Downsview Road, Grove Technology Park, Grove, Oxon, OX12 9FA.
New Wintles Farm	McKenna Environmental Ltd.	Hanborough Road, Eynsham, Oxfordshire, OX29 4EG.
Gill Mill	Smith and Sons (Bletchington) Ltd.	Standlake Road, Ducklington, Witney, OX29 7PP
Ewelme No. 2	Grundon Waste Management	Goulds Grove, Ewelme, Wallingford, OX10 6PJ.
Old Brickworks Farm	M. R. Miller	Old Brickwork's Farm, Bletchington, Oxford, OX5 3DT
Hundridge Farm	G.D. Parker Instant Skip Hire	Hundridge Farm, Ipsden Heath, Wallingford, Oxford, OX10 6QP.
Ferris Hill Farm	Matthews (Banbury Skips?)	Ferris Hill Farm, Sibford Road, Hook Norton, OX15 5JY.
Newlands Farm	Smiths of Bloxham	Milton Road, Banbury, OX15 4HD.
Swannybrook Farm	NAP Grab Hire	
Shipton Hill	Hickman Bros	Fulbrook, Burford, Oxon, OX18 4BZ.
Lakeside Industrial Park	Micks Skips and Recycling Ltd.	Mick's Skips Recycling Centre, Lakeside Ind. Estate, Cotswold Dene, Standlake, Witney, Oxon, OX8 7PL.
Sandfields Farm	K J Millard Ltd.	Sandfield's Farm, Overnorton, Chipping Norton, OX7 5PY.
Rumbolds Pit	Richard Hazel (Hazel & Jefferies)	Ipsden

Appendix 4: 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/MSW Recycling excluding HWRC		Composting/Biological Treatment		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
004(iii)	Slape Hill Quarry, Glympton	010(ii)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill (Open Windrow)	002	Prospect Farm, Chilton
009(i)	Worton Farm, Yarnton	010(iv)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill (In-Vessel)	004(ii)	Slape Hill Quarry, Woodstock
010(iii)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill (MRF)	014 (ii)	Ashgrove Farm, Ardley (In-Vessel)	005	Playhatch Quarry, Playhatch
011(ii)	Finmere Quarry (MRF)	015	Showell Farm, Chipping Norton (Open Windrow)	008(ii)	New Wintles Farm, Witney
012	Gosford Grain Silo, (MRF)	016	Glebe Farm, Hinton Waldrist (Open Windrow)	009 (iii)	Worton Farm, Yarnton
013(ii)	Ewelme No.2 site, Ewelme	017	Crowmarsh Battle Farm, Crowmarsh (Open Windrow)	011	Finmere Quarry
022(iv)	Ardley Landfill	017	Crowmarsh Battle Farm, Crowmarsh (AD)	020	Wicklesham Quarry, Faringdon
116(iii)	Worsham Quarry (Tyre Recycling)	124	Church Lane, Coleshill (Open Windrow)	028 A (ii)	Gill Mill Quarry, Witney
141	Grove Business Park (Aasvogel Transfer)	252	Upper Barn Farm (AD)*	103	Lakeside Industrial Estate, Standlake
142 (i)	Sandfields Farm, Chipping Norton	232ii	Banbury Strategic STW (AD)*	114	Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay
143	Banbury Transfer Station			116(ii)	Worsham Quarry, Minster Lovell
144	Hill Farm, Appleford (Wood Palets)			118(ii)	Tubney Wood, Abingdon
149	Brize Norton Transfer Station, Minster Lovell			121(i)	Old Brickworks Farm, Bletchington
162	The Tyre Yard, Witney			133(ii)	Milton Road, Bloxham
173	Charlett Tyres, Yarnton			142 (ii)	Sandfields Farm, Chipping Norton
180	Elmwood Farm, Black Bourton			145	Ferris Hill Farm, Hook Norton, Banbury
188	Waterlands Farm, Thame			184	Rumbold's Pit, Eyres Lane, Ewelme
214	Manor Farm, Kelmscott			189	Station Yard, Shrivenham
228	Unit 1, Enstone Airfield, Enstone			229(ii)	Shellingford Quarry
241	Lakeside Industrial Park, Standlake			235	Peashell Farm, Witney
244	North East Boddington, Witney			236(ii)	Dix Pit Complex, Stanton Harcourt
251	Milton Park, Abingdon			247	Upwood Park Quarry
253	Thrupp Lane (Veolia)			256	Hundridge Farm, Ipsden, Wallingford
255	Didcot Power Station, Didcot			257	Hardwick Leisure Park (adj B4449) Stanton Harcourt
258	Thorpe Lane Depot			260	Burford Quarry
				N/A	Shipton-on-Cherwell*

