CMDE11

ANNEX

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Oxfordshire Minerals & Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2016
(1st January 2016 – 31 December 2016)

November 2017

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Table of Contents

1.0 Executive Summary

- The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 - Core Strategy (Core Strategy) was adopted on 12 September 2017. It provides a new framework against which to monitor the policies controlling mineral development and waste management in 2016.

- The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document (Site Allocations Document) is currently scheduled to be adopted in 2019, but this has been put back due to delays in adopting the Core Strategy, and a new minerals and waste development scheme is being prepared.

- This monitoring report covers the 2016 calendar year (01 January – 31 December) as opposed to previous monitoring reports which have covered financial years (01 April – 31 March).

- As the Core Strategy was not adopted in 2016, the implementation of policies are not able to be fully monitored, as they were not being given full weight during the monitoring period. However, this report provides a baseline and framework against which to assess the implementation of policies in future reports.

- The Site Allocations Document has yet to be prepared, so policies regarding the development of this document will not be able to be monitored until it is adopted.

- Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates in 2016 were 534,000 tonnes, which was 25% of total aggregate sales. Total operational capacity for producing recycled and secondary aggregate in Oxfordshire was 1,028,600 tonnes in 2016. Two permissions for recycled aggregate facilities, with a resulting capacity of 35,000tpa were granted in 2016. One facility is yet to commence operations.

- Sales of sharp sand and gravel in 2016 were 651,418 tonnes, down from 768,261 tonnes in 2015. The 10 year sales average is 595,000 tonnes, and the three year sales average is 686,000 tonnes.

- Sales of soft sand in 2016 were 227,329 tonnes, compared to 233,092 tonnes in 2015. The 10 year sales average is 184,000 tonnes, and the three year sales average is 230,000 tonnes.

- Sales of crushed rock in 2016 were 715,407 tonnes, down from 913,812 tonnes in 2015. The 10 year average is 565,000 tonnes, and the three year average is 897,000 tonnes.

- Reserves of sharp sand and gravel at the end of 2016 were 11.383 mt, reserves of soft sand were 1.341 mt and reserves of crushed rock totalled 8.545 mt.

- The landbank for sharp sand and gravel at the end of 2016 was 11.2 years at the LAA requirement rate of 1.015 mtpa. The landbank for soft sand was 7.1 years at the LAA requirement rate of 0.189 mtpa, and the landbank for crushed rock was 14.6 years at the LAA requirement rate of 0.584 mtpa. These are all above the requirements in the NPPF (7 years for sand and gravel, and 10 years for crushed rock).

- Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel in 2016 totalled 1,519,000 tonnes in 2016, split between 56% in northern Oxfordshire (West Oxfordshire and Cherwell Districts) and 44% in southern Oxfordshire (Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire Districts).

- Two permissions for aggregate mineral working were granted in 2016 in 'southern' Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Districts). These were for the working of sharp sand and gravel, and totalled 514,792 tonnes.

- No district or county permissions were granted or sites allocated in 2016 that OCC objected to on the basis of mineral sterilisation (safeguarding). However, several applications have yet to be decided.

- Eight mineral restoration schemes were approved in 2016, and all resulted in a net gain in biodiversity.

- Total waste originating in Oxfordshire in 2016 from the principal waste streams was 2.24 million tonnes, of which 316,848 was Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), an estimated 533,000 tonnes was Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I), and an estimated 1.393 million tonnes was Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) waste.

- Of the 316,848 tonnes of MSW, 31% was recycled, 26.5% was composted or treated food waste, 36.4% went to residual waste treatment and 6.2% went to landfill. Total municipal waste diverted from landfill in Oxfordshire has risen from 59% in 2013/13 to 94% in 2016.

- Of the 533,000 tonnes of C&I waste estimated to originate in Oxfordshire, an estimated 24% was recycled, 9% was composted, 15% was treated by other means and 24% was landfilled. Total landfill diversion was 76%.

- Of the estimated 1.393 mt of CDE waste originating in Oxfordshire in 2016, an estimated 42% was recycled, 9% was recovered and 49% was sent to landfill. Total landfill diversion was 56%.

- Landfill diversion targets are generally being met by MSW and C&I waste, but not by CDE waste. This will need to be monitored in future reports.

- Total remaining non-hazardous landfill capacity in 2016 was 5,085,581m^3 and remaining inert landfill capacity was 7,251,904m^3 - enough to last until beyond the current plan period based on 2016 inputs.

- A total of four facilities that would increase recycling and treatment capacity in Oxfordshire were granted in 2016. This included two for inert waste, one for mixed waste, and one for radioactive waste. One facility for inert landfill was permitted in 2016.

- Total capacity for managing the principal waste streams (MSW, C&I and CDE waste) in2016 was adequate for Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in the management of these waste streams.

- No safeguarded waste facilities were prevented or prejudiced from operating due to non-waste development in 2016.

2.0 Introduction

Purpose of AMR

2.1 Oxfordshire County Council has produced the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Part 1 Core Strategy (Core Strategy) which was at Examination during the period of this monitoring report. Under section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by The Localism Act 2011) the County Council is required to monitor the progress of the plan and the implementation of policy. In addition, the EU Waste Framework Directive, 2008 (2008/98/EC) (transposed through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011) requires waste planning authorities to report on details of existing, newly granted and recently closed waste facilities.

2.2 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)[1]:

- covers the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016;
- details the progress on preparation of the new Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan;
- As far as possible, reports on the implementation of policies in the Core Strategy.

2.3 A monitoring framework was put forward as part of the Main Modifications to the Core Strategy published in February 2017 and has been confirmed in the adopted Core Strategy, therefore it will be used as a basis for future monitoring reports.

Reporting Period: Calendar Years

2.4 Previous annual monitoring reports covered the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016. However, this report and future monitoring reports will now be based on data collected for the calendar year 01 January – 31 December because much of the data is collected on this bases, and it will be easier for plan monitoring purposes.

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

Monitoring of Core Strategy

Policies

2.5 The Core Strategy was adopted in September 2017 following examination of the Plan by an independent Inspector. In his report, the Inspector recommended main modifications to the plan, largely as proposed by the council, and found that, with these modifications, the Core Strategy satisfied legal requirements and met the criteria for soundness. The Inspector confirmed that the duty to co-operate had been met in the preparation of the Core Strategy and that the plan now met all legal requirements, including for sustainability appraisal. This AMR, for the year 2016, monitors minerals and waste development against the policies in the emerging Core Strategy where possible , as the Core Strategy was not adopted in 2016, and therefore the policies were not being given full weight.

Progress against Local Development Scheme

2.6 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is a statutory document[2] setting out the planning policy documents (local development documents) that will make up the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan and the programme for the preparation of the plan. The first Oxfordshire MWDS came into effect in May 2005 and it has since been reviewed and revised as necessary to maintain an up to date programme for the preparation of the plan. The Oxfordshire MWDS has been revised several times. The most recent, Seventh Revision, came into effect in February 2016, within the period covered by this monitoring report.

2.7 The December 2013 MWDS reduced the number of documents to be prepared from previous versions of the MWDS to a single new plan document – the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 - 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).

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

2.9 The current MWDS (February 2016) includes both a revised programme for the Core Strategy and a programme for the preparation of Part 2 of the Plan – Site Allocations Document (see Appendices 1 and 2).

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

2.10 The MWDS (February 2016) states that the Core Strategy will set out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and core policies for the supply of minerals and management of waste in Oxfordshire over the period to 2031, including minerals, waste and common core policies and spatial strategies for minerals and waste, including strategic locations for minerals and waste developments supported by criteria based polices for the identification of specific sites and the consideration of planning applications, with the spatial strategies shown on key diagrams. It also states that the Site Allocations Document will identify sites for minerals and waste management development for Oxfordshire, in accordance with the Core Strategy, and provide a detailed policy framework for development management decisions.

Programme for the Revised Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

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

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

Part 1: Core Strategy		
Milestones	Target (MWDS – February 2016)	Progress
Initial issues & options consultation	June 2006	Done
Initial preferred options consultation	February 2007	Done
Further engagement & consultation on issues and options and preferred options	February 2010 – Jan 2011	Done
Consultation on draft (preferred) minerals & waste strategies	September – October 2011	Done
Publication and consultation on revised draft Core Strategy	February – March 2014	Consultation took place 24 February – 7 April 2014
Proposed submission document published for representations	August 2015	Published August 2015 (19 August – 30 September)
Submit Core Strategy for examination	December 2015	Submitted 30 December 2015
Examination Hearings	May 2016	September 2016
Publish Inspector's report	August 2016	Interim report received October 2016; Final

		report received June 2017
Adopt Core Strategy	November 2016	Core Strategy adopted on 12 September 2017
Part: Site Allocations Document		
Milestones	Target (MWDS – February 2016). Please note that a Revised MWDS is being produced and will be available shortly.	Progress
Commence preparation	June 2016	October 2017
Consultation on site options	September 2016 – February 2017	Not yet commenced
Consultation on draft document	September – October 2017	Not yet commenced
Publish for representations to be made	May 2018	Not yet commenced
Submit for examination	August 2018	Not yet commenced
Examination hearings	November 2018	Not yet commenced
Receive and publish Inspector's report Feb 2019		Not yet commenced
Adopt Site Allocations document	April 2019	Not yet commenced

Progress on the Revised Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

2.12 Work during the period covered by this AMR was focused on taking the revised Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy through formal publication and submission for independent examination. Following the consideration of responses to consultation on the draft plan in 2014, and taking into account technical work (including the Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 – see section 4), the outcomes of engagement under the duty to co-operate (see section 3) and national planning policy and guidance, the Core Strategy proposed submission document was approved by the County Council on 24 March 2015. It was then published in August 2015 for representations to be made.

2.13 The County Council received 157 representations on the Proposed Submission Core Strategy Consultation. On 30 December 2015 the County Council submitted the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy to the Secretary of State for independent examination. All the representations received, and a number of other documents relating to the preparation of the plan, were also submitted.

2.14 The process of preparation of the Core Strategy proposed submission document took longer than envisaged and the target date of February 2015 in the 2014 MWDS was not met. The MWDS (February 2016) reflects that the

Core Strategy was published in August 2015 and was then submitted for examination at the end of December 2015.

2.15 Following its submission, the examination of the Core Strategy was delayed by the need to prepare and consult on further topic papers in response to issues and questions raised by the Inspector. That consultation took place in April/May 2016. The examination hearing was held in September 2016.

2.16 The Inspector issued an Interim Report on 12th October 2016, in which he provided his conclusions on the amount of provision that needs to be made for mineral working and waste management over the plan period to 2031. The Interim Report also concluded that further strategic environmental assessment / sustainability appraisal (SEA/SA) should be carried out, in conjunction with the preparation of Proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy. The Council then prepared Proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy and a comprehensive new SEA/SA report update. These were approved for consultation by the Council's Cabinet on 24 January 2017 and were published on 3 February 2017. The Inspector's final report was received on 15th June 2017 and the Core Strategy was subsequently adopted by Oxfordshire County Council at the Full Council meeting on 12th September 2017.

2.17 Due to the examination of the Core Strategy taking longer than envisaged in the MWDS (February 2016), preparation of the Site Allocations Document could not be commenced in 2016. The programme for preparation of the Site Allocations Document has been put back by over a year, with work commencing now that the Core Strategy has been adopted. A new MWDS is being prepared and will be published shortly.

Statement of Community Involvement

2.18 The first Oxfordshire Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in November 2006. Having regard to changes in government procedures and policy on plan making and in the County Council's consultation policies and procedures, a Revised Oxfordshire Statement of Community Involvement was adopted by the County Council in March 2015. This updated Statement of Community Involvement is still current and no need to carry out a further review has been identified as yet.

Duty to Cooperate

Statutory Requirement

2.19 Local planning authorities are required[3] 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[4]), to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly

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

those which relate to strategic priorities. Minerals and waste are both considered strategic planning issues.

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

Preparation of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

2.21 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.

2.22 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. The Inspector stated in his Interim and Final Report that the Duty to Cooperate had been met in relation to the preparation of the Core Strategy.

