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ANNEX

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Plan

OXFORDSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2012

(for the period April 2011 to March 2012)

DRAFT
September 2013

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

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Executive Summary

I. This minerals and waste monitoring report, prepared in accordance with Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011), covers the period from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, although data on minerals relates to the calendar year 2011. As Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, Oxfordshire County Council has a duty to produce development plan documents setting out planning policies for the future development and management of mineral resources and waste management facilities. This report provides an update on the preparation of local plan documents listed in the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme; monitors the implementation of the Council's minerals and waste policies; and provides data and commentary on trends in waste management and minerals supply in Oxfordshire.

II. The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy will set out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and core policies for meeting minerals and waste development requirements in Oxfordshire over the period to 2030. It will provide a policy framework for making decisions on planning applications and will also identify broad locations for new development. Sites suitable for development will be identified in a subsequent Minerals and Waste Sites Document (or Documents). These three documents will together make up the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (OMWLP).

III. The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme sets out the programme for preparation of the documents that will make up the OMWLP. An initial Development Scheme was agreed in May 2005. A number of revisions have subsequently been made to the Development Scheme; the most recent revision came into effect in May 2012. This included the following timetable for preparing the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy:

- Consultation on Draft Minerals and Waste Strategies – September / October 2011
- Publish Proposed Submission Document - May 2012
- Submit Core Strategy to Secretary of State for independent examination – July / August 2012
- Examination hearings – October / November 2012
- Receive and publish Inspector's report – April 2013
- Adopt Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – September 2013

IV. Consultation on the draft Minerals and Waste Strategies was carried out in September and October 2011 and the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document was published in May 2012, but it was not submitted for examination until October 2012. The examination was suspended in February 2013 in view of issues raised by the Inspector over the evidence base in relation to the recent National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and compliance with the new duty to co-operate. In July 2013 the County Council withdrew the Core Strategy.

V. Production of aggregate minerals saw a small increase in 2011, to: 690,000 tonnes of sand and gravel; and 322,000 of tonnes crushed rock. Despite this increase, production levels in 2011 were lower than the ten year average (1.11 million tonnes for sand and gravel; 0.54 million tonnes for crushed rock), and significantly lower than the former South East Plan apportionments for Oxfordshire (1.82 million tonnes per annum sand and gravel; 1.0 million tonnes per annum crushed rock). Production figures were also below the Council's locally derived alternative figures (1.26 million tonnes per annum sand and gravel; and 0.63 million tonnes per annum crushed rock). 78% of sand and gravel and 50% of crushed rock produced in Oxfordshire in 2009 was used within the county. Oxfordshire was a net importer of both sand and gravel and crushed rock in 2009.

VI. Permission was granted in 2011 for 0.86 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 0.38 million tonnes of crushed rock. At the end of 2011, based on the past 10 years average sales, the landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel was 7.9 years. This is just above the government policy level of at least 7 years specified in the NPPF. For crushed rock the landbank was 21.3 years, well above the government policy level of at least 10 years.

VII. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy is to make provision for aggregate minerals to 2030. Additional provision for mineral working, over and above existing permissions and the remaining sites in the existing Minerals and Waste Local Plan, needs to be made in the Core Strategy, particularly to enable continued local supply of sand and gravel to serve markets across Oxfordshire.

VIII. A survey for 2011 recorded total secondary and recycled aggregates production of 236,000 tonnes, but this is an incomplete picture. Current production capacity for secondary and recycled aggregates is approximately 610,000 tonnes per annum, with a further 350,000 tonnes per annum in unimplemented planning permissions, making a total of 960,000 tonnes per annum. But some 250,000 tonnes per annum of this capacity is at temporary facilities. Better data on secondary and recycled aggregates is needed to give a more comprehensive picture.

IX. Approximately 1.5 million tonnes of waste was managed in Oxfordshire in 2011/12, comprising: 43% construction, demolition and excavation waste; 37% commercial and industrial waste; and 20% municipal waste.

X. In 2011/12, 59% of municipal waste was diverted from landfill by recycling, composting and food waste treatment. It is estimated that 50% of commercial and industrial waste was diverted from landfill and that 86% of construction, demolition and excavation waste was recycled or recovered for use in restoration or landfill engineering.

XI. Oxfordshire exports less than 10% of its waste (approximately 140,000 tonnes in 2008) for management elsewhere. But as much as 30% of the waste managed in Oxfordshire is produced elsewhere. In 2008 nearly 2.5 million tonnes of waste was deposited at facilities in Oxfordshire, of which at

least 700,000 tonnes came from outside the county, particularly from London and Berkshire. Much smaller quantities of waste were received from all the other counties adjoining Oxfordshire.

XII. Permission was granted between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012 for a number of new waste management facilities or for additional capacity at existing facilities. Additional capacity was granted for inert landfill (534,000 cu. m.), CDE recycling (20,000 tonnes per annum) and anaerobic digestion of food waste (45,000 tonnes per annum). During the monitoring period, two sites closed: Downs Road tyre recycling facility, which has relocated; and Dean Pit Household Waste Recycling Centre.

XIII. Total waste management capacity in Oxfordshire at January 2012 was: 5.2 million cu. m (7.7 million tonnes) inert landfill; 10.3 cu. m. (10.3 million tonnes) non-hazardous landfill; 0.83 million tonnes per annum municipal / commercial and industrial waste recycling / transfer; 0.96 million tonnes per annum construction, demolition and excavation waste recycling / transfer; 0.28 million tonnes per annum composting / biological treatment; and 0.60 million tonnes per annum other recovery treatment. Much of this capacity is in temporary permissions or is not yet operational.

XIV. The submitted Core Strategy set out a framework for the provision of new waste management facilities that will be needed and identified a particular need for additional recycling capacity. The Core Strategy will establish the overall spatial strategy for where facilities should be located and is to be followed by a further document which will identify specific locations for waste management facilities.

XV. The reporting of 2011/12 data against the indicators and targets proposed in the submitted Core Strategy (as a measure of policy implementation in relation to planning and sustainability objectives) reveals that the majority of targets were achieved.

XVI. This Monitoring Report includes a new section in response to a new statutory requirement[1] for local planning authorities to provide details in their monitoring reports of the steps taken to comply with the new 'Duty to Cooperate'. This duty[2] requires county councils, local planning authorities and other bodies (as prescribed[3]), to co-operate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities. Section 5 details the Council's on-going engagement with neighbouring authorities and other bodies.

[1] Regulation 34 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012
[2] Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011
[3] Regulation 34 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

1 Introduction

1.1 The Requirement for a Monitoring Report

1.1.1 Mineral and waste planning authorities have a duty to produce development plan documents (DPDs) which set out planning policies for the future development and management of mineral resources and waste management facilities.

1.1.2 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by The Localism Act 2011) requires local planning authorities to produce reports that monitor plan progress and the implementation of policy[4]. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 provide further detail on what should be included in the monitoring report. Additionally, the EU Waste Framework Directive, 2008 (2008/98/EC) (transposed through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011) requires monitoring reports to provide details (including capacity) of existing, newly granted and recently closed waste facilities

1.1.3 This Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2012 is the eighth such report produced by Oxfordshire County Council since 2005. It covers the monitoring period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012. Due to the availability of data, reporting on minerals relates to the calendar year 2011 (1 January to 31 December 2011). All monitoring reports are available on the County Council website.

1.2 Purpose of the Monitoring Report

1.2.1 This monitoring report sets the context for minerals and waste planning in Oxfordshire (Section 2); reviews progress with the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Section 3); reports on production, permissions granted and the landbank of minerals in Oxfordshire (Section 4); reports on the arisings and management of waste, new permissions granted and on the capacity of waste management facilities (Section 5); reports on the achievement of emerging new development plan policies using relevant indicators and targets (Section 6); and sets out conclusions and the key issues that monitoring shows need to be addressed in the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Plan (Section 7).

1.2.2 The data in this monitoring report is from various sources. Data on production and reserves of aggregates in Oxfordshire is from the annual aggregates monitoring reports produced by the South East England Aggregates Working Party. Data on arisings and management of waste is mainly from the Environment Agency and the

[4] Section 113of the Localism Act 2011 removes the requirement for a local planning authority to make an annual report to the Secretary of State, but requires monitoring reports to be made publicly available and cover a period of no longer than 12 months.

County Council (Waste Management Group) as reported in the Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment (May 2012). It should be noted that much of the data reported in the Waste Needs Assessment relies on Environment Agency data from 2010. Data on waste management capacity is from a review of site capacities carried out by the County Council and from planning permissions. Data on planning permissions granted for the working of minerals and for new and improved waste management facilities is from planning decisions made by the County Council

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2 Context for Minerals and Waste Planning in Oxfordshire

2.1 Oxfordshire's Characteristics

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

2.1.2 The county covers 260,800 hectares with 78% of the land area under agricultural management. The Cotswolds, Chilterns and North Wessex Downs Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty together cover 24% of Oxfordshire. Much of the central part of the county, around Oxford, is Green Belt. The main towns are Oxford, Banbury, Bicester, Witney, Abingdon, Didcot, and Wantage and Grove. It is the South East of England's most rural county; with 653,800[5] residents across 1,006 square miles, it has the lowest population density in the South East.

2.2 Minerals

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

2.2.2 Aggregate minerals account for most of Oxfordshire's production: in 2011 the County produced 690,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and 322,000 tonnes of crushed rock (limestone and ironstone). There is a need to make continued provision for aggregates production in the County. In addition, production of aggregates from recycled construction and demolition waste and secondary materials (mainly power station ash, but see paragraph 5.4.6) is important; at least 236,000 tonnes were produced in Oxfordshire in 2011. Significant quantities of aggregates are also imported into Oxfordshire by rail.

2.3 Waste

2.3.1 Oxfordshire's residents, industries, businesses and other organisations have in the past produced around 2.2 million tonnes of waste a year, although this has fallen in recent years, probably largely due to the economic downturn. In 2011 an estimated total of some 1.5 million tonnes was managed in Oxfordshire, comprising municipal, commercial

[5] Source Office for National Statistics - http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/search/index.html?nscl=Population+Estimates&nscl-orig=Population+Estimates&content-type=Dataset&content-type=Reference+table&sortDirection=DESCENDING&sortBy=pubdate

and industrial, construction, demolition and excavation, and smaller quantities of hazardous wastes. In addition, Oxfordshire receives waste from outside the county, in particular by rail from London, and from Berkshire.

2.3.2 This waste all has to be treated or disposed of somewhere. In the past this has mainly been by disposal at local landfill sites. There has been significant movement towards a more sustainable approach to waste management in recent years, but further change is needed which will require provision to be made for additional new waste recycling and treatment facilities.

2.4 Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Context

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework

2.4.1 Until March 2012 national policy on planning for mineral and waste was contained in planning and minerals policy statements and guidance notes (PPSs, PPGSs, MPSs and MPGSs). The government has now largely replaced these with a briefer National Planning Policy Framework[6] (NPPF), with the exception of PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (see paragraph 2.4.2). The NPPF sets out the twelve national core principles which underpin both plan making and decision making; policies for sustainable mineral planning; and includes a specific policy for making provisions for the supply of aggregates; but it does not contain specific waste policies. Also relevant to minerals planning are 'National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2005-2020' (DCLG, June 2009) and 'Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System' (DCLG, October 2012), which includes guidance on preparation of local aggregate assessments. Further national guidance is contained in 'Planning and Minerals: Practice Guide' (DCLG, November 2006).

2.4.2 The Government proposes to publish a new National Waste Management Plan for England, to include revised planning policy for sustainable waste management to replace PPS10. Until then, PPS10 and the Government's Waste Strategy for England 2007 remain in place.

EU Waste Framework Directive

2.4.3 Policy on waste is set within the overarching context of the EU Waste Framework Directive, 2008 (2008/98/EC). The Directive is transposed through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 which came into force on 29 March 2011. Government guidance published in

[6] Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), March 2012

December 2012[7] sets out how local planning authorities should be implementing the requirements of the Directive. The guidance makes it clear that local waste plans are a necessary part of the implementation of Article 28 (Waste Management Plans) of the Directive. It stipulates that waste planning authorities have specific responsibility for implementing the following obligations through the preparation of up-to-date local plans and monitoring reports:

i. Provide details of existing major disposal and recovery installations;
ii. Assess the need for the closure of existing waste management facilities and the need for additional waste installation infrastructure;
iii. Provide sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations.

Planning Policy Statement 10

2.4.4 Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management' (DCLG, July 2005). PPS10 sets out the Government's policy on planning for waste management and forms part of the national waste management plan. It contains key planning objectives and decision making principles and sets out the Government's policy on how development plans should make provision for waste management facilities. PPS10 is supplemented by 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10' (DCLG, June 2006) which provides practice guidance on implementation of policies.

Waste Strategy for England 2007

2.4.5 The 'Waste Strategy for England 2007' sets out the Government's vision and strategy for managing waste in a more sustainable way; it sets targets for the sustainable management of waste, including targets for reducing the amount of waste disposed to landfill and increasing the recovery of resources from waste. In June 2011 the Coalition Government published a Review of Waste Policy in England; and in July 2013 a draft Waste Management Plan for England was published for consultation, which will replace the Waste Strategy for England.

Regional Planning Policy

The South East Plan (SEP): Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East of England

2.4.6 During the monitoring period, regional policy for minerals and waste planning was contained in The South East Plan (SEP): Regional

[7] Guidance for Local Planning Authorities on Implementing Planning Requirements of the EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) (DCLG, December 2012)

Spatial Strategy for the South East of England, May 2009[8]. The Coalition Government announced its intention to revoke all regional strategies in 2010, and provision for this is made in the Localism Act 2011. The Regional Strategy for the South East (Partial Revocation) Order 2013 came into force on 25 March 2013. The Order revokes the Regional Strategy for the South East except for one policy, which is not relevant to planning for minerals or waste in Oxfordshire.

2.4.7 The SEP included a regional waste strategy and regional minerals strategy (chapter 10). The SEP covered the period to 2026 and included 17 policies on waste (W1 – W17) and 5 policies on minerals (M1 – M5). It set regional targets for diversion of waste from landfill, recycling and composting and regional landfill requirements; and for each waste planning authority it set waste management capacity requirements, with an indication of additional capacity requirements, and a sub-regional apportionment of landfill provision for London waste. It also set regional targets for recycled and secondary aggregates, with an apportionment by mineral planning authority of the provision to be made; and an apportionment by mineral planning authority of the regional supply requirements for sand and gravel and crushed rock aggregates.

2.4.8 The SEP (Policies M2 and M3) set aggregates apportionment figures for Oxfordshire as: recycled and secondary aggregates – 0.9 million tonnes per annum; sand and gravel – 1.82 million tonnes per annum; and crushed rock – 1.0 million tonnes per annum. The Secretary of State's Proposed Changes to the revision of SEP Policy M3 were published on 19 March 2010, including revised apportionment figures for Oxfordshire: 2.1 million tonnes per annum for sand and gravel; and 0.66 million tonnes per annum for crushed rock, but these changes were not finalised. In the light of the Coalition Government's localism agenda, the County Council commissioned consultants (Atkins) to undertake a local assessment of aggregates supply requirements for Oxfordshire; the consultants' report was published in January 2011 (see paragraph 4.3.2).

Local Planning Policy

Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016

2.4.9 The County Council adopted the Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016 on 21 October 2005. The Structure Plan was subsequently replaced by the SEP in May 2009, but three policies were saved from the Structure Plan, one of which was relevant to minerals: saved policy M2 on sand and gravel states that locations for sand and gravel working will be identified in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. Under the Regional Strategy for the South East (Partial Revocation) Order

[8] (Government Office for the South East, 2009)

2013, Policy M2 has now been revoked and only one saved Structure Plan Policy remains: Policy H2 concerning housing at Upper Heyford.

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996 - 2006

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

New Minerals and Waste Plan Local Plan

2.4.11 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Localism Act 2011, brought in a new system of development plans. The old regional strategies and local plans are being replaced by new style local plans. In order to meet the requirements of this changed plan system, a new Minerals and Waste Plan Local Plan for Oxfordshire is currently being prepared. The plan will primarily consist of the following documents:

- The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy;
- Minerals Site Allocations Document;
- Waste Site Allocations Document;

(The latter two documents may be combined.)

2.4.12 The Core Strategy will set out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and core policies for meeting minerals and waste development requirements in Oxfordshire over the period to 2030. It will provide a policy framework for making decisions on planning applications and will also identify broad locations for new development. Sites suitable for development will be identified in the subsequent Minerals and Waste Site Allocations Document(s). These documents will together make up the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (OMWLP). Further detail on the preparation of the OMWLP is provided in section 3 of this monitoring report.

Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Strategy

2.4.13 The Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Strategy 'No Time to Waste' was approved by all members of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership (the County Council and the 5 District Councils in Oxfordshire) in January 2007. Following a review of the strategy that commenced in 2011, a revised strategy was approved by the Waste Partnership in

January 2013 and is currently awaiting approval by the individual authorities prior to full adoption. The waste strategy does not form part of the development plan for planning, but it is an important material consideration. It provides a framework for the management of municipal waste in the county and sets local waste management targets. It identifies a need to increase reuse and sets an increased target for recycling and composting.

2.4.14 There are currently seven Household Waste Recycling Centres in Oxfordshire, at Alkerton, Ardley, Dix Pit, Drayton, Oakley Wood, Redbridge and Stanford in the Vale. The County Council's Household Waste Recycling Centre Strategy is currently under review.

2.4.15 The County Council signed a contract for the treatment of residual municipal waste with Viridor Waste Management in March 2011. Waste will be treated at the Energy from Waste facility currently under construction at Ardley. The facility is expected to become operational in 2014.

2.4.16 In January 2013 the County Council awarded contracts to FCC and Grundon for the bulking and haulage of residual municipal waste to ensure the delivery of waste to the Energy from Waste facility from those parts of the county that are furthest away from Ardley. This may lead to a need for additional waste transfer facilities in the south and west of the county.

2.4.17 In 2009 the County Council awarded a contract for food waste treatment to Agrivert Ltd to provide for increased diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill and enable recovery of resources. Food waste is now processed at two anaerobic digestion facilities, at Cassington (Worton Farm) and a recently commissioned facility near Wallingford (Battle Farm, Crowmarsh); and also at the in-vessel composting plant at Ardley (Ashgrove Farm).

3 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme Progress

3.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

3.1.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is a statutory document[9] outlining the timetable for the preparation of the new Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (OMWLP). The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Fourth Revision) 2012 (MWDS) came into effect on 8 May 2012.

3.1.2 The MWDS covers the period to March 2015 but it only included a timetable for completion of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, up to September 2013. The number of minerals and waste development documents to be prepared was reduced from previous versions of the MWDS. The MWDS shows the County Council will focus on preparation of a Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. The need for and programme for preparation of other documents, and for beyond September 2013, was left to be decided after the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy had reached examination. This revised position reflected the government's changes to procedure and policy made through the Localism Act 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).

3.1.3 Table 3.1 shows the timetable for preparation of the minerals and waste development documents detailed in the Development Scheme. Stages that have been completed are show in italics. Since the adoption of the Development Scheme, the timetable has been revised and a new timetable will be included in a further revision of the Development Scheme to be published later in 2013.