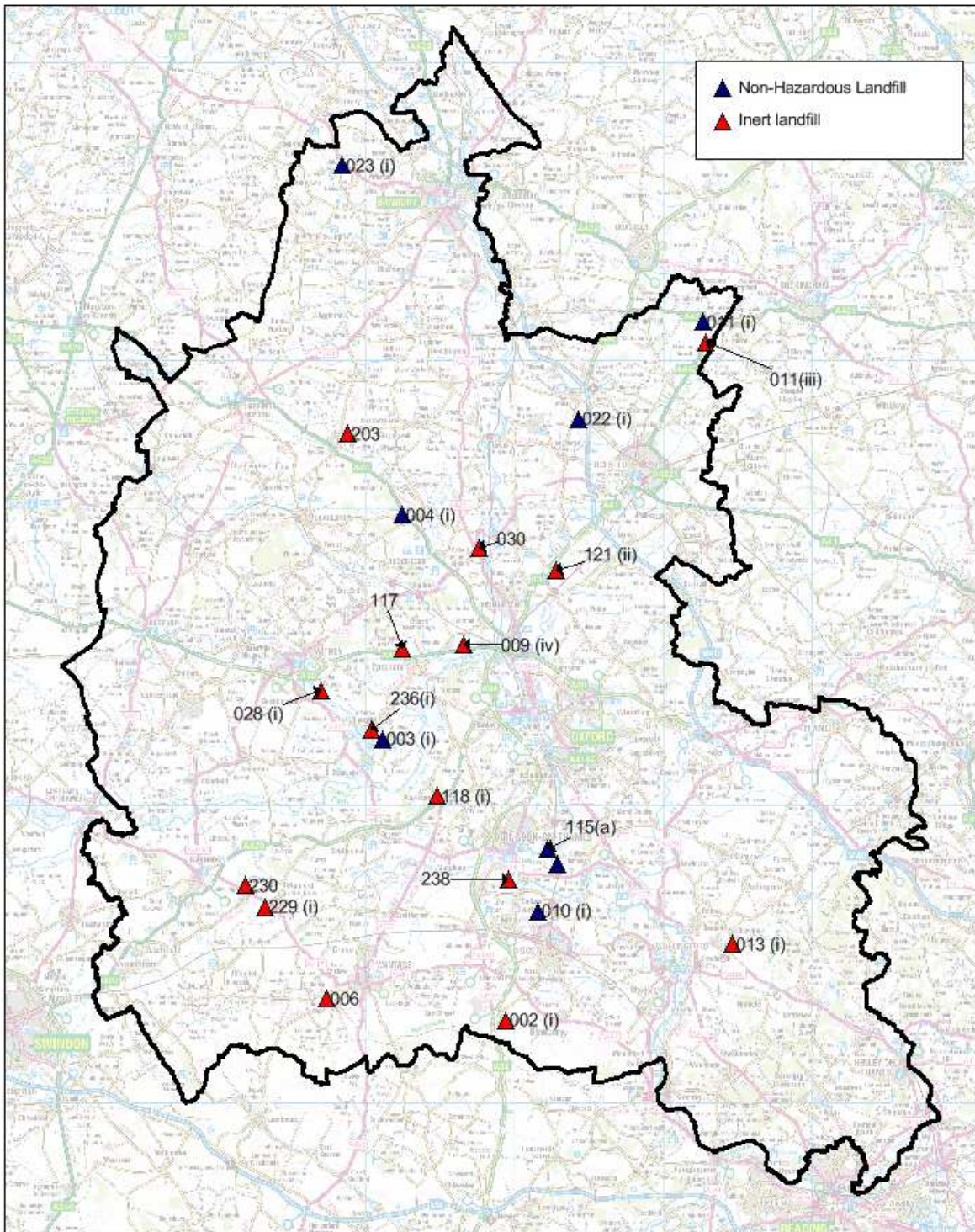
*These were new sites in 2015 and have not been mapped yet.