Continuing Engagement

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

Waste Planning

2.24 To assist in meeting the requirement for on-going collaboration on waste planning, Oxfordshire County Council is actively engaged in the sub-national working group, the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG). This group includes the twenty-one Waste Planning Authorities in the South East of England and the Environment Agency.

2.25 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.

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

Minerals Planning

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

2.28 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.

3.0 Monitoring of Policy Implementation - Minerals

Policy M1: Recycled and secondary aggregates

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

a) Permissions granted for recycled and secondary aggregates.

Table 2: Recycled and Secondary Aggregate Permissions 2016 (Additional Capacity)

Application Number	Valid Date	Site Address	Applicant	Decision Date	Description	Materials	Waste capacity/ extraction amount
MW.0047/16	19.04.16	Blackstone Farm, Bicester Road, Blackthorn, OX25 1TJ	Mr N Mauger, Blackstone Farm, Bicester Road, Blackthorn, OX25 1TJ	24.06.16	Change of use of land and existing building from a fallen stock transfer operation to a skip waste recycling, sorting, processing and transfer operation	MSW, CDE & C&I.	MSW - 5000 tpa; C&I - 10,000 tpa; CDE - 15,000 tpa; Total- 30,000 tpa. Waste material imported shall not exceed 30,000 tpa
MW.0160/15	10.12.15	Enstone Airfield, Enstone, Oxfordshire OX7 4NP	Markham Farms	12.05.16	Importation and processing of material on land at Enstone Shooting Range, for placement on permitted bunds. 5 years.	CDE waste - processing soils and stones	Total input 277,000 cu. M 20,000 tpa
TOTAL (Recycled and Secondary Aggregate)							**35,000 tpa**

Source: OCC Planning Applications

b) Capacity of recycled and secondary aggregate supply facilities.

Table 3: Capacity of MPA Recycling / Secondary Material Sites at end of 2016[5]

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Operational Recycled Aggregate Production Facilities with Permanent consent or Time-Limited consent to end of Plan Period (2031)			
Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Permanent	40,000
Rear of CEMEX batching plant, Hardwick	Fergal Contracting	Permanent	20,000[6]
Drayton Depot	Oxfordshire CC Highways (road planings)	Permanent	20,000
Ferris Hill Farm, Hook Norton	Matthews / Banbury Skips	Permanent	1,000[7]
Hundridge Farm, Ipsden, Wallingford	G D Parker / Onsyany Skips	Permanent	5,000
Lakeside, Standlake (Micks Skips)	Micks Skips	Permanent	2,000
Newlands Farm, Milton Road, Bloxham	Smiths of Bloxham	Permanent	32,000
New Wintles Farm, Eynsham	Einig (formerly McKenna)	Permanent	170,000[8]
Playhatch Quarry, Playhatch	Grabloader	Permanent	70,000[9]
Rumbold's Pit, Ewelme	Hazell & Jeffries	Permanent	20,000
Sandfields Farm, Over Norton	K J Millard	Permanent	9,600
Shipton Hill, Fulbrook	Hickman Brothers	Permanent	9,000
Thames Water Depot, Kidlington	Clancy Docwra	Permanent	20,000
Worton Farm, Cassington	M&M Skip Hire (also recorded as Einig)	Permanent	48,000
Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	Smiths of Bletchington	2040	120,000
Ewelme No.2 Landfill	Grundon	2031	8,000
Total Operational Production Capacity at Recycled Aggregate Production Facilities available throughout the Plan period			**594,600**
Operational Recycled Aggregate Facilities with Time-Limited consent ending before end of Plan Period (2031)			
Dix Pit Complex	Sheehan	2029	98,000
Upwood Quarry, Besselsleigh	Hills Quarry Products	2029	8,000
Shipton on Cherwell Quarry	Earthline	2025	75,000[10]
Prospect Farm, Chilton	Raymond Brown	2022	35,000
Shellingford Quarry	Earthline	2021	60,000[11]

[5] Source: OCC evidence for matter 2 in the examination of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy, as updated 2017.
[6] Updated operator estimate, 2016
[7] Updated operator estimate, 2016
[8] Planning application to increase throughput (MW.0002/17) approved 08.03.2017
[9] Based on updated operator estimate, 2016 and planning permission limit
[10] Updated operator estimate, 2016

Enstone Airfield	Markham Farms/ Einig	2021	20,000
Total Operational Recycled Aggregate Capacity at Time-Limited Facilities			**296,000**
Total Operational Recycled Aggregate Production Capacity			**890,600**

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Operational Secondary Aggregate Facilities with Permanent consent or Time-Limited consent to end of Plan Period (2031)			
Ardley ERF (IBAA facility)	Raymond Brown (IBAA)	2049	75,000
Operational Secondary Aggregate Facilities with Time-Limited consent ending before end of Plan Period (2031)			
Sutton Courtenay	Hanson (reject building blocks & concrete used in block making)	2030	62,500[12]
Burford Quarry (Pavestone factory)	Pavestone / Smiths (broken blocks etc from factory)	2024	500
Total Operational Secondary Aggregate Capacity at Time-Limited Facilities			**63,000**
Total Operational Secondary Aggregate Capacity			**138,000**

Overall Total Operational Capacity at 'Permanent' Facilities	**669,600**
Overall Total Operational Capacity at Time-Limited Facilities	**359,000**
Overall Total Operational Capacity	**1,028,600**

Non-Operational Facilities

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Appleford Sidings	Hanson (rail ballast recycling)	Permanent	100,000
Blackstone Farm, Blackthorn	N Mauger	Permanent	15,000
Lakeside Park, Standlake (ETHOS)	Ethos Recycling	Permanent	25,000
Old Brickworks Farm, Bletchington	M R Miller (not yet commenced)	2017	40,000
Total Non-Operational Capacity			**180,000**

Operational and Non-Operational Facilities

Total Operational and Non-Operational Capacity (tpa)	**1,208,600**

3.1 Total capacity of recycled and secondary aggregate facilities in Oxfordshire in 2016 was recorded in the SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey as 874,200 tonnes per annum (comprised of 751,800tpa for CDE waste, and 122,400tpa for industrial/mineral waste). However, the actual total is believed to be higher

[11] Updated estimate based on WDI 2016 throughput and operator estimate, 2016
[12] Updated operator estimate, 2016

as this survey did not have a 100% return rate. Evidence for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy examination hearing estimated the total as approximately 1.025 million tonnes per annum in 2016. This information has now been updated in Table 3, based on operator returns for two waste surveys undertaken in 2016[13], and the revised estimated figure is 1.028 million tonnes.

c) Annual production of recycled and secondary aggregate.

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

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

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2016

3.2 The secondary and recycled sales figures for 2014, 2015 and 2016 include secondary aggregate from bottom ash from the Ardley Energy Recovery Facility, which provides for the production of approximately 75,000 tonnes per annum.

3.3 Table 4 shows that the recorded production of secondary and recycled aggregate increased by 18% between 2015 and 2016, reaching the highest total since 2008.

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

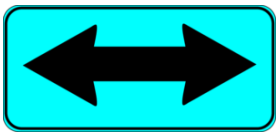
3.4 In 2015, recorded sales of secondary and recycled aggregates in Oxfordshire were 0.453 mt, accounting for 19.13 % of total aggregate sales (2.368 mt) in the county.

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

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

3.6 Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates in the South East England region in 2016 were 4.034 million tonnes, 16% of the total aggregate supply in the region, which is below the 25% in Oxfordshire. Oxfordshire provided 13% of the regional sales of secondary and recycled aggregates.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
To maintain capacity for recycled and secondary aggregate facilities at least 0.926 mtpa.		Target capacity was at least 0.926 mtpa. In 2016, operational capacity was estimated as 1.026 mtpa, so the target was met.
Sites allocated/permissions granted in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1 – C12.		It is not possible to report on this indicator for 2016, as the Part 2: Site Allocations Document has not yet been produced.

Triggers

- Processing capacity falling to below target capacity.
  - This trigger has not been activated

- Proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregate changes ±10%.
  - This trigger has not been activated as the proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregates only changed 6% from 2015 (19%) to 2016 (25%).

- Sites for secondary and recycled aggregate allocated/permitted not in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.
  - This trigger has not been activated as the Part 1: Core Strategy was not adopted in 2016, and the Part 2: Site Allocations Document has not been produced.

Policy M2: Provision for working aggregate minerals

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

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

3.7 514,792 tonnes of aggregate extraction was permitted in 2016, a reduction from 5,068,000 tonnes in 2015. However, the figure for 2015 includes extraction of 5,000,000 tonnes of sand and gravel permitted at an extension to Gill Mill Quarry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.8 Table 7 (below) shows that planning applications for the extraction of 1,600,000 tonnes of soft sand, 5,500,000 tonnes of sharp sand and gravel and 600,000 tonnes of limestone remained to be determined at the end of 2016.

Table 7: Planning Applications For New Aggregate Extraction Submitted But Not Yet Determined at Year End 31.12.2016.

Site Name	Mineral Type	Proposed Total Tonnage	Proposed End Date	Planning Application Reference
Bridge Farm Quarry	Sharp sand and gravel	500,000 tonnes	3 years (2 years working and 1 restoration) from commencement of gravel extraction	MW.0127/16
Fullamoor	Sharp sand and gravel	2,500,000 tonnes	11 years	MW.0039/16
Bowling Green Farm	Soft sand & limestone	1,600,000 tonnes soft sand & 600,000 tonnes limestone	20 years	MW.0124/16
New Barn Farm,	Sharp sand and gravel	2,500,000 tonnes	2036/2037	MW.0094/16

Cholsey				

Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications

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

Table 8: Permitted Reserves at Oxfordshire Quarries at end 2016 *(with 2015 for comparison)*

Mineral	*Reserves at 31.12.2015 (m. tonnes)*	Reserves at 31.12.2016 (m. tonnes)
Soft Sand	*1.594 mt*	**1.341 mt**
Sharp Sand & Gravel	*12.487 mt*	**11.383 mt**
Total Sand and Gravel	*14.081 mt*	**12.724 mt**
Crushed Rock	*8.597 mt*	**8.545 mt**
Total Aggregate	*22.678 mt*	**21.269 mt**

3.9 There was a decline in permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel and soft sand between 2015 and 2016, by 10% and 19% respectively. There was also a very slight decline in crushed rock reserves of 0.6% from the start to the end of 2016.

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

Mineral	Production Capacity
Soft Sand	325,000 tonnes (0.275 mtpa)
Sharp Sand and Gravel	1,519,000 tonnes (1.164 mtpa)
Crushed Rock	2,135,000 tonnes (2.135 mtpa)

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2016

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

Table 9: Oxfordshire Landbank at end of 2016

Permitted Reserves at 31.12.2016 by Mineral	Landbank based on LAA 2014 provision figures	*Landbank based on 10 years sales average (2007 – 2016)*	*Landbank based on last 3 years sales average (2014 – 2016)*
Soft Sand – 1.341 m. tonnes	7.1 years at 0.189 mtpa	*7.3 years at 0.184 mtpa*	*5.8 years at 0.230 mtpa*
Sharp Sand and Gravel –	11.2 years at	*19.1 years at*	*16.6 years at*

11.383 m. tonnes	1.015 mtpa	*0.595 mtpa*	*0.686 mtpa*
Total Sand and Gravel – 12.724 m. tonnes	10.6 years at 1.204 mtpa	*16.4 years at 0.778 mtpa*	*13.9 years at 0.916 mtpa*
Crushed Rock – 8.545 m. tonnes	14.6 years at 0.584 mtpa	*15.1 years at 0.565 mtpa*	*9.5 years at 0.897 mtpa*
Total Aggregate – 21.269 m. tonnes	11.9 years at 1.788 mtpa	*15.8 years at 1.343 mtpa*	*11.7 years at 1.813 mtpa*

Note: The Landbank is calculated on the basis of current annual requirement rates, which are those in the 2014 LAA (second column). The other columns are provided for comparison purposes only.