3.2 Current Position on Development Scheme Timetable

3.2.1 The Development Scheme timetable for preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was met up to publication of the Proposed Submission Document in May 2012. The Proposed Submission Document was published on 25 May 2012 and the period for making representations ran to 16 July 2012.

3.2.2 A total of 400 representations on the Proposed Submission Document were received, from 104 bodies and individuals. In view of the time taken to analyse these representations and consider the issues raised, the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination on 31 October 2012, rather than by August as timetabled in the Development Scheme. The submitted document was unchanged from the May 2012 Proposed Submission Document.

3.2.3 A Planning Inspector was appointed by the Secretary of State to carry out the independent examination of the Minerals and Waste Core

[9] As required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended),

Strategy. The Inspector sent four technical notes to the County Council in November and December 2012 reflecting his initial observations on the Core Strategy and requesting that the Council carry out the following work before the examination hearings were held:

a) Prepare a statement showing how the Council has complied with the duty to co-operate (a new duty brought in by the Localism Act in November 2011).

b) Provide answers to an initial set of questions about the plan's provision for aggregates supply and the Local Assessment of Aggregate Supply Requirements which Atkins (consultants) prepared for the Council in January 2011.

c) Review the background papers and update them to reflect current national policy in the National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012; and to show how national policy and other evidence provide justification for the policies in the Core Strategy.

d) Provide a comprehensive schedule of all documents that comprise the evidence base for the Core Strategy, with links to the documents, on the examination webpage.

3.2.4 The Inspector subsequently, in January 2013, raised questions over the Council's compliance with the duty to co-operate in the preparation of the Core Strategy, particularly whether the duty had been met in relation to a Local Aggregate Assessment that complied with the National Planning Policy Framework.

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

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

Table 3.1: Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Plan Development Scheme (Fourth Revision) 2012 Timetable and Progress with Preparation of Development Plan Documents

Document Title and Status	**Summary of Subject Matter**	**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	To set out the Council's policy on community involvement in local (minerals and waste) development documents and planning applications	*Commenced March 2005*	*Issues & options consultation Sept 2005; Preferred options consultation Oct 2005*	*n/a*	*Submitted Feb 2006*	*Hearing held July 2006*	*Inspector's Report received July 2006*	*Adopted Nov 2006*
Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document	To set out the Council's vision, objectives, spatial strategy and core policies for the supply of minerals and management of waste in Oxfordshire over the period to 2030	*Commenced March 2005*	*Initial issues & options consultation June 2006; Initial preferred options consultation Feb 2007; Further engagement & consultation on issues and options and preferred options Feb 2010 – Jan 2011; Consultation on draft (preferred) minerals & waste strategies Sept – Oct 2011*	*Proposed submission document published May 2012*	Submit Core Strategy for examination July/Aug 2012 *Core Strategy submitted for examination October 2012*	Pre-hearing meeting Sept 2012; Hearings Oct/Nov 2012	Publish Inspector's report April 2013	Adopt Core Strategy Sept 2013
Minerals and Waste Site Allocations Document(s)	To make provision and identify sites for minerals and/or waste management	Programme to be decided after the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy has reached examination						

Document Title and Status	**Summary of Subject Matter**	**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)
Development Plan Document(s) (May be prepared as separate documents or as a single, combined document)	development for Oxfordshire, in accordance with the spatial strategy in the Core Strategy; and provide the detailed policy framework for minerals and/or waste development management decisions							

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

Stages in italics have already been completed.

* National planning policy is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012 and Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10): Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, July 2005 (as amended); the Government intends to revoke regional spatial strategies under provisions in the Localism Act 2011.

Decisions on the need for supplementary planning documents on Minerals and Waste Development Code of Practice; and Restoration and After-use of Minerals and Waste Sites will be made at a later date; these documents are not included in this Development Scheme.

3.3 Work During the 2011 – 2012 Monitoring Period and Since

Development of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

3.3.1 The development of a spatial strategy for waste was delayed pending a decision on the proposed energy-from-waste incinerator at Ardley (see paragraph 2.4.15). This is because this large (300,000 tonnes a year) waste treatment facility will take all of Oxfordshire's residual municipal waste (waste that cannot be recycled or composted) and has the potential to take much of the residual commercial and industrial waste, and it is therefore a central element in the strategy. Planning permission was granted for the Ardley facility in February 2011.

3.3.2 Spatial strategy options for further waste management facilities were drawn up and assessed in 2010/11. In May 2011 a full Waste Needs Assessment was produced. Consultation on this document was carried out as part of consultation on the draft Waste Planning Strategy. The Waste Needs Assessment was subsequently updated, in May 2012.

3.3.3 A draft (preferred) minerals planning strategy for consultation was agreed by the County Council's Cabinet in February 2011. This was based on the Local Assessment of Aggregate Supply Requirements, January 2011, prepared for the Council by consultants Atkins. The preferred strategy for mineral working included a new area at Cholsey. Consultation was held back until the draft (preferred) waste planning strategy had also been prepared, so that consultation could be undertaken on both draft strategies together.

3.3.4 Preparation of the waste planning strategy took longer and the draft for consultation was agreed by the County Council's Cabinet on 19 July 2011, when the draft minerals planning strategy for consultation was also confirmed. Consultation on both draft strategies, which had been programmed for summer 2011, took place in September/October 2011.

3.3.5 The consultation period ran from 5 September to 31 October 2011. Responses were received from 779 individuals and organisations, making 1248 separate responses (1004 minerals; 244 waste). The responses received were considered by the County Council and reported to the Minerals and Waste Plan Working Group on 24 February 2012 and to the Cabinet on 13 March 2012. The Cabinet considered amendments to policies for inclusion in the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document, and agreed to recommend these to the full County Council.

3.3.6 The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document was approved by the full County Council on 3 April 2012, for publication and submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination (see paragraphs 3.2.1 and 3.2.2).

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

3.3.7 The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report July 2009 was updated in 2011 and the Minerals and Waste Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Revised May 2011 was published on the County Council website. The following Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment reports were produced for the County Council by consultants URS Scott Wilson in support of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy over the period covered by this monitoring report:

- Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment – Aggregates Apportionment Options July 2011
- Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment – Minerals Preferred Strategy August 2011
- Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment – Waste Spatial Strategy Options August 2011
- Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment – Draft Waste Planning Strategy September 2011
- Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment – Aggregates Apportionment Options – Addendum Report March 2012
- Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Pre Submission Minerals and Waste Core Strategy – Sustainability Appraisal Report March 2012

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

3.3.8 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (for all types of development) covering the Cherwell and West Oxfordshire District areas, carried out by consultants Scott Wilson jointly for the two District Councils and the County Council, was published in April 2009. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (for minerals and waste development) covering the Oxford City and Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District areas, undertaken by the same consultants and drawing on data from assessments that had already been carried out for those areas for the City and District Councils, was finalised in November 2010. The complete (minerals and waste) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the whole of Oxfordshire was published on the County Council website. No further work was undertaken on Strategic Flood Risk Assessment during the period covered by this monitoring report.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

3.3.9 In February 2011 the County Council consulted Natural England on an initial Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report which concluded there would be no likely effect on six of the Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) in Oxfordshire but that likely significant effects on the Oxford Meadows SAC could not be ruled out. Comments received from Natural England were addressed in a revised Screening Report which was submitted to Natural England in August 2011. This report assessed the potential impact of the Draft Planning Strategies for Minerals and Waste and it was published as one of the documents that supported consultation on those draft strategies in September 2011.

3.3.10 Natural England advised that a significant effect from proposed mineral working on the Cothill Fen and Oxford Meadows SACs could not be ruled out and requested that the evidence base be improved. A more detailed study focussing on the effects of the draft minerals planning strategy on the Cothill Fen and Oxford Meadows SACs was carried out by consultants LUC and Maslen Environmental, and their report (January 2012) was published as a Technical Supplement to the August 2011 Screening Report. Further discussion with Natural England in the light of this report led to revisions being made to the minerals planning strategy in the Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document to address the concerns that had been raised previously.

3.4 Future Work to be Undertaken

3.4.1 Following the decision of the County Council on 9 July 2013 to withdraw the submitted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, work is now focussed on preparing a revised Minerals and Waste Core Strategy as the central part of the new Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Work the Minerals and Waste Site Allocations Document(s) is expected to recommence when the revised Core Strategy has been prepared.

3.4.2 Specific work now in progress includes: the preparation of a new Local Aggregate Assessment, in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF, for which consultants Atkins have again been engaged to provide technical support; and updating of the Waste Needs Assessment, to include more recent and detailed data now available from the Environment Agency and to make it more robust. The Local Aggregates Assessment, which must be produced annually, and the Waste Needs Assessment overlap with the Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report. Future Annual Monitoring Reports will be linked to those documents.

3.5 Statement of Community Involvement

3.5.1 The Oxfordshire Statement of Community Involvement was the first document to be prepared, and was adopted by the County Council on

7th November 2006. Since then there have been changes in government policy on local plans (previously known as development frameworks) and in the statutory procedures for preparing development plan documents, most recently through the Localism Act and the National Planning Policy Framework; and also in the County Council's policies and procedures on consultation. The need to review and update the Statement of Community Involvement should therefore be monitored and kept under review.

4 Minerals Monitoring

4.1 Production (Sales) of Primary Land-Won Aggregates

4.1.1 Data on production and reserves of aggregates in Oxfordshire is from the annual aggregates monitoring reports produced by the South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP). These reports are informed by survey data from operators collected annually by the Mineral Planning Authorities. The most recent period for which published figures for production (sales) of primary land-won aggregates in Oxfordshire are available is the calendar year 2011. Production of sand and gravel (split into soft sand and sharp sand and gravel) and crushed rock (limestone and ironstone combined) in 2011 is set out in Table 4.1 below, with figures for the previous five years, from 2006, for comparison. Figure 4.1 shows how aggregates production in Oxfordshire has changed over the period 2002 – 2011.

Table 4.1: Production (Sales) of Primary Aggregates 2006 to 2011

Aggregate Type	Annual Production (thousand tonnes)					
	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Soft Sand	183	166	151	165	**142**	**201**
Sharp Sand and Gravel	983	893	629	462	**455**	**489**
Total Sand and Gravel	1,166	1,059	780	627	**597**	**690**
Crushed Rock	495	717	543	363	**272**	**322**
Total Primary Aggregates	1,661	1,776	1,323	990	**869**	**1,012**

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys 2006 – 2011

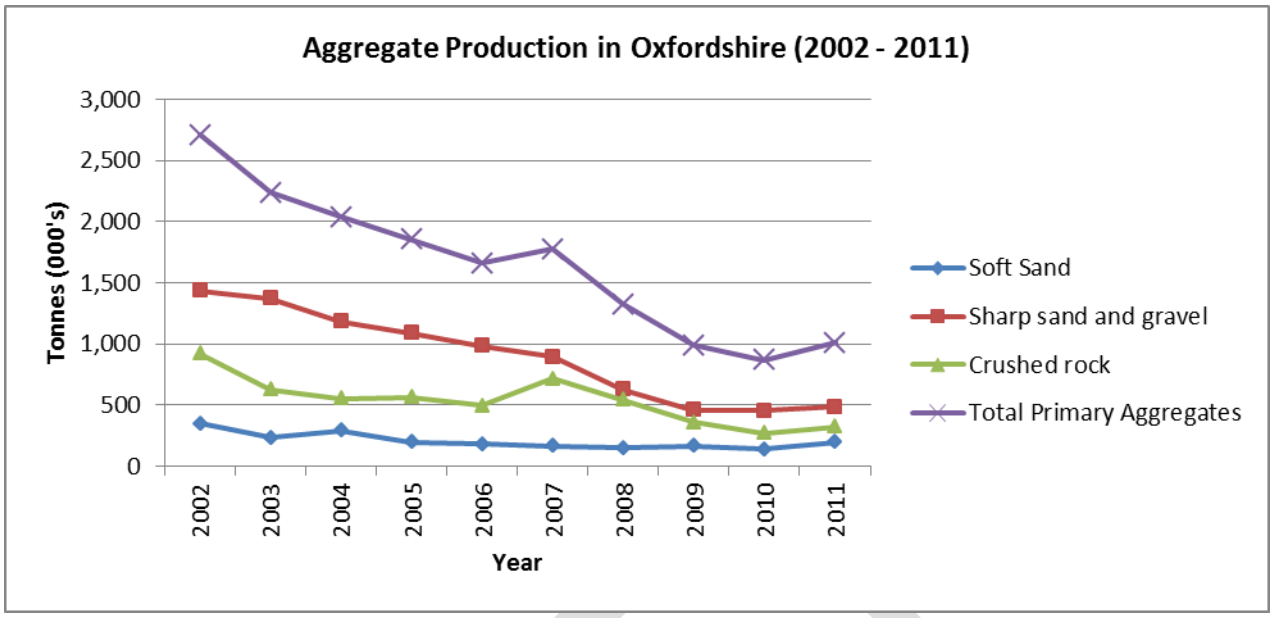

Figure 4.1: Aggregate Production in Oxfordshire 2002 - 2011
Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys 2002 – 2011

4.1.2 Production of aggregate minerals has generally decreased over the past ten years, with the exception of soft sand production which has been more steady. There was however, a slight increase in production of all aggregate minerals between 2010 and 2011. Despite this increase, production levels in 2011 were lower than the ten year average and significantly lower than the sub-regional apportionments for Oxfordshire in the South East Plan (see Table 4.7). The ten year annual average production levels 2002 to 2011 are:

Soft Sand	209,000 tonnes
Sharp Sand & Gravel	899,000 tonnes
Total Sand & Gravel	1,108,000 tonnes
Crushed Rock	539,000 tonnes

4.2 Distribution of Primary Land-Won Aggregates

4.2.1 Table 4.2 shows where the primary aggregates produced in Oxfordshire in 2009[10] were distributed. (The distribution of aggregate sales is surveyed every four years, most recently in 2009.) Most sand and gravel (78%) was used locally, within Oxfordshire. Relatively small quantities were exported to adjoining counties, in particular Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, with very little going further afield.

4.2.2 Approximately half of the crushed rock produced in Oxfordshire was used in the county. The main recipient counties were Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, with lesser quantities going to other adjoining counties and very little going further afield.

[10] Distribution figures are only collected every 4 years as part of a national survey

Table 4.2: Destinations of Aggregates Produced in Oxfordshire 2009

	Sand and Gravel (including soft sand)		Crushed Rock	
Destination	**Tonnes**	**%**	**Tonnes**	**%**
Oxfordshire	487,260	77.6	180,867	49.8
Berkshire	20,785	3.3	23,081	6.4
Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes	13,663	2.2		
Rest of South East & London	15,565	2.5	0	0
Wiltshire & Gloucestershire	68,203	10.9	29,694	8.2
Northamptonshire & Warwickshire	4,993	0.8	118,788	32.7
Elsewhere	17,188	2.7	10,409	2.9
Total	627,783	100	362,839	100

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2009

4.2.3 Oxfordshire was a net importer of primary aggregates in 2009, particularly of crushed rock but also of sand and gravel, as shown in Table 4.3. Total consumption of sand and gravel in Oxfordshire in 2009 was 757,000 tonnes, compared with production in Oxfordshire of 628,000 tonnes (83%). For crushed rock, total Oxfordshire consumption in 2009 was 625,000 tonnes, compared with production in Oxfordshire of 363,000 tonnes (58%).

Table 4.3: Imports, Exports and Consumption of Aggregates in Oxfordshire 2009

	Sand & Gravel	Crushed Rock	All Primary Aggregates
A. Production in Oxfordshire	628,000	363,000	991,000
B. Exported out of Oxfordshire	140,000	179,000	319,000
C. Consumed in Oxfordshire (A – B)	487,000	184,000	672,000
D. Imported into Oxfordshire	270,000	441,000	711,000
E. Total Consumption in Oxfordshire (C + D)	757,000	625,000	1,383,000

Source: Collation of the Results of the 2009 Aggregates Minerals Survey for England and Wales, DCLG, October 2011

4.3 Permissions Granted for Working of Primary Aggregates

4.3.1 Permissions granted for extraction of aggregate minerals in Oxfordshire in the calendar year 2011 are listed in Table 4.4. A map of active and permitted aggregate quarries in Oxfordshire is at Appendix 2.

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Table 4.4: New Aggregate Extraction Permissions Granted in 2011

Date Permitted	Site Name	Mineral Type	Total Tonnage Permitted	Planning Permission End Date	Planning Permission Reference
16/03/2011	Cassington Quarry	Sharp sand and gravel	No increase, extension of time	31/12/2015	MW.0175/10
28/04/2011	Shellingford Quarry	Soft sand and Limestone	No increase (existing deposits are 490,000 soft sand, 850,000 limestone)	31/12/2028	MW.0020/11
28/04/2011	Shellingford Quarry Western Extension	Soft sand and Limestone	560,000 soft sand 375,000 limestone	31/12/2020	MW.0021/11
26/05/2011	Chinham Hill Quarry, Bowling Green Complex, Farringdon	Soft sand	300,000	6 years from date of commencement (not yet implemented)	MW.0132/10
06/07/2011	Great Tew Quarry	Ironstone (dimension stone and chopped building and walling stone)	23,400 dimension stone 7,830 chopped building and walling stone (No aggregate permitted)	31/12/2017	MW.0022/11
02/08/2011	Salford Quarry (aka Spring Hill Quarry)	Limestone (building stone & walling stone	2,600m³ building stone for use on site 4,000 tonnes walling stone for sale (No aggregate permitted)	31/10/13	MW.0066/11

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

4.3.2 The total tonnages of each aggregate type permitted in the calendar year 2011 are shown in Table 4.5 below. The amount of sand and gravel permitted in 2011 was 860,000 tonnes, slightly higher that the level of production that year which was 690,000 tonnes, although this was entirely comprised of soft sand. The amount of crushed rock permitted was 375,000 tonnes compared with production of 322,000 tonnes.

Table 4.5: Aggregates Extraction Permitted in 2011

Aggregate Type	Tonnage Permitted
Soft sand	860,000
Sharp sand and gravel	0
Total Sand and Gravel	860,000
Crushed Rock	375,000
Total All Aggregates	1,235,000

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

4.3.3 Additionally, permission for the extraction of 20,000 tonnes of sharp sand at Moorend Lane Farm, Thame was granted on 31 January 2013. In December 2011 an application for an extension to Wicklesham Quarry, Farringdon involving extraction of 853,000 tonnes of sand and gravel was resolved to be granted permission subject to a legal agreement; the permission was issued on 24 June 2013. A planning application for the extraction of 1.86 million tonnes of sand and gravel at Cassington Lane, Eynsham was withdrawn on 31 May 2011 and an application for the extraction of 880,000 tonnes of sand at Pinewoods Road, Longworth was refused permission on 3 May 2012.

4.3.4 Submitted applications that are currently awaiting determination include:

- extraction of 1.86 million tonnes of sand and gravel from an extension to the north-east of Caversham Quarry (submitted November 2011);
- extraction of 7.8 million tonnes of sand and gravel from an extension to Gill Mill Quarry in the Lower Windrush Valley (submitted March 2013); and
- extraction of 350,000 tonnes of sand and gravel at CAMAS Land, Sutton Wick (submitted September 2005).

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

4.4 Landbank of Permitted Reserves of Aggregates

4.4.1 Government policy in the NPPF is that when determining applications MPAs should as far as is practical provide for the maintenance of landbanks of non-energy minerals (paragraph 144); and should make provision for the maintenance of a landbank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and 10 years for crushed rock (paragraph 145).

