

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Draft Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Authority Monitoring Report 2019

(1st January 2019 – 31st December 2019)

March 2022



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2. Forward

This is the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report.

Oxfordshire County Council has an adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy (2017) and is currently preparing Part 2: Site Allocations Document.

This Monitoring Report details the progress on preparation of the new Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan and outlines Minerals and Waste planning performance against the Policies in the Core Strategy for the calendar year 2019. Any changes that have happened after this period are not included in the report.

The Site Allocations Document is currently in preparation and as it is not adopted, there are no policies to monitor for this. Once it is adopted its policies will also be monitored within future Reports.

3. Overview of Policy Monitoring

Minerals Policy Summary

Policy	Policy Title	Target	Target Met	Comment
M1	Recycled and Secondary Aggregate	To maintain capacity for recycled and secondary aggregate of at least 0.926 million tonnes per year	Yes	Total recycling capacity at end of 2019 is 1,300,200tonnes
M1	Recycled and Secondary Aggregate	Sites allocated / permission granted in accordance with Policies W4, W4 and C1-C12.	Yes	Site Allocation Document not adopted. One permission granted at Wroxton, in accordance with Policy
M2	Provision for working aggregate minerals	Production Capacity maintained at annual requirement rates	Yes	No permissions were granted in 2019 for land won aggregates
M2	Provision for working aggregate minerals	Landbank maintained for at least 7 years for sharp sand and gravel	Yes	The landbank for sharp sand and gravel at the end of 2019 was 11.9 years
M2	Provision for working aggregate minerals	Landbank maintained for at least 7 years for soft sand	Yes	The landbank for soft sand at the end of 2019 was 12.5 years
M2	Provision for working aggregate minerals	Landbank maintained for at least 10 years for crushed rock	No	The landbank for crushed rock at the end of 2019 was 5.96 years
M3	Principal locations for working aggregate minerals	All sites allocated for aggregate mineral extraction to be within locations specified	Not applicable	No sites have been allocated within the Site Allocations Document as it is currently being prepared
M3	Principal locations for working aggregate minerals	Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel split 50:50 between western and southern Oxfordshire by the end of the Plan period	Yes	Current permitted production capacity split between the North and South is 54:46
M4	Sites for working aggregate minerals	Sites allocated for aggregate mineral extraction to be in accordance with policy M4	Not applicable	The Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet.
M4	Sites for working aggregate minerals	Sites allocated to meet requirements for provision in Policy M2 (taking into account permissions granted	Not applicable	The Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet.
M5	Working of aggregate minerals	Prior to adoption of Site Allocations Document, permissions granted to meet requirements for	Not applicable	No applications for mineral extraction were granted in 2019.

Policy	Policy Title	Target	Target Met	Comment
		provision in Policy M2, and in accordance with policies M3, M4 and C1-C12		
M5	Working of aggregate minerals	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.	Not applicable	The Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet.
M5	Working of aggregate minerals	Permission only granted in other circumstances where this is required prior to development to prevent sterilisation of resource,	Not applicable	No such applications were granted in 2019.
M5	Working of aggregate minerals	Permission granted for borrow pits to meet the requirements set out in policy.	Not applicable	No such applications were granted in 2019.
M5	Working of aggregate minerals	Working of ironstone only permitted where it is in exchange for an agreed revocation of an equivalent existing permission	Not applicable	No such applications were granted in 2019.
M6	Aggregate rail depots	All permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots to have suitable access to lorry route and meet requirements in policies C1-C12.	Not applicable	No applications were granted in 2019 for new aggregate rail depots
M7	Non-aggregate mineral working	All applications granted planning permission meet relevant policy requirements	Not applicable	No applications were granted in 2019 for non- aggregate mineral working.
M8	Safeguarding mineral resources	No non-mineral applications permitted with an objection on mineral safeguarding grounds from OCC.	Yes	No applications were permitted in 2019 with an objection on mineral safeguarding grounds.
M8	Safeguarding mineral resources	No District site allocations made with an objection from OCC on safeguarding grounds.	Yes	No District allocations were made in 2019.
M9	Safeguarding mineral infrastructure	No loss of a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site.	Yes	No safeguarded minerals infrastructure sites were lost to other development in 2019.
M9	Safeguarding mineral infrastructure	No permissions issued by District which would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site.	Yes	No permissions were issued by the District in 2019 that would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site.

Policy	Policy Title	Target	Target Met	Comment
M9	Safeguarding mineral infrastructure	No District site allocations made which would sterilise mineral infrastructure.	Yes	No sites were allocated by the District Councils in 2019 that would sterilise mineral infrastructure
M9	Safeguarding mineral infrastructure	No decline in the number of safeguarded rail depots	Yes	There was no reduction in the number of safeguarded rail depots in Oxfordshire in 2019.
M10	Restoration of mineral workings	All restoration plans for minerals applications approved take into account the considerations set out in policy.	Yes	All applications for the revised restoration schemes permitted in 2019 took into account Policy M10.
M10	Restoration of mineral workings	All applications approved with restoration leading to a net gain in biodiversity	Yes	No permission in 2019 had outstanding objection from Ecology. Net gain is currently not measured by the County Council.

Waste Policy Summary

Policy	Title	Target	Target Met	Comment
W1	Oxfordshire Waste to be managed	Oxfordshire's waste management capacity sufficient to meet the amount required in this policy.	Yes	Available capacity is sufficient to meet waste management requirements in line with targets.
W2	Oxfordshire waste management targets	Targets set out in Policy met. The target can only be accurately measured in the 2021 AMR.	Yes	Overall landfill diversion targets for all waste streams are on track.
W3	Provision for Waste Management Capacity and Facilities Required	Sufficient capacity to meet the additional capacity requirements in this policy	Not applicable	The first milestone for this target is in 2021, and the Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet.
W3	Provision for Waste Management Capacity and Facilities Required	Permission granted for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and residual waste treatment in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12	Yes	The waste permissions granted in 2019 were in accordance with Policy W3.
W3	Provision for Waste Management Capacity and Facilities Required	Proposals for treatment of residual waste recovered at one of nearest appropriate installations	Not applicable	No applications were determined in 2019.
W3	Provision for Waste Management Capacity and Facilities Required	Permissions for residual waste treatment not impeding movement of waste up the waste hierarchy and in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12	Not applicable	No applications were determined in 2019.
W3	Provision for Waste Management Capacity and Facilities Required	Sites allocated for new facilities in the Part 2 Site Allocations Document allocated in accordance with this policy.	Not applicable	The Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet.
W4	Locations for Facilities to Manage the Principal Waste Streams	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.	Yes	Permitted facilities were compliant with policy W4. This indicator cannot be fully monitored until the Site Allocations Document has been adopted.