3.10 The landbank for sharp sand and gravel at the end of 2016 was 11.2 years, which is above the minimum 7 years required by the NPPF. The landbank for soft sand was 7.1 years at the end of 2016, only just above the 7 years required by the NPPF. The total sand and gravel landbank was 10.6 years. The landbank for crushed rock was 14.6 years at the end of 2016, which is above the 10 years required by the NPPF.

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

Table 10 - Annual sales of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock extracted in Oxfordshire

Mineral Type	2014 (million tonnes)	2015 (million tonnes)	2016 (million tonnes)
Sharp sand & gravel	0.639	0.768	0.651
Soft sand	0.230	0.233	0.227
Total sand and gravel	0.869	1.001	0.879
Crushed rock	1.061	0.914	0.715

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2016

3.11 Annual sales of sharp sand and gravel declined from 0.768 mt in 2015 to 0.651 mt in 2016, having increased from 2014 to 2015. Soft sand only dropped marginally from 0.233 mt in 2015 to 0.227 mt in 2016. Sales of soft sand have been steady at approximately 0.23 mt for the last three years.

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

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Production capacity maintained at annual requirement rates		Production capacity for all aggregates were above the current annual requirement rates.
Landbanks maintained for at least: - 7 years for sharp sand and gravel - 7 years for soft sand - 10 years for crushed rock		Landbanks above relevant target for all aggregates at current annual requirement rates (ss&g: 11.2 years, ss: 7.1 years, cr: 14.6 years)

Triggers

- Production capacity less than annual requirement rate for three consecutive years.
    - This trigger has not been activated.

- Permitted reserves falling to 10% above landbank target.
    - This trigger has been activated for soft sand, as the current landbank is 7.1 years (1.341 mt), which is within 10% of the landbank target (7 years - 1.323 mt). This indicates that additional reserves of soft sand may need to be permitted (note that the permission pending at year end 2016 for 1.6 mt soft sand at Bowling Green Farm has since been granted).

Policy M3: Principal locations for working aggregate minerals

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

a) Sites allocated for aggregate minerals.

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

b) Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock split between western Oxfordshire (West Oxfordshire District and

Cherwell District) and southern Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse) by the end of the plan period.

3.14 Of the two planning permissions granted during 2016 that resulted in increased capacity of aggregate minerals, neither were in western Oxfordshire (West Oxfordshire District/ Cherwell District). Permissions were granted in 2016 at Camas Land, Sutton Wick (MW.048/05) and Bridge Farm, Sutton Courtenay (MW.0001/16), both in southern Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire/Vale of White Horse Districts), totalling 514,792 tonnes of sharp sand and gravel.

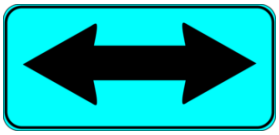
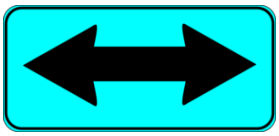
Table 11 – Oxfordshire Sharp Sand and Gravel Production Capacity

Broad Sand and Gravel Resource Area	Name of Site	Estimated Production Rate (tpa)
Northern Oxfordshire (West Oxfordshire District Council, Cherwell District Council)	Cassington Quarry, Worton (SRA 6)	
	Stonehenge Farm, Stanton Harcourt (SRA 6)	
	Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington (SRA 6)	
	Finmere Quarry, Finmere (not in SRA)	
	Total northern Oxon production capacity	**854,000 (56%)**
Southern Oxfordshire (VoWH & SODC)	Bridge Farm, Sutton Courtenay (SRA 5)	
	Sutton Wick Quarry, Abingdon (SRA 5)	
	Caversham Extension (SRA 4)	
	Moorend Lane, Thame (not in SRA)	
	Faringdon Quarry (SRA 7)	
	Total southern Oxon production capacity	**665,000 (44%)**
	Total Oxfordshire production capacity	**1,519,000**

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2016

3.15 Table 11 shows that currently, production capacity is currently unevenly split between northern Oxfordshire (56%) and southern Oxfordshire (44%). It is an aim of the core strategy to achieve a balanced distribution of production capacity by the end of the plan period.

Achievement of Targets

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

Triggers

- One site allocated that does not fall within the locations specified.
    - This trigger has not been activated as the Part 2: Site Allocations Document has not yet been produced.

- Production capacity increases proportionally in western Oxfordshire for two consecutive years.
    - This trigger has not been activated as the core strategy was not adopted in 2016. The information provides a baseline indication of production capacity from which any change can be assessed in future annual monitoring reports.

- Production capacity in southern Oxfordshire above 60%.
    - This trigger has not been activated – production capacity in southern Oxfordshire is currently 44%.

Policy M4: Sites for working aggregate minerals

Target(s)

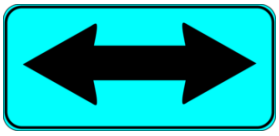
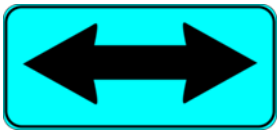
- Sites allocated for aggregate mineral extraction to be in accordance with policy M4.
- Sites allocated to meet requirements for provision in Policy M2 (taking into account permissions granted).

Indicator(s)

a) Sites allocated for aggregate minerals.

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

Achievement of Targets

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

Triggers

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

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

Policy M5: Working of aggregate minerals

Targets

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

Indicator(s)

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

3.17 Both of the permissions granted for increased capacity of minerals extraction in 2016 were minerals strategic resource areas in southern Oxfordshire (Sutton Wick and Sutton Courtenay – SRA 5), therefore they contributed to both the provision for working of aggregate minerals (sharp sand and gravel and soft sand) in Policy M2, and the locations for working aggregate minerals in Policy M3.

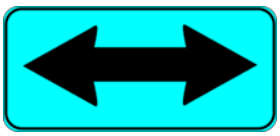
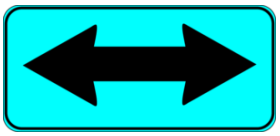
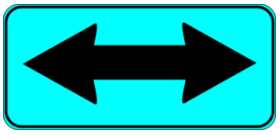
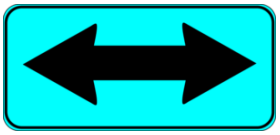
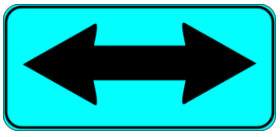
Table 12 – Permissions granted for sharp sand and gravel – spatial distribution

Date Permitted	Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnage Permitted	Location based on policy M3	Permission Reference
17.05.16	Bridge Farm Quarry, Sutton Courtenay	Sharp sand and gravel	164,792 tonnes	'southern Oxfordshire' (SRA 5)	MW.0001/16
18.03.16	Camas Land, Sutton Wick	Sharp sand and gravel	350,000 tonnes	'southern Oxfordshire' (SRA 5)	MW.048/05
Total			**514,792 tonnes**		

b) Permissions granted for borrow pits.

3.18 No permissions were granted, or applications submitted, for borrow pits in 2016.

Achievement of Targets

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

Triggers

- Prior to adoption of the Site Allocations Document, one permission granted that is not required to meet provision requirements in Policy M2 and/or not in accordance with policies M3, M4 and C1-C12.
    - The two permissions for aggregate mineral extraction in 2016 did not activate this trigger, as they were in accordance with policies M2 and M3. Achievement of policies M4 and C1 – C12 will be monitored in future AMRs.

- Following adoption of Site Allocations Document, one application permitted outside allocated sites (unless it is to prevent sterilisation or because the requirement set out in policy M2 cannot be met from within the specific sites identified) and/or not in accordance with policies M3 and C1-C12.
    - This trigger was not activated as the Site Allocations Document has not yet been produced.

- Permission granted for borrow pit/s that do not meet the requirements of policy.
    - This trigger has not been activated, as there were no applications for borrow pits in 2016.

- Working of ironstone permitted contrary to policy.
    - This trigger has not been activated, as there were no applications for the working of ironstone in 2016.

Policy M6: Aggregate rail depots

Target

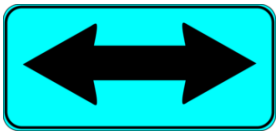
- All permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots to have suitable access to lorry routes and meet requirements in policies C1-C12.

Indicator(s)

a) Permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots.

3.19 No planning applications were determined in 2016 for new aggregate rail depots.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
All permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots to have suitable access to lorry route and meet requirements in policies C1-C12.		No applications were determined in 2016 for new aggregate rail depots.

Trigger

- One permission granted for new aggregate rail depot that does not have suitable access to lorry route and/or meet requirements in policies C1-C12.
    - This trigger has not been activated, as there were no applications for aggregate rail depots in 2016.

Policy M7: Non-aggregate mineral working

Target

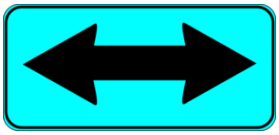
- All applications granted planning permission meet relevant policy requirements.

Indicator(s)

a) Permissions granted for non-aggregate mineral working

3.20 No applications were permitted in 2016 for non-aggregate mineral working.

Achievement of Targets

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

Trigger

- One application permitted that does not meet relevant policy requirements.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016 as not applications for non-aggregate mineral workings were determined.

Policy M8: Safeguarding mineral resources

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

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

3.21 It is not possible to monitor this fully in the 2016 AMR because, of the five District-level authorities in Oxfordshire, only Cherwell consulted the County Council on planning applications in mineral consultation areas. However, the Major Planning Applications Team at the County Council consults teams within the County Council, including Minerals & Waste Planning, to coordinate responses on major applications that they receive from the District Councils and City Council. Of course, these do not include minor applications that could be of significance for minerals safeguarding, for example a single dwelling within a safeguarded area.

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

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

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

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

Table 13 - District Applications to which Oxfordshire County Council Objected or made No Objection Subject to Conditions on Minerals or Waste Safeguarding Issues in 2016

District	Application number & address	Objection of No Objection subject to conditions?	Was objection overcome through revised details?	Status
South Oxfordshire	**P15/S3916/O-2**	Objection	Yes - As further info submitted to	(Undetermined and Appeal

	Land North of Littleworth Road, Benson		overcome concerns and therefore objection removed.	lodged April 2016.)
Description of development - Outline application (with all matters reserved except access) for the erection of 241 dwellings (40% of which will be affordable) with associated access, public open space, landscaping, sports provision, nature park and woodland; Up to 230 sqm retail space; Provision of community facilities including relocated school playing fields, youth facilities hut, skate park and play space.				
Vale of White Horse	**P15/V2933/O** Land north of Appleford Road Sutton Courtenay Abingdon OX14 4NG	No objection subject to conditions	n/a	
Description of development - Outline planning application (with all matters except access reserved) for the erection of up to 93 dwellings including associated car parking, public open space and landscaping.				
Vale of White Horse	**P16/V0254/FUL** Eastwest All Saints Lane Sutton Courtenay Abingdon OX14 4AG	No objection subject to conditions	n/a	
Description of development - Part retrospective application for the retention and construction of earth bunds and the change of use of land to private recreational use.				
West Oxfordshire District	**16/00971/FUL** Land At New Gardens Ledwell Road Great Tew Oxfordshire	Objection	No	Undetermined at 31. 12.2016
Description of development - Restoration of the walled garden to provide a restaurant, production garden, leisure facilities, the construction of 6 lodges, the provision of an underground car park and associated access and landscaping.				
West Oxfordshire District	**16/02102/FUL** Stonelea Farm, Land to the North West of Burford Road, Brize Norton.	Objection	No – objected to revised details	Undetermined at 31.12.2016
Description of development - Erection of a Permanent Agricultural Workers Dwelling.				

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

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

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

3.25 No applications were permitted by the County Council in 2016 that would result in the sterilisation of mineral resources.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No non-mineral applications permitted with an objection on mineral safeguarding grounds from OCC.		Two non-minerals applications, with outstanding objections from the County Council on minerals safeguarding were live and undetermined at 31st December 2016, but none were permitted.
No District site allocations made with an objection from OCC on safeguarding grounds.		No District allocations were made in 2016 where there was an objection from the County Council on minerals safeguarding.