4.4.2 DCLG Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System, October 2012 gives guidance to MPAs on implementation of the NPPF. It advises that MPAs should seek to maintain landbanks of sand and gravel and of crushed rock based on the past 10 years average sales. Table 4.6 also shows the permitted reserves of soft sand, sharp sand and gravel, total sand and gravel and crushed rock at the end of 2011, together with the 10 year average sales levels for each mineral and the landbank at the end of 2011 based on the 10 year average sales figures[11].

Table 4.6: Landbank of Permitted Reserves at End of 2011 based on Past 10 Years Average Sales (DCLG Guidance October 2012)

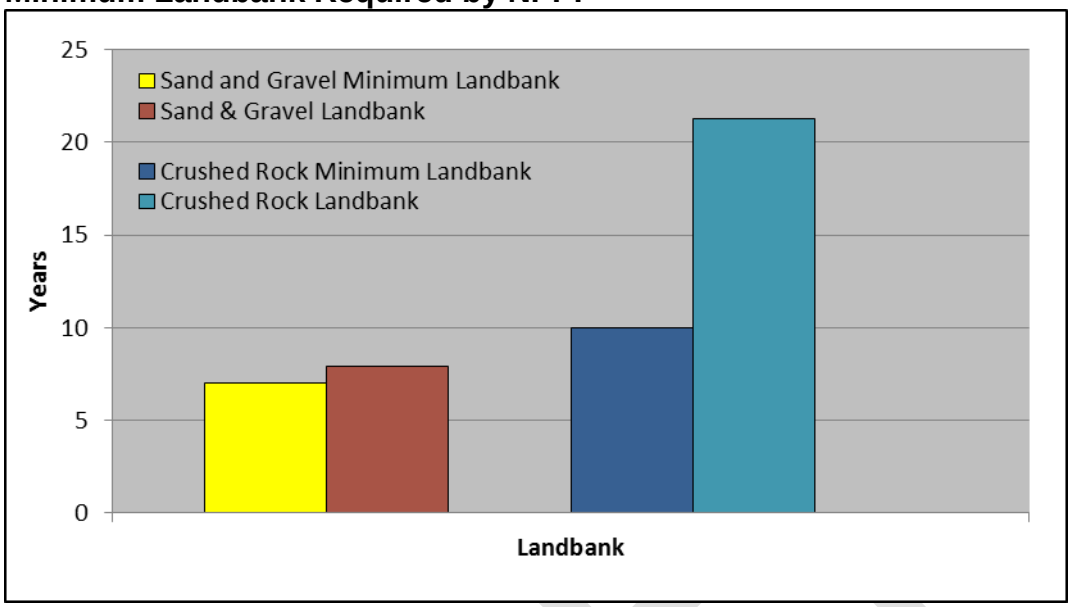
	Permitted Reserves at end 2011[12]	10 year sales average	Landbank at end 2011
Soft Sand	2.392 mt	0.21 mtpa	11.4 years
Sharp Sand & Gravel	6.379 mt	0.90 mtpa	7.1 years
Total Sand & Gravel	8.771 mt	1.11 mtpa	7.9 years
Crushed Rock	11.476 mt	0.54 mtpa	21.3 years

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2011

[11] See Appendix 6 for a breakdown of sales figures 2002 – 2011

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

Figure 4.2: Landbank of Permitted Reserves at End of 2011 based on Past 10 Years Average Sales (DCLG Guidance October 2012) and Minimum Landbank Required by NPPF



4.5 Alternative (Superseded) Landbank Calculations

4.5.1 The now revoked Policy M3 of the South East Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East, May 2009 set out sub-regional apportionment figures for aggregates and required MPAs to maintain landbanks to deliver these levels of supply. The apportionment for Oxfordshire was: sand and gravel – 1.82 mtpa; crushed rock – 1.0 mtpa. The sand and gravel apportionment could be subdivided 0.36 mtpa soft sand and 1.46 mtpa sharp sand and gravel (based on the split of 20% soft sand and 80% sharp sand and gravel as used in the submitted Minerals & Waste Core Strategy, October 2012).

4.5.2 In the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes to South East Plan, March 2010, the Oxfordshire sand and gravel apportionment in Policy M3 was increased to 2.10 mtpa, which could be subdivided 0.42 mtpa soft sand and 1.68 mtpa sharp sand and gravel (see paragraph 4.5.1). The Oxfordshire crushed rock apportionment was reduced to 0.66 mtpa. These Proposed Changes were not finalised but the DCLG Chief Planner's letter of 6 July 2010 included guidance that MPAs in the South East should work from the apportionment in these Proposed Changes.

4.5.3 In the light of the Government's announced intention to abolish regional spatial strategies, based on the findings of the Local Assessment of Aggregate Supply Requirements, January 2011 produced for the County Council by consultants Atkins, the Council agreed provision level figures of 1.26 mtpa for sand and gravel and 0.63 mtpa for crushed rock in February 2011. These figures were subsequently included in policy M2 of the submitted Minerals & Waste Core Strategy,

as approved by the Council on 3 April 2012. The sand and gravel figure is subdivided 0.25 mtpa soft sand and 1.01 mtpa sharp sand and gravel.

4.5.4 Therefore, during the monitoring period 2011/12 there were three possible alternative methods to the 10 year average sales (DCLG Guidance) method which could be used as a basis for calculating Oxfordshire's aggregate landbanks at the end of 2011. Landbanks based on these three alternative methods along with the 10 year average sales method are shown in Table 7 and Figure 3.

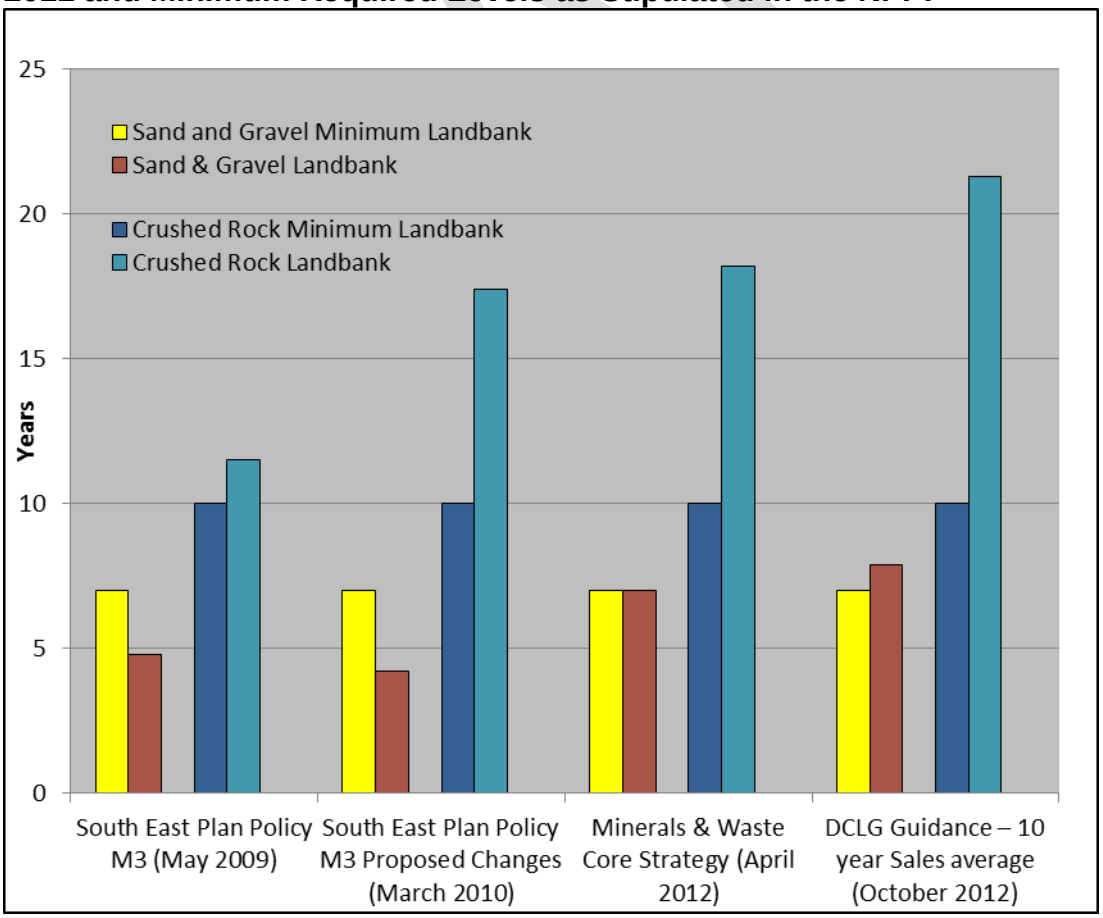
4.5.5 The methods based on apportionment levels from South East Plan Policy M3 and the Proposed Changes produce the lowest landbank levels. The 10 year sales (DCLG Guidance) method produces the highest landbank levels, which are more than the NPPF minimum levels; and using the provision levels in Policy M2 of the submitted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, October 2012 produces levels only a little lower.

4.5.6 The introduction of the NPPF and the DCLG Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System in 2012, and the revocation of Policy M3 of the South East Plan in March 2013, means that the apportionments in that Plan and the Proposed Changes to it are no longer applicable and are now of historic interest only. Although the July 2010 DCLG guidance letter which advises use of the apportionment levels in the Proposed Changes to Policy M3 is still extant, the External Review of Government Planning Practice Guidance Report by Lord Taylor, December 2012, recommended that this letter is out of date and can be cancelled. The withdrawal of the submitted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy in July 2013 means that the provision levels in that plan are also no longer relevant. Currently, the 10 year sales method in the DCLG Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System, October 2012 should be used to calculate landbanks.

Table 4.7: Landbank[13] of permitted reserves at end of 2011 based on Alternative Methods with 10 year average sales method for comparison

	Permitted Reserves at end 2011	South East Plan Policy M3 (May 2009)	South East Plan Policy M3 Proposed Changes (March 2010)	Minerals & Waste Core Strategy (April 2012)	DCLG Guidance – 10 year sales average (October 2012)
Soft Sand	2.392 mt	6.6 years (0.36 mtpa)	5.7 years (0.42 mtpa)	9.6 years (0.25 mtpa	11.4 years (0.21 mtpa)
Sharp Sand & Gravel	6.379 mt	4.4 years (1.46 mtpa)	3.8 years (1.68 mtpa)	6.3 years (1.01 mtpa)	7.1 years (0.90 mtpa)
Total Sand & Gravel	8.771 mt	4.8 years (1.82 mtpa)	4.2 years (2.10 mtpa)	7.0 years (1.26 mtpa)	7.9 years (1.11 mtpa)
Crushed Rock	11.476 mt	11.5 years (1.0 mtpa)	17.4 years (0.66 mtpa)	18.2 years (0.63 mtpa)	21.3 years (0.54 mtpa)

Figure 4.3: Landbank Figures by Different Calculation Methods at End of 2011 and Minimum Required Levels as Stipulated in the NPPF



[13] See Appendix 6 for full alternative (superseded) landbank calculations

4.5.7 Table 4.8 below shows the trend in production (sales), permitted reserves and landbank for all sand and gravel over the period 2002 to 2011.

Table 4.8: Production (Sales), Reserves and Landbank* of Sand and Gravel 2002-2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sales (000 tonnes)	1787	1606	1479	1289	1166	1059	770	627	597	690
Reserves (000 tonnes)	12,024	10,039	8,987	6,952	5,587	5,544	6,698	9,055	8,492	8,771
Apportionment (million tonnes per annum)	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.11
Landbank (years)	6.0	5.0	4.5	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.9	4.7	7.9

(Source: SEERA Aggregates Monitoring Reports 2002 – 2010, OCC 2011)
*Landbank figures for 2002 – 2010 based on sub-regional apportionment at the time, landbank figures for 2011 are based on 10 years average sales (DCLG Guidance October 2012)

4.5.8 Government policy is that is that a landbank of at least 7 years should be maintained for sand and gravel. 2011 is the first year over the past decade that a sand and gravel landbank of over 7 years has been achieved. This is due to the change in the method of calculating the landbank under the DCLG Guidance published in October 2012, using the past 10 year sales average as a basis rather than apportionment levels set through regional plans. The marked reduction in sand and gravel sales in Oxfordshire since 2007, reflecting the economic downturn, has brought down the 10 year sales average.

4.6 Provision of Sites for Mineral Working in Development Plan

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

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

These areas were not included in the Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016. Instead, saved Policy M2 says locations for sand and gravel working will be identified in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, and sets out factors to be taken into account in identifying locations. With the partial revocation of the South East Plan in March 2013, this policy is no longer saved.

4.6.2 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996) identified areas for sand and gravel working to meet the expected requirement over the period to 2006 plus a contingency of 6.6 million tonnes. Of the areas

identified for working in the Plan, only approximately 1 million tonnes of sand and gravel resource remains without planning permission, within small areas at Sutton Wick (Policy SW1), Cassington – Yarnton (Policy CY1) and in the Lower Windrush Valley (Policy SH1). These policies are included in those that have been 'saved' (see paragraph 2.4.10).

4.6.3 The Minerals and Waste Local Plan provided a tonnage 'breakdown of identified sand and gravel resource' (MWLP 1996, p10). In addition to the sites identified in plan policies, this included land already with planning permission for mineral working and 'land with planning permission in principle awaiting completion of legal agreements'. This included Stonehenge Farm, a site in the Lower Windrush Valley, with the following footnote: 'Although the County Council has resolved to grant planning permission for the extraction of 4 million tonnes of gravel at Stonehenge Farm, approximately half the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Some 2 million tonnes from this land cannot therefore be dug unless Scheduled Ancient Monument consent is first granted by English Heritage.' Stonehenge Farm is shown on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan Proposals Map as 'area resolved to be permitted subject to agreement', but it is not identified in policy in the Plan.

4.6.4 The planning application for Stonehenge Farm was subsequently withdrawn. A subsequent planning application for extraction of 1.55 million tonnes of sand and gravel at Stonehenge Farm was refused permission by the County Council in January 2009. That decision was appealed and the appeal was allowed on 8 October 2010.

4.6.5 The remaining site provision for sand and gravel working in policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan therefore totals approximately 1.0 million tonnes, entirely comprising sharp sand and gravel. No new areas were identified in the Plan for working of soft sand, nor for limestone or ironstone. Together with the reserves remaining at existing permitted sites at the end of 2011 (Table 4.6) and taking into account permissions granted since the end of 2011 (paragraph 4.3.3), this would theoretically provide for continued production of aggregates in Oxfordshire, at the 10 year average sales levels in table 4.6, for the following periods:

a) Soft Sand to mid 2023;
b) Sharp Sand and Gravel to early 2021;
c) Limestone and Ironstone to early 2033.

4.6.6 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (Submission Document, October 2012) made provision for aggregate minerals to 2030 and identified the broad areas where it was proposed that working for sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock should take place. Those areas are shown in figure 10 in the Core Strategy and were to provide the basis for the subsequent identification of specific sites for working in a site allocations document.

4.6.7 Table 4.9 below shows the planned contribution to sharp sand and gravel provision of the strategy areas that were identified in the Core Strategy. As was stated in the Core Strategy, existing permitted reserves plus potentially deliverable resources within nominated sites would be sufficient for working throughout the period to 2030 in the Lower Windrush Valley, Eynsham/Cassington/Yarnton and Caversham areas. The Sutton Courtenay area was likely to be exhausted by around 2020. A new area was proposed at Cholsey, which would need to come into production at about that time to enable continued local supply of sand and gravel to markets in southern Oxfordshire.

Table 4.9: Contribution of strategy areas to sharp sand and gravel provision

Sand and gravel strategy area	**(a) Production capacity 2011-2020** (million tonnes per annum)	**(b) Provision required 2011-2020** (million tonnes)	**(c) Production capacity 2021-2030** (million tonnes per annum)	**(d) Provision required 2021-2030** (million tonnes)	**(e) Total provision required (b) + (d)** (million tonnes)
Lower Windrush Valley	0.55[14]	5.50	0.35[15]	3.5	**9.0**
Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton	0.3[16]	3.0	0.3	3.0	**6.0**
Sutton Courtenay	0.2	2.0	–	–	**2.0**
Caversham	0.17[17]	1.7	0.17	1.7	**3.4**
Cholsey	–	–	0.2[18]	2.0	**2.0**
Total	**1.22**	**12.2**	**1.02**	**10.2**	**22.4**

Source: Submitted Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, October 2012, Table 1

4.6.8 For soft sand, the strategy made provision for the continuation of working in the Tubney and Faringdon areas. It was estimated that at a production rate of 0.25 million tonnes a year, existing planning permissions in those areas could on average provide a supply of soft sand until 2023. For the period 2020 to 2030 the strategy stipulated a preference for extensions to existing quarries rather than from new quarries in order to make efficient use of existing plant and infrastructure, and minimize additional impact.

[14] Figure gained from two current permissions, at Gill Mill and Stonehenge Farm.
[15] This assumes only one quarry in the Lower Windrush Valley after 2020, by when the reserves at Stonehenge Farm are expected to be exhausted.
[16] Likely capacity figure estimated from industry site nominations in this area.
[17] Based on rate of working proposed in current application at Caversham MW.0158/11.
[18] Based on proposed rate of work in site nominations in Cholsey area.

4.6.9 For crushed rock, the strategy calculated that at a rate of production of 0.63 million tonnes a year, current permitted reserves could on average last until 2030. Existing working areas of limestone are south east of Faringdon, south of Burford and east of the River Cherwell. There is one existing area of ironstone working in the north of the county at Alkerton / Wroxton. Production of crushed rock has fluctuated considerably over past years and, in the event that demand increased, the strategy stipulated that any additional provision should be made within the limestone areas, with a preference for extensions to existing quarries.

4.7 Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates and Capacity of Facilities

4.7.1 There is no reliable and comprehensive data on production and use of secondary and recycled aggregates available for Oxfordshire. The 2011 aggregates monitoring survey did not produce a full response from secondary and recycled aggregates site operators. This survey recorded sales of secondary and recycled aggregates in Oxfordshire in 2011 totalling 235,922 tonnes (including recycled construction and demolition waste and power station ash). This is believed to be significantly less than the total actual production of secondary and recycled aggregates; in particular it does not include construction and demolition waste recycled in-situ using mobile plant. The same survey in 2008, 2009 and 2010 recorded the following sales totals, all from partial responses:

2008	503,000 tonnes
2009	286,000 tonnes
2010	152,000 tonnes
2011	236,000 tonnes

There is no data on exports, imports and consumption of secondary and recycled aggregates.

4.7.2 Policy M2 of the South East Plan, 2009 (now revoked) stated that use of secondary aggregates and recycled materials in the South East should increase from 6.6mtpa to at least 7.7mtpa (34%) by 2016, to reduce the need for primary aggregate extraction. Policy M2 included a sub-regional apportionment of the provision required to meet the 2016 target figure, with an apportionment for Oxfordshire of 0.9 million tonnes per annum. This figure was included in policy M1 of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Submission Document, October 2012.