Policy	Title	Target	Target Met	Comment
W5	Siting of waste management facilities	Facilities permitted/allocated in accordance with requirements of policy.	Yes	Permitted facilities were compliant with policy W5. This indicator cannot be fully monitored until the Site Allocations Document has been adopted.
W6	Landfill and other permanent deposit of waste to land	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	Yes	Permission granted in 2019 for inert waste landfill was for the infilling of a quarry for restoration. The permission for permanent deposit of waste for bunds at Old Worsham Quarry was considered to have an overall environmental benefit.
W6	Landfill and other permanent deposit of waste to land	No additional capacity for inert landfill permitted contrary to policy.	Yes	The permission granted in 2019 for inert waste landfill was for the infilling of a quarry for restoration. The additional capacity was not contrary to policy as it was being used to enable the restoration of a quarry.
W6	Landfill and other permanent deposit of waste to land	Provision for disposal of Oxfordshire's non-hazardous waste will be made at existing non-hazardous waste facilities.	Not applicable	No additional non- hazardous landfill facilities were permitted or required in 2019.
W7	Management and disposal of hazardous waste	No reduction in total number of existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities	Yes	There was no reduction in the number of permitted hazardous waste facilities in 2019.
W8	Management of agricultural waste	No applications approved contrary to Policy	Not applicable	There were no applications received or permitted in 2019
W9	Management and disposal of radioactive waste	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.	Not applicable	No applications were received or determined in 2019
W9	Management and disposal of radioactive waste	Proposals for management of intermediate radioactive waste to be at Harwell nuclear licensed site and meet requirements of C1- C12.	Not applicable	No applications were received or determined in 2019

Policy	Title	Target	Target Met	Comment
W9	Management and disposal of radioactive waste	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	Not applicable	No applications were received or determined in 2019
W9	Management and disposal of radioactive waste	Specific provision made in Part 2 Site Allocations in accordance with policy	Not applicable	No applications were received or determined in 2019
W10	Management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge	Applications granted for the management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge planning permission is accordance with policy	Not applicable	No permissions were granted for the management or disposal of waste water or sewage sludge during 2019.
W11	Safeguarding waste management sites	Refusal of applications with an objection from OCC, or contrary to the policy.	Yes	No applications were permitted by the Oxfordshire Authorities in 2019 that would prevent or prejudice the use of a site safeguarded for waste use

Core Policies Summary

Policy	Title	Target	Target Met	Comment
C1- C12	C1 – Sustainable Development	All of the approved applications taking into account the relevant requirements of the Policy	Yes	All the applications considered the relevant policies where applicable
	C2 – Climate Change			
	C3 – Flooding			
	C4 – Water Environment			
	C5 – Local Environment, Amenity and Economy			
	C6 – Agricultural Land and Soils			
	C7 – Biodiversity and geodiversity			
	C8 – Landscape			
	C9 – Historic Environment and Archaeology			
	C10 – Transport			
	C11 – Rights of Way			
	C12 – Green Belt			

4. Executive Summary

- 4.1 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.
- 4.2 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations (Site Allocations Plan) is currently in preparation. The most recent timetable for its preparation is contained within the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Local Development Scheme (October 2021).
- 4.3 This monitoring report covers the 2019 calendar year (01 January – 31 December 2019).
- 4.4 The Site Allocations Document is currently in preparation and therefore policies that cross-relate to the Site Allocations Plan will not be able to be monitored until it has been adopted.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregate

- 4.5 Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates in 2019 were 372,000 tonnes, which was 15% total sales of aggregate produced in Oxfordshire.
- 4.6 Oxfordshire's capacity for producing recycled and secondary aggregate in Oxfordshire in 2019 was recorded through the South East Aggregates Monitoring Survey as 562,000 tonnes a year, however it is estimated to be nearer to 1,490,000 tonnes a year.
- 4.7 One permission for a new recycled aggregate facility, with a total capacity of 10,000tpa, was granted in 2019.

Sharp Sand and Gravel

- 4.8 Sales of sharp sand and gravel in 2019 were 994,000 tonnes, up from 796,000 tonnes in 2018. The three-year sales average (2017 – 2019) increased by 16%.
- 4.9 Permitted reserves of sharp sand and gravel at the end of 2019 were 12.075 million tonnes and the landbank was 11.9 years, at the 2020 LAA requirement rate of 1.015 million tonnes per annum (mtpa). The NPPF requires a 7-year land bank to be maintained for sharp sand and gravel. With current reserves the sharp sand and gravel landbank was above the 7-year requirement.
- 4.10 Annual production capacity for sharp sand and gravel in 2019 totaled 1.9 mtpa.
- 4.11 No new permissions for sharp sand and gravel extraction were permitted in

2019.

Soft Sand

- 4.12 Sales of soft sand in 2019 were 254,000 tonnes, compared to 252,000 tonnes in 2018. The three-year sales average increased by 4.5%.
- 4.13 Permitted reserves of soft sand at the end of 2019 were 3.047 million tonnes. The landbank for soft sand was 12.5 years, at the 2020 LAA requirement rate of 0.243 mtpa. The NPPF requires a 7-year land bank to be maintained for soft sand, which based on reserves, we had maintained.
- 4.14 Annual production capacity for soft sand in 2019 totaled 0.375mtpa.
- 4.15 There were no new permissions for soft sand extraction given in 2019.