Triggers

- One district council application approved with an objection from OCC on mineral safeguarding grounds.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016.

- One application permitted by OCC leading to development which would sterilise mineral resources.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016.

- One District site allocation made with an objection from OCC on mineral safeguarding grounds.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016.

Policy M9: Safeguarding mineral infrastructure

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

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

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

b) Number of safeguarded aggregate rail depots in Oxfordshire.

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

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

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

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

3.29 OCC did not object to any district development on the grounds of safeguarding mineral infrastructure in 2016

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No loss of a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site.		No safeguarded minerals infrastructure sites were lost to other development in 2016.

No permissions issued by District which would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site.		No permissions were issued in 2016 that would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site.
No District site allocations made which would sterilise mineral infrastructure.		No sites were allocated by the District Councils in 2016 that would sterilise mineral infrastructure.
No decline in the number of safeguarded rail depots.		There was no reduction in the number of safeguarded rail depots in Oxfordshire in 2016.

Triggers

- One safeguarded mineral infrastructure site lost to other development.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016.

- One permission issued which would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site (permitted with an objection from OCC).
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016.

- One District site allocation made that would sterilise mineral infrastructure with objection from OCC.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016.

- Reduction in number of safeguarded rail depots in Oxfordshire.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016.

Policy M10: Restoration of mineral workings

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

a) Number of approved mineral restoration schemes.

3.30 There were eight mineral restoration schemes approved in 2016, this figure includes revisions to previously approved schemes. Two were at Gill Mill Quarry, for two of the phases of extraction.

Table 14 - Restoration Schemes Approved in 2016

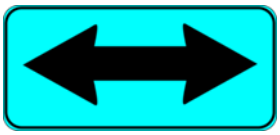
Application	Application Status	Ecology consideration
MW.0005/15 Caversham Quarry – DP condition 21 (restoration detail).	Approved	No objection from OCC ecology.
MW.0035/16 Details Pursuant to Conditions 26 (restoration plan), 29 (aftercare scheme) & 30 – Duns Tew (West).	Approved	No objection from OCC ecology.
MW.0046/16 continuation of development without complying with condition 40 (aftercare), and condition 51 (restoration) of Planning Permission 11/01402/CM (continuation of development without complying with condition 6 (importation of waste by road) and with the variance of conditions 1 (time limits) and 7 (volume of waste imported) of planning permission 10/00360/CM dated 17 June 2010 for extraction of limestone and restoration of the site by infilling for commercial, habitat creation and amenity use) in order to defer submission of restoration and aftercare details for Area A (2 years) Areas B-D (5 years) - Shipton On Cherwell Quarry.	Approved	No objection from OCC ecology.
MW.0063/16 Details Pursuant to Condition 16 (restoration scheme for phase 5) of Planning Permission 13/0530/P/CM (MW.0050/13) - Gill Mill Quarry.	Approved	No objection from OCC ecology.
MW.0064/16Details Pursuant to Condition 16 (restoration scheme for phase 1c) of Planning Permission 13/0530/P/CM (MW.0050/13) - Gill Mill Quarry.	Approved	No objection from OCC ecology.
MW.0117/16 - Section 73 application to: - Amend the working of phase 1a; - Amend the restoration of the site; - Amend lighting details; - Change the site name and signage details to “Faringdon Quarry” - Grundon Sand and Gravel Ltd, Wicklesham Quarry.	Approved	No objection from OCC ecology.
MW.0156/15 Details Pursuant to Condition 16 (aftercare) & 17 (landscaping) of Planning Permission 15/00053/CM (MW.0001/15) - Alkerton Landfill Site.	Approved	No objection from OCC ecology.
MW.048/05 progressive extraction of sand and gravel, importation of inert waste material with restoration to nature conservation and an agricultural reservoir - Land at Sutton Wick.	Approved	No objection from OCC ecology.

b) Proportion gain of biodiversity in restoration schemes.

3.31 The County Council ecologist did not object to any of the eight new/revised restoration schemes. As part of their assessment of whether to object, they consider whether the development would result in a net gain in biodiversity. In 2016, the County Council were not requiring the use of a biodiversity

accounting metric on all applications and therefore it is not possible to measure the proportion gain in biodiversity from the restoration scheme.

Achievement of Targets

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

Triggers

- One application approved for which the restoration does not take into account the considerations set out in the policy.
    - The Core Strategy was not adopted in 2016, and therefore it is not fully possible to consider this trigger in this monitoring period. This will be taken into account in future monitoring reports.

- One application permitted including a restoration scheme which does not provide a net gain in biodiversity.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016.

4.0 Monitoring of Policy Implementation - Waste

Policy W1: Oxfordshire waste to be managed

Target

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

Indicator(s)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Waste Type	Total/Estimate
Municipal Solid Waste	316,848 tonnes[14]
Commercial and Industrial Waste	533,462 tonnes[15]
Construction, Demolition and	1.393 million tonnes[16]

[14] 2016 records from Oxfordshire County Council
[15] BPP Consulting for OCC – April 2016 Supplement to the 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment. A revised figure based on updated WDI data will be published when available.
[16] 2016 estimate based on methodology in April 2016 Supplement to the 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment. See Appendix 6. This methodology is used to estimate a 'minimum' figure for CDE waste.

Excavation Waste	
Total	**2.24 million tonnes**

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

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

Table 17 – Summary of Operational Waste Management Capacity, 2016.

Waste Management Type	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)
Non-hazardous Landfill	5,085,581
Inert Landfill	7,251,904
Hazardous Landfill	0
Residual Treatment	300,000
MSW/C&I (non-hazardous) recycling	655,900
Composting/Biological Treatment	243,100
CDE (Inert) recycling	978,600
Metal Recycling	164,700
Hazardous/Radioactive	548,677
Wastewater	42,000

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

Table 18 – Availability of Waste Management Capacity against Target Requirements

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

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

4.6 Planning permissions which were granted in 2016 that provided additional waste management capacity are shown in Table 19.

Table 19 - Planning Permissions for Waste Management Facilities (Additional Capacity) Granted in 2016.

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

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

4.7 Table 20 lists proposed facilities that are the subject of planning applications that had not been determined at the end of 2016.

Table 20 - Applications for Waste Management Facilities (Additional Capacity) not yet determined at year end 31.12.2016

Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Proposed Additional Capacity *	Proposed End Date	Planning Reference
Hanson Aggregates,	Crushing and	CDE recycling	50,000 tpa	Permission sought to	MW.0005/16

Sutton Courtenay	screening of reject and used asphalt	(asphalt & road planings) / recycled aggregate		31/12/2030	
The Woodyard, Elmwood Farm, Black Bourton**	Recycling of waste wood to produce woodchip	C&I waste (wood)	7,800 tpa maximum	Permanent	MW.0038/16

Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications
* tonnes per annum, except landfill which is expressed as total void capacity
** This application has subsequently been withdrawn and planning permission has now lapsed.

Achievement of Targets

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

Trigger

- Amount of waste managed within Oxfordshire falls or rises to +/- 20% of the figures set out in the policy, as updated by the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports.
    - This report provides baseline information against which future monitoring reports will be able assess if this trigger has been activated.

- Waste management capacity falls below that required to manage the waste streams set out in the policy, as updated by the annual monitoring reports.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016.

Policy W2: Oxfordshire waste management targets

Target

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

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

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

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

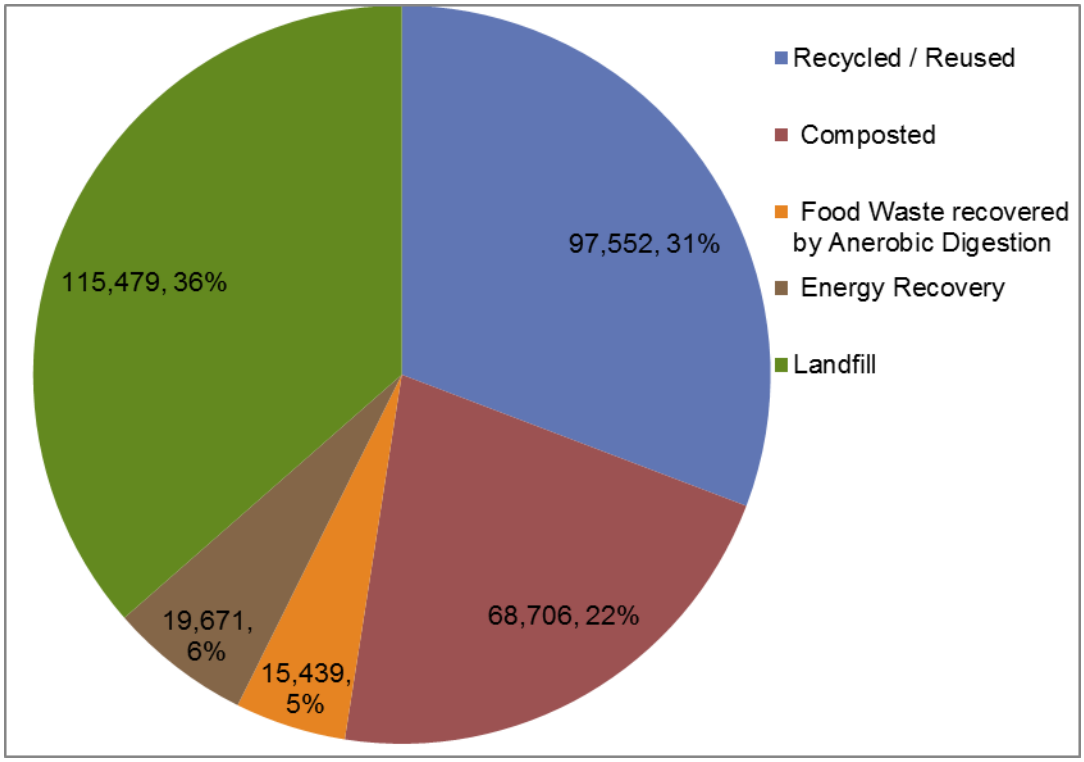
* It is assumed that 20% of the CDE waste stream comprises non-inert materials (from breakdown in report by BPP Consulting on Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste in Oxfordshire, February 2014, page 7). The subsequent targets are proportions of the inert or non-inert elements of the CDE waste stream.
** This includes the use of inert waste in backfilling of mineral workings & operational development such as noise bund construction and flood defence works.

Indicator(s)

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

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

Figure 1: Municipal Solid Waste by Management Method for 2016



Source: Oxfordshire County Council

Table 22: Municipal Solid Waste by Management Method in 2016

	Recycle/ Re-use	Compost	Food Waste	Energy Recovery	Landfill	TOTAL
Household	89,826	68,706	15,439	104,820	14,872	293,663
Non-Household	7,726	-	-	10,659	4,799	23,184
Total MSW	**97,552**	**68,706**	**15,439**	**115,479**	**19,671**	**316,848**

Percentage (Total MSW)	31%	22%	5%	6%	100%

Source: Oxfordshire County Council

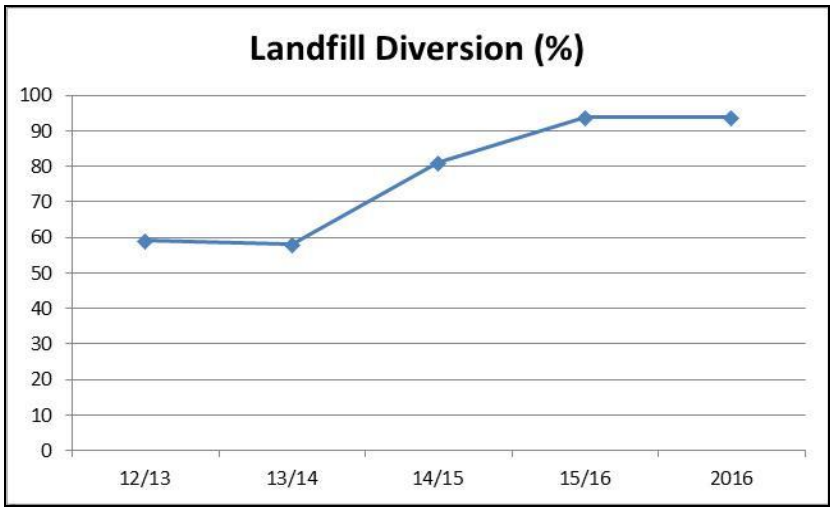
Table 23: Municipal Solid Waste by Management Method in 2016 – Percentage Against Targets

Management Route	Recycling	Composting/ Food Waste	Residual Waste Treatment	Landfill
2016 Percentage	31%	26.5%	36.4%	6.2%
2016 Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Target	33%	29%	30%	8%
Total Landfill Diversion				94%
Total Landfill Diversion Target				92%

4.8 Of the total of 316,848 tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste managed in Oxfordshire in 2016, 97,552 tonnes (31%) were recycled. This is slightly below the target of 33%. A total of 84,145 tonnes (26.5%) were composted or treated food waste, which is also slightly below the target of 29%. 115,479 tonnes (36.4%) was residual waste from which energy was recovered, which is slightly above the target of 30%. However, overall diversion from landfill was around 94% which is above the total landfill diversion target of 92%. Residual waste treatment appears to be over-compensating for the diversion from landfill and this could indicate that it is inhibiting waste from being treated higher up the waste hierarchy.

