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Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

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OXFORDSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2015

April 2016

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

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OXFORDSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2015

(for the period April 2014 to March 2015)

April 2016

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

Planning Regulation (Minerals & Waste Policy)
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Executive Summary

i This minerals and waste monitoring report is prepared in accordance with Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.[1], It covers the period from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015[2].

ii The report:

- reviews progress on preparation of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan during the monitoring period and subsequently;
- reports on production, permissions granted and the landbank of aggregate minerals in 2014;
- reports on the arisings and management of the principal waste streams and permissions granted for waste facilities in 2014.

iii Following the withdrawal of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy in July 2013, a revised Core Strategy has been published and in December 2015 was submitted for independent examination. The plan is being progressed in accordance with a revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, which includes the preparation of a Site Allocations Document after the Core Strategy.

iv Total sales of sand and gravel from quarries in Oxfordshire in 2014 amounted to 869,000 tonnes, the highest level since 2008.

v Sales of crushed rock from quarries in Oxfordshire increased in 2014, to 1,060,000 tonnes, the highest level over the last decade and a very significant increase from 2012.

vi The landbank of sand and gravel at the end of 2014 was 7.5 years based on the Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 provision figure of 1.204 million tonnes per annum.

vii The landbank of crushed rock at the end of 2014 was 14.8 years based on the Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 provision figure of 0.584 million tonnes per annum.

viii One new permission was granted for aggregate mineral extraction in 2014, and a further three were granted in 2015. This provided an additional 1.86 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel in 2014 and an further 5.93 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel and 0.07 million tonnes of crushed rock in 2015. In addition a new permission was granted in 2014 for 11,500 tonnes of ironstone for building stone.

[1] as amended by the Localism Act 2011
[2] Data on minerals and some data on waste is for the calendar years 2014 & 2015.

ix Recorded production of secondary and recycled aggregates is not yet available for 2014. This information will be made available when further monitoring surveys have been completed.

x Four planning permissions were granted for additional waste management capacity in 2014 and another four were granted in 2015.

xi An estimated total of nearly 2 million tonnes of waste is managed in Oxfordshire from the principal waste streams. Of this total, an estimated 48% is construction, demolition and excavation waste, 36% commercial and industrial waste and 16% municipal waste.

xii In 2014/15, 81% of municipal waste was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting, food waste treatment or energy recovery. It is estimated that in 2014 50% of commercial and industrial waste was diverted from landfill and that 73% of construction, demolition and excavation waste was recycled or recovered for use in restoration or landfill engineering.

xiii In order to meet the Duty to Cooperate the Council has undertaken a programme of engagement with adjoining and other local authorities and with statutory and other specified bodies, as an integral part of work on preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. Minerals and waste planning strategic issues of common interest have been identified and, as far as possible, an appropriate co-operative approach agreed.

1. Introduction

Purpose of the Monitoring report

1.1 Oxfordshire County Council is producing a new Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Under section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by The Localism Act 2011) the County Council is required to monitor the progress of the plan and the implementation of policy. In addition, the EU Waste Framework Directive, 2008 (2008/98/EC) (transposed through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011) requires waste planning authorities to report on details of existing, newly granted and recently closed waste facilities.

1.2 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)[3]:

i) covers the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015[4];
ii) details the progress on preparation of the new Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan;
iii) reports on production, permissions granted and the landbank of aggregate minerals; and
iv) reports on arisings and management of waste, new permissions granted and the capacity of waste management facilities.

1.3 AMR 2015 does not assess policy implementation as policies, sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan are still being developed.

[3] AMR's 2005-2014 are available on Oxfordshire County Council's website.
[4] Data on minerals and some data on waste is for the calendar years 2014 & 2015.

2 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme Progress

Background

2.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is a statutory document[5] setting out the planning policy documents (local development documents) that will make up the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan and the programme for the preparation of the plan. The first Oxfordshire MWDS came into effect in May 2005 and it has since been reviewed and revised as necessary to maintain an up to date programme for preparation of the plan.

2.2 In October 2012, prior to the period covered by this AMR, a Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination. In view of issues raised by the Inspector over the adequacy of the evidence base for the Core Strategy in relation to the recently published National Planning Policy Framework and compliance with the new duty to co-operate, the examination was suspended in February 2013. On 9 July 2013 the County Council resolved to withdraw the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and to prepare a revised Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan in accordance with a new Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

2.3 The Oxfordshire MWDS (Fifth Revision) 2013 came into effect in December 2013, covering the period to March 2016. A Sixth Revision was subsequently prepared, which came into effect in December 2014, during the period covered by this monitoring report. A Seventh Revision came into effect In February 2016, after the period covered by this monitoring report.

2.4 The MWDS (December 2013) reduced the number of documents to be prepared from previous versions of the MWDS to a single new plan document – the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy. This change was made in the light of the context provided by changes in legislation and government policy and the urgent need for a new plan to replace the out of date Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996).

2.5 This position was reconsidered during 2014 in the light of comments made on the Consultation Draft Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, February 2014, and the MWDS (December 2014) provided for a two-part Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be prepared, comprising: Part 1 – Core Strategy; and Part 2 – Site Allocations. The plan period was extended to 2031 (previously 2030). The MWDS included a revised programme for the Core Strategy but left the programme for the Site Allocations Document to be decided after the Core Strategy has reached examination. It also left the possible need for any supplementary planning documents to be decided at a future date. This

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

position has been carried forward into the MWDS (February 2016) (see Appendices 1 & 2).

2.6 The MWDS (December 2014) stated that the Core Strategy will set out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and core policies for the supply of minerals and management of waste in Oxfordshire over the period to 2031, including minerals, waste and common core policies and spatial strategies for minerals and waste, including strategic locations for minerals and waste developments supported by criteria based polices for the identification of specific sites and the consideration of planning applications, with the spatial strategies shown on key diagrams.

2.7 The Seventh Revision of the MWDS (February 2016) includes both a further revised programme for the Core Strategy and a programme for the preparation of Part 2 of the Plan – Site Allocations Document (see Appendix 2).

Programme for the revised Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

2.8 For the period covered by this monitoring period, the MWDS (December 2014) is the relevant Scheme. In that MWDS, the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy is programmed to be adopted by December 2015. Table 1 sets out the main stages towards the adoption of the Core Strategy and the progress that has been made to date against the target dates in the MWDS (December 2014).

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

Part 1: Core Strategy		
Milestones	**Target (MWDS – December 2014)**	**Progress**
Initial issues & options consultation	June 2006	Done
Initial preferred options consultation	February 2007	Done
Further engagement & consultation on issues and options and preferred options	February 2010 – Jan 2011	Done
Consultation on draft (preferred) minerals & waste strategies	September – October 2011	Done
Publication and consultation on revised draft minerals & waste Core Strategy	February – March 2014	Consultation took place 24 February – 7 April 2014
Proposed submission document published for representations	February 2015	Published August 2015 (19 August – 30 September)
Submit Core Strategy for examination	April 2015	Submitted 30 December 2015

Examination Hearings	July 2015	Now expected September 2016
Publish Inspector's report	October 2015	Now expected in late 2016 or early 2017
Adopt Core Strategy	December 2015	Now expected in 2017

Progress on the revised Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

2.9 Work during the period coved by this AMR was focused on taking the revised Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy forward towards formal publication and submission. The period of consultation on the Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy (February 2014) ended on 7 April 2014, in line with the MWDS. Responses to the Draft Core Strategy Consultation were received from 155 organisations and individuals. These responses made a total of 644 separate comments on the draft plan.

2.10 Following the consultation, the responses received were reviewed and all the issues raised considered. In the light of this and taking into account the Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 (see section 4), other technical work and the outcomes of engagement under the duty to co-operate (see section 3), and also having due regard to current national planning policy and guidance, work continued during 2014 on making amendments to the Core Strategy. An amended plan was considered by the Council's Cabinet on 25 November 2014 and was approved by the full County Council on 24 March 2015, for publication and subsequent submission for examination.

2.11 The process of preparation of the Core Strategy proposed submission document took longer than envisaged and the target date of February 2015 in the MWDS was not met. It was published in August 2015 and was then submitted for examination at the end of December 2015. The MWDS (February 2016) reflects this change to the programme. The examination of the Core Strategy has been delayed by the need to prepare and consult on further topic papers in response to issues and questions raised by the Inspector. It is expected that the examination hearings will now be in the second half of September 2016; and it seems likely the Inspector's report will not be received until late 2016 or early 2017, with adoption of the Core Strategy following in 2017.

Statement of Community Involvement

2.9 The first Oxfordshire Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in November 2006. Having regard to changes in government procedures and policy on plan making and in the County Council's consultation policies and procedures, a review of the Statement of Community Involvement was commenced in May 2014. Public consultation on a draft revised SCI was carried out in September – October 2014 and the Revised Oxfordshire Statement of Community Involvement was adopted by the County Council in March 2015.

3. Duty to Cooperate

Statutory Requirement

3.1 Local planning authorities are required[6] 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[7]), to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities. Minerals and waste are both strategic planning issues.

3.2 The County Council has sought to ensure that minerals and waste planning issues on which it has a common interest with adjoining and other authorities are identified and an appropriate approach agreed where possible.

Preparation of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

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

3.4 Engagement with other authorities and bodies under the duty to co-operate has continued since withdrawal of the October 2012 Core Strategy, including through the period covered by this AMR, as an integral part of preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy. A revised statement on compliance with the duty to cooperate, including details of the engagement undertaken and the outcomes, has been produced (December 2015) in support of the submitted Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy and forms part of the evidence base for the examination of the plan.