Crushed Rock

- 4.16 Sales of crushed rock in 2019 were 843,000 tonnes, up from 751,000 tonnes in 2018. The three-year average rose by 5.5%.
- 4.17 Reserves of crushed rock at the end of 2019 totaled 6.741 million tonnes. The landbank for crushed rock was 5.96 years at the 2020 LAA requirement rate of 0.788 mtpa. The NPPF requires a 10-year land bank for crushed rock, and with a landbank of 5.96 years, Oxfordshire is below the 10-year requirement for the second year in a row.
- 4.18 Annual production capacity for crushed rock in 2019 was 1.645mtpa for crushed rock.
- 4.19 There were no new permissions for crushed rock extraction given in 2019.

North/South Split

- 4.20 Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel in 2019 totaled 1.9 million tonnes, distributed 54% in 'northern' Oxfordshire (Cherwell and West Oxfordshire Districts) and 46% in 'southern' Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Districts).

Safeguarding

- 4.21 No district matter planning applications were permitted, or sites allocated in district local plans for other types of development, in 2019 to which the County Council had a maintained objection to on the basis of mineral safeguarding policy.

Restoration and Aftercare

- 4.22 There were eight mineral restoration schemes approved in 2019, five revisions to previously approved schemes and three changes to end dates. It

is not possible to measure the proportion gain in biodiversity from the restoration schemes. However, a net gain in biodiversity was sought in each planning decision.

Waste arisings

- 4.23 Total waste originating in Oxfordshire in 2019 from the principal waste streams was approximately 2.142 million tonnes, of which: 0.279 million tonnes was Municipal Solid Waste (MSW); an estimated 0.553 million tonnes was Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste; and an estimated 1.310 million tonnes was Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) waste.
- 4.24 Of the 0.279 million tonnes of MSW: 28.7% was recycled; 30.2% was composted or treated food waste; 38% went to residual waste treatment; and 3% went to landfill. Total municipal waste diverted from landfill in Oxfordshire has risen from 59% in 2012/13 to 97% in 2019.
- 4.25 Of the 0.553 million tonnes of C&I waste estimated to originate in Oxfordshire: an estimated 67% was recycled; 9% was composted; 16% was treated by other means; and 8% was landfilled. Total diversion from landfill was 92%.
- 4.26 Of the 1.311 million tonnes of CDE waste estimated to originate in Oxfordshire: an estimated 34% was recycled; 62% was recovered; and 4% was disposed of.
- 4.27 Landfill diversion targets being met by all the waste streams.
- 4.28 Total remaining non-hazardous landfill capacity at the end of 2019 was 3.663 million cubic metres and remaining inert landfill capacity was 6.483 million cubic metres; which is sufficient to last until beyond the current plan period based on Oxfordshire's 2019 waste arisings.
- 4.29 Four permissions for additional waste recycling and treatment capacity were granted in Oxfordshire. Two were for CDE waste recycling and two were for inert landfill/land raising.
- 4.30 Total capacity for managing the principal waste streams (MSW, C&I and CDE waste) in 2019 was adequate for Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in management of these waste streams.
- 4.31 No safeguarded waste facilities were prevented or prejudiced from operating due to non-waste development being permitted in 2019.

Core Policies

- 4.32 All Planning applications determined in 2019 considered the Core Policies as appropriate.

5. Introduction

- 5.1 Oxfordshire County Council has an adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy (2017) and is currently preparing Part 2: Site Allocations Plan. Under section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004¹ (as amended by The Localism Act 2011)² and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012³ 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 (2009/98/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.
- 5.2 The Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report (Monitoring Report)⁴:
- Covers the calendar year period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019;
 - Details the progress on preparation of the new Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan;
 - Reports on the implementation and effectiveness of policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
- 5.3 The monitoring framework used as a basis for this AMR is set out within the adopted Core Strategy 2017.

Monitoring of Core Strategy

- 5.4 The Monitoring Report outlines minerals and waste development and performance against the Policies in the adopted Core Strategy.

Monitoring of Site Allocations Plan

- 5.5 As the Site Allocations Plan is still in preparation and not adopted, there are no policies to monitor for this. Once adopted, its policies will be monitored.

¹ [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

² [Localism Act 2011 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

³ [The Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴ Previous AMRs can be found on our [website](#)

6. Progress against Local Development Scheme

- 6.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is a statutory document 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 most recent was in October 2021 (11th Revision).
- 6.2 During 2019 the MWDS January 2019 (9th Revision) was applicable. The monitoring targets are measured against this MWDS.
- 6.3 The MWDS Jan 2019 provided for a two-part Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be prepared, covering the period to 2031, and comprising: Part 1 – Core Strategy; and Part 2 – Site Allocations. The current MWDS (Oct 2021) now also includes a Core Strategy Review and Partial Update.

Programme for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

- 6.4 The MWDS December 2019 highlights that the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy was adopted in September 2017. It forms part of the Development Plan and replaces the majority of the policies in the Oxfordshire Minerals & Waste Local Plan 1996. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states policies in local plans and spatial development strategies, should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every 5 years, and should then be updated as necessary. This will apply to the Core Strategy and the policies contained within it. This will be recorded in future Monitoring Reports.

Programme and Progress for the Minerals and Waste Site Allocations Plan

- 6.5 This Monitoring Report covers the year 2019 and therefore progress is measured against the MWDS January 2019 (9th Revision). The timetable within the MWDS 2019 included a programme for the Site Allocations Plan to be commenced in 2017, Preferred Options consultation in June/July 2019 and adopted by December 2020.
- 6.6 The preparation of the Preferred Options consultation document was delayed in 2019, mainly due to staff changes and related resource availability. This meant that the consultation took place in early 2020 rather than in Summer 2019. This delay was reflected in a revised timetable set out within the 10th revision to the MWDS which was approved in March 2020.
- 6.7 Since 2020, there have been two further updates to the MWDS: one in January 2021 and more recently in October 2021. The January 2021 revision reflected the addition of a further Preferred Options consultation. This additional consultation was included following responses received to the March 2020 consultation and the additional evidence required.