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

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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)	Slope 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		
118(i)	Tubney Wood Transfer Station		
121(ii)	Old Brickworks Farm		
203	Enstone Quarry, Chipping Norton		
229(i)	Shellingford Quarry, Stanford-in-Vale		
230	Chinham Farm		
247(ii)	Upwood Park, Tubney		
N/A	Woodeaton Quarry*		
N/A	Caversham (extension)*		
N/A	Gill Mill (extension)*		
N/A	Moorend Lane Farm*		
N/A	Old Lagoon*		

*These are new sites and have not been mapped yet.

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Appendix 5: Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

Tables from the draft Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment 2015:

- Category 1a: Non-hazardous Landfill
- Category 1b: Hazardous Landfill
- Category 2: Inert Landfill
- Category 3: MSW/C&I Recycling/Transfer
- Category 4: Residual Waste Treatment
- Category 5: Composting/Biological Treatment
- Category 6: CDE Recycling
- Category 7: Metal Recycling
- Category 8: Hazardous/Radioactive
- Category 9: Waste Water

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Category 1a: Non-hazardous Landfill

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Permitted End Date	Anticipated End Date	Void (m3) (Dec 2015)
11i	Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2035	2035	691,892
022i	Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Non- Hazardous Landfill (SNRHW)	Temporary, 2019	Jun-15	0
023i	Alkerton Phase 3	SITA	Cherwell	Alkerton	SP 383 432	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2014	Closed 2013	0
003ii	Dix Pit	FCC	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2028	Mar-15	0
004i	Slape Hill	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Glympton	SP 423 196	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2019	May-19	48,875
010i	Sutton Courtenay	FCC	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2030	2030	4,743,976
									5,484,742

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

Category 2: Inert Landfill

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Permitted End Date	Anticipated End Date	Void m3 (Dec 2015)
002i	Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	Inert Landfill	Unspecified	Unspecified	53,857
011iii	Finmere Quarry Landfill	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2018	2018	351,000
013i	Ewelme No.2 Landfill	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2032	2032	276,782
022ii	Ardley Fields Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2019	2015	75,000
030i	Shipton Quarry Landfill	Earthline	Cherwell	Shipton-on-Cherwell	SP 478 174	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2025	2025	2,017,476
229i	Shellingford Quarry Landfill	Earthline	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 328 937	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2028	2028	1,767,772
118ii	Tubney Wood Landfill	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 449 006	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2015	2015	0
028i	Gill Mill Quarry	Smiths of Bletchington	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2020	2020	71,226

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	(Area 13)								
N/A	Chinham Farm	Hills	Vale of White Horse			Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2018	2018	36,066
N/A	Moorend Lane Farm		South Oxfordshire	Thame		Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2017	2017	33,818
N/A	Childrey Quarry	Mr. D. Lewis	Vale of White Horse	Childrey		Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2015	2015	0
247i	Upwood Quarry	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 452 003	Inert Landfill	Not Operational, 2029	2029	90,000
121ii	Old Brickworks Farm	R Miller	Cherwell	Bletchington	SP 518 158	Inert Landfill	Not Operational, 2017	2017	45,000
N/A	Enstone Quarry		West Oxfordshire			Inert Landfill	Unavailable	Unavailable	100,000
009iv	Worton Farm	M&M Skip Hire	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Inert Landfill	Not Operational, 2017	2017	50,000
N/A	Woodeaton Quarry	McKenna	South Oxfordshire	Woodeaton		Inert Landfill	Commitment	2026	340,000
N/A	Caversham (extension)	Lafarge	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden		Inert landfill	Commitment	2028	860,000
N/A	Gill Mill (extension)	Smiths	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington		Inert landfill	Commitment	2041	1,250,000
									7,418,038