Continuing Engagement

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

<u>Waste Planning</u>

3.6 To assist in meeting the requirement for on-going collaboration on waste planning, Oxfordshire County Council is actively engaged in the sub-national working group, the South East Waste Planning Advisory

[6] Regulation 34, Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012
[7] Regulation 4, Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

Group (SEWPAG). This group includes the 21 Waste Planning Authorities in the South East of England and the Environment Agency.

3.7 The NPPF suggests a memorandum of understanding can be a way of demonstrating effective cooperation on planning for issues with cross-boundary impacts (para 181). SEWPAG has drawn up a memorandum of understanding, the purpose of which is to underpin effective cooperation and collaboration between the Waste Planning Authorities of the South East of England in addressing strategic cross-boundary issues that relate to planning for waste management. SEWPAG also provides a mechanism for the South East Waste Planning Authorities collectively to engage with authorities outside the South East, particularly in London. Oxfordshire County Council is a signatory to the memorandum of understanding and is an active member of SEWPAG and a regular attender at meetings, which are usually held quarterly.

3.8 Oxfordshire County Council is also a member of the Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum (NuLeAF), which is a special interest group of the Local Government Association. This is a voluntary, subscription-based grouping of waste planning authorities with a common interest in the management of radioactive waste, particularly (but not exclusively) nuclear legacy waste. The County Council's membership of NuLeAF has enabled regular engagement and discussion with other local authorities that may have interests in or be affected by the management of nuclear waste arising at Culham and Harwell, including Northamptonshire, Dorset and Cumbria County Councils.

Minerals Planning

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

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

4. Minerals Monitoring

Local Aggregate Assessment

4.1 Mineral planning authorities are required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) which assesses the demand and supply of aggregates within their area. The Oxfordshire LAA 2014 was approved by the Council's Cabinet in November 2014. The LAA is a standalone document but is closely related to and compliments the AMR.

4.2 In accordance with the NPPF, the Oxfordshire LAA 2014 contains detailed information on Oxfordshire's aggregate mineral resources, other sources of supply, production, imports and exports, and reserves, and on factors relating to demand. It sets the following local aggregate provision figures (in Table 2), based on the past ten year sales average and other relevant local information, to be used as the basis for the provision for aggregate mineral working made in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan and for calculation of the landbank. These levels of provision are higher than those in the LAA that was agreed for 2013 (but was not published).

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

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

4.3 Production of a revised LAA 2015 has been held up by the delay in the DCLG Aggregate Minerals Survey 2014 for England and Wales. The AM2014 survey is being managed by the British Geological Survey (BGS) on behalf of DCLG and their report of the survey results has not yet been published. Survey data for sales from and reserves at quarries in Oxfordshire is available and BGS has authorised the use of this data by MPAs in producing their revised LAAs.

4.4 Whilst data for sales from quarries, distribution of sales and permitted reserves are now available for Oxfordshire, data on imports of aggregates into Oxfordshire will not be available until the survey report is published. In the absence of this, a complete picture of the flows of aggregates in 2014 and the quantities consumed in Oxfordshire cannot yet be established. Thus it cannot yet be established whether by 2014 Oxfordshire had become net self-sufficient in sand and gravel supply or whether it continued to be a net importer, or had become a net exporter.

4.5 The last survey of the distribution of aggregate sales was for 2009. A key part of a revised LAA for 2015 should be an updated and full picture of imports and exports drawn from the AM 2014 survey. Therefore, rather than produce a part revised LAA, the County Council has deferring preparation of the revised Oxfordshire LAA 2015 until full data on imports and exports of aggregates is available. In the meantime, the County Council has prepared and published the Oxfordshire LAA Interim Update 2015 (November 2015).

4.6 LAA Interim Update 2015 contains updated information to include figures for 2014 on sales from Oxfordshire Quarries, the 10 year Oxfordshire sales average, the destination of sales from Oxfordshire quarries, permitted reserves at Oxfordshire quarries and the Oxfordshire landbank. It concludes that the provision figures in the LAA 2014 (table 2 above) should not be changed at this time.

Sales (Production) of Primary Land-Won Aggregates

4.7 Table 3[8] and Figure 1 show that in 2014 sales of all types of aggregate from quarries in Oxfordshire increased from the previous year, with an overall increase of 81% to a level 43% higher than the 10 year sales average. Sales of sharp sand and gravel increased significantly (by 59%) from 2013, when sales had fallen to the lowest in a decade. Whilst there was a general decline in the sales of crushed rock between 2007 and 2012, sales have increased significantly from then and in 2014 were the highest level in the last 10 years (111% higher than 2013). Soft sand sales have been roughly steady over the last decade but they also increased to the highest level in the last 10 years in 2014 (39% higher than 2013). Appendix 3 shows the location of active and permitted aggregate quarries in Oxfordshire.

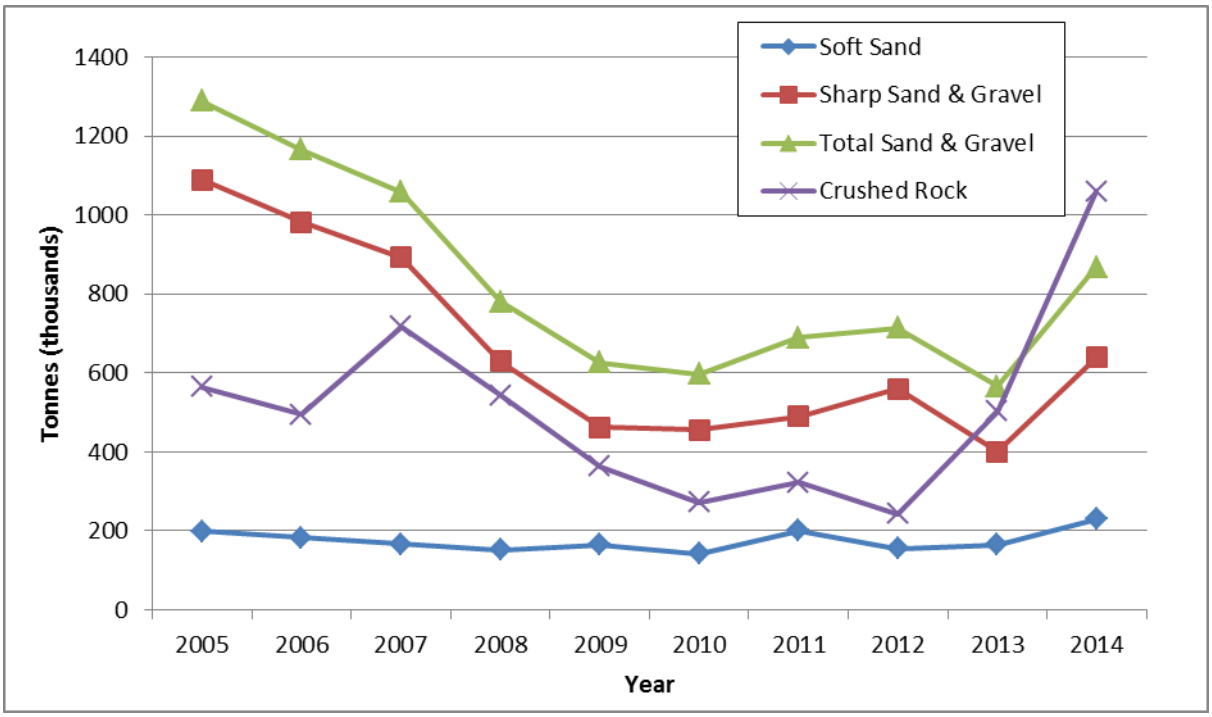
Table 3: Sales (Production) of Primary Aggregates in Oxfordshire 2005 to 2014 (thousands of tonnes)

Aggregate type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	10 Year Average
Soft Sand	199	183	166	151	165	142	201	155	165	230	176
Sharp Sand & Gravel	1,090	983	893	629	462	455	489	559	401	639	660
Total Sand & Gravel	1,289	1,166	1,059	780	627	597	690	714	566	869	836
Crushed Rock	564	495	717	543	363	272	322	242	502	1,060	508
Total Primary Aggregates	**1,853**	**1,661**	**1,776**	**1,323**	**990**	**869**	**1,012**	**956**	**1,068**	**1,929**	**1,344**

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys

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

Figure 1: Primary Aggregate Production in Oxfordshire 2005-2014



Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys

4.8 The distribution of aggregate sales is surveyed every four years as part of a national survey, most recently carried out in 2009. The results of the 2009 survey were reported in the 2012 AMR and are included in the LAA 2014. The next survey of the distribution of aggregate sales has been carried out as part of the DCLG Aggregate Minerals Survey 2014 but, as explained previously, this full data on the distribution of aggregate sales has not been made available. Data on the destination of sales from Oxfordshire quarries in 2014 is available and has been included in the LAA Interim Update 2015. However, this only gives a partial picture as it needs to be balanced with data on imports into Oxfordshire from other mineral planning authority areas and, without that data, the net consumption of aggregates in Oxfordshire cannot be calculated.

Landbank of Permitted Reserves

4.9 The landbank is a measure of the stock of permitted reserves with planning permission for extraction (permitted reserves) expressed in terms of the number of years that these would allow for production at a given rate of extraction. The National Planning Practice Guidance states that: 'The length of the aggregate landbank is the sum in tonnes of all permitted reserves for which valid planning permissions are extant, divided by the annual rate of future demand based on the latest

annual Local Aggregate Assessment'[9]. The Planning Practice Guidance advises that possible disruption to the provision of an adequate and steady supply of land won aggregates can be identified at an early stage by monitoring landbanks of aggregate mineral reserves.

4.10 During the calendar year 2014, planning permission was granted for the extraction of sharp sand and gravel at Caversham Quarry (see Table 5 below). The effect of the Caversham permission on the level of permitted reserves can be seen in Table 4; the permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel increased by 0.664mt between 2013 and 2014. This increased the related landbank from 6.5 to 7.2 years at the end of 2014.