4.9 In 2015/16, 94% of Oxfordshire's municipal waste (total 0.310 million tonnes) was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting, food waste treatment or energy recovery. Therefore, the percentage of waste diverted from landfill in 2016 was almost the same for the 2015/16 financial year. Overall, the percentage of waste diverted from landfill has increased from 59% in 2013/2013, to 94% in 2016, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Landfill Diversion 2012 - 2016



Commercial and Industrial Waste

Figure 3: Commercial and Industrial Waste by Management Method

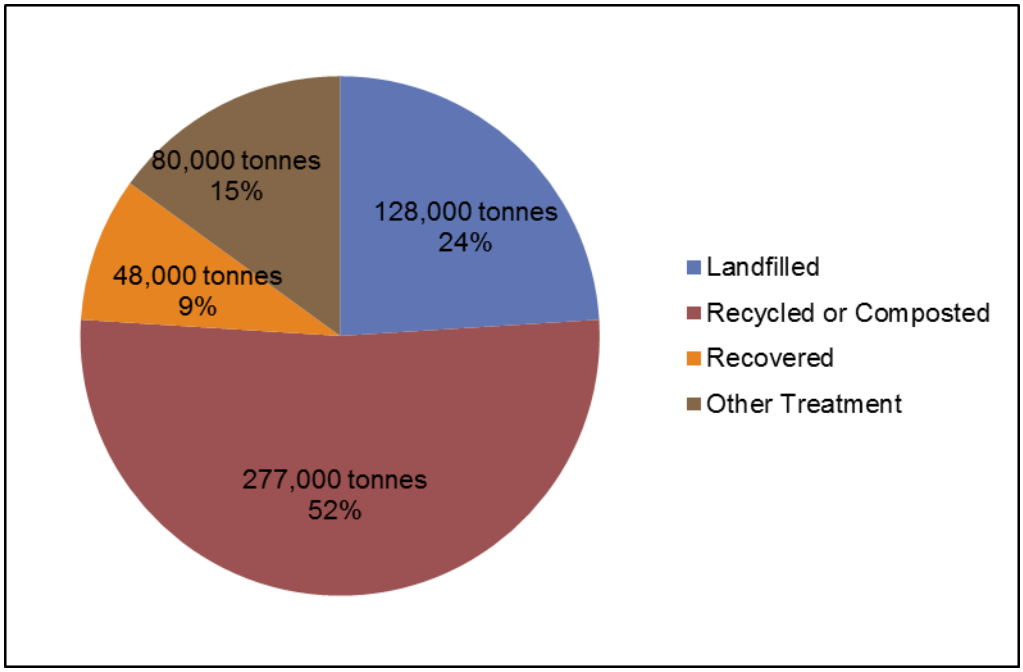


Table 24: Commercial and Industrial Waste by Management Method – Percentage Against Targets

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

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

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

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

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

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

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

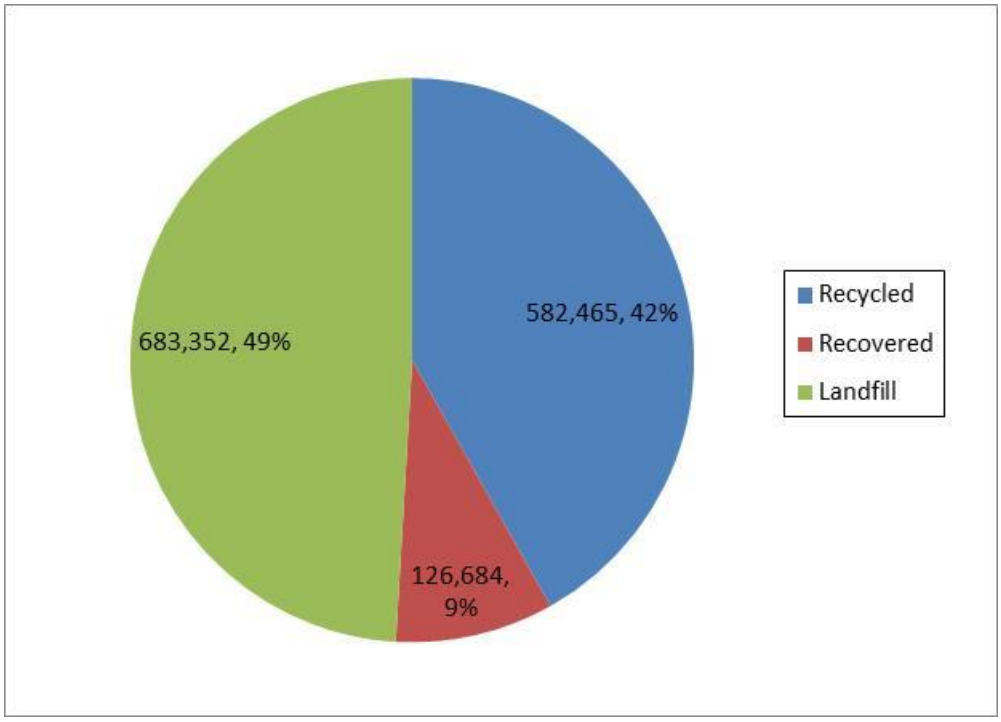


Table 26: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste by Management Method - 2016

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

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

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

4.12 The difference in the proportion of CDE waste recovered and sent to landfill may be to do with the difference in classification of how inert waste deposited to land is classified by EA permits, and therefore reported in the WDI. Inert waste used to restore a quarry may be deemed as ‘landfill’ or ‘recovery’ depending on

different circumstances, although the overall outcome is the same. Therefore, the increase in the proportion sent to landfill from 2014 – 2016, and the decrease in the proportion recovered, may in fact be due to differences in reporting. The EA updated its guidance on how permits are classified regarding 'recovery' and 'disposal' in 2016, and this change may become evident in future monitoring reports.

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

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

Non-hazardous residual waste treatment (as proportion of non-inert arisings)	0	0%	15%
Landfill (as proportion of non-inert arisings) (these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)	18,338	48%	25%

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

Achievement of Targets

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

Trigger

- Percentage of waste diverted from landfill lower than set out in the policy for three consecutive years.
    - This is the first year of monitoring this policy and so this trigger has not been activated yet. The information provides a baseline indication against which any change can be assessed in future monitoring reports.

Policy W3: Provision for Waste Management Capacity and Facilities Required

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

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

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

4.14 Table 28 shows the waste managed and available capacity for the waste streams identified in policy W3. Additional need for capacity during the plan period has only been identified for non-hazardous waste recycling. Table 27 below shows that there is currently sufficient waste management capacity to manage the principal waste streams in line with management targets.

Table 28 – Availability of Waste Management Capacity against Requirements

Projected Capacity Requirement	MSW	C&I	CDE (non-inert proportion)	Total Requriement (tpa)	Available Capacity
	2016				
Composting/ food waste treatment	91,886	26,673	2,090*	**120,649**	**243,100**

Non-hazardous waste recycling	104,560	293,404	22,985*	**420,949**	**655,900**
Non-hazardous waste residual	95,054	80,019	6,269*	**181,342**	**300,000**

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

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

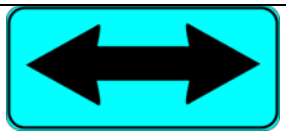
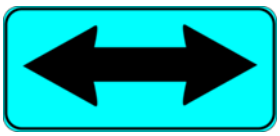
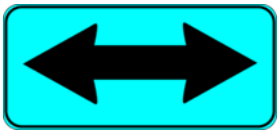
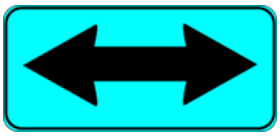
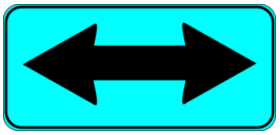
Table 29 - Planning Permissions for Reuse, Recycling, Composting/Food Waste Treatment and Residual Waste Treatment (Additional Capacity) Granted in 2016.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted *	End Date	Planning Permission Reference
08.02.2016	Culham Science Centre	Materials Detritiation Facility	Intermediate level radioactive waste	15 tpa (27 tonnes total). No waste to be imported from outside of Culham Science Centre.	Permanent	MW.0159/15
12.05.2016	Enstone Airfield	Importation and processing of material	CDE waste - processed soils and stones	Total input 277,000 cu. m @ 80,000 tpa; estimated 20,000 tpa recycled as aggregate	5 years	MW.0160/15
24.06.2016	Blackstone Farm, Blackthorn	Waste recycling & transfer	MSW, C&I and CDE wastes (skip waste)	MSW - 5000 tpa; C&I - 10,000 tpa; CDE - 15,000 tpa; Total- 30,000 tpa.	Permanent	MW.0047/16
28.07.2016	Barford Road Farm	Inert waste recycling (soils)	Inert waste	Storage capacity 5000 tonnes topsoil	Maximum 20,000 tpa. &12 HGV movements per day.	MW.0080/15

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

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Sufficient capacity to meet the additional capacity requirements in this policy.		The first milestone for this target is in 2021, and the Site Allocations Document

		has not been produced yet. This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, once it is adopted.
Permission granted for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and residual waste treatment in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.		This indicator will be monitored separately under the relevant policies.
Proposals for treatment of residual waste recovered at one of nearest appropriate installations.		No applications for residual waste treatment were received or determined in 2016.
Permissions for residual waste treatment not impeding movement of waste up waste hierarchy and in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.		No applications for residual waste treatment were received or determined in 2016.
Sites allocated for new facilities in the Part 2 Site Allocations Document allocated in accordance with this policy.		The Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet. This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, it is adopted.

Triggers

- Additional waste management capacity allocated below additional capacity requirements in this policy for this waste management stream, as updated by Annual Monitoring Report.
    - No sites were allocated in 2016, therefore this trigger has not been activated.
- One application permitted for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and residual waste treatment that does not accord with relevant spatial strategy and policy requirements.
    - This policy was not being given full weight in 2016, and so the trigger has not been activated.
- One application for residual waste treatment permitted for which waste will not be recovered at one of the nearest appropriate installations.
    - No applications for residual waste treatment were determined in 2016 and so this trigger has not been activated.

- Residual waste treatment capacity permitted above additional requirement set out in this policy for this waste management stream, as updated by Annual Monitoring Report or not in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.
    - No applications for residual waste treatment were determined in 2016 and so this trigger has not been activated.
- One site allocated not in accordance with relevant provisions of the policy.
    - No sites were allocated in 2016, therefore this trigger has not been activated.