4.7.3 The 2011 aggregates monitoring survey also recorded a total capacity for production of secondary and recycled aggregates at fixed sites of 590,000 tonnes per annum. This does not include all sites; and does not include Didcot A Power Station (although that facility, in any case, closed in March 2013).

4.7.4 The Waste Needs Assessment (May 2012) reviews permitted facilities and indicates that the total capacity for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates in Oxfordshire is approximately 610,500 tonnes per annum, with a further 346,500 tonnes per annum in unimplemented planning permissions, making a total of 957,000 tonnes per annum (Waste Needs Assessment Appendix 10, Table 10/7, page 132). This figure excludes in-situ recycling at construction and demolition and roadworks sites. Also excluded is Appleford Sidings (Didcot) which has historically recycled rail ballast, most of which will have originated from outside Oxfordshire. Some 251,500 tonnes per annum of this capacity is at temporary facilities, in some cases with planning permissions that end before 2016.

4.8 Number and Capacity of Rail Depot Facilities.

4.8.1 There are 3 railhead aggregates 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). These depots import crushed rock aggregates from the South West and East Midlands. Capacity figures are not available for these depots. There is planning permission for a further railhead aggregate depot at Shipton on Cherwell. There is also a rail depot at Hinksey Sidings, Oxford but this only handles ballast for the rail network, with all movements by rail.

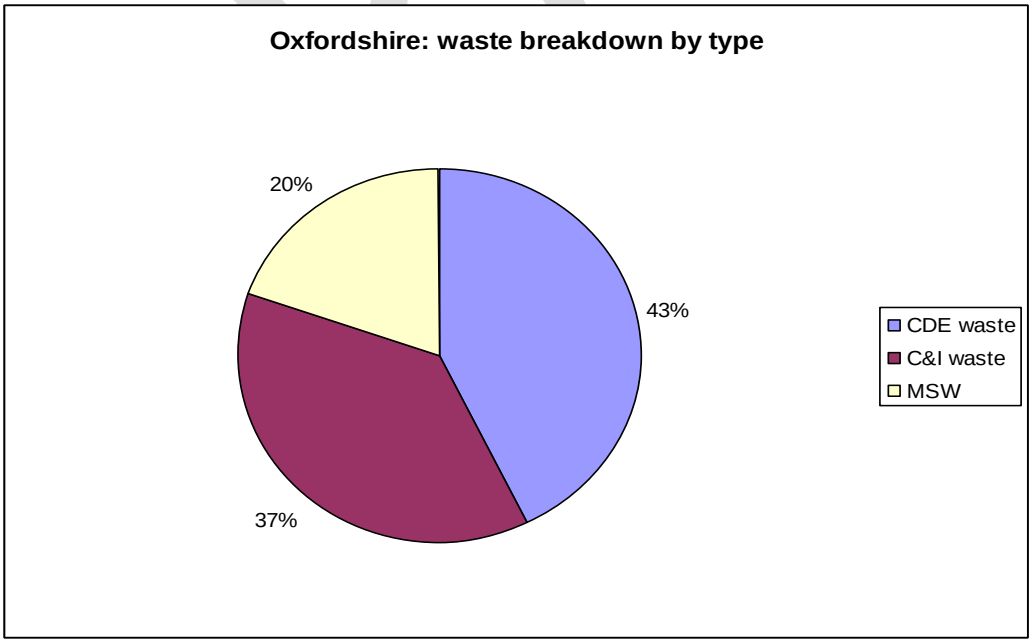
5 Waste

5.1 Arisings and Management of Waste

5.1.1 The amounts of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste and municipal solid waste (MSW) from Oxfordshire that required management in the 2011/2012 financial year are shown in Tables 5.1 - 5.4 below. The tables also show the amounts of waste that were landfilled, recycled or composted, recovered and treated. Much of this information comes from the Waste Needs Assessment, May 2012, produced by the County Council for the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Plan. Hazardous and radioactive waste are produced in much smaller quantities and are discussed in paragraphs 5.1.15-5.1.16.

5.1.2 An estimated total of 1.5 million tonnes[19] of waste was managed in Oxfordshire in 2011/12, of which 43% was construction, demolition and excavation waste, 37% was commercial and industrial waste and 20% was municipal waste (see Figure 5.1). Waste volumes are currently lower than might have been expected, particularly in the case of commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation waste, and this is thought largely to be due to the economic downturn.

Figure 5.1: Total Waste Managed in Oxfordshire during 2011/12 by Waste Type



Source: See tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3

[19] Source: See tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3

5.1.3 Various waste management targets have been adopted in national, former regional and local waste strategies and these are summarised in Appendix 1. Some comparison with Oxfordshire's current recycling and landfill diversion performance can therefore be made against various standards that have been set.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

Table 5.1: Management of Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste in Oxfordshire 2011/12 (tonnes)

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Landfilled	Recycled	Recovered	Other Treatment
Construction & Demolition	650,000	91,000	396,500	162,500	-

Based on performance recorded in a study by Capita Symonds for WRAP "Construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings, use and disposal in England (2008)"

5.1.4 Reliable data on the amount of CDE waste produced in Oxfordshire is not available. Although the Environment Agency has records of the amount of waste managed at licensed facilities, it cannot be assumed that all of this waste was produced in Oxfordshire. Some of the sites managing this form of waste do not require a licence and in these cases operators are not required to submit information about the amount of waste managed each year. Some waste is also re-used in new construction work on the site at which it was produced; this waste does not enter the waste management chain and is therefore not recorded as waste to be managed.

5.1.5 Estimates of CDE waste arisings have varied:

- the South East Regional Waste Management Statement (ERM June 2003) assessed CDE waste arisings for Oxfordshire as 754,950 tonnes in 2000/01;
- Capita Symonds[20] assessed waste arisings in Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire in 2005 as 4.2 million tonnes;
- ERM's Needs Assessment for Oxfordshire[21] estimated that CDE arisings in Oxfordshire in 2005 were 1.44 million tonnes[22].
- Environment Agency data indicates that the amount of waste managed at licensed sites in Oxfordshire between 2005 to 2007 was in the order of 900,000 tpa.

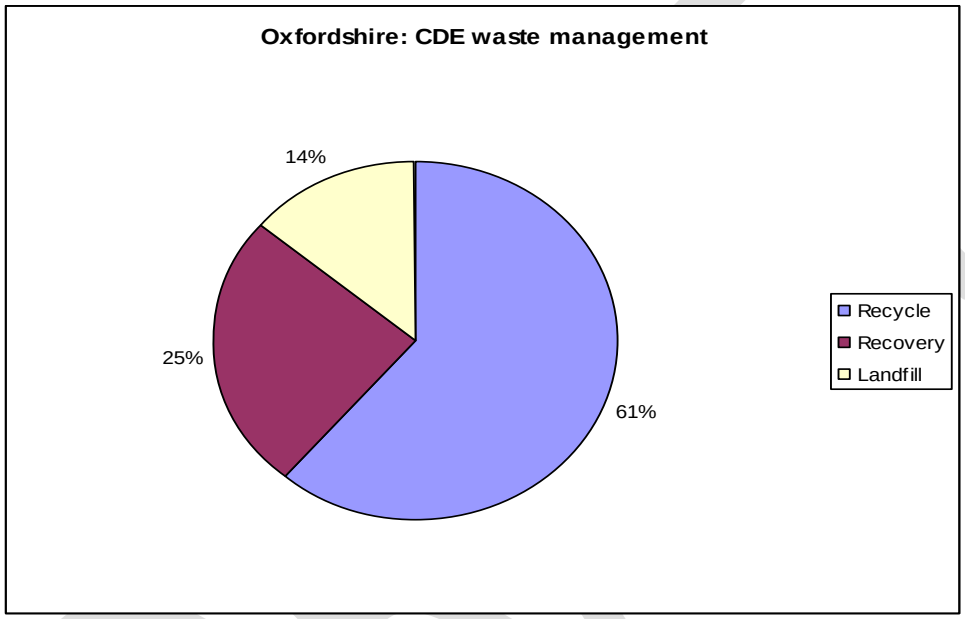
5.1.6 The Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment (May 2012) estimates that in the period 2005 – 2007 the amount of waste managed in Oxfordshire was in the order of 1.3 million tonnes per annum. But since then there has been a significant decline in building activity. Housing completions

[20] Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England 2005: Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (Feb 2007)(Capita Symonds)
[21] Waste Arisings, Capacity & Future Requirements Study (January 2008)(ERM)
[22] The Oxfordshire figure was derived as an apportionment of Capita Symonds' estimate for Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire);

have fallen by 50%. Assuming a similar decline in the amount of waste produced, waste arisings for 2011/12 would have been in the order of 650,000 tonnes.

5.1.7 Table 5.1 applies the results of a national study by Capita Symonds Consultants for WRAP to the CDE waste arisings for Oxfordshire. If correct, this would suggest that a large proportion of Oxfordshire's CDE waste is recycled as soils or aggregate (61%): some is recovered for use in land and quarry restoration or as engineering material at landfill sites (25%) and the remainder (14%) is disposed in landfill (Figure 4).

Figure 5.2: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Managed in Oxfordshire by Management Type



Based on performance recorded in a study by Capita Symonds for WRAP "Construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings, use and disposal in England (2008)"

Commercial and Industrial Waste

Table 5.2: Management of Commercial & Industrial Waste in Oxfordshire 2011/12 (tonnes)

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed[1]	Landfilled[2]	Recycled or Composted[2]	Recovered	Other Treatment
Commercial & Industrial	566,800	283,400	283,400	-	-

[1]Waste Needs Assessment estimate (OCC, 2012)

[2]Based on DEFRA national percentage estimate of just over 50%(Survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings 2010 (Jacobs – for DEFRA)

5.1.8 As with CDE waste, there is also uncertainty over the amount of C&I waste that is produced in Oxfordshire. Information is provided by the Environment Agency about the amounts of waste managed at licensed waste sites (both transfer/recycling operations and landfills) but it is almost impossible to identify with any degree of accuracy how much of

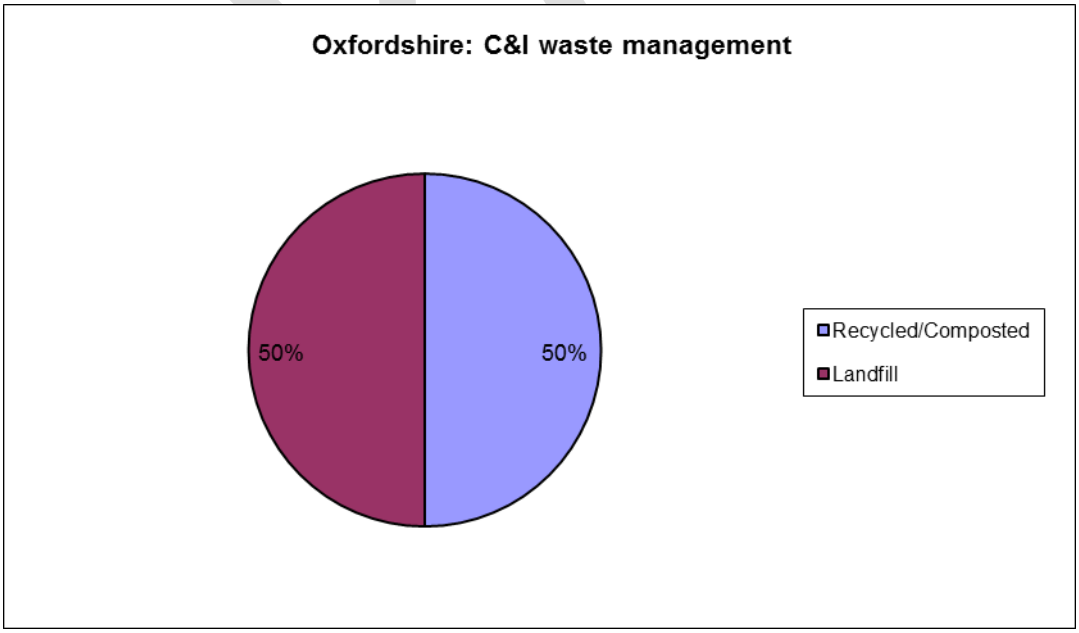
this was C&I waste (as distinct from CDE or MSW), how much was waste imported from other areas and how much of Oxfordshire's waste was managed outside the County.

5.1.9 In 2000/01 the Environment Agency estimated (as a result of survey) that Oxfordshire produced some 900,000 tonnes of C&I waste each year. A later estimate (2002/03) suggested that a lower volume of waste was produced (766,000 tonnes per annum). Recent national and regional surveys indicate that there has been a considerable fall in waste produced in this sector. This may be due to the economic down turn, a change in waste behaviour or other factors.

5.1.10 The now revoked South East Plan estimated that Oxfordshire would produce some 630,000 tonnes of waste for management each year in the period 2008-2010. Since then, a more detailed analysis of available data has been undertaken in the Waste Needs Assessment (May 2012). The amount of C&I waste requiring management is thought to be in the order of 566,800 tonnes in 2011-12.

5.1.11 The Strategic Waste Management Assessment for the South East[23] estimated that 38% of C&I waste was recycled in 2000/01. A later national survey of C&I waste management by Defra[24] suggests that just over 50% is recycled nationally; this figure has therefore been applied in Table 5.2.

Figure 5.3: Commercial and Industrial Waste Managed in Oxfordshire by Management Type



[23] Environment Agency (2001)
[24] Survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings 2010 (Jacobs – for DEFRA)

Municipal Solid Waste

Table 5.3: Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Oxfordshire 2011 / 12 (tonnes)

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Landfilled	Recycled or Composted	Recovered*	Other Treatment
Municipal Solid Waste	297,527	123,211	154,367	15,680	4,270

*Food waste recovered by anaerobic digestion
Source: Oxfordshire County Council Waste Management Team
Data is for the year 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

5.1.12 Municipal waste 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. Table 5.4 adds to the information given in table 5.3. Neither table includes municipal waste that is produced outside Oxfordshire but which is managed at facilities in Oxfordshire (e.g. waste from London – see paragraphs 5.2.2 – 5.2.3 below).

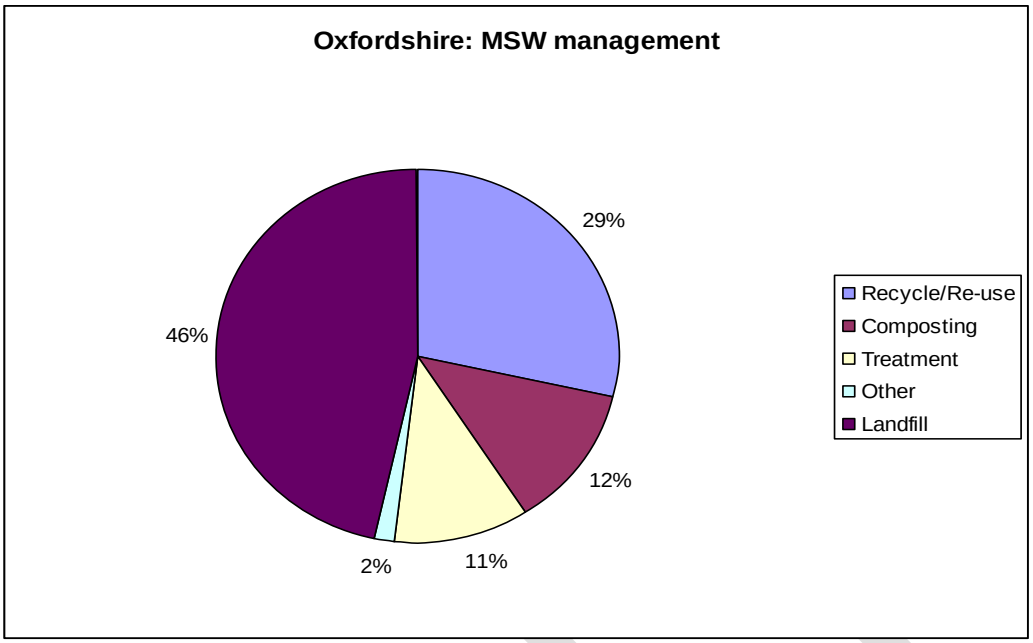
Table 5.4: Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Oxfordshire 2011/12 (tonnes) Broken Down by Household and Non-Household Arisings

	Recycle/ Re-use	Compost	Food Waste	Landfill	Other*	TOTAL
Household	87,409	63,213	15,680	105,954	4,270	276,525
Non-Household	3,745	-	-	17,257	-	21,002
Total (MSW)	91,154	63,213	15,680	123,211	4,270	297,527
Percentage (MSW)	30.6	21.2	5.3	41.4	1.4	100

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Waste Management Team
Includes waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities (District Councils) and at Household Waste Recycling Centres
*'Other' includes wood used as a refuse derived fuel and, hazardous chemical and clinical wastes sent for specialist thermal treatment outside Oxfordshire

5.1.13 Of the 297,527 tonnes of municipal waste produced in Oxfordshire in 2011/12, 58.6% was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting or some other form of treatment. For household waste only, 61.7% was diverted from landfill. Key waste management targets are detailed at Appendix 1. There are no specific waste management targets for the year 2011/12. Policy W3 of the submitted Minerals & Waste Core Strategy, October 2012 set a MSW dry recycling target of 31% by 2015, which had already been achieved during the monitoring period.

Figure 5.4: Percentage of Municipal Waste by Management Type.



(Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Waste Management Group)

5.1.14 Data for municipal waste (Tables 5.2 and 5.3) is provided by the County Council's Waste Management Group and takes account of information supplied by the Waste Collection Authorities. Information on waste arisings is also published by Defra using data provided by local authorities. It should be noted that these figures are marginally different to those published in the Waste Needs Assessment because the final audit of this data took place after its publication.

Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes

5.1.15 The Waste Needs Assessment (May 2012) reported that Oxfordshire produced some 41,000 tonnes of hazardous waste in 2008 and suggests that although future arisings of hazardous waste are difficult to estimate, it seems unlikely that the amount of waste to be managed by 2030 would be any higher than 60,000 tpa.

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

Table 5.5: Oxfordshire: radioactive waste awaiting final disposal (cubic metres)

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

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

5.2 Cross boundary movement of waste

5.2.1 Environment Agency data indicates that Oxfordshire exports relatively little waste for management elsewhere. In 2008 this amounted to some 140,000 tonnes – less than 10% of the waste believed to be produced in the County. Exports are likely to include much of the hazardous waste produced in Oxfordshire as there are very few treatment and disposal facilities for this type of waste in the County.

5.2.2 The County receives sizeable amounts of waste from other areas, in particular from London and Berkshire. Environment Agency data[25] indicates that in 2008 this was at least 700,000 tonnes: almost 30% of the total waste managed in Oxfordshire that year. Some 287,500 tonnes (nearly 12% of the total waste managed in Oxfordshire in 2008) was imported from London, much of which continues to be transported by rail to the Sutton Courtenay landfill near Didcot. Oxfordshire received waste from all of the adjoining Counties; the largest proportion (294,000 tonnes, nearly 12% of the total waste managed in Oxfordshire in 2008) came from Berkshire, particularly from Reading; the smallest proportion (6,500 tonnes or 0.25% of the total waste managed in Oxfordshire in 2008) was from Warwickshire.