- 6.8 The October 2021 revision was to reflect the requirement for a Core Strategy Review and Partial Update to ensure a sound evidence base for the Site Allocations Document Examination and to ensure the Plan is in conformity with the NPPF. This is to ensure that we plan for a “steady and adequate” supply of mineral over the Plan period as our Crushed Rock landbank was below 10 years in the Authorities Monitoring Report 2018.
- 6.9 Full details of the progress of the preparation of the Site Allocations Plan with the October 2021 revised timetable alongside the 2019 MWDS revision that is applicable for this Authority Monitoring Report, please see Appendix 1.

Programme and Progress for the Statement of Community Involvement

- 6.10 The first Oxfordshire Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in November 2006 and revised in 2015. Having regard to changes in national procedures and policy on plan making, a Revised Oxfordshire Statement of Community Involvement was adopted by the County Council in May 2020. Its next review will be required by May 2025.

7. Duty to Cooperate

What is Duty to Cooperate?

- 7.1 Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) places a duty on Local Planning Authorities, when preparing local plans, to “engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis” with other relevant authorities and organisations to maximise the effectiveness with which plan making is undertaken.
- 7.2 This duty is set out in Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 and the NPPF. These require county councils, local planning authorities and other bodies (as prescribed⁵), to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities. Minerals and waste are both considered to be strategic planning issues.

Statements of Common Ground

- 7.3 In February 2019 the revised NPPF⁶ introduced Statements of Common Ground (SCG). A statement of common ground is a written record of the progress that Local Authorities have made during the process of planning for strategic cross-boundary matters. It also forms part of the evidence required to demonstrate that we have complied with the duty to cooperate, as it demonstrates effective working on cross boundary issues. Guidance on their preparation and content is covered in the Governments Plan Making guidance⁷.
- 7.4 During 2019 Oxfordshire County Council engaged with West Berkshire Council and Central and Eastern Berkshire on Statements of Common Ground. These were both signed in 2021.

National and Regional Engagement

- 7.5 At the national and regional level the Oxfordshire County Council are members of a number of groups which include:
- **The South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG)** which aims “to help waste planning authorities in the area to fulfill the Duty to Cooperate on strategic issues enshrined in the Localism Act.”;
 - **The South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP)** a technical group which advises the Government, mineral planning authorities and the minerals industry on mineral planning issues. SEEAWP provides a forum for cooperation across regional boundaries to address aggregate supply issues in the south east;

⁵ Regulation 4, Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

⁶ Paragraph 27

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/plan-making>

- **The Planning Officers Society (POS)** where officers contribute to and participate in various groups at national and regional level
- **Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum (NuLeAF)**, which is a special interest group of the Local Government Association.

Duty to Cooperate Record

- 7.6 Engagement with other authorities and bodies under the Duty to Co-operate was undertaken as an integral part of preparation of the Core Strategy and is continuing in the preparation of the Site Allocations Plan. Local planning authorities are required to provide details in their annual monitoring reports of the steps taken to comply with the 'Duty to Cooperate'.
- 7.7 The County Council received notifications and contact from other Authorities 47 times in 2019. This ranged from notification of Plan Adoption, Publication of Proposed Modifications and Inspectors Reports and localised Supplementary Planning Documents. The County Council responded to 9 Duty to Cooperate requests/Local Plan consultations from other minerals and waste planning authorities and attended 3 meetings as and when required. Details for those responded to during to 2019 are provided in Table 1.

Authority	Type	Response
Gloucestershire County Council	Meeting	To discuss the Memorandum of Understanding
Surrey County Council	Duty to Cooperate	Response regarding Strategic Waste Movements
West Sussex and South Downs National Park	Duty to Cooperate	Response to consultation on Soft Sand Review
Buckinghamshire County Council	Local Plan	Response to Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Proposed Modifications
Hertfordshire County Council	Duty to Cooperate	Response regarding Strategic Waste Movements
Kent County Council	Local Plan	Response to principle of Net Self Sufficiency
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority	Duty to Cooperate	Response regarding Strategic Waste Movements
West Berkshire Council	Meeting/Duty to Cooperate/Local Plan	To discuss the Soft Sand Study, Statement of Common Ground and future Examinations
Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan	Duty to Cooperate	Response to Strategic Minerals and Waste Movements
Hampshire and Central and Eastern Berkshire	Meeting/Duty to Cooperate/Local Plan	To discuss Authorities progress on each of their Minerals and Waste Local Plan and Statements of Common Ground.

Table 1 Duty to Cooperate Record for 2019

8. Monitoring of Policy Implementation – Minerals

Policy M1: Recycled and secondary aggregates

Target	Indicators
<p>To maintain capacity for recycled and secondary aggregate at least 0.926 million tonnes per year.</p> <p>Sites allocated/permission granted in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12</p>	<p>a) Permissions granted for recycled and secondary aggregates</p> <p>b) Capacity of recycled and secondary aggregate supply facilities</p> <p>c) Annual production of recycled and secondary aggregate</p> <p>d) Proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregates</p>

Indicator a) Permissions granted for recycled and secondary aggregates in 2019.

Application Number	Valid Date	Site Address	Applicant	Decision Date	Description	Materials	Waste Capacity
MW.0084/19	19.8.2019	Wroxton Fields Quarry, Stratford Road A422 OX15 6EZ	Peter Bennie Ltd	16.12.2019	Aggregates Recycling Facility	CD&E	10,000tpa

Table 2 Permissions granted for recycled and secondary aggregates in 2019 (additional capacity)
Source: OCC Planning Applications

Indicator b) Capacity of MPA Recycling / Secondary Material Sites at 31st December 2019.