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
011ii	Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Recycle/Transfer	2020	90,000
22iii	Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	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)	2019	6,500
143	Banbury Transfer Station	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 469 402	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	9,000
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
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

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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 Landfill	FCC	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	Recycle/Transfer	2030	98,000
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	SO 523 922	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	10,000
159	Drayton WRRC	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
255	Didcot Power Station	RWE Npower	Vale of White Horse	Milton	SU 508 918	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	0
003i	Dix Pit	FCC	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	2028	14,100
003iii	Dix Pit	FCC	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	Recycle/Transfer	2028	0
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
180	Elmwood Farm	Cotswold Wood	West Oxfordshire	Black B'ton	SP 283 051	Recycle/Transfer	2015	1,400
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

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241	Lakeside Park	Micks Skips	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	23,000
							Total	660,300

Category 4: Residual Waste Treatment

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
11v	Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Residual Treatment	Committed	98,000
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	398,000

Category 5: Composting/Biological Treatment

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
009ii	Worton Farm	Oxford Renew'ble	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	45,000
014ii	Ashgrove Farm	Agrivert	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 534 256	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	35,000
232ii	Banbury Strategic STW	Thames Water	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 471 402	Compost/Food treatment	Committed	40,000
17i/ii	Battle Farm	Agrivert	South Oxfordshire	Crowmarsh	SU 622 905	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	73,500
252	Upper Farm	Midland Pig	South Oxfordshire	Warborough	SU 596 943	Compost/Food treatment	Committed	33,000
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
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	292,600

Category 6: CDE Recycling

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
009iii	Worton Farm	M&M Skip Hire	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	CDE Recycling	Permanent	48,000
030ii	Shipton Quarry	Earthline	Cherwell	Shipton-on-Cherwell	SP 478 174	CDE Recycling	2025	150,000
070	NW Corner of TW Depot	Clancy Docwra	Cherwell	Kidlington	SP 476 153	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000
121i	Old Brickworks Farm	R Miller	Cherwell	Bletchingdon	SP 518 158	CDE Recycling	2017	40,000
133i	Newlands Farm	Smiths	Cherwell	Bloxham	SP 439 352	CDE Recycling	Permanent	32,000
145	Ferris Hill Farm	Matthews	Cherwell	Hook Norton	SP 355 351	CDE Recycling	Permanent	25,000
005	Playhatch Quarry	Grabloader	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden	SU 740 765	CDE Recycling	Permanent	65,000
013iii	Ewelme No.2	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	CDE Recycling	2032	16,000
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	85,000
114	Appleford Sidings	Hanson	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 520 931	CDE Recycling	Permanent	100,000
118i	Tubney Wood	Hills	Vale of White	Tubney	SP 449 006	CDE Recycling	2016	8,000

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			Horse					
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	30,000
247ii	Upwood Park	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 452 003	CDE Recycling	Committed	8,000
263	Swannybrook Farm	NAP Grab Hire	Vale of White Horse	Kingston Bagpuize	SU 407 967	CDE Recycling	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	110,000
028iii	Gill Mill	Smiths of Bletchington	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	CDE Recycling	2040	120,000
103	Lakeside Park	Ethos Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 383 044	CDE Recycling	Permanent	25,000
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
236ii	Dix Pit Complex (Soils)	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 403 050	CDE Recycling	No Permission	0
241ii	Lakeside Park	Micks Skips	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	CDE Recycling	Permanent	2,000
257	Cemex Batching	Fergal Contracting	West Oxfordshire	Hardwick	SP 387 057	CDE Recycling	Permanent	40,000
260	Burford Quarry	Pavestone UK	West Oxfordshire	Burford	SP 269 107	CDE Recycling	2024	500
							Total	1,161,100

Category 7: Metal Recycling

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (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

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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

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	300
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	Alder and Allen	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	6,000

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Industrial Estate								
Total								548,650
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

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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