5.2.3 Taking into account waste that was exported, Oxfordshire was a net importer of approximately 560,000 tonnes of waste in 2008. Much of the waste entering Oxfordshire is non-hazardous waste and is disposed of by landfill. Between 2008 and 2010, non-hazardous waste from London averaged 240,000 tonnes per annum and from elsewhere averaged 216,000 tonnes. This accounts for about half of the non-hazardous waste landfilled.

5.2.4 Work on an update of the Waste Needs Assessment is currently being undertaken using more detailed Environment Agency data from 2011,

[25] Supplied to OCC in November 2009 and reported in the Waste Needs Assessment 2012

which will provide a more comprehensive and up to date picture of cross boundary movements of waste.

5.3 Capacity of New and Improved Waste Management Facilities

5.3.1 The significant permissions for new, improved or amended waste management facilities in Oxfordshire over the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 are listed in Table 5.6 below, showing the facility and waste type, with the new or increased waste management capacity permitted.

5.3.2 Additional capacity was granted for inert landfill (533,500m^3), CDE recycling (20,000 tpa) and anaerobic digestion of food waste (45,000 tpa). Permission was also granted for a new household waste recycling centre, but it was subsequently decided not to build this facility.

5.3.3 Following a legal challenge to the Secretary of State's appeal decision to grant permission for an energy for waste facility at Ardley in February 2011, a second application for an energy from waste facility at the same site was granted planning permission by the County Council in August 2011. The legal challenge to the Secretary of State's decision was eventually dismissed and the applicant has chosen to implement that permission, rather than the second permission issued by the County Council. The facility will have a capacity of 300,000 tonnes per annum and will treat all of the County's residual municipal waste and some of its commercial and industrial waste. Construction is currently underway and the facility is expected to be operational during 2014.

5.3.4 An application for recycling 80,000 tpa of CDE waste at Sutton Courtenay (ref. MW.0129/11) was resolved to be approved on 27 September 2011. The issue of planning permission is currently pending a routing agreement and Section 106 agreement.

5.3.5 Permission for a mechanical biological treatment (MBT) facility at Sutton Courtenay Landfill site with a proposed operating capacity of 220,000 tonnes of waste per annum was refused by the County Council on 20 September 2011 due to conflicts with countryside and landscape policies.

5.3.6 Table 5.7 lists waste management facilities that have been permitted post the 2011/12 monitoring period and Table 5.8 lists proposed facilities that are the subject of a resolution to grant planning permission post the 2011/12 monitoring period.

Table 5.6: Planning Permissions for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) Granted 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012

Date Permitted	Location	Type of Facility	Reference	Waste Type	Additional Capacity[26]	End Date
30/03/2011	Battle Farm, Preston Crowmarsh	Anaerobic Digestion	MW.0090/10	MSW/C&I	45,000 tpa	Permanent
28/04/2011	Shellingford Quarry	Landfill (inert)	MW.0020/11	CDE waste	0 (extension of time, existing capacity 1.35 million m^3, anticipated rate of filling 100,000 m^3 per annum)	31/12/2028
28/04/2011	Shellingford Quarry	Landfill (inert)	MW.0021/11	CDE waste	520,000 m^3 (eastern extension of site, rate of working as above)	31/12/2020
16/05/2011	Cassington Quarry	Landfill (inert)	MW.0028/11	CDE waste	13,500m^3 (cut and fill operation completed within 1 year)	31/12/2012
31/05/2011	Cassington Anaerobic Digester Plant	Digestate slurry lagoon	MW.0170/10	Digestate	None[27]	Permanent
18/08/2011	Ardley Landfill	Landfill	MW.0044/08	MSW/C&I/CDE	No change to that approved on appeal in February 2011 (-500,000[28] m^3)	2019
18/08/2011	Ardley	Residual Treatment	MW.0044/08	MSW/C&I	No change to that approved on appeal in February 2011 (300,000)	2046+
18/10/2011	Swannybrook Farm	Recycling	MW.0049/11	CDE waste	20,000	Permanent
04/11/2011	Langford Lane, Kidlington	Household Waste Recycling Centre	R3.0167/10	MSW/C&I/CDE/ Hazardous	20,000 (15,000 msw, 4,945 CDE, 55 Hazardous)	Permanent
16/01/2012	Finmere Quarry / Landfill	Gasification	MW.0177/10	MSW/C&I	No change in capacity of committed MRF permission	31/12/2035 (or on completion of landfilling if sooner)
16/01/2012	Finmere Quarry /	Landfill	MW.0178/10	MSW/C&I/CDE	Extension of time, no change in	31/12/2035

[26] tonnes per annum (except for landfill which is expressed as total voidspace - measured in cubic metres
[27] The lagoon is ancillary to the existing anaerobic digestion facility and is for the storage of the end product of the anaerobic digestion process
[28] Reduction in void space due to siting of EFW facility. Conversion factor 1.2 tonnes per cubic metre used (non hazardous waste).
Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications and decisions

	Landfill				capacity. Currently fill rate 30,000 tpa)	

Table 5.7: Planning Permissions for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) Granted after 31 March 2012 (post monitoring period)

Date Permitted	Location	Type of Facility	Reference	Waste Type	Additional Capacity[29]	End Date
23/05/12	Cassington Quarry	Recycling	MW.0071/11	CDE	130,000 tonnes (temporary permission to deal with recycling of mineral from local construction job)	30/04/13
23/07/12	City Farm, Eynsham	Landfill	MW.0073/12	CDE	30,000m³	31/12/12
01/11/12	Upper Farm, Warborough	Anaerobic Digestion	MW.0068/09	MSW / C&I	33,000 tpa	Permanent
06/11/12	Greystones, Chipping Norton	Household Waste Recycling Centre	12/1329/P/FP (granted by WODC)	MSW	1,300 tpa	Permanent
31/01/13	Moorend Lane Farm, Thame	Landfill	MW.0101/12	CDE	93,000m³	31/12/17
03/01/13	Sutton Courtenay Landfill Site	Recycling	MW.0174/12	MSW / C&I	Increase from 70,000 tpa to 200,000 tpa	31/12/2030
21/02/13	Ewelme Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Recycling/ Waste Transfer	MW.0052/12	C&I / Hazardous	Increase from 7,000 tpa to 11,000 tpa	Permanent

Table 5.8: Applications for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) subject to Resolutions to Grant Planning Permission after 31 March 2012 (post monitoring period)

Resolution Date	Location	Type of Facility	Reference	Waste Type	Additional Capacity[23]	End Date
16/04/12	Woodeaton Quarry	Landfill	MW.0015/12	CDE	343,000m³	10 years from date of issue

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

16/04/12	Shipton on Cherwell Quarry	Recycling	MW.0119/11	CDE	150,000 tpa	10 years from date of issue

5.4 Capacity of Existing and Committed Waste Management Facilities

5.4.1 The County Council has carried out a review of waste management capacity in the County and this is reported in the Waste Needs Assessment (May 2012). The review is on-going and in some cases the results are subject to final verification with facility operators.

5.4.2 Table 5.9 reports on the position as at January 2012, including facilities that are non-operational and those which had been granted planning permission but were yet to be built ('committed' facilities). Lists of existing and committed facilities by category and maps showing their location are at Appendix 3. Appendix 4 details the capacity and planning status of all operational, non-operational and committed sites.

Table 5.9: Capacity of Existing and Committed Waste Management Facilities January 2012

Type of Facility	Capacity
Landfill	
Inert Landfill	5,180,000 cubic metres
Non-Hazardous Landfill	10,280,000 cubic metres
Hazardous Landfill	200,000 cubic metres
Total	**15,660,000 cubic metres**
Recycling / Transfer & Composting / Biological Treatment	
MSW and C&I Recycling / Transfer	820,900 tonnes per annum
C&D Recycling / Transfer	956,000 tonnes per annum
Composting / Biological Treatment	280,100 tonnes per annum
Total	**2,057,000 tonnes per annum**
Other	
MSW and C&I Treatment**	402,010 tonnes per annum
Hazardous / Radioactive*	39,804 tonnes per annum
Vehicle Dismantling & Other Metal Recovery	161,200 tonnes per annum
Total	**603,014 tonnes per annum**

Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Waste Needs Assessment (May 2012) Landfill capacity is shown as estimated remaining void space.

Recycling / transfer capacity is expressed as the amount of waste that is capable of being recycled (not as total throughput).

*Excludes storage and waste water treatment

** 400,000 tonnes of MSW and C&I treatment is not yet operational

Inert Landfill

5.4.3 In January 2012, permitted[30] inert landfill void was estimated at 5,180,000 cubic metres with the potential to accommodate some 7,770,000 tonnes[31] of inert waste. Much of this capacity is provided by Shellingford Quarry (Vale of White Horse) and Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry (Cherwell).

5.4.4 Using data from licenced sites between 2007-2009, the rate of inert landfilling in Oxfordshire is estimated to be approximately 315,000 tonnes per annum[32]. This figure excludes unauthorised sites, unlicensed sites[33] and non-hazardous landfill sites where inert waste is used for engineering and capping purposes. Taking into account the economic downturn and likely increases in inert recycling rates, the amount of inert waste landfilled in 2011/2012 is likely to be lower than this figure.

5.4.5 City Farm inert landfill site near Eynsham closed in December 2012. This facility will be replaced by a new site at Woodeaton Quarry where the County Council have resolved to grant planning permission[34] for a 340,000 cubic metre inert landfill.

Non-Hazardous Landfill

5.4.6 In January 2012, non-hazardous landfill void was estimated at 10,280,000 cubic metres.[35] It is assumed that a cubic metre of void space can accommodate about one tonne of non-hazardous waste i.e. there is currently space to dispose of nearly 10.3 million tonnes of waste. This will come from both the municipal and commercial and industrial waste streams.

Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste Recycling / Transfer

5.4.7 In January 2012 the total capacity of MSW and C&I recycling / transfer facilities in Oxfordshire was estimated to be in the order of 820,900 tonnes per annum. Much of this capacity is at temporary facilities; and more than 242,000 tonnes of this capacity comprises facilities that have permission but are yet to be built.

[30] Including non-operational
[31] Conversion factor: 1.5 tonnes inert waste = 1 cubic metre of void
[32] Data from Environment Agency and OCC records reported in the Waste Needs Assessment (May 2012)
[33] Where the volume of fill is less than 20,000 m3 per hectare some sites are exempt from Environment Agency licencing
[34] Subject to the satisfactory completion of a legal agreement
[35] Based on data from Environment Agency (up to 2009) and OCC records reported in the Waste Needs Assessment (May 2012).

5.4.8 There have been a number of site closures in this category. In April 2011 the tyre recycling yard in Downs Road, Witney was closed and operations were moved to a new permanent facility at Worsham Quarry near Witney. In September 2011 Dean Pit HWRC in Chadlington, West Oxfordshire closed. In November 2012 West Oxfordshire District Council granted permission for a HWRC at Chipping Norton (Greystones), but this has not as yet been developed. In March 2013 Didcot A power station (which produced 100,000 tonnes of pulverised fuel ash per annum in 2011) was shut down and is now being decommissioned. This closure will significantly reduce secondary aggregate production and capacity in Oxfordshire.

CDE Recycling / Transfer

5.4.9 In January 2012 the total capacity of CDE Recycling / Transfer facilities in Oxfordshire was estimated to be in the order of 956,000 tonnes per annum, 346,500 tonnes of which comprises facilities that have permission but are yet to be implemented. Of the 28 facilities listed in this category, 12 are temporary facilities which are located in quarries and are associated with the restoration of those sites (see Appendix 4). Recycling facilities that are located on construction sites are not considered.

Composting / Biological Treatment

5.4.10 There are nine facilities that could treat food, green and other biological waste with an estimated capacity (at January 2011) of 280,100 tonnes per annum. These are anaerobic digestion (AD) facilities, in-vessel composting facilities and open windrow composting sites. Of the capacity that was operational during the monitoring period (165,100 tpa), some 78% is now provided at sites with permanent planning permission. A further permanent facility has recently been commissioned at Crowmarsh (near Wallingford) which will provide an additional 45,000 tpa capacity. Permission was granted in November 2012 another AD facility at Warborough. This is expected to be a commercial and industrial waste facility that will mix commercially generated green waste with local farm waste. If built, this would increase total capacity to well over 300,000 tpa.

Other Capacity

5.4.11 Of the remaining or ‘other’ capacity in table 5.9 (883,114 tonnes per annum), that which comprises metal recycling is mostly located at scrap yards which provide disposal facilities for end of life vehicles. The hazardous/radioactive waste capacity comprises a small number of specialist facilities that either transfer or recycle hazardous waste. In addition the contaminated ground water treatment plant at Harwell treats a large quantity of hazardous waste but is a specialist facility serving the Harwell site only. There are other facilities that manage hazardous or radioactive wastes that are not quantified in this total,

including the strategic sewage treatment works and the former UKAEA laboratories at Harwell where nuclear legacy wastes are stored pending the availability of suitable disposal facilities.

5.4.12 The energy from waste facility at Ardley is expected to be constructed and available for use in 2014. Although it will have a capacity of 300,000 tonnes per annum, the location of the plant in northern Oxfordshire, close to the county boundary, means that it will almost certainly take in some waste from outside Oxfordshire. It is currently estimated that waste from Oxfordshire will take up about 70% of the plant's capacity.

5.4.13 Permission for a gasification plant with a capacity of 100,000 tonnes per annum at Finmere Quarry has been included in the 'MSW and C&I Treatment' figure, but this has yet to be implemented.

5.5 Site Closures

5.5.1 As detailed in section 5.4, a small number of waste management facilities closed during and post the 2011/12 monitoring report. Details of these facilities are provided in Tables 5.10 and 5.11 below.

Table 5.10: Waste Management Facility Closures During 2011/12 Monitoring Period

Location	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Capacity	Date Closed
Tyre recycling yard, Downs Road, Witney	Recycling	MSW/C&I	12,000 tpa	April 2011
Dean Pit HWRC, Chadlington	Recycling/Waste Transfer	MSW	5,000 tpa	September 2011

Table 5.11: Waste Management Facility Closures after 31 March 2012 (post 2011/12 Monitoring Period)

Location	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Capacity	Date Closed
City Farm, Eynsham	Landfill	CDE	25,000 tpa	December 2012
Didcot A power station	Power Station	C&I (Pulverised Fuel Ash)	100,000 tpa	March 2013

5.6 Provision of Sites for Waste Management in the Development Plan

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996)

5.6.1 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996) identifies only one site for waste management development: land at Langford Lane, Kidlington is identified for a waste reception centre (waste recycling centre) for household waste. Although this site now has planning

permission, as noted previously the decision has been taken not to build this facility.

5.6.2 The Plan otherwise relies on criteria policies to deliver waste recycling facilities. It has no policies specifically for composting or other types of waste treatment facilities. The Plan assessed there was no need for additional landfill provision over the period to 2006 and consequently did not identify any sites for landfill, apart from an area at Sutton Wick identified for sand and gravel extraction and to be restored by landfill. The policy for this site is also one of those that have been 'saved' (see paragraph 2.4.10).

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (Submission Document October 2012)

5.6.3 The submitted Core Strategy set out a framework for the provision of a number of new waste management facilities and identified a general need for new recovery facilities, in particular for recycling and set out the general strategy for where facilities should be located.

5.6.4 A key objective of the plan was to manage waste as close as possible to the source of its arising, and this generally pointed to a broad spread of facilities to minimise transport distances. The plan recognised however, that some types of waste management require larger scale facilities to be practicable and for some waste management technologies there are efficiencies to be gained from larger scale facilities. The strategy therefore provided flexibility to allow the market to respond appropriately to the need for waste management facilities. The strategy specified that strategic facilities should be situated in a broad area around the towns of Bicester, Oxford, Abingdon and Didcot, which are linked by A34/M40 for convenient movement of waste within the County. The plan took a more restrictive approach to the provision of facilities for treatment of residual waste, recognising its position below recycling and composting in the waste hierarchy. No need for capacity over and above that to be provided at the Ardley energy from waste plant was identified, and significant additions would be likely to draw waste into the County from other areas and could compromise the achievement of recycling and composting targets.

5.6.5 When the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy has been prepared, it is intended that it will be followed by a further document which will identify specific locations for waste management facilities.

South East Plan (waste policies revoked March 2013)

5.6.7 The now revoked Policy W7 of South East Plan (May, 2009) provided sub-regions (waste planning authority areas) with annual rates of municipal and commercial & industrial wastes to be managed for the period 2008 to 2025. The figures that were set for Oxfordshire are included in Appendix 1 of this monitoring report. The figures provided

benchmarks for the preparation of development plan documents and annual monitoring, but following the revocation of this policy they now carry little weight.

6. Policy Implementation and Monitoring

6.1 Policy Implementation and Monitoring

6.1.1 This section uses the indicators and targets that were proposed in the Core Strategy Submission Document, October 2012 to monitor whether minerals and waste policy is adequately providing for minerals and waste development[36] in relation to planning and sustainability objectives[37]. Although the Core Strategy policies, sustainability objectives, indicators and targets were all finalised post the monitoring period, and although the Core Strategy has since been withdrawn, it is considered that this is an opportune time to establish a baseline and to identify any improvements that could be made to the targets and indicators for inclusion in a revised Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

6.1.2 Table 6.1 shows the Core Strategy implementation and monitoring framework with results and commentary for 2011/12. The full text of each policy and the relevant minerals / waste planning objectives referred to in the table can be found in the submitted Core Strategy, October 2012. The sustainability objectives referenced in the table can be found in the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal, March 2012.

6.1.3 The results and commentary in Table 6.1 show that that the majority of targets were achieved during 2011/12. The landbank targets in Policy M2 were only partially achieved due to the landbank for sharp sand and gravel being just below seven years. However, if the grant of permission for 853,000 tonnes at Wicklesham Quarry is included in the figure, the target would have been met. It should also be noted that landbank figures based on 10 sale average (DCLG Guidance October 2012) give a higher landbank figure than that using the provision figures in the submitted Core Strategy (see sections 4.4 and 4.5).

6.1.4 One of the targets for rail aggregate depots (Policy M4) is 'unimpeded operation of all existing and planned rail depots'. This target may need to be reviewed as policy M4 allows development to result in the loss of rail depot sites, providing suitable alternatives are provided. Moving to an alternative site may temporarily impede operations, but is still compliant with policy and therefore the target should reflect this. An indicator for Policy M4 is the annual tonnage of aggregates imported into Oxfordshire by rail. However, this information is commercially

[36] Government guidance 'Regional and Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008' (DCLG, July 2008), set out indicators to be monitored, with the results of monitoring to be included in monitoring reports. This document was withdrawn by DCLG in March 2011 and it is now a matter for each council to decide how to monitor its policies.

[37] As well as monitoring policies against planning objectives, this section of the report is also intended to meet the requirements of Article 10 of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001), i.e. the monitoring of any significant environmental effects of implementing the plan.

sensitive as only two companies currently import aggregates into Oxfordshire by rail. Consequently this indicator may need to be reviewed.

6.1.5 The target and indicator for Policy M5 (non-aggregate mineral working) (as published in the Core Strategy Submission Document) were included in error, have no relevance to the policy and needs to be reviewed. The monitoring of indicators for Policy M6 (mineral safeguarding) need to be reviewed to ensure that sufficient data is collected in future.