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)			
Drayton	Oxfordshire Highways	Permanent	75000

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Ferris Hill Farm	Banbury Plant and Skip Hire (incorporating NL Matthews)	Permanent	24999
Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Permanent	40000
Hundridge Farm	G.D. Parker Instant Skip Hire	Permanent	5000
Lakeside Industrial Park	Micks Skips and Recycling Ltd.	Permanent	2000
New Wintles Farm	O Malley Haulage	Permanent	170000
Newlands Farm	Smiths of Bloxham	Permanent	32000
Playhatch Quarry	Grabloader Ltd.	Permanent	75000
Rear of Cemex Batching Plant (Hardwick)	Fergal Contracting	Permanent	20000
Rumbolds Pit	Richard Hazel (Hazel & Jefferies)	Permanent	20000
Sandfields Farm	K J Millard Ltd.	Permanent	9600
Shipton Hill	Hickman Bros	Permanent	12600
Stonepitt Barn	S.Belcher	Permanent	75000
Worton Farm (Cresswell Field)	M&M Skip Hire	Permanent	48000
Swannybrook	NAP Grabhire	Permanent	5000
Gill Mill	Smith and Sons (Bletchington) Ltd.	2040	175000
Ewelme No. 2	Grundon Waste Management	2032	12000
Wroxton	Peter Bennie Ltd	2042	10000
Total Operational Production Capacity at Recycled Aggregate Production Facilities available through the Plan Period.			811,199

Operational Recycled Aggregate Facilities with Time-Limited Consent ending before end of Plan Period (2031)			
Chilton Waste Transfer Site/Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling Ltd.	2022	75000

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Dix Pit Complex	Sheehan's	2028	175000
Enstone Shooting Range	Markham Farms	2021	20000
Shellingford Quarry	Earthline Ltd.	2019	100000
Shipton Quarry	Earthline Ltd.	2025	75000
Total Operation Production Capacity at Recycled Aggregate Facilities with Time limited consent ending before end of Plan Period (2031)			445,000

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Operational Secondary Aggregate Facilities with Permanent or Time-Limited Consent to end of Plan Period (2031)			
Ardley ERF (IBAA) Facility	Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling	2049	90000
Operational Secondary Aggregate Facilities with Time Limited Consent ending before end of Plan Period (2031)			
Sutton Courtenay Block Recycling	Hanson (reject building blocks & Concrete used in block making)	2030	62500
Sutton Courtenay Asphalt Recycling Plant	Hanson	2030	50000
Total Operational Secondary Aggregate Capacity			202,500

Overall Total Operational Capacity at 'Permanent' Facilities (facilities available throughout the Plan Period)	901,199
Overall Total Operational Capacity at Time Limited Facilities (facilities with consent ending before end of 2031)	557, 500
Overall Total Operational Capacity	1,458,699

Non Operational Facilities

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Burford Quarry	Pavestone UK	2024	500
Upwood Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd.	2029	15000
Wroxton Fields Quarry	Earthline Ltd	2042	10000
Total Non Operational Capacity			25, 500

Operational and Non-Operational Facilities

Total Operational and Non-Operational Capacity 2019 (tpa)	1,484,199
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Table 3 Estimated Capacity in Oxfordshire for the Production of Recycled and Secondary Aggregates in Oxfordshire at end of 2019 (tpa) (Source: OCC, LAA 2020)

*=updated estimate

- 8.1 As recorded by the SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey, Oxfordshire's capacity to produce recycled and secondary aggregate in 2019 was approximately 562,000 tonnes per annum. However, the actual total is believed to be higher as this survey did not have a 100% return rate, only around 31% of operators responded. Table 3 above, provides details on all the permitted sites and estimates of their production capacity. This has given an estimated capacity for recycled and secondary aggregates of around 1.49 million tonnes per annum.
- 8.2 Of the total capacity of approximately 1,483,199 tpa: 1,458,699tpa is at operational facilities and 25,500 tpa is currently non-operational. Of the operational capacity, the capacity of sites with planning permission to the end of the plan period (2031) or beyond is 901,199tpa, whereas the capacity of sites with permissions that expire before the end of 2031 is 557,500tpa.

Indicator c) Annual production of recycled and secondary aggregate

- 8.3 Although reasonable data on recycling capacity is available for Oxfordshire, and whilst that may be indicative of increasing production and sophistication, there is only partial information on the actual levels of production and use of these materials. As mentioned above, aggregates monitoring surveys, for example, do not produce a full response from secondary and recycled aggregates site operators. As a result, recorded sales of secondary and

recycled aggregates in Oxfordshire for pare believed to be significantly less than the total actual production.

- 8.4 Table 4 shows the secondary and recycled aggregate sales since 2009. Total recorded sales in 2019 were 372,000 tonnes. It has decreased approximately 9% since 2018.


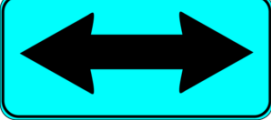

Year	Sales (tonnes)
2010	152,000
2011	236,000
2012	466,000
2013	422,000
2014	271,000
2015	453,000
2016	534,000
2017	417,000
2018	406,000
2019	372,000

Table 4: Secondary and Recycled Aggregates Sales in Oxfordshire 2010-2019 (Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys)

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

- 8.5 In Oxfordshire in 2019, recorded sales of secondary and recycled aggregates totaled 0.372 mt, accounting for approximately 15% of the total sales of aggregates produced in Oxfordshire (2.463 mt). As there was only a 31% return rate for the 2019 survey that collects this information, the actual proportion may be higher. For comparison, in 2018, recorded sales of secondary and recycled aggregates totaled 0.406 mt, accounting for 18.5% of the total sales of aggregates produced in Oxfordshire (2.128 mt).
- 8.6 Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates in the South East England region in 2019 were 4.952mt, therefore Oxfordshire contributes approximately 8% of the total secondary and recycled aggregates to the South East total.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
To maintain capacity for recycled and secondary aggregate facilities		Target capacity was at least 0.926mtpa. In 2019, operational capacity was estimated as 1,459mtpa, so the target was met.
Sites allocated/permissions granted in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1 – C12.	 	The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2-Site Allocations has not been adopted so unable to report on this indicator. One permission was granted for Recycled and Secondary Aggregate recycling in 2019. The permission was in accordance with W4, W5 and C1-C12

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 $\pm 10\%$.
 - This trigger has not been activated as the proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregates only decreased 3.5% from 2018 (18.5%) to 2019 (15%).
- 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 2: Site Allocation Plan was not adopted in 2019, and the permission granted for Aggregate Recycling at Wroxton Quarry was in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12 where applicable.