4.11 No permissions were granted for soft sand extraction in 2014 and the permitted decreased by 0.382mt from 2013. The landbank for soft sand also decreased, by 2 years, to 9.4 years at the end of 2014.

4.12 No permissions were granted for the extraction of crushed rock in 2014 and the permitted reserves fell by 2.10 mt from 2013. The landbank for crushed rock also fell, by 3.7 years, to 14.8 years at the end of 2014.

Table 4: Permitted Reserves and Landbank at End of 2013 and 2014

Aggregate type	Permitted reserves		LAA provision figures		Landbank	
	2013[10]	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Soft Sand	2.164 mt	1.782 mt	0.189 mtpa	0.189 mtpa	11.4 years	9.4 years
Sharp Sand & Gravel	6.619mt	7.283 mt	1.015 mtpa	1.015 mtpa	6.5 years	7.2 years
Total Sand and Gravel	8.783 mt	9.065 mt	1.204 mtpa	1.204 mtpa	7.3 years	7.5 years
Crushed Rock	10.819 mt	8.629 mt	0.584 mtpa	0.584 mtpa	18.5 years	14.8 years

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey

[9] National Planning Practice Guidance: Minerals, paragraph 083.

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

Permissions Granted for Working of Primary Aggregates

4.8 Table 5 shows that during 2014, planning permission was granted for the extraction of a total of 1,863,000 tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. In 2015, a further 5,925,000 tonnes was permitted (Table 6). Permission was also granted for 72,000 tonnes of crushed rock (limestone) in 2015. In addition, in 2014, the extraction 11,500 tonnes of Ironstone for building stone (non-aggregate) was permitted

Table 5: Planning Permissions Granted for New Aggregate Extraction in 2014.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnage Permitted	Permission End Date	Permission Reference
20.08.2014	Caversham Quarry – extension.	Sand & Gravel	1,863,000 tonnes	31.12.2027	MW.0158/11

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

Table 6: Planning Permissions Granted for New Aggregate Extraction in 2015.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnage Permitted	Permission End Date	Permission Reference
15.06.15	Gill Mill Quarry – extension	Sand and gravel	5,000,000 tonnes	31.12.44	MW.0050/13
16.02.15	Thrupp Lane, Radley *	Sand & Gravel	925,000 tonnes	21.02.43	MW.0045/08
13.11.15	Castle Barn Quarry	Limestone	72,000 tonnes	30.06.21	MW.0109/14

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

* The additional permitted reserves at Thrupp Lane, Radley resulted from confirmation of an existing planning permission through the 'ROMP' procedure, not a new planning permission.

4.9 Table 7 shows that planning applications for the extraction of 415,000 tonnes of soft sand and 350,000 tonnes of sharp sand and gravel remained to be determined at the end of 2015. (Both applications have since been permitted.). There were no applications for the extraction of crushed rock awaiting determination at the end of 2015.

Table 7: Planning Applications For New Aggregate Extraction Submitted But Not Yet Determined at Year End 31.12.2015.

Site Name	Mineral Type	Proposed Total Tonnage	Proposed Permission End Date	Planning Application Reference
Duns Tew Quarry	Soft Sand	415,000 tonnes	16/17 years from date of permission	MW.0036/14
Land at Sutton Wick (CAMAS Land).	Sand & Gravel	350,000 tonnes	8 years from implementation of consent	MW.048/05

Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications

4.10 At the time preparation of of the previous AMR 2014, the County Council was considering a review of old mineral permission (ROMP) application for new conditions for the working of ironstone at Shenington, near Banbury. The Council made a prohibition order in December 2013 and this was confirmed by the Secretary of State in January 2015. Therefore, the old permission for ironstone working at Shenington no longer has effect and a new permission would have to be granted for the site in order for any further mineral extraction to take place there. The Council was also considering a ROMP application for a site at Thrupp Farm, Radley with an estimated reserve of between 0.85 and 1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. The Council made a Prohibition Order on 31st October 2012 but this was not confirmed by the Secretary of State, in a letter dated 02 February 2015. Consequently, the ROMP issued in April 2000 was deemed to be in effect, and this has confirmed that the existing planning permission for mineral extraction continues to have effect and therefore that the reserves in the site should be treated as being permitted reserves.

Aggregate Rail Depots

4.11 There are 3 railhead aggregate depots in Oxfordshire at Banbury, Kidlington and Sutton Courtenay and these are safeguarded in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996). (That plan records 2 depots at Banbury, but they have since been amalgamated). The Kidlington rail depot has recently been relocated to a nearby site to enable construction of a new station at Water Eaton. These depots import crushed rock aggregates from the South West and East Midlands. Current throughput and capacity figures for these depots are not available for publication but information on the trend in sales from Oxfordshire's rail depots since 2007 is contained in the LAA 2014. There is planning permission for a further railhead aggregate depot at Shipton-on-Cherwell. There is also a rail depot at Hinksey Sidings, Oxford but this only handles ballast for the rail network, with all movements in and out being by rail.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

4.12 Table 8 shows recorded figures for production of secondary and recycled aggregate from 2008 to 2013. These figures are from SEEAWP aggregates monitoring surveys. Past surveys did not receive a full response from site operators and consequently recorded figures are likely to be significantly lower than the actual total production. Furthermore, the recorded data does not include construction and demolition waste recycled in-situ using mobile plant. The DCLG Aggregate Minerals Survey 2014 did not include secondary and recycled aggregates and therefore data for 2014 is not available to report. Data for subsequent years will be collected and will be included in future reports when it is available.

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

Year	Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Production (tonnes)
2008	503,000
2009	286,000
2010	152,000
2011	236,000
2012	466,000
2013	422,000

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey

4.13 The LAA 2014 records permitted capacity for the production of recycled aggregates in Oxfordshire totalling 951,000 tonnes per annum in 2013. Of this, 758,000 tonnes is in operation, 65,000 tonnes per annum is in existing non-operational sites and 128,000 tonnes per annum is in permitted but not yet constructed facilities. A further 150,000 tonnes per annum of operational capacity is not included as it did not at the time have planning permission, but this has since been permitted. Survey returns for the 2013 SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey recorded a total capacity of 973,000 tonnes per annum. As outlined previously, data on secondary and recycled aggregates is not available for 2014. These figures will be updated when information from further SEEAWP monitoring surveys becomes available.

4.14 Production of secondary aggregate from ash at Didcot A Power Station ceased in 2013, with the closure of the power station in March 2013. The Ardley Energy Recovery Facility, which came into operation in August 2014, provides for the production of approximately 75,000 tonnes per annum of secondary aggregate from bottom ash.

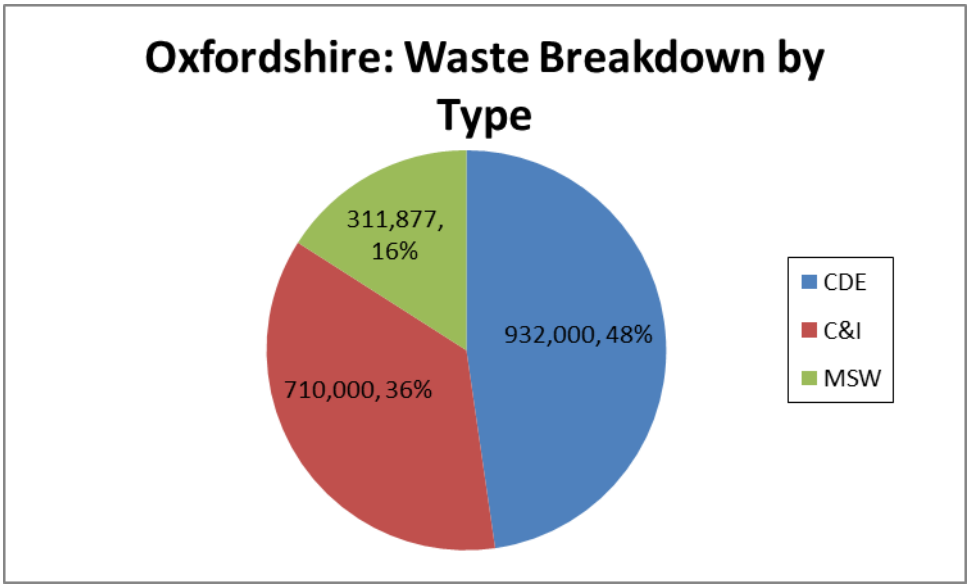
5. Waste Monitoring

Arisings and Management of Waste

5.1 The estimated amounts of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste and municipal solid waste (MSW) from Oxfordshire that required management in 2014 are shown in Tables 9 – 12 below. These tables also show the amounts of waste that were landfilled, recycled or composted, recovered and treated. Much of this information comes from work on the updated Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment 2015, which is available on the County Council website in support of the submitted Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy. Hazardous and radioactive wastes are produced in much smaller quantities and are discussed in paragraphs 5.9 – 5.10.