Table 6.1: Policy Implementation and Monitoring: Achievement of Targets and Indicators during 2011/12[38]

Minerals Planning Strategy Policies					
Minerals policy	**Related minerals planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives**	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Outcome in 2011/12**	**Commentary**
M1: Provision for secondary and recycled aggregates	i, iii, iv SA5, SA8	Permissions granted for secondary and recycled aggregates supply Capacity of secondary and recycled aggregates supply facilities Annual production of secondary and recycled aggregates	Total capacity 0.9 million tonnes a year	Target achieved	2 new permissions granted involving CDE recycling Total capacity in Oxfordshire: 956,000 tpa Estimated production 396,500
M2: Provision for mineral working	i, iii, iv SA11	Permissions granted for working aggregate minerals Landbanks of permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock Annual sales of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock extracted in Oxfordshire	Landbanks of at least 7 years for sharp sand and gravel (at 1.01 mtpa), and soft sand (at 0.25 mtpa); and at least 10 years for crushed rock (at 0.63 mtpa)	Target partially achieved (landbank for sharp sand and gravel just below 7 years)	2 new permissions for soft sand granted, 1 resolution to grant sharp sand and gravel extraction Landbanks: Sharp sand and gravel: 6.3 years (7.2 years if resolution to grant 853,000 tonnes at Wicklesham Quarry is included) Soft sand: 9.6 years Crushed rock:18.2 years Annual sales: Sharp sand and gravel: 489,000 tonnes Soft sand: 201,000 tonnes Crushed rock:322,000

[38] Green shading indicates target achieved; amber shading indicates target partially achieved; white shading indicates either insufficient data or target to be reviewed

Minerals policy	Related minerals planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Indicators	Targets	Outcome in 2011/12	Commentary
M3: Strategy for location of mineral working	i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, vii SA11	Permissions granted for working aggregate minerals Percentage of permissions for mineral working (by tonnage yield permitted for each mineral type) consistent with spatial strategy	90% of tonnage permitted for each mineral type consistent with strategy	Target achieved	2 new permissions granted, both consistent with spatial strategy (Shellingford Quarry soft sand and limestone; Chinham Hill Quarry soft sand; no permissions granted for sharp sand and gravel)
M4: Aggregates rail depots	iii, iv, vi, x SA7, SA12	Number of mineral sites with rail access Number of applications for new aggregate rail depots Number of developments permitted that adversely affect operation or implementation of a safeguarded depot site Number of permitted aggregates rail depots in Oxfordshire Annual tonnage of aggregates imported into Oxfordshire by rail	Unimpeded operation of all existing and planned rail depots No significant prejudice to operation or establishment of rail aggregate depots	Target partially achieved	1 mineral site (Sutton Courtenay) has rail access No new applications for aggregate rail depots Evergreen 3 Bicester to Oxford rail improvements granted 15 July 2011 (but currently subject to legal challenge) will require Kidlington Rail Aggregate Depot to be relocated. This permission is compliant with Policy M4 because a suitable alternative site has been provided. No other new developments were permitted that adversely affect operation or implementation of a safeguarded depot site 4 permitted aggregates rail depots in Oxfordshire: Banbury, Kidlington and Sutton Courtenay are operational, Shipton-on-Cherwell is committed. Additionally, Hinksey Sidings in Oxford handles ballast for the rail network (all movements by rail). Annual tonnage imported is

Minerals policy	Related minerals planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Indicators	Targets	Outcome in 2011/12	Commentary
					commercially sensitive as only two companies currently import aggregates into Oxfordshire by rail. It can be reported however, that sand and gravel imports fell by c.10% and crushed rock imports increased by c.40%.
M5: Non-aggregate mineral working	iii, iv, vi SA3	Number of applications granted permission contrary to advice of the Environment Agency in relation ground and surface water quality	No permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice	Target to be reviewed	Target and indicator (as published in the Core Strategy) are errors and contain no relevance to Policy M5.
M6: Mineral safeguarding	iv, ix SA11	Area of mineral resources sterilised by non-mineral development Number and area of developments permitted within mineral consultation areas contrary to the advice of the County Council Area of district local plan allocations within mineral consultation areas contrary County Council advice	No significant sterilisation of mineral resources within mineral safeguarding areas	Insufficient data	No data for area of mineral resources sterilised by non-mineral development. This will be collected for future monitoring reports. No data on developments permitted contrary to the advice of the County Council. This will be collected for future monitoring reports. No district local plan allocations contrary County Council advice
M7: Restoration of mineral workings	viii SA1, SA2, SA3, SA6, SA8, SA9	Number of mineral working permissions which contribute to the objectives of Biodiversity Action Plans and Conservation Target Areas Number of mineral working permissions which will meet landscape designation objectives and enhance local amenity and /or improve access to the countryside Number of mineral working	100% of restoration schemes accord with policy 100% of restoration schemes secure biodiversity gains or local benefits	Target achieved	100% of new mineral permissions contribute to BAP and CTA targets No permissions granted in landscape designation areas. No permissions granted in the floodplain.

Minerals policy	Related minerals planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Indicators	Targets	Outcome in 2011/12	Commentary
		permissions which provide flood storage as part of their restoration scheme			

Waste Planning Strategy Policies					
Waste Policy	**Related waste planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives**	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Outcome in 2011/12**	**Commentary**
W1: The amount of waste to be provided for	i SA 11	Actual or estimated annual production of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction, demolition & excavation wastes	Core Strategy estimates of waste to be managed 2010 – 2030 (Core Strategy page 42, table 2)	Target achieved	MSW: 297,527 tonnes produced (Core Strategy estimate for 2010 was 310,000 tonnes, 2015 estimate is 330,000). C&I: 566,800 tonnes produced (Core Strategy estimate for 2010 was 570,000 tonnes, 2015 estimate is 580,000). CDE: 650,000 tonnes produced (Core Strategy estimate for 2010 was 650,000 tonnes, 2015 estimate is 1,300,000). Total production: 1.51 million tonnes (Core Strategy estimate for 2010 was 1.53 million tonnes, 2015 estimate is 2.21 million tonnes).
W2: Waste imports	iii, iv, v	Amount of waste received annually at landfills from London and elsewhere outside Oxfordshire	~~Core Strategy estimates of waste imports (Core Strategy~~	Target achieved ~~(on the~~	Amount of waste landfilled from outside Oxfordshire was 456,000 tonnes[39]. ~~2010 – 2015 Core Strategy~~

[39] Estimate based on 2008-2010 average

		Number of developments and additional capacity permitted providing for treatment of residual waste from outside Oxfordshire	~~page 44, table 3)~~ No permissions for waste treatment granted contrary to policy (no new facilities which would substantially provide for the waste treatment of residual non-hazardous waste from outside Oxfordshire	~~basis that the actual figure is lower than the estimate).~~	~~estimate is 2.43 million tonnes (506,000 tpa)~~ No permissions granted for facilities providing substantially for treatment of residual non-hazardous waste arising outside of Oxfordshire

Waste Policy	**Related minerals planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives**	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Outcome in 2011/12**	**Commentary**

W3: Waste management targets	ii, vii SA5, SA10	Actual or estimated annual percentages of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction, demolition & excavation wastes composted, recycled, treated and landfilled Capacities of existing and permitted waste management facilities relative to actual or estimated amounts of wastes to be managed	Waste management targets in policy W3	Target partially met (MSW composted just below target)	Waste management targets and actual / estimated annual percentages of municipal, commercial & indu recycled, treated and landfilled are as follows:

Waste Management / Waste Type	Core Strategy 2010 target	Core Strategy 2015 target	2011 / 2012 estimate
Municipal waste:			
Composting & food waste treatment	28%	31%	27%
Dry Recycling	24%	31%	31%
Treatment of residual waste	0%	30%	1%
Landfill	48%	8%	41%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Commercial and industrial waste:			
Recycling, composting & food waste treatment	50%	60%	50%
Treatment of residual waste	0%	15%	-
Landfill	50%	25%	50%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Construction, demolition and excavation waste:			
Recycling	50%	50%	61%
Landfill / Restoration	50%	50%	39%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Waste Policy	Related minerals planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Indicators	Targets	Outcome in 2011/12	Commentary
W4: Provision of additional waste. management capacity	i, ii SA 11	Existing and permitted waste management capacity for composting, recycling and residual treatment of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction, demolition & excavation wastes relative to actual or estimated amounts of wastes to be managed	Capacity for composting, recycling and residual treatment at least sufficient for amounts of wastes to be managed	Target met (where data available)	

Type of Facility	Capacity[1]	Waste produced 2011/2012 (tonnes)
Landfill		
Inert Landfill	7,770,000	91,000
Non-Hazardous Landfill	10,280,000	406,611
Hazardous Landfill	200,000	41,000
Total	**18,250,000**	**538,611**
Recycling / Transfer & Composting / Biological Treatment		
MSW and C&I Recycling / Transfer	820,900	374,554
C&D Recycling / Transfer	956,000	559,000
Composting / Biological Treatment	280,100	78,893*
Total	**2,057,000**	**1,012,447**
Other		
MSW and C&I Treatment **	402,010	4,270
Hazardous / Radioactive***	39,804	No figures available
Vehicle Dismantling & Other Metal Recovery	161,200	No figures available
Total	**603,014**	**4,270**

[1] Tonnes per annum except landfill which is

					expressed as equivalent total void space (for inerts 1m^3 = 1.5 tonnes, for hazardous and non-hazardous 1m^3 = 1 tonne) * Excludes C&I waste figures (not currently available) **400,000 tonnes of MSW and C&I treatment capacity is not yet operational *** Excludes storage and waste water treatment
Waste Policy	**Related minerals planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives**	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Outcome in 2011/12**	**Commentary**
W5: Provision of additional waste management facilities	i, ii, iii, iv	Number and locations of additional strategic waste facilities permitted relative to provision in policy W5	No permissions granted for strategic facilities contrary to policy	Target met	0 permissions granted for strategic facilities during monitoring period
W6: Sites for waste management facilities	vi, viii	Number of permitted sites for waste management which are on previously developed land, derelict or underused land, or use existing agricultural buildings Number of permitted	No permissions granted for facilities contrary to policy	Target met	No permissions granted for facilities contrary to policy

		sites for waste management which are co-located with other waste facilities			
W7: Landfill	i, v, viii SA 11	Number of permitted applications for inert waste landfilling for restoration purposes Existing and permitted landfill capacity relative to estimated requirements Number, type and capacity of permissions for additional landfill for inert and non-hazardous wastes Number of developments	No additional capacity for inert landfill permitted contrary to policy No additional capacity for non-hazardous landfill permitted contrary to policy Existing and permitted capacity for inert and non-hazardous landfill sufficient for10 years No net loss of non-hazardous	Target met	No additional landfill permitted contrary to policy Existing and permitted capacity for inert and non-hazardous landfill sufficient for over 10 years[40] No net loss of non-hazardous landfill capacity (Ardley EFW permission allows a 500,000m^3 reduction

[40] Using Table 4 in the Core Strategy, estimated waste to be managed between 2012 and 2021 is 2.46 million tonnes for non-hazardous landfill and 5.77 million tonnes for inert landfill. Existing and permitted capacity is 10.28 million tonnes for non-hazardous landfill and 7.77 million tonnes for inert landfill (see Appendix 4 for capacity breakdown, conversion factors used are: inerts 1m^3 = 1.5 tonnes; non-hazardous 1m^3 = 1 tonne).

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>permitted that would reduce non-hazardous landfill capacity</td><td>landfill capacity</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Waste Policy</td><td>Related minerals planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives</td><td>Indicators</td><td>Targets</td><td>Outcome in 2011/12</td><td>Commentary</td></tr>
<tr><td>W8: Hazardous waste</td><td>i, ii, iii</td><td>Number, type and capacity of existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities in Oxfordshire</td><td>No reduction in existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities</td><td>Target met</td><td>No reduction in existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities. Number, type and capacity of existing
<table>
<tr><th>Facility Name</th><th>Purpose</th><th>Operational Status</th><th>Capacity (tonnes per annum)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Dix Pit, Witney</td><td>White Goods Transfer</td><td>Non-Operational</td><td>400</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drayton Depot (OCC)</td><td>Sewage Sludge</td><td>Operational</td><td>10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ewelme No.1</td><td>Hazardous Waste Transfer</td><td>Operational</td><td>10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Merton Street Depot, Banbury</td><td>Hazardous Waste Transfer</td><td>Operational</td><td>3,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>City Insulation Contractors, Cowley</td><td>Asbestos Transfer</td><td>Operational</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>Amity Insulation Services, Stanton Harcourt</td><td>Asbestos Transfer</td><td>Operational</td><td>104</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sutton Wick, (former) landfill</td><td>Leachate Treatment</td><td>Operational</td><td>5,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Thorpe Meade (Grundons), Banbury</td><td>Hazardous Waste Transfer</td><td>Committed</td><td>5,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plot J. Lakeside Industrial Park</td><td>Oil & Solvent Transfer</td><td>Operational</td><td>6,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Harwell Western Storage Site</td><td>Waste Water Treatment</td><td>Operational</td><td>730,000 m3 p.a.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Waste</td><td>Related</td><td>Indicators</td><td>Targets</td><td>Outcome</td><td>Commentary</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Policy</th><th>minerals planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives</th><th></th><th></th><th>in 2011/12</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>W9: Radioactive waste</td><td>iii, vi, viii</td><td>Capacity and type of radioactive waste management facilities permitted at Harwell or Culham relative to needs for dealing with Oxfordshire waste

Capacity and type of any radioactive waste management facilities permitted at other locations</td><td>No permissions granted for facilities contrary to policy

Sufficient capacity permitted to meet radioactive waste management requirements that need to be met in Oxfordshire</td><td>Target met (where data available)</td><td>0 permissions granted for facilities contrary to policy

No definitive data available for future requirements. Capacity and type of existing and permitted facilitie
<table>
<tr><th>Facility Name</th><th>Purpose</th><th>Operational Status</th><th>Capacity (various)</th></tr>
<tr><td>B462 Complex (WEP), Harwell</td><td>ILW Storage/ Treatment</td><td>Operational</td><td>4,000 tonnes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Harwell Western Storage Site</td><td>Waste Water Treatment</td><td>Operational</td><td>m3 p.a.</td></tr>
<tr><td>GE Healthcare, Harwell</td><td>Radioactive Storage</td><td>Operational</td><td>500 tonnes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Culham Science Centre</td><td>Radioactive Storage/ Treatment</td><td>Operational</td><td>200 tpa</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><th>Waste Policy</th><th>Related minerals</th><th>Indicators</th><th>Targets</th><th>Outcome in 2011/12</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>W10: Safeguarding</td><td>i, ii</td><td>Number and capacity of existing and permitted permanent facilities potentially available for waste use

Number of developments permitted or local plan proposals that would reduce waste management capacity</td><td>No reduction in number of or net loss of waste management capacity at permanent facilities</td><td>Target met</td><td>No known developments permitted or local plan proposals that would reduce waste management capac

Number and capacity of existing and committed permanent facilities as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Type of Permanent Facility</th><th>Number of facilities</th><th>Total Capacity (tonnes per annum)</th></tr>
<tr><td>MSW / C&I Recycling or Transfer</td><td>26</td><td>480,500</td></tr>
<tr><td>MSW / C&I Residual Treatment</td><td>2</td><td>2,100</td></tr>
<tr><td>Composting / Biological Treatment</td><td>6</td><td>165,100</td></tr>
<tr><td>CDE Waste Recycling / Transfer</td><td>13</td><td>459,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metal Recycling</td><td>19</td><td>161,200</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hazardous / Radioactive</td><td>7</td><td>29,204</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Common Core Policies					
Core policy	**Related minerals and waste planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives**	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Outcome in 2011/12**	**Commentary**
C1: Flooding:	Mv Wvi SA6	Number of minerals and waste permissions granted contrary to advice of the Environment Agency in relation to flooding Number of mineral restoration schemes permitted providing flood storage capacity	No permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice Creation of flood storage capacity in restored quarries located in flood plain	Target met	No permissions granted in the floodplain or contrary to EA advice.
C2: Water environment	Mv, Mvii, Mviii Wvi SA2, SA3, SA8	Number of minerals and waste permissions granted contrary to advice of the Environment Agency in relation to water quality or effects upon groundwater	No permissions granted without appropriate protection or mitigation measures	Target met	No permissions granted contrary to EA advice.
C3: Environmental and amenity protection	Mvi, Mvii, Wiii Wvi	Number of permissions which could adversely impact on the environment, residential amenity or other sensitive receptor to an unacceptable extent	No permissions granted without appropriate protection or mitigation measures	Target met	0 permissions granted that could have an unacceptable impact on the environment, residential amenity or other sensitive receptor 0 permissions granted without appropriate protection or mitigation measures.
C4: Agricultural Land and soils	Mvii, Mviii, Wvi, Wviii SA9	Number of minerals and waste permissions which result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1,2,3a, 3b)	Where permissions are granted for working on areas of best and most versatile agricultural land, protection of soil quality and restoration of BMV land is ensured	Target met	Shellingford Quarry (extension) and Chinham Hill mineral extraction permissions involve working on areas of BMV land. Both these sites are to be restored to agriculture and have planning conditions that provide for the management and use of soils

					in restoration.
Core policy	**Related minerals and waste planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives**	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Outcome in 2011/12**	**Commentary**
C5: Biodiversity and geodiversity	Mvii, Mviii Wvi SA1, SA2	Number and area of permissions which are within designated sites or would adversely impact on important biodiversity or geodiversity interests Number and area of permissions for mineral working which will help to meet Oxfordshire Biodiversity Action Plan targets through enhancement of Conservation Target Areas	No permissions granted without appropriate protection or mitigation measures 100% of mineral working permissions contribute to meeting biodiversity targets	Target met	100% (2) of mineral working permissions contribute to meeting biodiversity targets 0 permissions granted without appropriate protection or mitigation measures No permissions granted in landscape designation areas. Physical area of planning permissions not currently monitored.
C6: Landscape	Mvii, Mviii Wvi SA1, SA2	Number and area of permissions which are within or affect AONBs Number of permissions which will meet landscape designation objectives Number and area of permissions which would adversely impact on other important landscape interests	No permissions granted without appropriate protection or mitigation measures	Target met	0 permissions granted which are within or affect AONBs 0 permissions granted which are within landscape designation areas 0 permissions granted which would adversely impact on other important landscape interests
C7: Historic environment & archaeology	Mvii Wvi	Number and area of permissions which would adversely impact on important historic environment assets or archaeological remains	No permissions granted without appropriate protection of the historic environment	Target met	0 permissions granted without appropriate protection of the historic environment

Core policy	Related minerals and waste planning objectives & Sustainability Appraisal objectives	Indicators	Targets	Outcome in 2011/12	Commentary
C8: Transport	Mv, Mvi, Mvii Wiii, Wv, Wvi SA4, SA5, SA7, SA8	Number of minerals and waste permissions with lorry routeing agreements Number of complaints relating to minerals or waste lorry traffic Number of permissions which would result in increased minerals and waste traffic through settlements Number of permissions for developments including non-road transportation of minerals or waste	No permissions granted without appropriate protection or mitigation measures, e.g. routeing agreement	Target met	2 permissions (Ardley EFW and Battle Farm AD) granted with routing agreements 0 permissions granted without appropriate protection or mitigation measures 0 permissions which would result in increased minerals and waste traffic through settlements 0 permissions for developments including non-road transportation of minerals or waste
C9: Rights of way	Mvii, Mviii Wvi SA8	Number of minerals and waste permissions with measures to improve access to the countryside, including provision for the creation of new paths or rights of way Number of permissions which have an adverse impact on the rights of way network	No permissions granted without appropriate protection of or safeguards for rights of way Creation of new rights of way associated with restoration of minerals sites	Target partially met	0 permissions granted without appropriate protection of or safeguards for rights of way No new rights of way associated with restoration of minerals sites created 0 permissions with measures to improve access to the countryside 0 permissions granted which have an adverse impact on the rights of way network

7. Duty to Co-operate

7.1 New Statutory Requirement

7.1.1 Local planning authorities are now required[41] 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 prescribed[42]), to co-operate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities.