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.

8.7 There were no permissions granted for mineral extraction in 2019. There were four applications still waiting to be determined as at 31st December 2019 which can be seen in Table 5. One sites application was withdrawn in 2019, and one was refused.

Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnage	Proposed End Date	Application Reference	Status at end of 2019
Oxfordshire Flood Alleviation Scheme	Sand and gravel	8,200 tonnes	End of 2021	MW.0028/18	Withdrawn
White Cross Farm	Sand and gravel	550,000 tonnes	2024	MW.0033/18	Awaiting determination
Land at Fullamoor Plantation, Clifton Hampden	Sand and gravel	2,500,000 tonnes	12.5 years	MW.0074/18	Refused
Land to the west of Shellingford Quarry	Soft sand and limestone	2,800,000 tonnes	2044	MW.0104/18	Awaiting determination
Land to the west of Hatford	Soft Sand, Sharp Sand and Limestone.	130,000 tonnes of soft sand 225,000 tonnes of sharp sand 520,000 of limestone	6 years from commencement	MW.0066/19	Awaiting determination
Finmere	Sand and Gravel	407,500tonnes	5 years	MW.0030/19	Awaiting determination

Table 5 Planning applications for new aggregate extraction and status at end of 2019.

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

Mineral	Reserves at 31.12.2019 (million tonnes)	Reserves at 31.12.2018 (million tonnes)
Soft Sand	3.047	3.091
Sharp Sand & Gravel	12.075	12.925
Total Sand and Gravel	15.122	16.091
Crushed Rock	6.741	7.718
Total Aggregate	21.863	23.734

Table 6 Permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock
Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey

8.8 Between 2018 and 2019, there was a decrease in all permitted reserves. For sand and gravel this was a 1.4% decrease compared with 19.6% between 2017 and 2018, soft sand decreased by 6.6% compared to 0.45% in 2017/18 and crushed rock saw a decrease of 12.5% compared to 17.2% in 2017/18.

c) Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock 2019

Mineral	Production Capacity (million tonnes per annum)
Soft Sand	0.375
Sharp Sand and Gravel	1.900
Crushed Rock	1.645

Table 7 Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock 2019
Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey

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

Permitted Reserves at 31.12.2019 by mineral type	Landbank (LAA 2020 provision figures) ⁸	NPPF requirements
Soft Sand 3.047 m. tonnes	12.5 years at 0.243mtpa	Meets NPPF requirements as over 7 years.
Sharp Sand & Gravel 12.075 m. tonnes	11.9 years at 1.015mtpa	Meets NPPF requirements as over 7 years.
Crushed Rock 6.741 m. tonnes	5.96 years at 0.778 mtpa	Does not meet NPPF requirements as falls below 10 years.

Table 8 Landbank of permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock at the end of 2019 Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2019

⁸ The 2020 LAA provision figures are taken from the Local Aggregate Assessment 2020 (2020 LAA) which was published in November 2021, which is based on the 2019 sales and reserves.

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

Mineral Type	2019 (million tonnes)	2018 (million tonnes)	2017 (million tonnes)
Sharp Sand and Gravel	0.994	0.796	0.703
Soft Sand	0.254	0.252	0.251
Crushed rock	0.843	0.751	0.867

Table 9 Annual sales of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock extracted in Oxfordshire (2019 – 2017) Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey

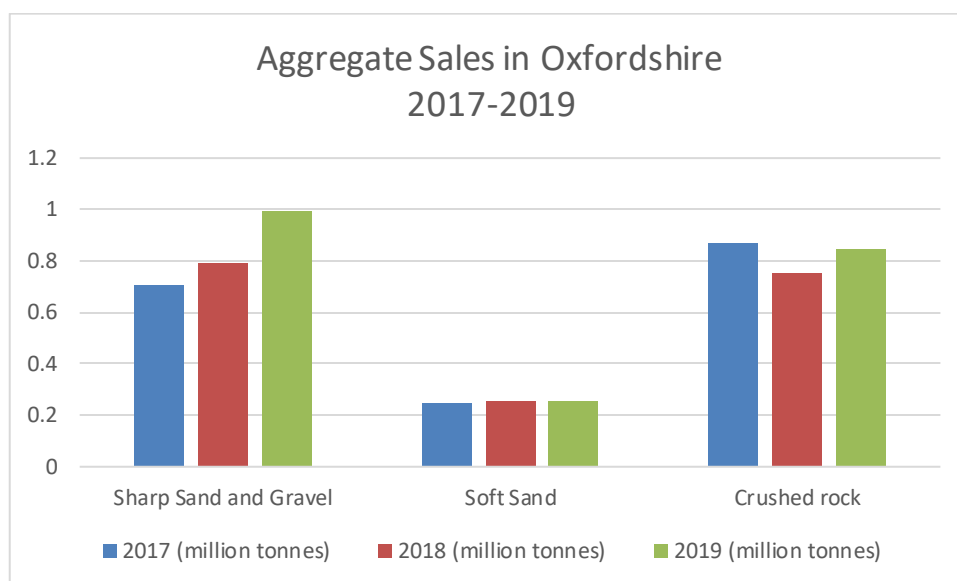






Figure 1 Aggregate sales in Oxfordshire

8.9 As Figure 1 shows annual sales of sharp sand and gravel has increased each year over the last three years from 0.703 million tonnes in 2017 to 0.994 in 2019. 2019 sales were the highest since 2006 and the 3-year sales average of sharp sand and gravel increased by 16% to 0.831mt.

8.10 Annual sales of soft sand has also increased each year over the last three years from 0.251 in 2017 to 0.252 in 2019 which is the highest since 2004. The 3-year sales average increased by 4.5% and is 19.5% higher than the 10-year average.

8.11 Annual sales of crushed rock has increased since 2017 from 0.751 tonnes to 0.843 tonnes in 2019. The 3-year sales average rose by 5.5% (0.820mt) on the previous 3-year period.