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

Target

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

Indicator(s)

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

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

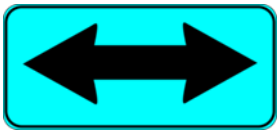
Site Name	Type of Facility - Waste	Type of Facility - Scale	Location	Assessment Against Policy W4

Culham Science Centre	Materials Detritation Facility (ILW waste)	Small scale (<=20,000tpa)	SU536958	n/a small scale
Enstone Airfield	Importation and processing of CDE waste	Small scale (<=20,000tpa)	SP389263	n/a small scale
Blackstone Farm, Blackthorn	Waste recycling & transfer (MSW, C&I, CDE).	Non-Strategic (>20,000 tpa, <50,000 tpa)	SP627200	Just outside Bicester Strategic Zone.
Barford Road Farm	Inert waste recycling (soils)	Small scale (<=20,000tpa)	SP413331	n/a small scale

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

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

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Facilities to be permitted/allocated in accordance with the policy criteria (within the areas identified as appropriate for facilities of that scale in the policy or with access to the lorry route network in accordance with Policy C10).		This indicator cannot be fully monitored until the Site Allocations Document has been adopted. Permitted facilities were mostly compliant with policy W4, however the policies were not being given full weight in 2016, as the Core Strategy was not adopted.

Trigger

- One planning permission granted/site allocated for a facility which does not accord with the policy criteria (in areas within the areas identified as appropriate for facilities of that scale in the policy or with good access to the lorry route network).
    - No sites were allocated in 2016.

- Planning permissions - this policy was not being given full weight in 2016, and so the trigger has not been activated.

Policy W5: Siting of waste management facilities

4.16 The policy states that:

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

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

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

Target

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

Indicator(s)

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

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

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

Site Address	Description of development	Location in Terms of Policy W5
Barford Road Farm, Barford Road, South Newington.	Change of Use of Agricultural Barns to Topsoil storage and screening (retrospective), new lean-to 10 x 30m barn and new farm access.	Compliant – involves existing agricultural buildings.
Ferris Hill Farm, Sibford Road, Hook Norton.	Extension to waste transfer apron and provision of a waste. picking station	Greenfield, but suitable and sustainable (extension to existing site).
ASM Auto Recycling Ltd, Menlo Industrial Site, Rycote Lane, Thame.	Regeneration of existing Industrial site and buildings for augmentation of Auto Recycling and end of life of vehicles on adjacent site.	Previously developed land/industrial land.
Burford Quarry, Burford Road, Brize Norton.	Extension to factory building.	Site at active mineral working.
Controlled Reclamation Ltd, Dix Pit, Stanton Harcourt.	Extension to site area of aggregate recycling facility for processing and stockpiling waste materials and recycled products and variation of conditions 1 and 15 of planning permission MW.0184/12 to provide for revisions to the approved site fencing, landscaping and drainage system	Greenfield – site allowed on appeal 23/02/16.
Culham Science Centre, Abingdon Road, Culham, Abingdon.	Construction and operation of a Materials Detritiation Facility for processing radioactive materials at (between existing buildings K2 and J25).	Site within Culham Science Centre (previously developed land).
Enstone Airfield, Enstone.	Importation and processing of material at Enstone Shooting Range for placement on the permitted bunds as per planning permission 14/1178/P/FP.	Site is previously developed land (airfield).
Hanson Aggregates, Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon.	Crushing and screening of reject and used asphalt to produce recycled asphalt, stockpiling of asphalt materials, creation of new haul road off access onto the Corridor Road (retrospective) and infill of existing pond with pulverised fuel ash (pfa) to create smaller surface water pond.	Site already in waste management/ industrial use.
Ardley Waste and Recycling Centre, Middleton Stoney Road, Ardley.	Erection of tank associated with leachate treatment plant.	Site already in waste management use.
Pavestone Ltd Blockworks, Pavestone Concrete Works, Burford Quarry, Burford	Concrete hardstanding for use of mobile Finlay Block Making machine and erection of concrete batching plant.	Site at active mineral working.

Road, Brize Norton.		
Blackstone Farm, Bicester Road, Blackthorn.	change of use of land and existing building from a fallen stock transfer operation to a skip waste recycling, sorting, processing and transfer operation.	Site involves existing agricultural buildings.

4.17 Of the waste management applications in Table 31, most appear to comply with policy W5. Two were located on greenfield land, but this policy was not being given full weight in 2016 as the Core Strategy had not been adopted. In addition, policy W5 does not preclude the siting of waste management facilities on greenfield land, provided this is the most suitable and sustainable option.

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

4.18 Two of the new facilities with additional area approved in 2016 were located on green field land (both extensions to existing facilities).

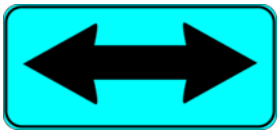
c) Number of allocated sites located on land given priority by the policy.

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

d) Number of allocated sites located on green field land

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

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Facilities permitted/allocated in accordance with requirements of policy.		This indicator cannot be fully monitored until the Site Allocations Document has been adopted. Permitted facilities were mostly compliant with policy W5, however the policies were not being given full weight in 2016, as the Core Strategy was not adopted.

Trigger

- One planning permission granted/site allocated not in accordance with relevant provisions of the policy.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016 as the Core Strategy was not adopted.

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

Target(s)

- Priority given to use of inert waste that cannot be recycled as infill material in quarry restoration – all inert waste disposal permissions at active or unrestored quarries, or where there would be an overall environmental benefit

- No additional capacity for inert landfill permitted contrary to policy.

- Provision for disposal of Oxfordshire's non-hazardous waste will be made at existing non-hazardous waste facilities.

Indicator(s)

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

4.21 Only one application was permitted in 2016 for inert waste landfilling for restoration purposes, this was as part of mineral extraction (sand and gravel) at Camas Land, Sutton Wick (details shown in Table 19).

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

4.22 In 2016 one application was permitted for the permanent deposit of waste to land, other than to landfill. This application was MW.0160/15 at Enstone Airfield, which was approved on 12th May 2016 (details shown in Table 19).

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

4.23 Appendix 5 shows current estimates of inert and non-hazardous landfill capacity in Oxfordshire. There is currently 7,251,904,m^3 of inert landfill capacity and 5,085,581m^3 of non-hazardous landfill remaining in Oxfordshire. In 2016, approximately 166,009 tonnes of non-hazardous waste produced in Oxfordshire was sent to landfill and approximately 660,563 tonnes of inert waste was sent to landfill (as shown in Tables 22,24 and 26). Based on these rates, non-hazardous and inert landfill capacity in Oxfordshire will last to the end of the plan period and beyond, (estimate 1.5t inert waste = 1m^3).

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

4.24 No such applications were determined in 2016.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Priority given to use of inert waste that cannot be recycled as infill material in quarry restoration – all inert waste disposal permissions at active or unrestored quarries, or where there would be an overall environmental benefit		Enstone Airfield MW.0160/15 was the only relevant permission during 2016 and the Committee Report (22nd February 2016) concluded that W6 was complied with, as there was "an overall environmental benefit".
No additional capacity for inert landfill permitted contrary to policy.		The only permission was infill to enable restoration after minerals extraction at Camas Land, Sutton Wick. Therefore, the additional capacity was not contrary to policy as it was being used to enable the restoration of a quarry.
Provision for disposal of Oxfordshire's non-hazardous waste will be made at existing non-hazardous waste facilities.		No additional non-hazardous landfill facilities were permitted or required in 2016.

Trigger

- Permanent deposit of waste to land, other than to landfill permitted contrary to policy – where there would not be an overall environmental benefit
  - This trigger was not activated in 2016
- Inert landfill capacity permitted contrary to policy.
  - This trigger was not activated in 2016
- Permission granted for additional non-hazardous landfill capacity
  - This trigger was not activated in 2016

Policy W7: Management and disposal of hazardous waste

Target

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

Indicator(s)

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

4.25 Table 31 below shows the currently permitted hazardous waste management facilities in Oxfordshire.

4.26 The operations at site 153 (Merton Street depot) have been approved to be relocated to a new facility (application MW.015/06, approved 15.02.11). However, progress has been held up over changes to the new site layout. There is a district application for housing on the existing depot site (Cherwell 16/00472/OUT), but this is as yet undetermined. It is understood that the Merton Street Depot was still operational in 2016.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No reduction in total number of existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities.		There was no reduction in the number of permitted hazardous waste facilities in 2016.

Trigger

- Any reduction in total number of existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016.

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

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

Policy W8: Management of agricultural waste

Target

- No applications approved contrary to the policy.

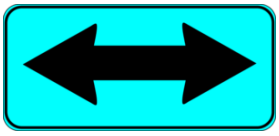
Indicator(s)

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

4.27 No such applications were received or determined in 2016.

Target

- No applications approved contrary to the policy.

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No applications approved contrary to the policy.		No relevant applications were received or permitted in 2016.

Trigger

- One application approved contrary to the policy
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016

Policy W9: Management and disposal of radioactive waste

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

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

4.28 In 2016, additional capacity was consented at Culham JET for the construction and operation of a Materials Detritiation Facility for processing radioactive materials.

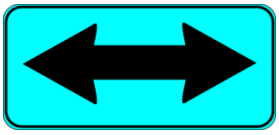
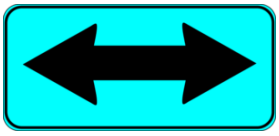
Table 33 – Permissions Granted for Management of Radioactive Waste 2016

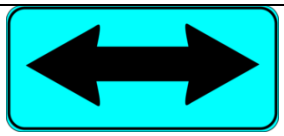
Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted	End Date	Planning Permission Reference
08.02.2016	Culham Science Centre	Materials Detritiation Facility	Intermediate level radioactive waste	15 tpa (27 tonnes total). No waste to be imported from outside of Culham Science Centre.	Permanent	MW.0159/15

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

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

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Proposals for treatment or storage of low level radioactive waste to contribute to management or disposal of Oxon waste and meet requirements of C1-C12.		No applications for the treatment or storage of low level waste were received or determined in 2016.
Proposals for management of intermediate radioactive waste to be at Harwell nuclear licensed site and meet requirements of C1-C12.		Permission granted in 2016 for the treatment of ILW at Culham JET, not Harwell. However, the Core Strategy policies were not being given full weight in 2016 as it had not been adopted.
Proposals meeting the needs of an area wider than Oxfordshire only where demonstrated the need cannot be adequately provided for elsewhere and meet requirements C1-C12.		The application approved in 2016 for the management of intermediate level radioactive waste was for on-site waste treatment at Culham Science Centre and therefore meeting a need in Oxfordshire.
Specific provision made in		The Site Allocations

Part 2 Site Allocations in accordance with policy		Document has not been produced yet. This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, once this is adopted.

Triggers

- One application approved for low level radioactive waste management that does not significantly contribute to meeting needs of Oxfordshire and wider needs can be adequately provided for elsewhere and/or does not meet requirements of C1-C12.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016, as the application for on-site treatment of waste at Culham Science Centre contributed to Oxfordshire's needs by only treating onsite waste.
- One application approved for intermediate radioactive waste management that is not at Harwell licensed nuclear site and/or contributes to wider needs that could be adequately provided for elsewhere and/or does not meet requirements of C1-C12.
    - This trigger was activated in 2016, as an application for the treatment of ILW was approved at Culham Science Centre and not Harwell. However, this policy was only being given limited weight in 2016, was the Core Strategy had not been adopted.
- One site allocated in the Site Allocations Document that does not accord with the policy.
    - This trigger has not been activated, as the Site Allocations Document has not yet been adopted.

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

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

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

4.30 No permissions were granted for the management or disposal of waste water or sewage sludge during 2016.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Applications granted for the management and		No permissions were granted for the

disposal of waste water and sewage sludge planning permission is accordance with policy		management or disposal of waste water or sewage sludge during 2016.

Trigger

- One application permitted contrary to the policy.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016, as no such applications were received or determined.

Policy W11: Safeguarding waste management sites

Target

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

Indicator(s)

a) Decisions resulting in non-waste management uses on sites with permission for operational waste sites with planning permission for:

- **Operational waste sites with planning permission**
- **Sites with planning permission for waste use not yet brought into operation.**
- **Vacant sites previously used for waste management uses; or**
- **Sites allocated for waste management in the Site Allocations Document.**

4.31 No district planning applications were granted by district councils in 2016 for development that would prevent or prejudice the relevant waste management sites from operating. An application is still pending for development of the site at Merton Street Depot, however OCC did not raise an objection to this, as the capacity would be provided elsewhere.