5.2 An estimated total of nearly 2 million tonnes[11] of waste was managed in Oxfordshire from the principal waste streams in 2014, of which 48% was construction, demolition and excavation waste, 36% was commercial and industrial waste and 16% was municipal waste (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Estimated Waste Managed in Oxfordshire by Waste Type



Source: See tables 9 – 12

[11] Source: See tables 9, 11 and 12

Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) Waste

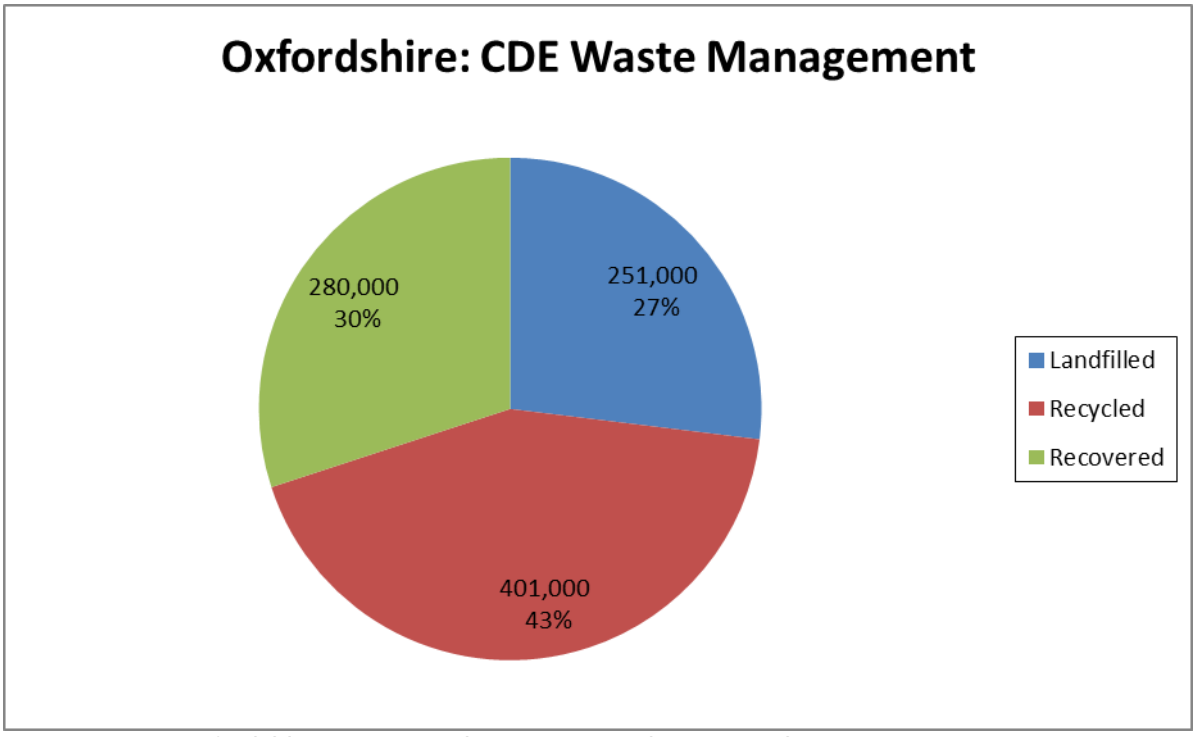
5.3 The 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment estimates that a total of 932,000 tonnes of CDE waste was required to be managed in Oxfordshire for the baseline year 2012. This is forecast to increase to 1,133,000 tonnes in 2016. Table 9 and Figure 3 show how this waste was managed.

Table 9: Management of Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste in Oxfordshire (tonnes) (2012 baseline)

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Landfilled	Recycled	Recovered	Other Treatment
Construction, Demolition & Excavation	932,000	251,000	401,000	280,000	-

Source: Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment (OCC, 2015)

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



Source: Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment (OCC, 2015)

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste

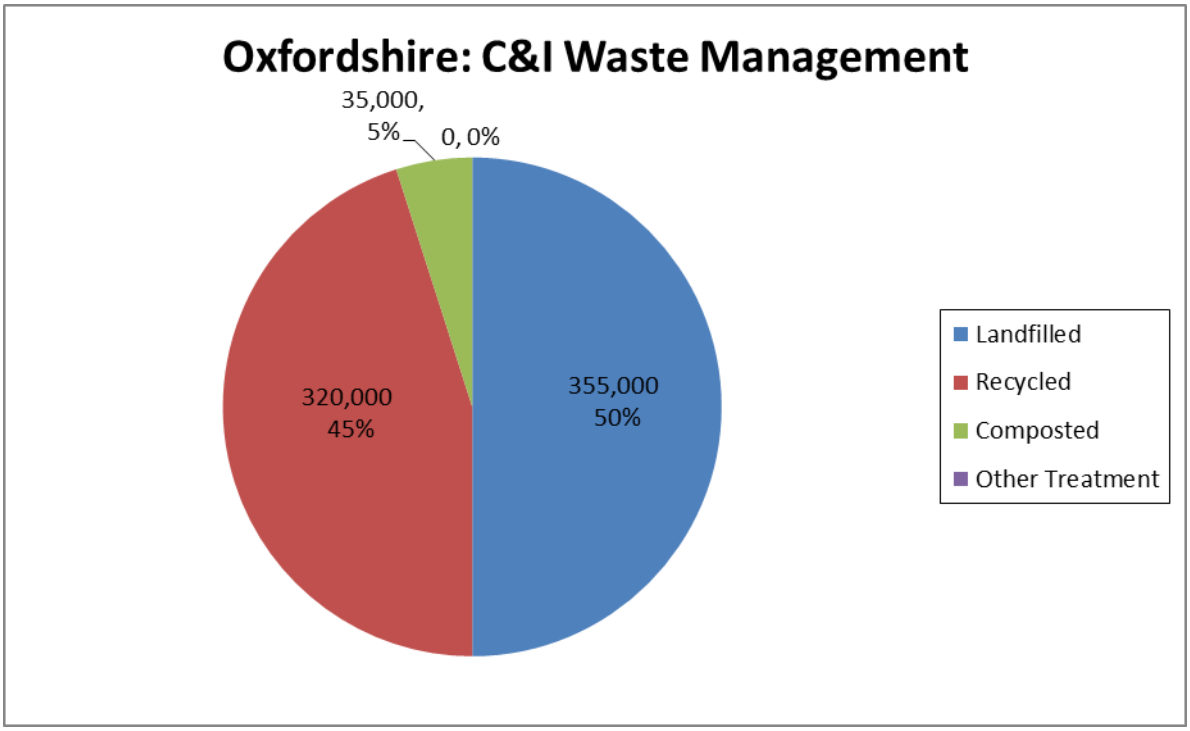
5.4 The 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment estimates that a total of 710,000 tonnes of C&I waste was required to be managed in Oxfordshire for the baseline year 2012. This is forecast to increase to 736,000 tonnes in 2016. Table 10 and Figure 4 show how this waste was managed.

Table 10: Management of Commercial & Industrial Waste in Oxfordshire (tonnes) (2012 baseline)

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

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

Figure 4: Commercial and Industrial Waste Managed in Oxfordshire by Management Type



Source: Source: Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment 2015.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

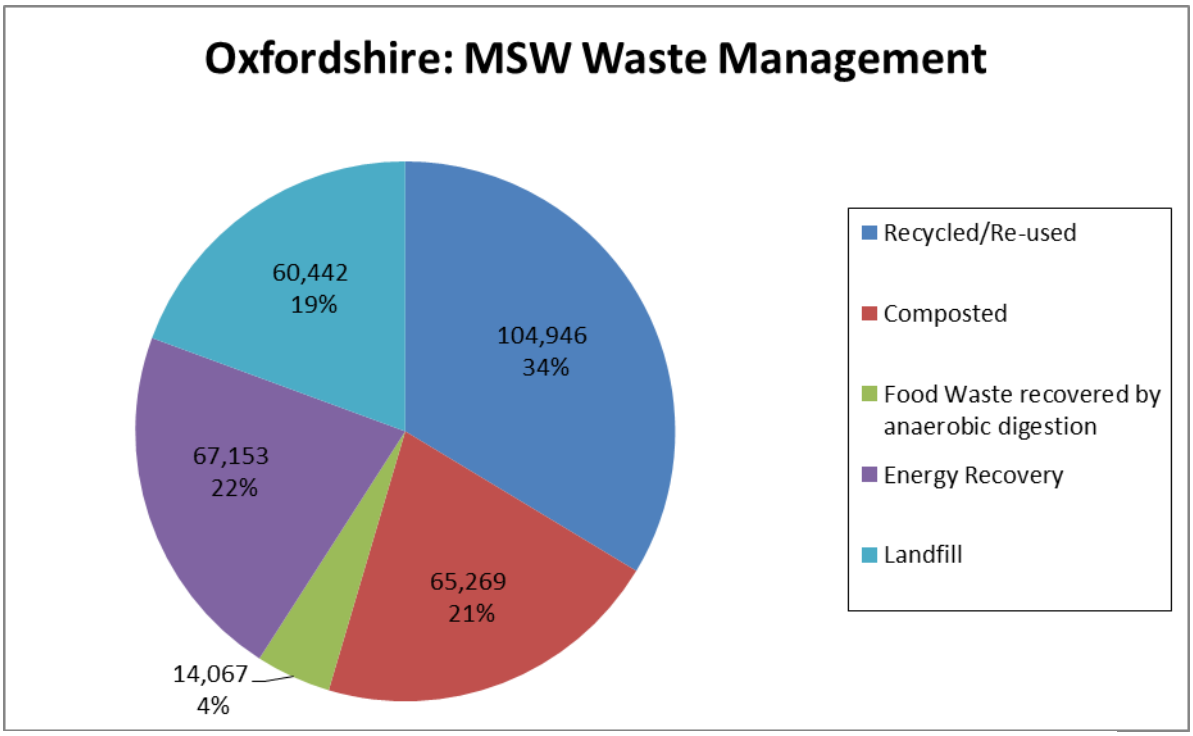
5.5 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) mainly comprises waste that is collected from households or deposited at household waste recycling centres. It also includes some business waste and other non-household waste that is collected by local authorities. Table 11 and Figure 5 show the total amount of MSW arisings in Oxfordshire in the financial year 2014/15, and how this waste was managed.