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		Sharp sand and gravel landbank above NPPF 7-year requirements at 11.9 years
Landbanks maintained for at least 7 years for soft sand		Soft sand landbank above NPPF 7-year requirements at 12.5 years
Landbanks maintained for at least 10 years for crushed rock		Crushed rock landbank below NPPF 10-year requirement at 5.96 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 has not been triggered for the Sharp Sand and Gravel and Soft Sand reserves.
 - This trigger has been activated as Crushed Rock reserves have fallen below the 10-year landbank requirements with 6.741 million tonnes reserve at the end of 2019.

Comments on Crushed Rock

- 8.12 Crushed rock reserves have fallen below the NPPF 10-year land bank Requirements for the second year in a row based on the LAA 2020 figures. This was not raised as a potential trigger in 2017 as the LAA rate at the time was 0.584tpa compared to the current to 0.788tpa.
- 8.13 We are addressing this through the Core Strategy Review, Partial Update to the Local Plan and production of the Site Allocations Plan and therefore intend to identify sites to deliver sufficient crushed rock over the Plan period.

Policy M3: Principal locations for working aggregate minerals

Target(s)

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

Indicator

a) Sites allocated for aggregate minerals

8.14 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.

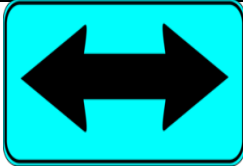

b) Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel split between northern Oxfordshire (West Oxfordshire District and Cherwell District) and southern Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse) by the end of the plan period

Broad Sand and Gravel Resource Area	Name of Site
Northern Oxfordshire (West Oxfordshire District Council, Cherwell District Council)	Cassington Quarry, Worton (SRA6)
	Stonehenge Farm, Stanton Harcourt (SRA6)
	Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington (SRA 6)
	Finmere Quarry, Fimmere (Not in SRA)
	Total Northern Oxfordshire Production Capacity 1,034,000 tonnes (54%)
Southern Oxfordshire (Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District Council)	Bridge Farm, Sutton Courtenay (SRA5)
	Sutton Wick Quarry, Abingdon (SRA5)
	Caversham Extension (SRA4)
	Faringdon Quarry (SRA 7)
	New Barn Farm, Cholsey (SRA 5)
	Total southern Oxon production capacity 866,000 tonnes (46%)
	Total Oxfordshire Production Capacity 1,900,000 tonnes

Table 10 Permitted production capacity figures 2019 taken from previous AM surveys, planning permissions and planning statements.

8.15 Table 10 shows that in 2019 permitted production capacity rose across Oxfordshire and the current split between northern Oxfordshire and southern Oxfordshire is 54% to 46% compared with 58% to 42% in 2018. It is an aim of the Core Strategy to achieve a balanced distribution of production capacity by the end of the plan period (2031). This will continue to be considered through the production of the Site Allocations Plan.

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.		Production capacity has moved more proportionally towards a 50:50 split in 2019.

Triggers

- One site allocated that does not fall within the locations specified
 - This trigger has not been activated as Part 2: Site Allocations Document has not yet been produced.
- Proportion capacity increases proportionally in Northern Oxfordshire for two consecutive years
 - This trigger has not been activated as it has production capacity has not proportionally increased in the North. It has proportionally decreased since 2018.
- Production capacity in southern Oxfordshire above 60%.
 - This trigger has not been activated as permitted production capacity in southern Oxfordshire is at 46% at the end of 2019.

Policy M4: Sites for working aggregate minerals

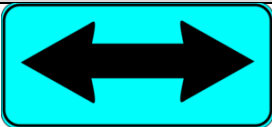
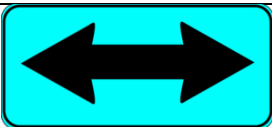
Target(s)

- 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.

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

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.

- 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)

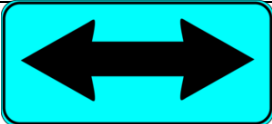
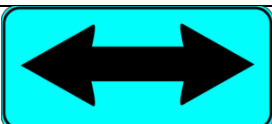
a) Permissions granted for working aggregate minerals – spatial distribution, quantity of resource.

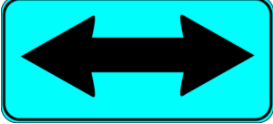
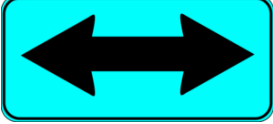
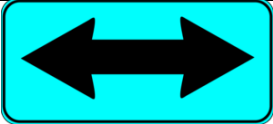
8.17 No permissions were granted for working of aggregate minerals in 2019.

b) Permissions granted for borrow pits.

8.18 No permissions were granted, or applications submitted, for borrow pits in 2019. However a request for a scoping opinion for proposed aggregate borrow pits at Finmere to support the construction of the HS2 Scheme was submitted and opinion was issued in 2019. (MW.0065/19).

Achievement of Targets

<p>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.</p>		<p>No applications for mineral extraction were granted in 2019.</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>The Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet. This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, once the Part 2 Plan is adopted.</p>

Permission only granted in other circumstances where this is required prior to development to prevent sterilisation of resource.		No such applications were determined in 2019.
Permission granted for borrow pits to meet the requirements set out in policy.		No such applications were determined in 2019.
Working of ironstone only permitted where it is in exchange for an agreed revocation of an equivalent existing permission		No such applications were determined in 2019.

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.
 - No permissions for aggregate mineral extraction were granted in 2019 and so this trigger was not considered.
- 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 2019.
- Working of ironstone permitted contrary to policy.
 - This trigger has not been activated, as there were no applications for the working of ironstone in 2019.

Policy M6: Aggregate rail depots

Target

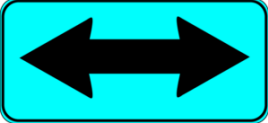
- All permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots to have suitable access to lorry routes and meet requirements in policies C1-C12.

Indicator(s)

a) Permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots.

8.19 No planning applications were determined in 2019 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 2019 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 2019.