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

7.2 Preparation of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

7.2.1 A statement on compliance with the duty to co-operate in the preparation of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was produced as part of the documentation supporting the submitted Core Strategy, October 2012. That statement details specific engagement with Local Authorities and prescribed bodies including the Environment Agency, English Heritage, Natural England and the Highways Agency during the preparation of the Core Strategy and is available at:

http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/sites/default/files/folders/documents/environmentandplanning/planning/mineralsandwaste/examination/DTC_Statement_20121210.pdf

7.3 Continuing Engagement

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

Waste Planning

7.3.2 To satisfy the requirement for ongoing collaboration in relation to waste planning, Oxfordshire County Council is actively engaged in the sub-regional working group SEWPAG (South East Waste Planning Advisory Group) which includes 16 member authorities. The NPPF suggests a memorandum of understanding could be a way of demonstrating effective cooperation on planning for issues with cross-boundary impacts (para 181). SEWPAG is currently working towards

[41] Regulation 34 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

[42] Regulation 34 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

having such an understanding between its members for waste planning in place.

7.3.3 Oxfordshire County Council is also a member of the Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum (NuLeAF). NuLeAF comprises a voluntary, subscription-based grouping of waste planning authorities with a common interest in the future management of radioactive waste. Membership of NuLeAF has enabled discussion with authorities that may have interests in the management of nuclear waste arising at Culham and Harwell – in particular Northamptonshire, Dorset and Cumbria County Councils.

Minerals Planning

7.3.4 With regard to minerals, Oxfordshire County Council is a member of SEEAWP (South East England Aggregates Working Party). SEEAWP is a technical group on planning for aggregates supply that reports to the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and comprises officer representatives from the mineral planning authorities in the South East, representatives of the minerals industry (Minerals Products Association and the British Aggregates Association) and government representatives from DCLG. It also includes representatives from the Port of London Authority, The Crown Estate, the East of England Aggregates Working Party and the London Aggregates Working Party. Oxfordshire is an active member of SEEAWP and a regular attender at meetings, which are usually held twice a year.

8 Conclusions and Key Issues to be Addressed

8.1 The main conclusions from this monitoring report and key issues that need to be addressed in the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Plan are as follows:

I. Production of aggregate minerals saw a marginal increase in 2011, to: 690,000 tonnes of sand and gravel; and 322,000 tonnes of crushed rock. Despite this increase, production levels in 2011 were lower than the ten year average (1.11 million tonnes for sand and gravel; 0.54 million tonnes for crushed rock), and significantly lower than the now revoked South East Plan apportionments for Oxfordshire (1.82 million tonnes per annum sand and gravel; 1.0 million tonnes per annum crushed rock). Production figures are also below the Council's locally derived alternative figures (1.26 million tonnes per annum sand and gravel; and 0.63 million tonnes per annum crushed rock).

II. In 2009, 78% of sand and gravel and 50% of crushed rock produced was used in Oxfordshire; most of the remainder went to adjoining counties (paragraphs 4.2.1 & 4.2.2). Oxfordshire was a net importer of both sand and gravel and particularly crushed rock in 2009 (paragraph 4.2.3). Crushed rock was brought in to three rail depots. (Movements of aggregates were not surveyed in 2011.) A longer-term picture of movements of aggregates into and out of Oxfordshire needs to be built up as part of the evidence base for the OMWP, but this data is only collected every four years, the next survey being for 2013.

III. Permission was granted in 2011 for the extraction of 0.86 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 0.38 million tonnes of crushed rock. At the end of 2011, based on the past 10 years average sales, the landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel was 7.9 years. This is just above the government policy level of at least 7 years specified in the NPPF. For crushed rock the landbank was 21.3 years, significantly above the government policy level of at least 10 years.

IV. The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, Submission Document, October 2012 made provision for aggregate minerals to 2030. In addition to the areas proposed in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996), a new area was proposed at Cholsey to enable continued local supply of sand and gravel to markets in southern Oxfordshire.

V. Data on secondary and recycled aggregates for Oxfordshire is poor. A survey for 2011 recorded total production of 235,922 tonnes, but this is an incomplete picture. Current production capacity for secondary and recycled aggregates is

approximately 610,500 tonnes per annum (excluding committed sites). Some 251,500 tonnes per annum of this capacity is at temporary facilities, in some cases with planning permissions that end before 2016.

VI. Approximately 1.5 million tonnes of waste was managed in Oxfordshire in 2010/11, comprising: 43% construction, demolition and excavation waste; 37% commercial and industrial waste; and 20% municipal waste (paragraph 5.1.2).

VII. In 2011/12, 57% of municipal waste was diverted from landfill by recycling, composting and food waste treatment. It is estimated that 50% of commercial and industrial waste was diverted from landfill and that 86% of construction, demolition and excavation waste was recycled or recovered for use in restoration or landfill engineering (paragraphs 2 5.1.7, 5.1.11 and 5.1.13). The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and subsequent site allocations document will provide locations for the additional facilities required to increase the diversion of wastes from landfill through recycling, composting and other recovery (treatment).

VIII. Oxfordshire exports less than 10% of its waste for management elsewhere (paragraph 5.2.1). But some 30% of the waste managed in Oxfordshire comes from outside the county; London is the largest contributor, with a significant quantity also coming from Berkshire (paragraph 5.2.2).

IX. Data for municipal waste is accurate and up to date, but data for the other waste streams is less certain. Data on waste arisings and management needs to continue to be improved through liaison with the Environment Agency and other waste planning authorities.

X. Permission was granted between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012 for a number of new waste management facilities or for additional capacity at existing facilities. Additional capacity was granted for inert landfill (533,500m3), CDE recycling (20,000 tpa) and anaerobic digestion of food waste (45,000 tpa). During the monitoring period, two sites closed: Downs Road tyre recycling facility which has relocated; and Dean Pit Household Waste Recycling Centre.

XI. Total waste management capacity in Oxfordshire at January 2012 was: 7.7 million tonnes inert landfill; 10.3 million tonnes non-hazardous landfill; 0.82 million tonnes per annum recycling / transfer; 0.28 million tonnes per annum composting / biological treatment; 0.96 million tonnes CDE recycling / transfer; and 0.83 million tonnes per annum other recovery treatment. Much of this capacity is in temporary permissions or is not yet operational.

XII. The submitted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, October 2012 set out a framework for the provision of a number of new waste management facilities and identified a general need for new recovery facilities, in particular for recycling and set out the general strategy for where facilities should be located. When the Core Strategy has been prepared, it is intended that it will be followed by a further document which will identify specific locations for waste management facilities.

XIII. In order to meet the new 'Duty to Cooperate' (as set out in Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011), Oxfordshire County Council has sought to ensure that minerals and waste planning strategic issues of common interest to adjoining and other authority areas are identified and an appropriate approach agreed where possible. A statement on compliance with the duty to co-operate in the preparation of the submitted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, October 2012 was produced as part of the evidence base supporting that plan.

XIV. The reporting of 2011/12 data against the indicators and targets proposed in the submitted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, October 2012 (as a measure of policy implementation in relation to planning and sustainability objectives) reveals that the majority of targets were achieved (Section 6). A number of the targets and indicators need to be reviewed in order to ensure that they represent a more accurate measurement of policy achievement / implementation and to ensure that sufficient data is collected in future.

Appendix 1**: Key Waste Targets**

1. National

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

1.2 The key targets in Waste Strategy 2007 are:

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 The 'Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011' (June 2011) reviewed these targets but made no changes to them. However, it drew attention to the need to be aware of new targets introduced in the revised European Waste Framework Directive, 2008 (2008/98/EC). These include: the reuse or recycling of 50% of particular household waste materials by 2020; and the reuse, recycling or recovery of 70% of construction and demolition waste (excluding naturally occurring material) by 2020.

2. South East

2.1 The now revoked South East Plan (May 2009) included policies for waste and minerals covering the period to 2026 (see paragraphs 2.4.6 – 2.4.8). These included regional targets for diversion of waste from landfill (Policy W5) and for recycling and composting (Policy W6), as set out below:

South East Region Targets for Diversion from Landfill (South East Plan, May 2009, policy W5)

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

South East Region Recycling and Composting Targets (South East Plan, May 2009, policy W6)

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

3. Oxfordshire

3.1 The now revoked South East Plan (2009) (Policy W7) set annual rates of waste to be managed within each sub-region. These provided benchmarks for the preparation of development plan documents. Although the South East Plan waste polices have now been revoked, these figures are useful for reference purposes.

Average Annual Tonnages to be Managed in Oxfordshire (South East Plan, May 2009, policy W7)

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

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

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

- By 31 March 2020: Recycle or Compost at least 55% of household waste.

3.3 The Oxfordshire Partnership Local Area Agreement: 2008–11 includes the following target:

- To reach 45% recycling or composting of household waste by 31 March 2011.

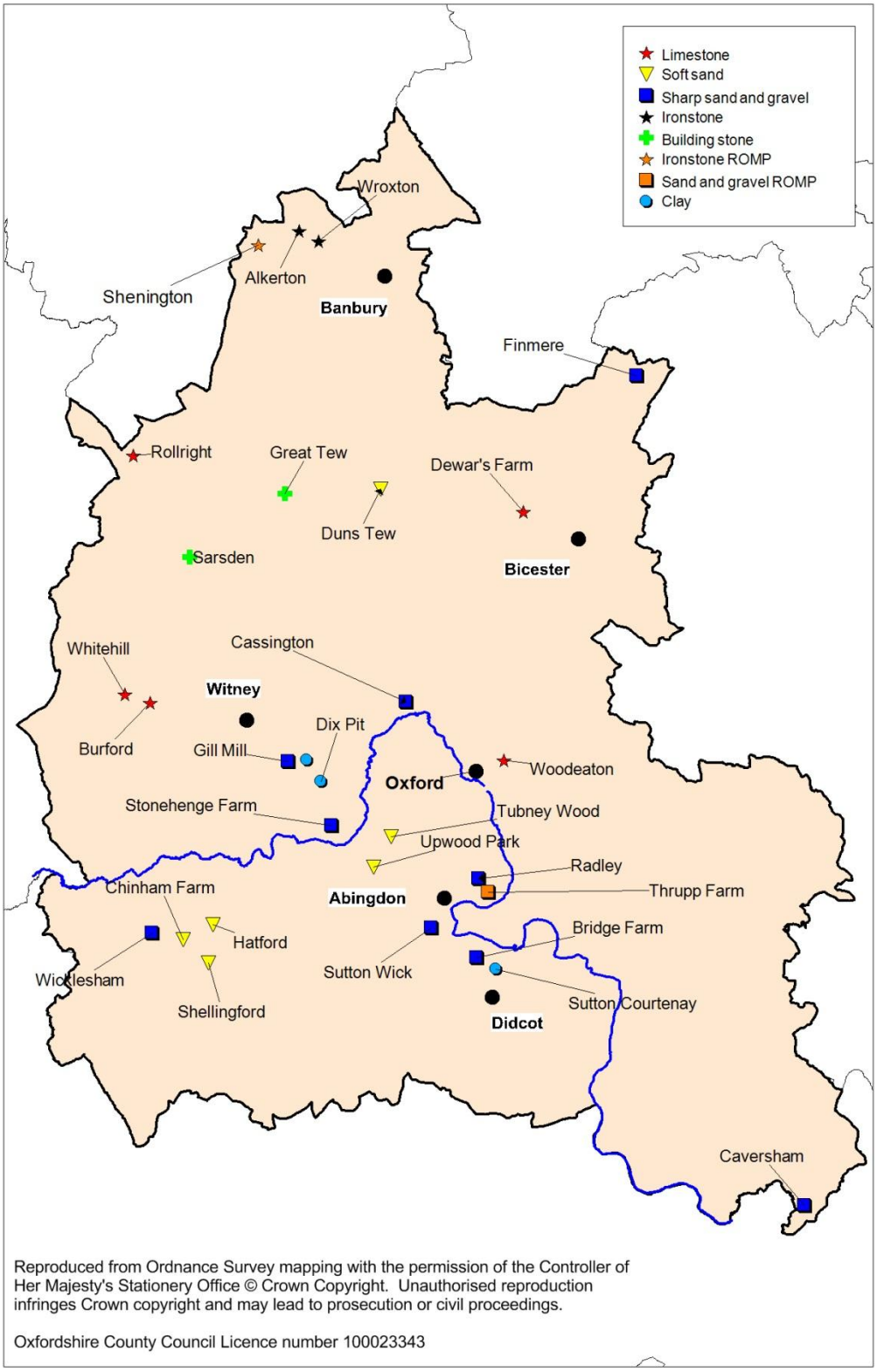
3.4 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Plan Core Strategy Submission Document, October 2012 (policy W3) set out the waste management targets that were considered appropriate for Oxfordshire (these do not apply to imported waste).

Oxfordshire Waste Management Targets 2010 – 2030
(Core Strategy Submission Document, October 2012 Policy W3)

Waste Management / Waste Type	Target Year				
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Municipal waste:					
Composting & food waste treatment	28%	31%	33%	35%	35%
Dry Recycling	24%	31%	32%	35%	35%
Treatment of residual waste	0%	30%	30%	25%	25%
Landfill	48%	8%	5%	5%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Commercial and industrial waste:					
Recycling, composting & food waste treatment	50%	60%	65%	70%	70%
Treatment of residual waste	0%	15%	25%	25%	25%
Landfill	50%	25%	10%	5%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Construction, demolition and excavation waste:					
Recycling	50%	50%	60%	60%	60%
Landfill/Restoration	50%	50%	40%	40%	40%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

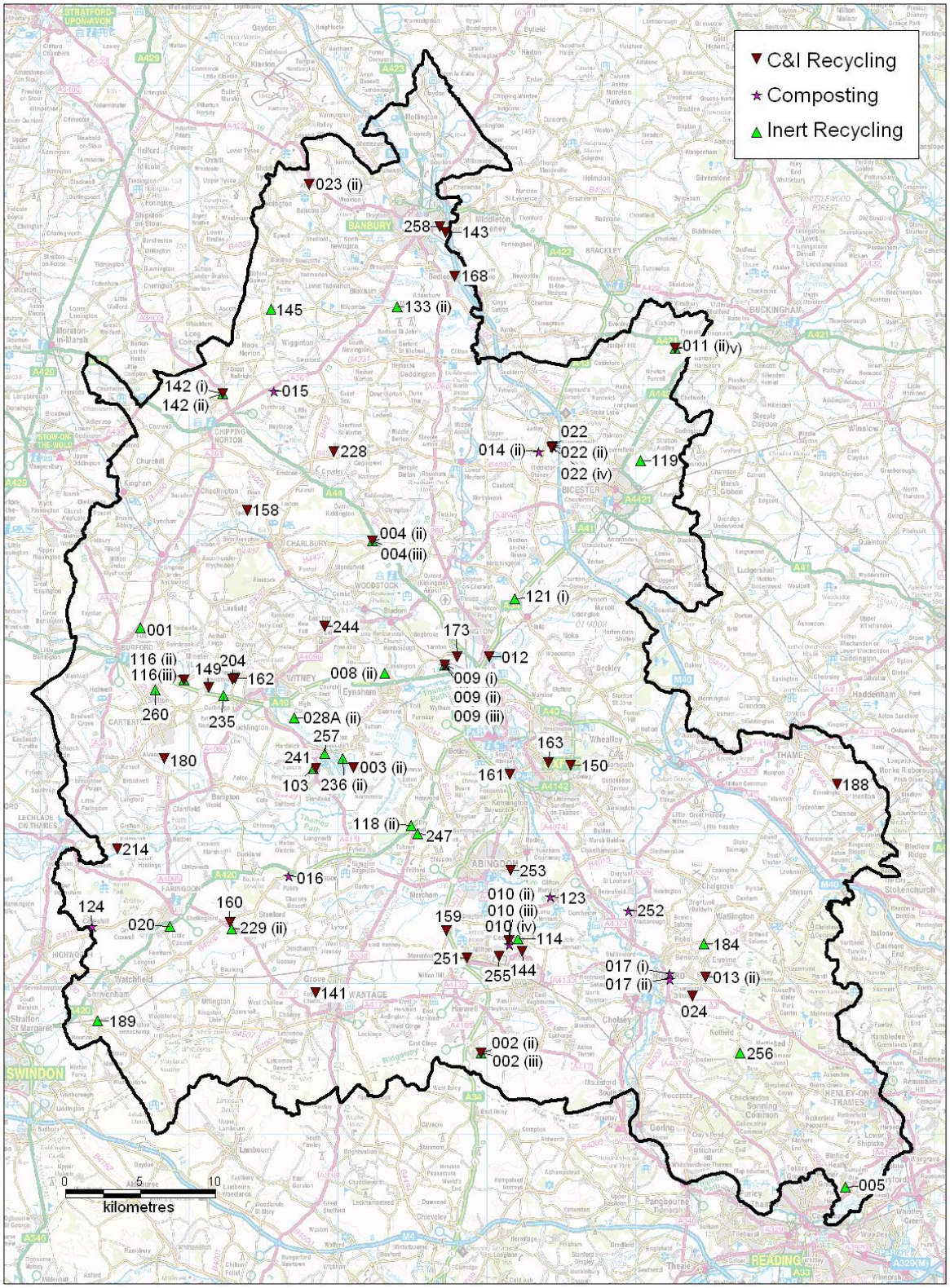
Municipal waste targets for 2010 approximate to actual performance for 2010/11