Table 11: Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Oxfordshire in 2014/15 (financial year) (tonnes)

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Recycled/ Re-used	Composted	Food Waste (Anaerobic Digestion)	Energy Recovery	Landfill
Municipal Solid Waste	311,877	104,946	65,269	14,067	67,153	60,442

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Waste Management Team

Figure 5: Oxfordshire Municipal Solid Waste by Management Type



Source: Oxfordshire County Council Waste Management Team

5.6 Table 12 shows how MSW arisings from households and non-household sources was managed in the financial year 2014/15.

Table 12: Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Oxfordshire 2014/15 by Household and Non-Household Arisings (tonnes)

	Recycle/ Re-use	Compost	Food Waste	Landfill	Energy Recovery	TOTAL
Household	97,001	65,269	14,067	47,732	64,585	284,899
Non-Household	7,945	-	-	12,710	2,568	23,223
Total MSW	**104,946**	**65,269**	**14,067**	**60,442**	**67,153**	**311,877**
Percentage (Total MSW)	34%	21%	4%	19%	22%	100%

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

5.7 Of the 311,877 tonnes of MSW produced in Oxfordshire in 2014/2015, 81% was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting, food waste treatment or energy recovery. For household waste alone, 86% was diverted from landfill.

5.8 This data on MSW is provided by the County Council's Waste Management Group and takes account of information supplied by the Waste Collection Authorities (City and District Councils). It does not include waste that is produced outside Oxfordshire and managed at facilities in Oxfordshire (e.g. waste from London and Berkshire). Information on municipal waste arisings and management is also published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) using data provided by local authorities nationally.

Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes

5.9 The 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment estimates that in 2012 52,000 tonnes of hazardous waste were produced in Oxfordshire. This is forecast to increase to 59,000 tonnes by 2016. Of the 52,000 tonnes in 2012, just over 10,500 tonnes were dealt with in Oxfordshire. In addition to this, just over 20,500 tonnes of hazardous waste was imported into Oxfordshire to be managed.

5.10 For radioactive waste, the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) inventory of radioactive waste provides an estimate of the quantities of Intermediate Level Waste (ILW), Low Level Waste (LLW) and Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) at Culham and Harwell for 2013, as shown in Table 13 below. The relatively small quantities of non-nuclear radioactive waste produced in Oxfordshire each year, mainly from medical, research and educational establishments, are not included.

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

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

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

Capacity of New and Improved Waste Management Facilities

5.11 Permissions granted in 2014 and 2015 for new, improved or amended waste management facilities that have resulted in a change in Oxfordshire's waste management capacity are listed in Tables 14 & 15 below.

Table 14: Planning Permissions for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) Granted in 2014.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted *	Planning Permission End Date	Planning Permission Reference
21.01.14	Former Con Bloc works, Linch Hill, Stanton Harcourt.	Waste Transfer	Non-hazardous	40,000 tonnes	31.12.30	MW.0097/13
02.04.14	Sutton Courtenay	Waste Transfer	MSW, C&I, Clinical	60,000tpa	31.12.30	MW.0136/13
23.04.14	Old Lagoon, Cresswell Field, Worton Farm, Yarnton.	Landfill	Inert waste	4,000m^3	Completion to final contours within 2 years of commencement	MW.0002/14
30.12.14	Ewelme No. 2	Recycling	MSW	Increase from 5,000 tpa to 12,000 tpa.	31.12.31	MW.0084/14

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

Table 15: Planning Permissions for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) Granted in 2015.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted *	Planning Permission End Date	Planning Permission Reference
13.02.15	Shipton-on Cherwell Quarry	Recycling	CDE	250,000	10 Years from date of permission (13/02/25)	MW.0119/11
26.08.15	Finmere Quarry	Recycling	Non-hazardous	150,000tpa	31.12.21	MW.0031/15
14.09.15	Dix Pit	Landfill	Inert/Non-hazardous Waste	375,000m^3 (Inert:157,000 m^3 non-haz: 218,000m^3)	31.03.2017	MW.0150/14
23.12.15	Woodeaton Quarry	Landfill	CDE	343,000m^3	10 years from date of permission	MW.0015/12

5.12 Table 16 lists proposed facilities that are the subject of planning applications that had not been determined at the end of 2015.

5.13 Appendix 4 shows the location of and lists permitted waste management facilities in Oxfordshire. Appendix 5 sets out the capacity of waste management facilities in Oxfordshire, by category of facility.

Table 16: Applications for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) not yet determined at year end 31.12.2015

Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Proposed Additional Capacity *	Proposed End Date	Planning Reference
Culham Science entre	Radioactive Materials Detritiation Facility	Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste	27 tonnes	Permanent	MW.0159/15
Barford Road Farm	Inert waste recycling	Inert waste (soil)	5,000 tonnes	Permanent	MW.0080/15
Enstone Airfield	Recycling	CDE	20,000 tpa	5 years from date of commencement.	MW.0160/15

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

6 Summary of Findings

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

i Total sales of sand and gravel from quarries in Oxfordshire in 2014 were 869,000 tonnes, a substantial increase on the previous year and the highest level since 2007.

ii Sales of sharp sand and gravel in 2014 were 639,000 tonnes, a substantial increased on the previous year and the highest level since 2008. Sales of soft sand were 230,000 tonnes, a significant increase on the previous year and the highest level over the last 10 years.

iii Sales of crushed rock from quarries in in Oxfordshire have increased very substantially since 2012. In 2014 sales were 1,060,000 tonnes, the highest level over the last 10 years.

iv The landbank of sand and gravel at the end of 2014 was 7.5 years based on the LAA 2014 provision level of 1.204 million tonnes per annum. For sharp sand and gravel, the landbank was 7.2 years; and for soft sand the landbank was 9.4 years.

v The landbank of crushed rock at the end of 2014 was 14.8 years based on the LAA 2014 provision level of 0.584 million tonnes per annum.

vi One new permission was granted for aggregate mineral extraction in 2014, and a further three were granted in 2015. This provided an additional 7.788 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel and 72,000 tonnes of crushed rock.

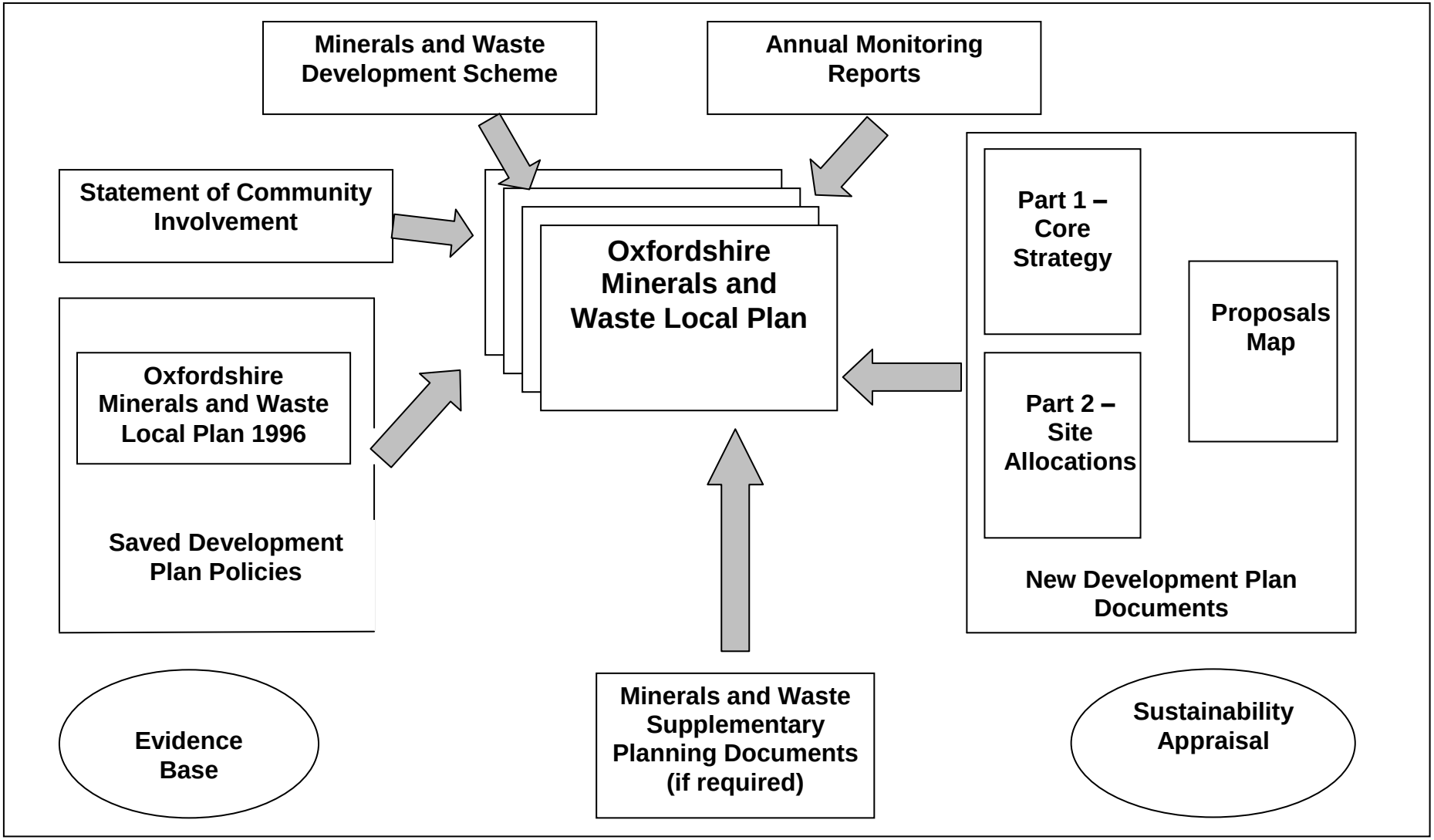
vii Recorded production of secondary and recycled aggregates is not available for 2014. Data will be updated when further SEEAWP monitoring survey information becomes available.

viii An estimated total of nearly 2 million tonnes of waste is managed in Oxfordshire each year from the principal waste streams. Of this total, an estimated 48% is construction, demolition and excavation waste, 36% commercial and industrial waste and 16% municipal waste.

ix In 2014/15, 81% of municipal waste was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting, food waste treatment or energy recovery. It is estimated that in 2014 50% of commercial and industrial waste was diverted from landfill and that 73% of construction, demolition and excavation waste was recycled or recovered for use in restoration or landfill engineering.

x Four planning permissions were granted for additional waste management capacity in 2014 and another four were granted in 2015.