4.32 The County Council is signatory to a Statement of Common Ground regarding West Oxfordshire District Council's proposed allocation of a Garden City at Eynsham in their Local Plan and the impact on New Wintles Farm waste processing site. The County Council is not objecting to the allocation, provided that wording is added to the proposed policy to ensure that New Wintles Farm can remain operational.

4.33 Oxford City Council consulted on its Local Plan Preferred Options in August 2017. The County Council raised concerns regarding the non-waste uses proposed for existing waste management facilities, including Cowley Marsh Depot. Oxford City Council are now considering the representations made on the Preferred Options.

Achievement Target

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Refusal of applications		No applications were

with an objection from OCC, or contrary to the policy.		permitted by the County Council in 2016 that would prevent or prejudice the use of a site safeguarded for waste use.

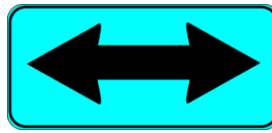
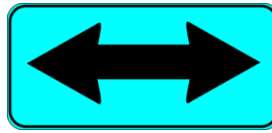
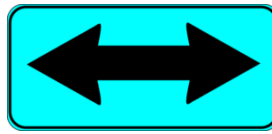
Triggers

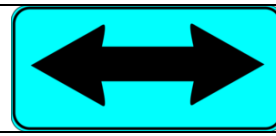
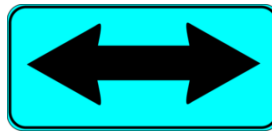
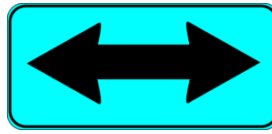
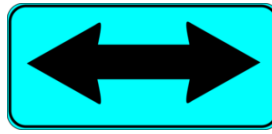
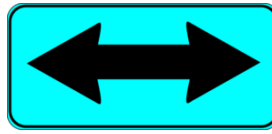
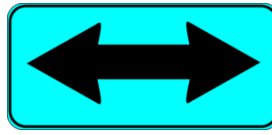
- One application permitted by District with an objection from OCC [*that would result in non-waste management uses on sites with permission/allocation for waste management use*].
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016.
- One application permitted by OCC leading to development which would prevent or prejudice the use of a site safeguarded for waste use.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2016.

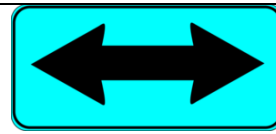
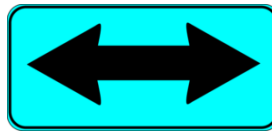
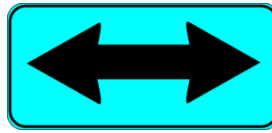
5.0 Monitoring of Policy Implementation – Core Policies

Table 34 - Assessment of Performance against Core Policies

5.1 This table is a template to show how the Core Policies will be monitored in the next AMR. It has not been completed for applications determined in 2016, because the Core Strategy had not been adopted at that time and the policies were not being given full weight.

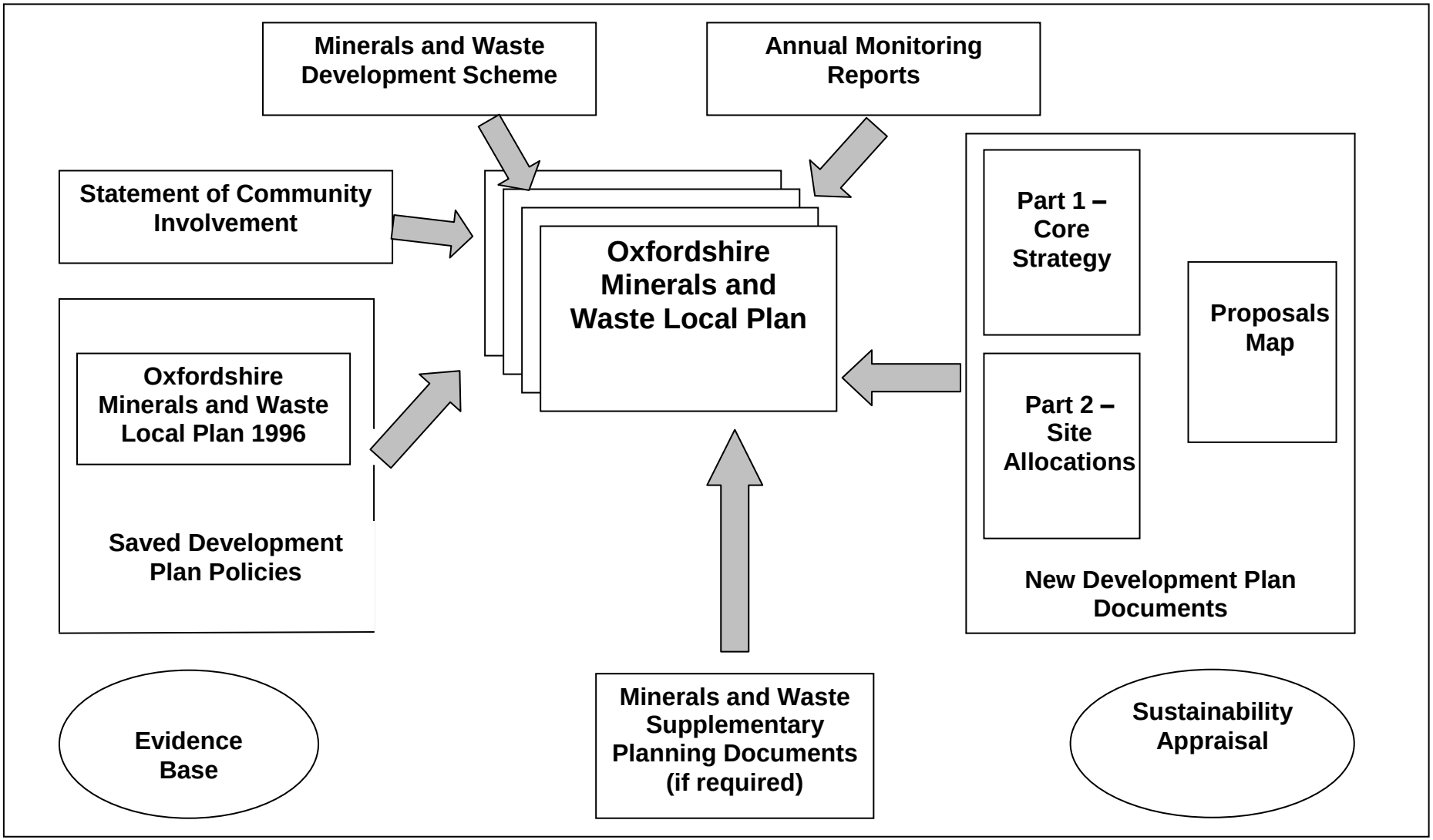
Core Policies								
Policy	Strategic Objective	Indicator(s)	Responsibility for Implementation	How	Timescale for Implementation	Target	Trigger	Performance against the Trigger
C1 Sustainable development	Minerals i, viii, xi Waste i, iv , ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions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

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

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

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

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



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

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

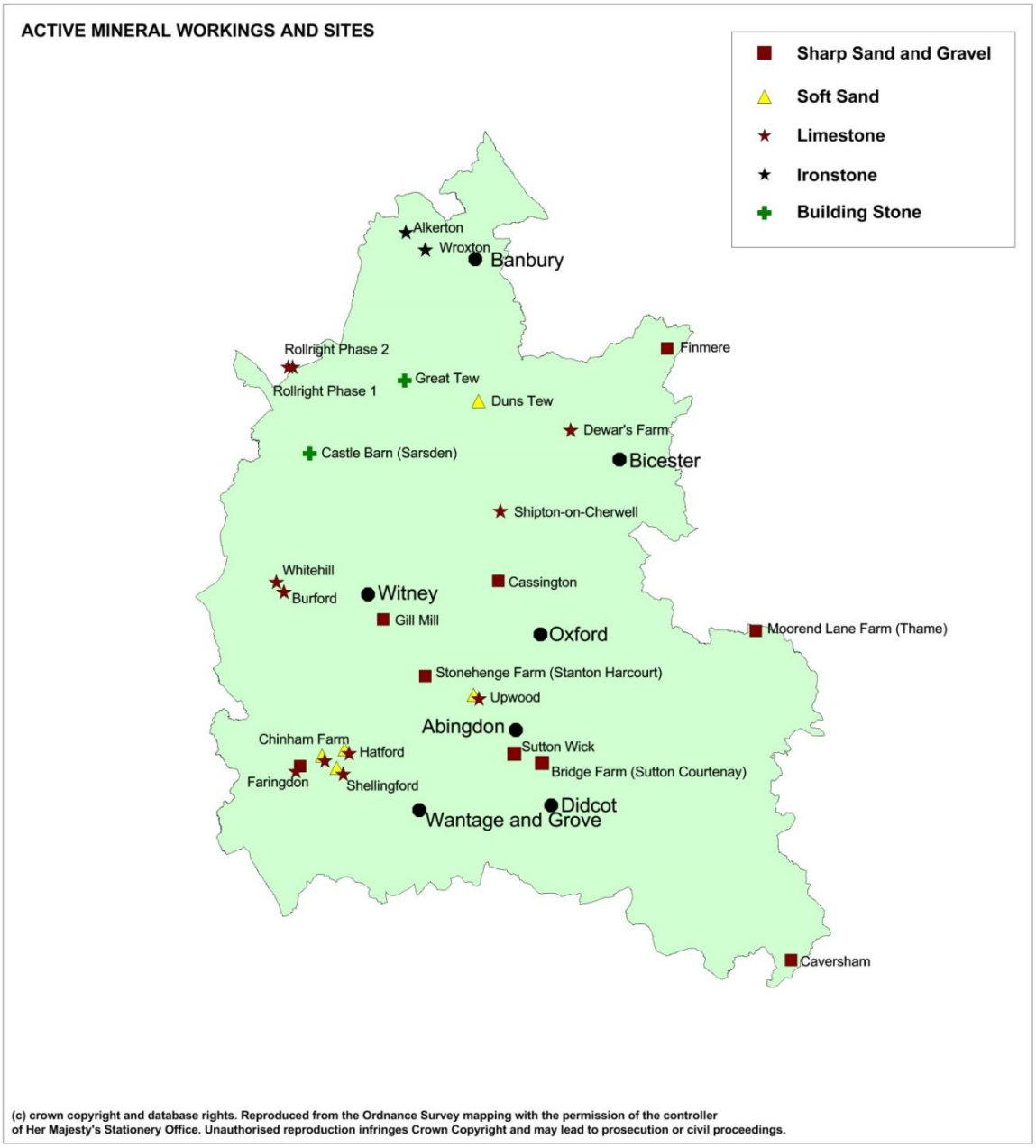
Document Title, Status and Geographic Area	**Summary of Subject Matter**	**Chain of Conformity**	**Commence Preparation**	**Community Engagement & Consultation** (Reg. 18)	**Publish Proposed Submission Document** (Reg. 19)	**Submit to Secretary of State** (Reg. 22)	**Independent Examination** (Reg. 24)	**Inspector's Report** (Reg 25)	**Adoption** (Reg. 26)
Statement of Community Involvement Non - Development Plan Document Covers the whole of Oxfordshire	To set out the Council's policy on community involvement in local (minerals and waste) development documents and planning applications	Must be in conformity with legislative requirements	*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	To set out the Council's vision, objectives, spatial strategy and core policies for the supply of minerals and management of	Must conform with legislative requirements and national planning policy *	*Commenced March 2005*	*Initial issues & options consultation June 2006; Initial preferred options consultation Feb 2007; Further engagement & consultation on issues and options and*	*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

Covers the whole of Oxfordshire	waste in Oxfordshire over the period to 2031			*preferred options Feb 2010 – Jan 2011; 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 Mineral Working Sites in Oxfordshire