Appendix 2: Active and Permitted Quarries in Oxfordshire



Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire

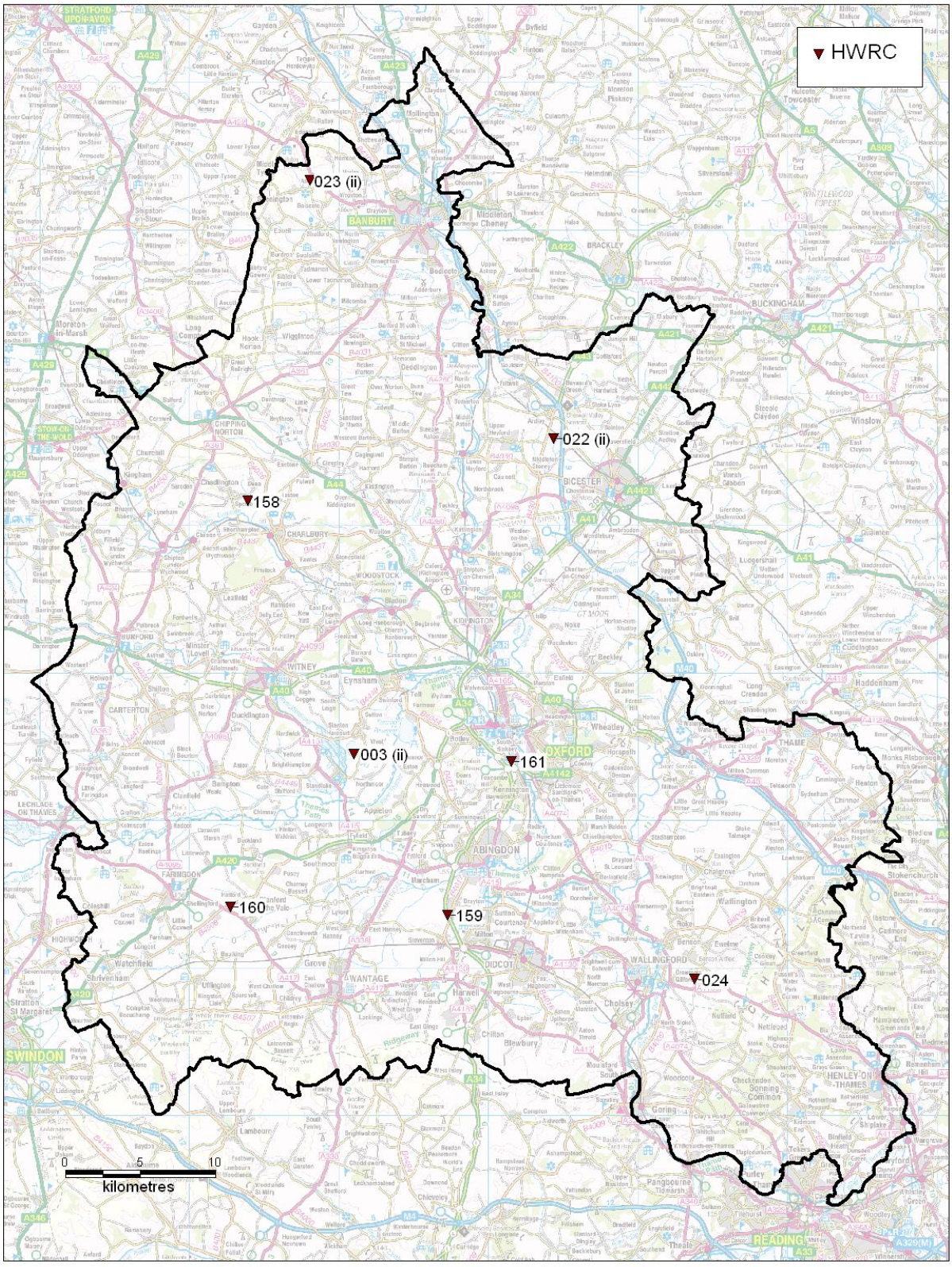
Map A: C&I Recycling, Composting and Inert Recycling Facilities



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

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

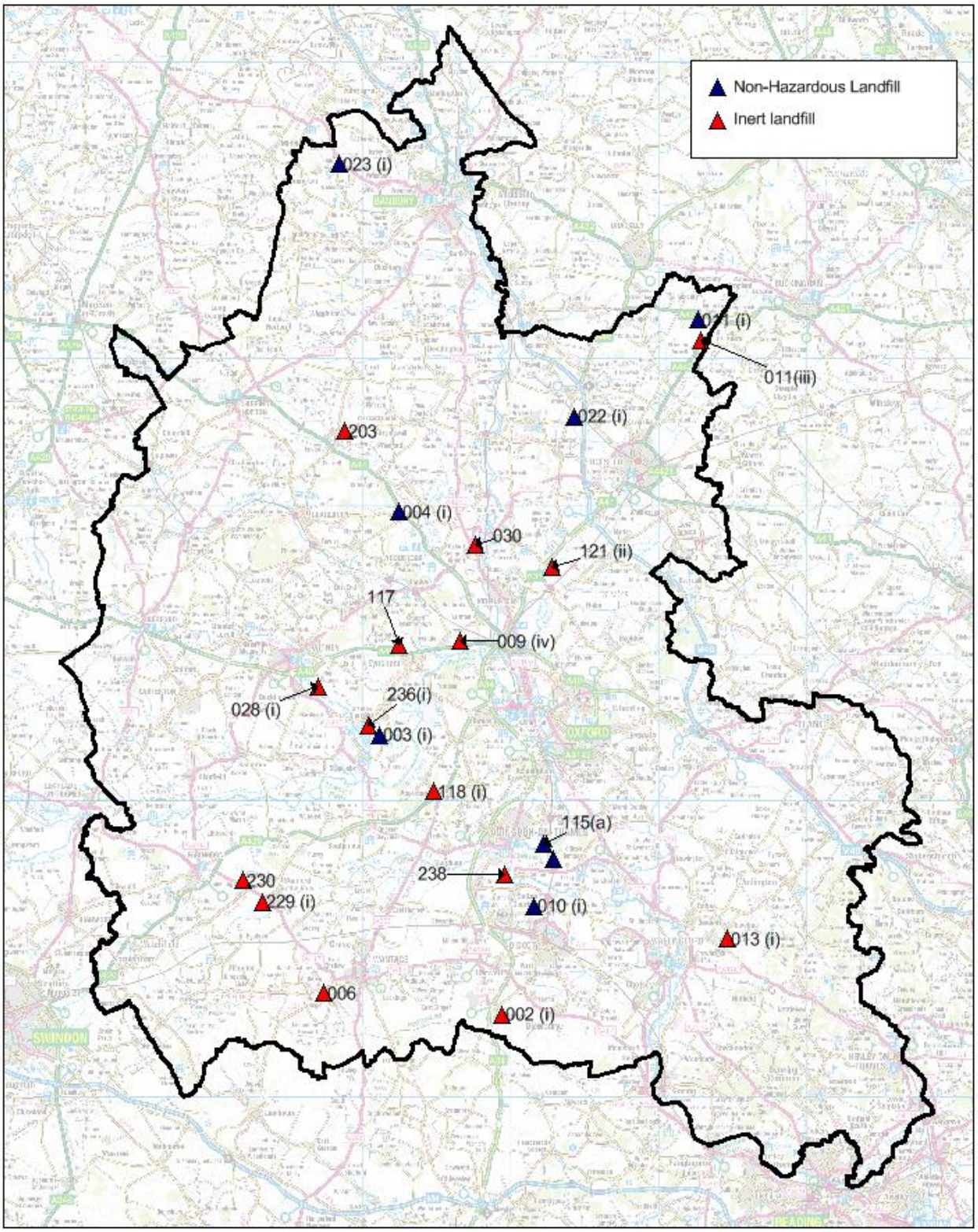
Map B: Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) Operational 2011/12



Key to Map B: **Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) in Oxfordshire Operational 2011/12**

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

Map C: Inert Landfill and Non- Hazardous Landfill Sites



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

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

Appendix 4

Annual Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

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

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

Key

SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 500,000 m3

Medium< 500,000 – 1,999,999 m3

Large < 2,000,000 m3

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

[1.] Estimates to Jan 2012.

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

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

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

[1.] Estimates to Jan 2012.

Key

SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 500,000 m3

Meduim< 500,000 – 1,999,999 m3

Large < 2,000,000 m3

Table 10/3: MWDF Category 2 – Inert Landfill

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

Key

SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 30,000 m3

Medium = 30,000 – 99,999 m3

Large < 100,000 m3

Sub-Totals	**Operational**		**2,610,000**
	Non-Operational		**2,130,000**
	Committed		**440,000**
Total			**5,180,000**
	Sub-Totals[2]	**Temporary**	**4,740,000**
		Unauthorised	**0**
	Total[2]		**5,180,000**

1. Estimates January 2010.
2. excludes committed facilities

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

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

Key

SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

MRF = Materials Recycling Facility

Wood = Wood Recycling Only

MSW = Household waste only

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 20,000 tpa

Medium = 20,000 – 49,999 tpa

Large > 50,000 tpa

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

Sub-Totals	**Operational**		**478,700**
	Non-Operational		**100,200**
	Committed		**242,000**
Total			**820,900**
	Sub-Totals[3]	**Temporary**	**265,400**
		Permanent	**313,500**
		Unauthorised	**0**
	Total[2]		**578,900**

[1] Figures rounded to nearest 100 tonnes.
[2] Didcot Power Station shown as committed facility pending clarification of function.
[3] Excludes committed facilities.

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

Facility No.	Facility Name	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Capacity (tpa)
168	Manor Farm, Banbury	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	2,000
243	Companion's Rest	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	100
011(V)	Finmere Quarry	SN	Committed	2035	Large	100,000
022(v)	Ardley EfW	SN	Committed	2049	Large	300,000

Sub-Totals	**Operational**		**2,100**
	Non-Operational		**300,000**
	Committed		**100,000**
Total			**402,010**
	Sub-Totals[1]	**Temporary**	**300,000**
		Permanent	**2,010**
		Unauthorised	**0**
	Total[1]		**302,010**

[1] excludes committed facilities.

Key
SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources
SN = Site Nomination

*** Facility Scale**
Small < 40,000 tpa
Medium = 40,000 – 99,999 tpa
Large > 100,000 tpa

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

Facility No.	Facility Name	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Capacity (tpa)
009 (ii)	Worton Farm, Cassington (AD)	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	45,000
010(ii)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill (OW)	SN	Operational	2019	Large	40,000
010(iv)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill (IVC)	SN	Committed	2019	Large	70,000
014 (ii)	Ashgrove Farm, Ardley (IVC)	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	35,000
015	Showell Farm, Chipping Norton (OW)	SN	Operational	Permanent	Medium	15,000
016	Glebe Farm, Hinton Waldrist (OW)	SN	Operational	2024	Small	5,000
017(i)	Crowmarsh Battle Farm, Crowmarsh (OW)	SN	Operational	Permanent	Medium	25,000
017(ii)	Crowmarsh Battle Farm, Crowmarsh (AD)	SN	Non-Operational (1)	Permanent	Large	45,000
124	Church Lane, Coleshill (OW)	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	100

Key
SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources
SN = Site Nomination
OW = Open Windrow
AD = Anaerobic Digestion
IVC = In-Vessel Composting

*** Facility Scale**
Small < 10,000 tpa
Medium = 10,000 – 29,999 tpa
Large > 30,000 tpa

Sub-Totals	**Operational**		**165,100**
	Non-Operational		**45,000**
	Committed		**70,000**
Total			**280,100**
	Sub-Totals[2]	**Temporary**	**45,000**
		Permanent	**165,000**
	Total		**210,100**

1. Capacity is additional to open windrow facility.
2. excludes commitments

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

Facility No.	Facility Name	Development	Status	Scale	Additional Capacity (tpa)
252	Upper Farm, Warborough (AD)	Anaerobic Digestion Plant	Permanent	Large	33,000

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

Facility No.	Facility Name	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Recycling Capacity (tpa)
001	Shipton Hill, Fulbrook	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	8,000
002 (iii)	Prospect Farm, Chilton	SN	Operational	2022	Medium	43,000
004(ii)	Slape Hill Quarry, Glympton	SN	Operational	2014	Large	55,000
005 (ii)	Playhatch Quarry, Playhatch	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	65,000
008(ii)	New Wintles Farm, Eynsham	SN	Operational	Permanent	Large	110,000
009 (iii)	Worton Rectory Farm, Cassington	SN	Operational	Permanent	Medium	48,000
011(iv)	Finmere Quarry	SN	Committed	2020	Small	20,000
013(iii)	Ewelme No.2 Landfill, Ewelme	SN	Operational	2016	Small	20,000
028A (ii)	Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	SN	Operational	2020	Medium	40,000
028C	Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	SN	Committed[1]	2020	Large	120,000
103	Lakeside Industrial Estate, Standlake	SN	Non- Operational	Permanent	Medium	25,000
114	Appleford Sidings, Suton Courtenay	SIOS	Committed[2]	Permanent	Large	100,000
116(ii)	Worsham Quarry, Minster Lovell	SN	Closed	2021	Large	0
118(ii)	Tubney Wood, Tubney	SN	Operational	2015	Small	8,000
121(i)	Old Brickworks Farm, Bletchington	SN	Non-Operational	2017	Medium	40,000
133(ii)	Milton Road, Bloxham	SN	Operational	Permanent	Medium	32,000
142 (ii)	Sandfields Farm, Over Norton	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	9,000
145	Ferris Hill Farm, Hook Norton, Banbury	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	20,000
184	Rumbold's Pit, Ewelme	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	15,000
229(ii)	Shellingford Quarry	SN	Operational	2021	Medium	20,000
236(ii)	Dix Pit Complex, Stanton Harcourt	SN	Operational	2012	Small	10,000
236(iii)	Dix Pit Complex, Stanton Harcourt	SN	Committed	2029	Large	98,000
241	Micks Skips, Lakeside, Standlake	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	2,000
247 (i)	Upwood Park Quarry	SN	Committed	2029	Small	8,000
256	Hundridge Farm, Ipsden, Wallingford	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	5,000

Key
SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 20,000 tpa

Medium = 20,000 – 49,999 tpa

Large > 50,000 tpa

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

Sub-Totals	**Operational**			**525,500**
	Non-Operational			**85,000**
	Committed			**346,500**
			Total	**956,000**
	Sub-Totals[3]	**Temporary**		**251,000**
		Permanent		**359,000**
			Total	**610,500**

[1] To replace existing facility 028A(ii).

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

[3] Excludes committed facilities.

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

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

Table 10/8: MWDF Category 7 – Metal Recycling

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

Key

SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

*** Facility Scale**

Small < 5,000 tpa

Medium = 5,000 – 14,999 tpa

Large > 15,000 tpa

Sub-Totals	**Operational**		**161,200**
	Non-Operational		**0**
	Committed		**0**
Total			**161,200**
	Sub-Totals[1]	**Temporary**	**0**
		Permanent	**161,200**
		Unauthorised	**0**
	Total[1]		**161,200**

[1] excludes committed facilities.

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

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

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

Facility No.	Facility Name	Purpose	Source	Operational Status	Planning Status	Facility Scale *	Capacity (various)
003 (iii)	Dix Pit, Witney	White Goods Transfer	SN	Non-Operational	2028	Small	400 tpa
053 A(i)	B462 Complex (WEP), Harwell	ILW Storage/ Treatment	SIOS	Operational	2060	Large	4,000 tonnes
053 A(ii)	Harwell Western Storage Site	Waste Water Treatment	SIOS	Operational	2026	Large	730,000 m3 p.a.
053C	GE Healthcare, Harwell	Radioactive Storage	SIOS	Operational	2015	Small	500 tonnes
151	Drayton Depot (OCC)	Sewage Sludge	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Medium	10,000 tpa
152 (i)	Ewelme No.1	Hazardous Waste Transfer	SN	Operational	2013	Large	10,000 tpa
153	Merton Street Depot, Banbury	Hazardous Waste Transfer	SN	Operational	Permanent	Medium	3,000 tpa
156	City Insulation Contractors, Cowley	Asbestos Transfer	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	100 tpa
157	Amity Insulation Services, Stanton Harcourt	Asbestos Transfer	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	104 tpa
185	Sutton Wick, (former) landfill	Leachate Treatment	SIOS	Operational	Permanent	Small	5,000 tpa
223	Thorpe Meade (Grundons), Banbury	Hazardous Waste Transfer	SN	Committed	Permanent	Medium	5,000 tpa
231	Plot J. Lakeside Industrial Park	Oil & Solvent Transfer	SN	Operational	Permanent	Small	6,000 tpa
242	Culham Science Centre	Radioactive Storage/ Treatment	SIOS	Operational	2022	Medium	200 tpa

Key
SIOS = Sites Identified by other Sources

SN = Site Nomination

*** Facility Scale**

Description based on subjective assessment

Sub-Totals		
	Operational	
	Non-Operational	
	Committed	
Total		

	Sub-Totals	Temporary
		Permanent
		Unauthorised
	Total	

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

Facility No.	Facility Name	Development	Status	Scale	Additional Capacity (tpa)
152 (ii)	Ewelme No.1 Hazardous Waste Transfer, Wallingford	Hazardous Waste Transfer	Permanent	Small	2,000 [1]

[1] Capacity will be in addition to existing facility.

Appendix 5 – Ten Year Sales Figures and Alternative (Superseded) Landbank Calculations

Sales (Production) 2002 – 2011 (million tonnes)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	10 year Average
Soft Sand	0.351	0.234	0.295	0.199	0.183	0.166	0.151	0.165	0.142	0.201	0.209 (19%)
Sharp Sand & Gravel	1.436	1.372	1.184	1.090	0.983	0.893	0.629	0.462	0.455	0.489	0.899 (81%)
Total Sand & Gravel	1.787	1.606	1.479	1.289	1.166	1.059	0.780	0.627	0.597	0.690	1.108 (100%)
Crushed Rock	0.923	0.629	0.557	0.564	0.495	0.717	0.543	0.363	0.272	0.322	0.540
Total Primary Aggregates	2.71	2.235	2.036	1.853	1.661	1.776	1.323	0.99	0.869	1.012	1.648

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys 2012 – 2011

Alternative Landbank Calculations

(i) Landbank of permitted reserves at end 2011 based on South East Plan Policy M3 (May 2009)

	Total Permitted Reserves at end 2011 plus Permissions since	Apportionment	Landbank from end 2011	Projected Landbank at 31 Dec 2012
Soft Sand	2.392 mt	0.36 mtpa	6.6 years	5.6 years
Sharp Sand & Gravel	6.379 mt	1.46 mtpa	4.4 years	3.4 years
Total Sand & Gravel	8.771 mt	1.82 mtpa	4.8 years	3.8 years
Crushed Rock	11.476 mt	1.0 mtpa	11.5 years	10.5 years

(ii) Landbank of permitted reserves at end 2011 based on South East Plan Policy M3 Proposed Changes (March 2010)

	Total Permitted Reserves at end 2011 plus Permissions since	Apportionment	Landbank from end 2011	Projected Landbank at 31 Dec 2012
Soft Sand	2.392 mt	0.42 mtpa	5.7 years	4.7 years
Sharp Sand & Gravel	6.379 mt	1.68 mtpa	3.8 years	2.8 years
Total Sand & Gravel	8.771 mt	2.10 mtpa	4.2 years	3.2 years
Crushed Rock	11.476 mt	0.66 mtpa	17.4 years	16.4 years

(iii) Landbank of permitted reserves at end 2011 based on submitted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy M2 (October 2012)

	Total Permitted Reserves at end 2011 plus Permissions since	MWCS Policy M2 Provision Requirement	Landbank from end 2011	Projected Landbank at 31 Dec 2012
Soft Sand	2.392 mt	0.25 mtpa	9.6 years	8.6 years
Sharp Sand & Gravel	6.379 mt	1.01 mtpa	6.3 years	5.3 years
Total Sand & Gravel	8.771 mt	1.26 mtpa	7.0 years	6.0 years
Crushed Rock	11.476 mt	0.63 mtpa	18.2 years	17.2 years

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.

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.

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.

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 polices 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 – naturally-occurring mineral deposits that are used for the first time as an aggregate.

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 planings), 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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