Appendix 1
The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan – How the Separate Documents Fit Together
(from Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Seventh Revision) 2016 (February 2016)



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

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

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

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

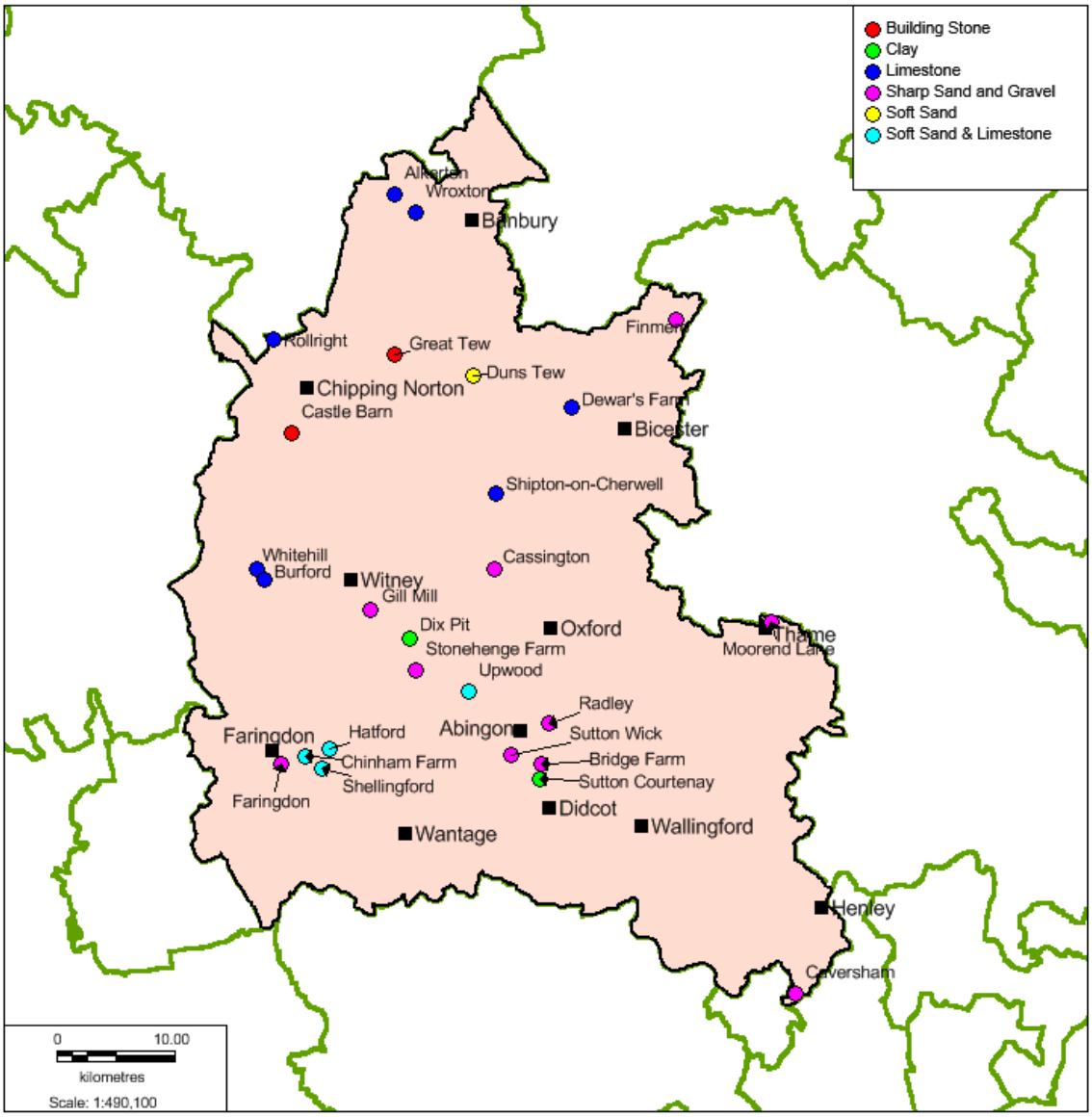
Regulation (Reg.) numbers refer to The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

Stages in italics have already been completed.

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

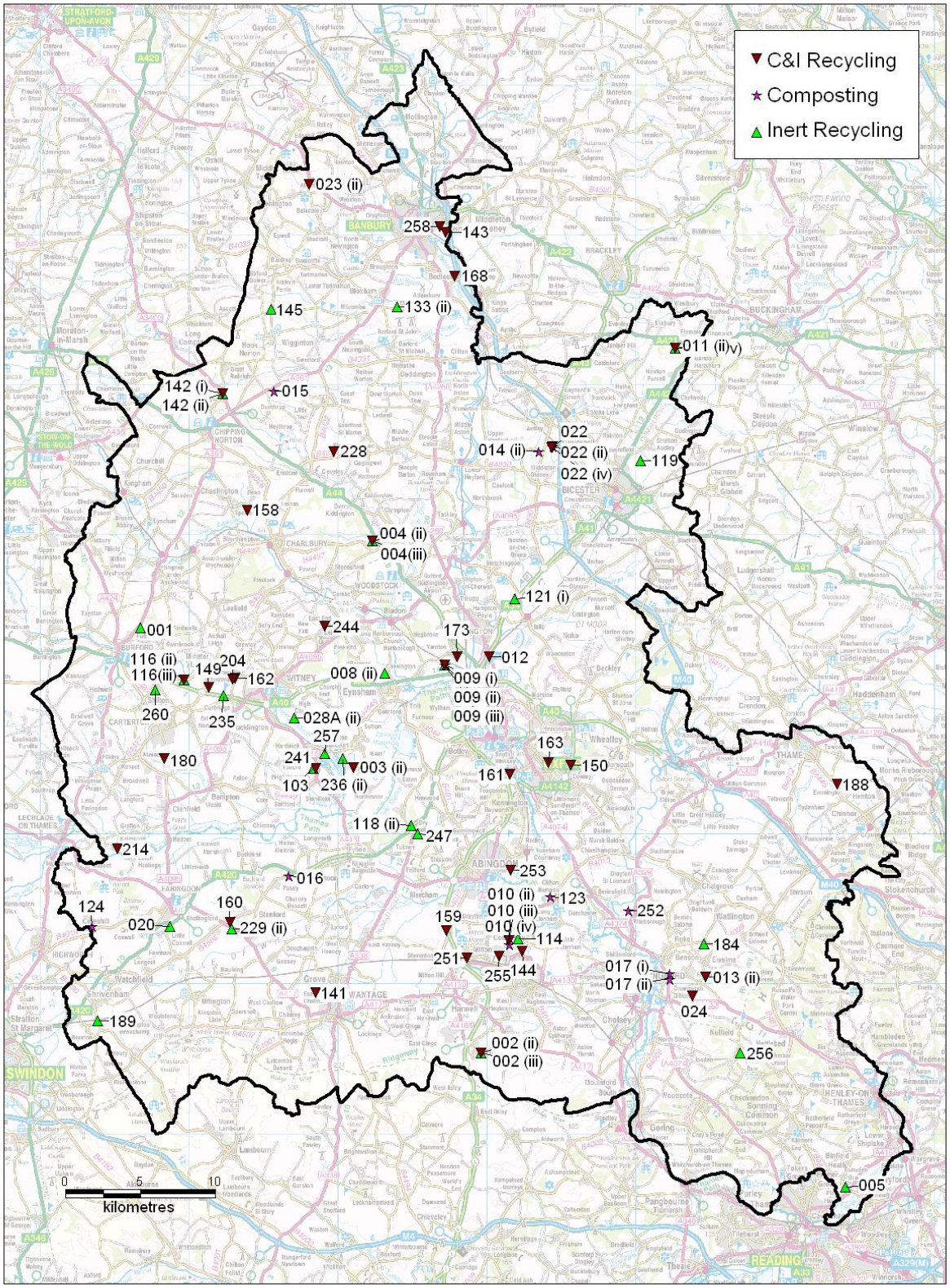
The need for any supplementary planning documents (e.g. minerals and waste development code of practice; and restoration and after-use of minerals and waste sites) will be kept under review; these documents are not included in this Development Scheme.