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

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

Appendix 4: Permitted Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire

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

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

Appendix 5: Capacity of Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire

Category 1a: Non-hazardous Landfill

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Permitted End Date	Anticipated End Date	Void (m3) (Dec 2016)
11i	Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2035	2035	592,340[17]
004i	Slape Hill	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Glympton	SP 423 196	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2019	May-19	16,000[18]
010i	Sutton Courtenay	FCC	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2030	2030	4,477,241[19]
									5,085,581

Category 1b: Hazardous Landfill

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

[17] EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016
[18] EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016
[19] EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016

Category 2: Inert Landfill

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Permitted End Date	Anticipated End Date	Void m3 (Dec 2016)
011iii	Finmere Quarry Landfill	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2018	2018	0[20]
022ii	Ardley Fields Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2019	2015	0[21]
030i	Shipton Quarry Landfill	Earthline	Cherwell	Shipton-on-Cherwell	SP 478 174	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2025	2025	1,740,000[22]
013i	Ewelme No.2 Landfill	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2032	2032	133,300[23]
274	Moorend Lane Farm	David Einig Contracting Ltd.	South Oxfordshire	Thame	SP 713 067	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2022	2022	64,000[24]
002i	Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	Inert Landfill	Unspecified	Unspecified	0[25]
118ii	Tubney Wood	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 449 006	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2015	2015	0[26]

[20] EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016
[21] Operator confirmed site has ceased to import waste
[22] EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016
[23] EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016
[24] Based on original estimate of imported materials (93,000m^3). Operations commenced March 2014, eight years until final restoration in 2022.
[25] EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016
[26] EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016

	Landfill								
229i	Shellingford Quarry Landfill	Earthline	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 328 937	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2028	2028	1,630,000[27]
230	Chinham Farm	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 313 948	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2019	2018	33,300[28]
247i	Upwood Quarry	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 452 003	Inert Landfill	2029	2029	353,304[29]
N/A	Childrey Quarry	Mr. D. Lewis	Vale of White Horse	Childrey		Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2019	2019	3,000[30]
N/A	Bowling Green Farm	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 313 948	Inert Landfill	Commitment	2038	950,000[31]
028i	Gill Mill Quarry (Area 13)	Smiths of Bletchington	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2020	2020	0[32]
028i	Gill Mill (extension)	Smiths	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	Inert landfill	Temporary, 2041	2041	950,000[33]
N/A	Enstone Quarry		West Oxfordshire			Inert Landfill	Unavailable	Unavailable	100,000[34]
121ii	Old Brickworks	R Miller	Cherwell	Bletchingdon	SP 518 158	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2017	2017	45,000[35]

[27] EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016
[28] Operator estimate of remaining void at year end 2016 (50,000 tonnes)
[29] EA Remaining Landfill Capacity Tables 2016
[30] From application MW.0006/17 approved 27.04.17
[31] Application for extension to quarry with infill by inert restoration (MW.0124/16) approved 16.06.17
[32] Based on 2015 estimated remaining void and 2016 inputs
[33] Application for extension to quarry with infill by inert restoration (MW.0050/13) approved 15.06.15
[34] Unrestored quarry
[35] Application for revised restoration scheme in 2017 (MW.0079/17) will, if approved, reduce this to zero.

	Farm								
N/A	Cassington Quarry	Hanson Quarry Products Ltd.	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Inert Landfill	Commitment	2022	50,000[36]
265	Woodeaton Quarry	McKenna	South Oxfordshire	Woodeaton	SP533122	Inert Landfill	Commitment	2026	340,000[37]
290	Caversham (extension)	Lafarge	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden	SU748767	Inert landfill	Commitment	2028	860,000[38]
									7,251,904

Category 3: MSW/C&I Recycling/Transfer

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

[36] This estimate was used in the Waste Needs Assessment 2015. No further information on remaining voidspace has been included in recent application for the extension of time for quarry operations and restoration by inert fill (MW.0158/15) granted 16.06.2016, therefore until better information is available this estimate is used.
[37] Details in planning application MW.0015/12 approved 23.12.15. As yet not commenced.
[38] Details in planning application MW.0158/11 approved 20.08.14. Operator confirmed operations due to commence spring 2018.

	Station							
173	Charlett Tyre Yard	Charlett Tyres	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 480 119	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	1,000
223i	Allotment Land, Thorpe Meade	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 403	Recycle/Transfer	Committed	60,000
258	Thorpe Lane Depot	Cherwell DC	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 406	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	100
282	Blackstone Farm	N Mauger	Cherwell	Blackthorn	SP627 200	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	15,000
161	Redbridge Waste Centre	W&S Recycling	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 518 038	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	15,600
163	Cowley Marsh Depot	City Council	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 541 048	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	3,000
13ii	Ewelme No.2	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Recycle/Transfer	2032	25,000
13iv	Ewelme No.2	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Recycle/Transfer	2032	12,000
24	Oakley Wood	W&S Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Nuffield	SU 640 890	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	9,900
182	Tyre Depot	Philips Tyres	South Oxfordshire	Elsfield	SP 527 092	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	1,500
216	Culham No.1	Green Star	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 531 953	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	50,000
002ii	Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	Recycle/Transfer	2020	35,000
010iii	Sutton Courtenay Transfer Station & MRF	FCC	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	Recycle/Transfer	2030	160,000[39]
141ii	Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Vale of White Horse	Grove	SU 385 895	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	5,000
144	Hill Farm	J James Ltd	Vale of White Horse	Appleford	SU523922	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	20,000[40]
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

[39] Updated operator estimate, 2016
[40] Updated operator estimate, 2016

251	Milton Park	Oxford Wood	Vale of White Horse	Milton	SU 487 918	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	500
003i	Dix Pit HWRC	FCC	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	2028	14,100
003iii	Dix Pit Transfer Station	FCC	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	Recycle/Transfer	2028	0[41]
004iii	Slape Hill Quarry	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Glympton	SP 423 196	Recycle/Transfer	2018	20,000
116iii	Worsham Quarry	Fraser Evans	West Oxfordshire	Minster Lovell	SP 296 103	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	12,000
142i	Sandfields Farm	K J Millard	West Oxfordshire	Over Norton	SP 447 240	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	3,000
149	Brize Norton X-fer	Ebsworth	West Oxfordshire	Minster Lovell	SP 313 098	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	12,000
204	Downs Road (old FloGas site)	May Gurney	West Oxfordshire	Witney	SP 329 103	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	15,000
214	Manor Farm	KWC Amor	West Oxfordshire	Kelmscott	SU 251 990	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	200
228	Unit 1, Enstone Airfield	Viridor	West Oxfordshire	Enstone	SP 397 256	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	30,000
241	Lakeside Park	Micks Skips	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	23,000
011ii	Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Recycle/Transfer	Not operational	90,000
							Total (operational)	**655,900**
							Total (non-operational)	**90,000**
							Total	**745,900**

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

Category 4: Residual Waste Treatment

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

Category 5: Composting/Biological Treatment

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
009ii	Worton Farm	Agrivert	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	48,500[42]
014ii	Ashgrove Farm	Agrivert	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 534 256	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	35,000
17i/ii	Battle Farm	Agrivert	South Oxfordshire	Crowmarsh	SU 622 905	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	93,500[43]
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	Coleshill	SU 234 938	Compost/Food	Permanent	100

[42] Updated operator estimate, 2016
[43] Updated operator estimate, 2016

			Horse			treatment		
015	Showell Farm	Agrivert	West Oxfordshire	Chipping Norton	SP 356 296	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	21,000
							Total	**243,100**

Category 6: CDE Recycling

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
009iii	Worton Farm (Cresswell Field)	David Einig Contracting Ltd.	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	CDE Recycling	Permanent	48,000
030ii	Shipton Quarry	Earthline	Cherwell	Shipton-on-Cherwell	SP 478 174	CDE Recycling	2025	75,000[44]
070	NW Corner of TW Depot	Clancy Docwra	Cherwell	Kidlington	SP 476 153	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000
133i	Newlands Farm	Smiths of Bloxham	Cherwell	Bloxham	SP 439 352	CDE Recycling	Permanent	32,000
145	Ferris Hill Farm	Matthews	Cherwell	Hook Norton	SP 355 351	CDE Recycling	Permanent	1,000[45]
283	Barford Road Farm	North Oxfordshire Topsoil Ltd	Cherwell	South Newington	SP412 330	CDE Recycling (Soil)	Permanent	5,000
005	Playhatch Quarry	Grabloader	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden	SU 740 765	CDE Recycling	Permanent	70,000[46]
013iii	Ewelme No.2	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	CDE Recycling	2032	8,000
184	Rumbolds Pit	Richard Hazel	South	Ewelme	SU 645 927	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000

[44] Updated operator estimate, 2016
[45] Updated operator estimate, 2016
[46] Based on updated operator estimate, 2016 and Planning permission limit

			Oxfordshire					
256	Hundridge Farm	Onsyany Skips	South Oxfordshire	Ipsden	SU 669 854	CDE Recycling	Permanent	5,000
002iii	Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	CDE Recycling	2020	35,000
010iv	Sutton Courtenay Landfill	Hanson	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	CDE Recycling	2030	62,500
141i	Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Vale of White Horse	Grove	SU 385 895	CDE Recycling	Permanent	40,000
229ii	Shellingford Quarry	Earthline	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 328 937	CDE Recycling	2021	60,000[47]
247ii	Upwood Park	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 452 003	CDE Recycling	2029	8,000
263	Swannybrook Farm	NAP Grab Hire	Vale of White Horse	Kingston Bagpuize	SU 407 967	CDE Recycling (soil)	Permanent	20,000
001	Shipton Hill	Hickman Bros	West Oxfordshire	Fulbrook	SP 267 138	CDE Recycling	Permanent	9,000
008ii	New Wintles Farm	McKenna	West Oxfordshire	Eynsham	SP 431 108	CDE Recycling	Permanent	170,000[48]
028iii	Gill Mill Quarry	Smiths of Bletchington	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	CDE Recycling	2040	120,000
142ii	Sandfields Farm	K J Millard	West Oxfordshire	Over Norton	SP 447 240	CDE Recycling	Permanent	9,600
236i	Dix Pit Complex	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 403 050	CDE Recycling	2029	98,000
241ii	Lakeside Park	Micks Skips	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	CDE Recycling	Permanent	2,000
257	Cemex Batching	Fergal Contracting	West Oxfordshire	Hardwick	SP 387 057	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000[49]

[47] Updated estimate based on WDI 2016 throughput and operator estimate, 2016
[48] Planning application to increase throughput (MW.0002/17) approved 08.03.2017
[49] Updated operator estimate, 2016

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

Category 7: Metal Recycling

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility 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	315
053Ai	Harwell Western Storage	Magnox	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	500,000
053Aii	Harwell B462	Magnox	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	3,000
151	Drayton Depot Transfer Station	OCC	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 489 940	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	20,000
267	Oxford Rd Depot	Vale Housing	Vale of White Horse	E. Hanney	SU 421 932	Hazardous	Permanent	100
157	Lower Yard (Unit 8)	Amity Insulation	West Oxfordshire	Eynsham	SP 431 086	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	100
231	Plot J, Lakeside Industrial Estate	Alder and Allen	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	6,000
							Total	**548,665**
							Total excluding Harwell Western Storage	**48,650**

Category 9: Waste Water

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

Appendix 6: Oxfordshire CDE Waste Estimate 2016

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

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

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

Glossary

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

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

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

Alternative aggregates - A grouping of secondary and recycled aggregates.

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

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – see Monitoring Report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Greenfield site – site previously unaffected by built development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land-won aggregates - Primary aggregates won from land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permitted reserves – mineral reserves with planning permission for extraction.

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

Planning Policy Statements (PPS) – documents issued by Central Government to replace the existing Planning Policy Guidance in order to provide clearer and more focused 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

Alternative Formats of this publication can be made available on request. These include other languages, large print, Braille, audio cassette, computer disk or e-mail

Minerals & Waste Policy Team
Planning and Place
Communities Directorate
Oxfordshire County Council
County Hall
Oxford
OX1 1ND

www.oxfordshire.gov.uk