Appendix 3: Active and Permitted Quarries in Oxfordshire



Appendix 4: Permitted Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire

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



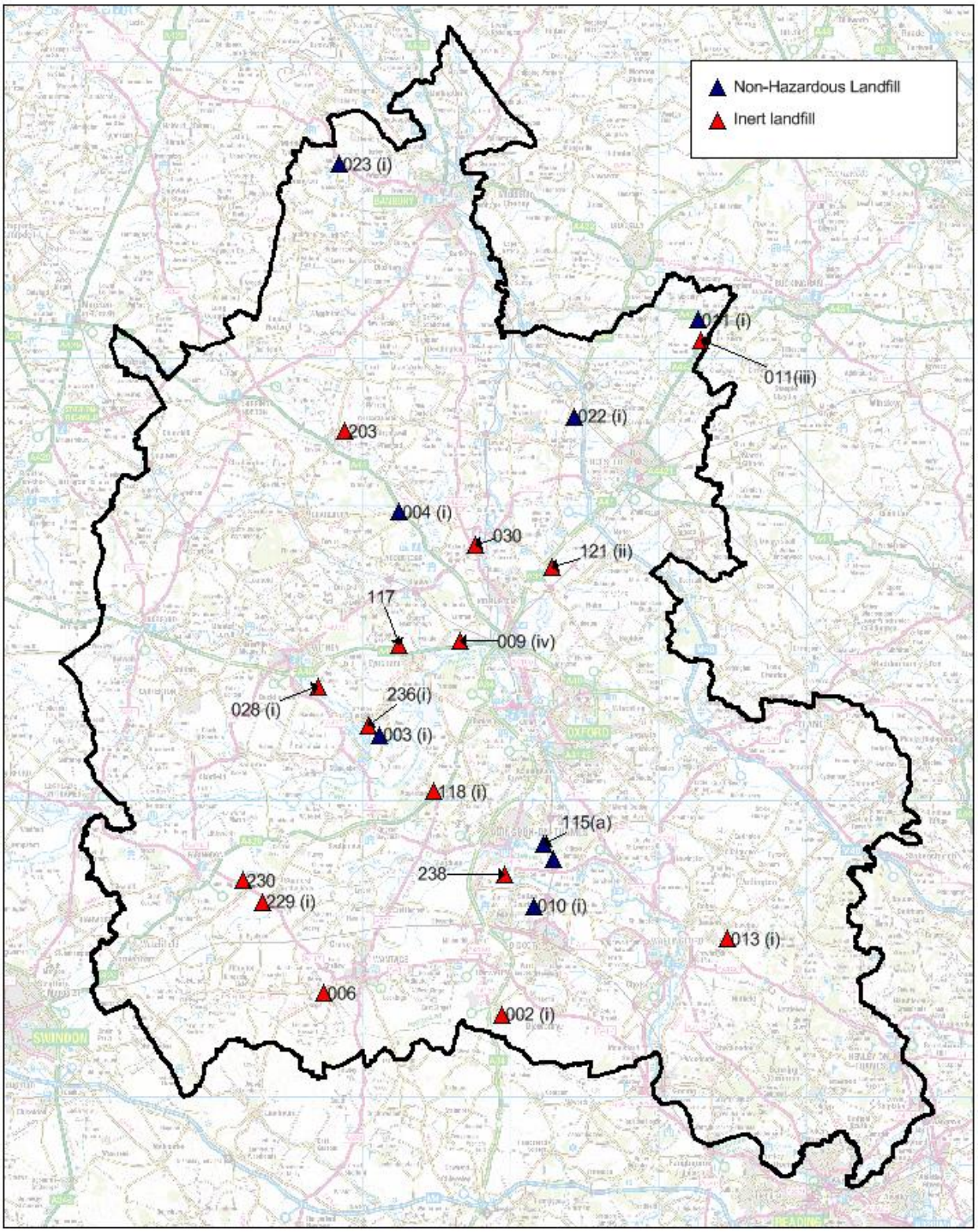
Key to Map A: Permitted Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire: C&I Recycling, Composting and Inert Recycling

C&I/MSW Recycling excluding HWRC		Composting/Biological Treatment		Inert Recycling	
Facility No.	**Facility Name**	**Facility No.**	**Facility Name**	**Facility No.**	**Facility Name**
002(ii)	Prospect Farm, Chilton	009 (ii)	Worton Farm, Yarnton (AD)	001	Shipton Hill, Fulbrook
004(iii)	Slape Hill Quarry, Glympton	010(ii)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill (Open Windrow)	002	Prospect Farm, Chilton
009(i)	Worton Farm, Yarnton	010(iv)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill (In-Vessel)	004(ii)	Slape Hill Quarry, Woodstock
010(iii)	Sutton Courtenay Landfill (MRF)	014 (ii)	Ashgrove Farm, Ardley (In-Vessel)	005	Playhatch Quarry, Playhatch
011(ii)	Finmere Quarry (MRF)	015	Showell Farm, Chipping Norton (Open Windrow)	008(ii)	New Wintles Farm, Witney
012	Gosford Grain Silo, (MRF)	016	Glebe Farm, Hinton Waldrist (Open Windrow)	009 (iii)	Worton Farm, Yarnton
013(ii)	Ewelme No.2 site, Ewelme	017	Crowmarsh Battle Farm, Crowmarsh (Open Windrow)	011	Finmere Quarry
022(iv)	Ardley Landfill	017	Crowmarsh Battle Farm, Crowmarsh (AD)	020	Wicklesham Quarry, Faringdon
116(iii)	Worsham Quarry (Tyre Recycling)	124	Church Lane, Coleshill (Open Windrow)	028 A (ii)	Gill Mill Quarry, Witney
141	Grove Business Park (Aasvogel Transfer)	252	Upper Barn Farm (AD)*	103	Lakeside Industrial Estate, Standlake
142 (i)	Sandfields Farm, Chipping Norton	232ii	Banbury Strategic STW (AD)*	114	Appleford Sidings, Suton Courtenay
143	Banbury Transfer Station			116(ii)	Worsham Quarry, Minster Lovell
144	Hill Farm, Appleford (Wood Palets)			118(ii)	Tubney Wood, Abingdon
149	Brize Norton Transfer Station, Minster Lovell	*These are new sites and have not been mapped yet.		121(i)	Old Brickworks Farm, Bletchington
162	The Tyre Yard, Witney			133(ii)	Milton Road, Bloxham
173	Charlett Tyres, Yarnton			142 (ii)	Sandfields Farm, Chipping Norton
180	Elmwood Farm, Black Bourton			145	Ferris Hill Farm, Hook Norton, Banbury
188	Waterlands Farm, Thame			184	Rumbold's Pit, Eyres Lane, Ewelme
214	Manor Farm, Kelmscott			189	Station Yard, Shrivenham
228	Unit 1, Enstone Airfield, Enstone			229(ii)	Shellingford Quarry
241	Lakeside Industrial Park, Standlake			235	Peashell Farm, Witney
244	North East Boddington, Witney			236(ii)	Dix Pit Complex, Stanton Harcourt
251	Milton Park, Abingdon			247	Upwood Park Quarry
253	Thrupp Lane (Veolia)			256	Hundridge Farm, Ipsden, Wallingford
255	Didcot Power Station, Didcot			257	Hardwick Leisure Park (adj B4449) Stanton Harcourt
258	Thorpe Lane Depot			260	Burford Quarry
				N/A	Shipton-on-Cherwell*

B: Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) in Oxfordshire

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

Map C: Inert Landfill and Non-Hazardous Landfill Sites



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

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

Appendix 5: Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

Tables from the draft Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment 2015:

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

Category 1a: Non-hazardous Landfill

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

Category 1b: Hazardous Landfill

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

Category 2: Inert Landfill

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

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

Category 3: MSW/C&I Recycling/Transfer

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
9i	Worton Farm	M&M Skip Hire	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	60,000
011ii	Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Recycle/Transfer	2020	90,000
22iii	Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	2019	7,500
22v	Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Recycle/Transfer	2019	10,000
23ii	Alkerton landfill	S&W Recycling	Cherwell	Alkerton	SP 383 432	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	2019	6,500
143	Banbury Transfer Station	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 469 402	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	9,000
173	Charlett Tyre Yard	Charlett Tyres	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 480 119	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	1,000
223i	Allotment Land, Thorpe Meade	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 403	Recycle/Transfer	Committed	60,000
258	Thorpe Lane Depot	Cherwell DC	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 406	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	100
161	Redbridge Waste Centre	W&S Recycling	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 518 038	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	15,600
163	Cowley Marsh Depot	City Council	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 541 048	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	3,000
13ii	Ewelme No.2	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Recycle/Transfer	2032	25,000
13iv	Ewelme No.2	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Recycle/Transfer	2032	12,000
24	Oakley Wood	W&S Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Nuffield	SU 640 890	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	9,900
182	Tyre Depot	Philips Tyres	South Oxfordshire	Elsfield	SP 527 092	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	1,500

216	Culham No.1	Green Star	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 531 953	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	50,000
002ii	Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	Recycle/Transfer	2020	35,000
010iii	Sutton Courtenay Landfill	FCC	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	Recycle/Transfer	2030	98,000
141ii	Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Vale of White Horse	Grove	SU 385 895	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	5,000
144	Hill Farm	J James Ltd	Vale of White Horse	Appleford	SO 523 922	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	10,000
159	Drayton WRRC	W&S Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 475 933	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	12,400
160	Stanford-in-Vale HWRC	W&S Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Stanford-in-Vale	SU 330 939	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	7,600
251	Milton Park	Oxford Wood	Vale of White Horse	Milton	SU 487 918	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	500
255	Didcot Power Station	RWE Npower	Vale of White Horse	Milton	SU 508 918	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	0
003i	Dix Pit	FCC	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	2028	14,100
003iii	Dix Pit	FCC	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	Recycle/Transfer	2028	0
004iii	Slape Hill Quarry	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Glympton	SP 423 196	Recycle/Transfer	2018	20,000
116iii	Worsham Quarry	Fraser Evans	West Oxfordshire	Minster Lovell	SP 296 103	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	12,000
142i	Sandfields Farm	K J Millard	West Oxfordshire	Over Norton	SP 447 240	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	3,000
149	Brize Norton X-fer	Ebsworth	West Oxfordshire	Minster Lovell	SP 313 098	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	12,000
180	Elmwood Farm	Cotswold Wood	West Oxfordshire	Black B'ton	SP 283 051	Recycle/Transfer	2015	1,400
204	Downs Road (old FloGas site)	May Gurney	West Oxfordshire	Witney	SP 329 103	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	15,000
214	Manor Farm	KWC Amor	West Oxfordshire	Kelmscott	SU 251 990	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	200
228	Unit 1, Enstone Airfield	Viridor	West Oxfordshire	Enstone	SP 397 256	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	30,000

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

Category 4: Residual Waste Treatment

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
11v	Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Residual Treatment	Committed	98,000
22iv	Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Residual Treatment	2049	300,000
269	Dewars Farm	Smiths of Bletchington Raymond Brown	Cherwell	Middleton Stoney	SP 537 247	Residual Treatment	2021	0
							Total	**398,000**

Category 5: Composting/Biological Treatment

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
009ii	Worton Farm	Oxford Renew'ble	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	45,000
014ii	Ashgrove Farm	Agrivert	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 534 256	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	35,000
232ii	Banbury Strategic STW	Thames Water	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 471 402	Compost/Food treatment	Committed	40,000
17i/ii	Battle Farm	Agrivert	South Oxfordshire	Crowmarsh	SU 622 905	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	73,500
252	Upper Farm	Midland Pig	South Oxfordshire	Warborough	SU 596 943	Compost/Food treatment	Committed	33,000
10ii	Sutton Courtenay Landfill	FCC	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	Compost/Food treatment	2030	40,000
016	Glebe Farm	Agrivert	Vale of White Horse	Hinton Waldrist	SU 366 972	Compost/food treatment	2024	5,000
124	Church Lane	National Trust	Vale of White Horse	Coleshill	SU 234 938	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	100
015	Showell Farm	Agrivert	West Oxfordshire	Chipping Norton	SP 356 296	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	21,000
							Total	**292,600**

Category 6: CDE Recycling

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
009iii	Worton Farm	M&M Skip Hire	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	CDE Recycling	Permanent	48,000
030ii	Shipton Quarry	Earthline	Cherwell	Shipton-on-Cherwell	SP 478 174	CDE Recycling	2025	150,000
070	NW Corner of TW Depot	Clancy Docwra	Cherwell	Kidlington	SP 476 153	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000
121i	Old Brickworks Farm	R Miller	Cherwell	Bletchingdon	SP 518 158	CDE Recycling	2017	40,000
133i	Newlands Farm	Smiths	Cherwell	Bloxham	SP 439 352	CDE Recycling	Permanent	32,000
145	Ferris Hill Farm	Matthews	Cherwell	Hook Norton	SP 355 351	CDE Recycling	Permanent	25,000
005	Playhatch Quarry	Grabloader	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden	SU 740 765	CDE Recycling	Permanent	65,000
013iii	Ewelme No.2	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	CDE Recycling	2032	16,000
184	Rumbolds Pit	Richard Hazel	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 645 927	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000
256	Hundridge Farm	Onsyany Skips	South Oxfordshire	Ipsden	SU 669 854	CDE Recycling	Permanent	5,000
002iii	Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	CDE Recycling	2020	35,000
010iv	Sutton Courtenay Landfill	Hanson	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	CDE Recycling	2030	85,000
114	Appleford Sidings	Hanson	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 520 931	CDE Recycling	Permanent	100,000
118i	Tubney Wood	Hills	Vale of White	Tubney	SP 449 006	CDE Recycling	2016	8,000

			Horse					
141i	Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Vale of White Horse	Grove	SU 385 895	CDE Recycling	Permanent	40,000
229ii	Shellingford Quarry	Earthline	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 328 937	CDE Recycling	2021	30,000
247ii	Upwood Park	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 452 003	CDE Recycling	Committed	8,000
263	Swannybrook Farm	NAP Grab Hire	Vale of White Horse	Kingston Bagpuize	SU 407 967	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000
001	Shipton Hill	Hickman Bros	West Oxfordshire	Fulbrook	SP 267 138	CDE Recycling	Permanent	9,000
008ii	New Wintles Farm	McKenna	West Oxfordshire	Eynsham	SP 431 108	CDE Recycling	Permanent	110,000
028iii	Gill Mill	Smiths of Bletchington	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	CDE Recycling	2040	120,000
103	Lakeside Park	Ethos Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 383 044	CDE Recycling	Permanent	25,000
142ii	Sandfields Farm	K J Millard	West Oxfordshire	Over Norton	SP 447 240	CDE Recycling	Permanent	9,600
236i	Dix Pit Complex	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 403 050	CDE Recycling	2029	98,000
236ii	Dix Pit Complex (Soils)	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 403 050	CDE Recycling	No Permission	0
241ii	Lakeside Park	Micks Skips	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	CDE Recycling	Permanent	2,000
257	Cemex Batching	Fergal Contracting	West Oxfordshire	Hardwick	SP 387 057	CDE Recycling	Permanent	40,000
260	Burford Quarry	Pavestone UK	West Oxfordshire	Burford	SP 269 107	CDE Recycling	2024	500
							Total	**1,161,100**

Category 7: Metal Recycling

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
126	Varney's Garage	Panozzo/Grazzi	Cherwell	Hornton	SP 380 457	Metal Recycling	Permanent	600
127	Thorpe Mead 2a/3a	Banbury Motors	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 469 403	Metal Recycling	Permanent	300
133ii	Newlands Farm	Smiths	Cherwell	Bloxham	SP 439 352	Metal Recycling	Permanent	50,000
137	Windmill Nursery	Dulcie Hughes	Cherwell	Blackthorn	SP 609 207	Metal Recycling	Permanent	10,000
186	Jackdaw Lane	Metal Salvage	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 524 051	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
128	Berinsfield Car Breakers	Auto Storage	South Oxfordshire	Berinsfield	SU 570 958	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
129	Milton Pools	R L Mead	South Oxfordshire	Gt. Haseley	SP 654 032	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
138	Mains Motors,Woodside	Main Motors	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 649 893	Metal Recycling	Permanent	10,000
205	Greenwoods	Yassine Saleh	South Oxfordshire	Garsington	SP 576 018	Metal Recycling	Permanent	300
239	Menlo Industrial Park	ASM	South Oxfordshire	Thame	SP 691 054	Metal Recycling	Permanent	25,000
272	Fords Yard, Menmarsh Road	A McGee	South Oxfordshire	Waterperry	SP 613 098	Metal Recycling	Permanent	2,000
273	The Metal Yard	T R Rogers	South Oxfordshire	Nuneham Courtenay	SU 553 993	Metal Recycling	Permanent	2,000
059	Sutton Wick Lane	Abingdon Car Breakers	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SP 492 946	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
132	Whitecross Metals	Alumini Holdings	Vale of White Horse	Wootton	SP 483 004	Metal Recycling	Permanent	25,000
134	Quelches Orchard	Brakespeares	Vale of White Horse	Wantage	SU 411 887	Metal Recycling	Permanent	5,000
135	Roadside Farm	Haynes	Vale of White Horse	E. Challow	SU 378 886	Metal Recycling	Permanent	5,000
067	Old Railway Halt	John Aldridge	West Oxfordshire	Gt. Rollright	SP 327 303	Metal Recycling	Permanent	7,500
130	Claridges Car Breakers	Claridge	West Oxfordshire	Carterton	SP 279 060	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000

131	T&B Motors, 62/64 West End	T&B Motors	West Oxfordshire	Witney	SP 358 106	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
139	Sturt Farm (2a/4)	College Motors	West Oxfordshire	Shilton	SP 275 105	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
259	Riding Lane Scrap Yard	Smith Bros	West Oxfordshire	Crawley	SP 330 137	Metal Recycling	Permanent	15,000
							Total	**164,700**

Category 8: Hazardous/Radioactive

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
153	Merton Street Depot	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 465 402	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	3,000
223ii	Allotment Land, Thorpe Meade	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 403	Hazardous/Radioactive	Committed	5,000
156	Pony Lane	City Insulation	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 556 046	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	50
156	Pony Lane	City Insulation	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 557 047	Hazardous	Permanent	100
152ii	Ewelme No.1	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 646 902	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	11,000
242	Culham JET	CSC Ltd	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 536 958	Hazardous/Radioactive	2022	300
053Ai	Harwell Western Storage	Magnox	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	500,000
053Aii	Harwell B462	Magnox	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	3,000
151	Drayton Depot Transfer Station	OCC	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 489 940	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	20,000
267	Oxford Rd Depot	Vale Housing	Vale of White Horse	E. Hanney	SU 421 932	Hazardous	Permanent	100
157	Lower Yard (Unit 8)	Amity Insulation	West Oxfordshire	Eynsham	SP 431 086	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	100
231	Plot J, Lakeside	Alder and Allen	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	6,000

	Industrial Estate							
							Total	**548,650**
							Total excluding Harwell Western Storage	**48,650**

Category 9: Waste Water

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

Glossary

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

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

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

Alternative aggregates - A grouping of secondary and recycled aggregates.

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

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – see Monitoring Report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Greenfield site – site previously unaffected by built development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land-won aggregates - Primary aggregates won from land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permitted reserves – mineral reserves with planning permission for extraction.

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

Planning Policy Statements (PPS) – documents issued by Central Government to replace the existing Planning Policy Guidance in order to provide clearer and more focused 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 – These are aggregates produced from naturally occurring mineral deposits, extracted specifically for use as aggregate and used for the first time. They are produced either from rock formations that are crushed to produce ‘crushed rock’ aggregates, or from naturally occurring sand and gravel deposits.

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

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

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