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

8.20 No applications were permitted in 2019 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 2019 for non-aggregate mineral working.

Trigger

- One application permitted that does not meet relevant policy requirements.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2019 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 of applications consulted on from District to Oxfordshire County Council within a Mineral Consultation Area.

8.21 The County Council Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team are consulted by the Districts via two methods. Either directly or through the County Councils Single response system.

Directly

8.22 Of the five District-level authorities in Oxfordshire, only Cherwell directly regularly consults the Minerals and Waste Policy Team on applications. Details can be found in Table 11. Total received are set out below, which were all responded to. The majority of responses set out that the application was not contrary to the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan. There were three objections to applications directly received from Cherwell.

District Authority	Directly received consultations	Response made
Cherwell District Council	25	25 (including 2 objections)
Oxford City Council	0	0
Vale of White Horse District Council	5	5
West Oxfordshire District Council	0	0
South Oxfordshire District Council	9	9

Table 11 Consultations received directly from District Authorities in 2019

Single Response

8.23 The Minerals and Waste Team were also consulted on 93 planning applications from the Districts for major applications through the County Councils Single Response System, in addition to the consultations received directly as set out above. These are set out in Table 12.

District Council	Total Number of Applications Minerals and Waste Team consulted on	Total responses made by Minerals and Waste Team
Cherwell District Council	16	5 Comments, 1 Objection
Oxford City Council	10	10 No response required
Vale of White Horse District Council	31	4 Comments, 27 No response required
West Oxfordshire District Council	10	3 Comments, 7 No response required
South Oxfordshire District Council	26	6 Comments, 1 Comment subject to conditions, 19 no response required
Total	93	

Table 12 District Consultations for major development application

b) No of objections to District Developments on safeguarding mineral resources grounds.

8.24 Table 13 sets out the applications that the Minerals and Waste Team objected to or requested conditions on and the reasons. None of those we objected to were permitted.

Site name	Consultation Type Single Response (SR) or Direct (D)	Proposal Details	District	Minerals and Waste Response	Reason for objection	Decision
19/01177/F Land to The South And Adj To South Side Steeple Aston	SR & D Full Application	Erection of 10 no. two-storey residential dwellings with access off South Side, including a new pedestrian footway, parking and garaging, landscaping, and all enabling and ancillary	Cherwell	Objection	Contrary to Policy M8 Safeguarding of mineral resources.	Application was withdrawn August 2019

Site name	Consultation Type Single Response (SR) or Direct (D)	Proposal Details	District	Minerals and Waste Response	Reason for objection	Decision
		works.				
19/01601/OUT – The Beeches, Heyford Road, Steeple Aston OX25 4SN	D Full application	Erection up to 8 dwellings with all matters reserved except the means of access on to Heyford Road	Cherwell	Objection	Contrary to Policy M8 Safeguarding of mineral resources.	Application refused (31 st October 2019). Not included Policy M8 in grounds for refusal.
P18/S4254/FUL Ambrose Quarry Old London Road between Nuffield and Ewelme	SR & D Full Application	Temporary planning permission for use of land for film-making for 13 weeks to include construction of temporary sets/structures, storage, minor excavation, stationing of support services and parking	South Oxfordshire	No objection subject to conditions	Condition requiring the site to be reinstated following the filming to a condition that is consistent with the planning permission for mineral working (P97/SO103/CM granted 10/02.1999), including the approved restoration scheme for the site	Application permitted (12 th March 2019) (the requested condition wasn't added to the planning consent)

Table 13: District Applications to which Oxfordshire County Council Objected or made request for conditions on Minerals or Waste during 2019

c) Number and area of applications granted for non-minerals development in mineral consultation areas which would sterilize mineral resources.

8.25 There were no permissions granted, which we had objected to on the grounds that it would sterilize mineral resources, granted in 2019.

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

8.26 There were no Local Plans adopted in 2019. Consequently, there were no site allocations for non-minerals development in mineral consultation areas adopted. Table 14 sets out the Districts and City Council within Oxfordshire and their Local Plan adoption dates and current Plan Status.

District/City Council	Plan Adopted	Latest status
Cherwell District Council ⁹	Adopted 2015 and part readopted 2016 Partial Review – Oxfords unmet housing need adopted September 2020.	Cherwell Local Plan 2040 currently in preparation
West Oxfordshire District Council ¹⁰	Adopted 2018	Review anticipated to start November 2021 ¹¹
South Oxfordshire District Council ¹²	Adopted December 2020	Currently under review. A joint Local Plan with the Vale will eventually supersede this Plan ¹³ .
Vale of the White Horse District Council ¹⁴	LPP1 adopted 2016 and LPP2 adopted Oct 2019	Currently under review. A joint Local Plan with South Oxfordshire will eventually supersede this Plan ¹⁵ .
Oxford City Council ¹⁶	This was in production (Adopted June 2020)	Currently under review. ¹⁷

Table 14: Local Plan Status as at end of 2019

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 Oxfordshire County Council leading to development which would sterilise mineral resources

8.27 No applications were permitted by the County Council in 2019 that would result in the sterilization of mineral resources.

⁹ [Local Plans | Cherwell District Council](#)

¹⁰ [Local plan - West Oxfordshire District Council \(westoxon.gov.uk\)](#)

¹¹ [Local development framework - West Oxfordshire District Council \(westoxon.gov.uk\)](#)

¹² [Adopted Local Plan 2035 - South Oxfordshire District Council \(southoxon.gov.uk\)](#)

¹³ [Joint Local Plan 2041 - South Oxfordshire District Council \(southoxon.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁴ [Local Plan 2031 - Vale of White Horse District Council \(whitehorsedc.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁵ [Joint Local Plan 2041 - South Oxfordshire District Council \(southoxon.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁶ [Adopted Development Plan | Oxford Local Plan 2016-2036 | Oxford City Council](#)

¹⁷ [Oxford Local Plan 2040 | Oxford Local Plan 2040 | Oxford City Council](#)

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No non-mineral applications permitted with an objection on mineral safeguarding grounds from OCC		None were permitted in 2019
No District site allocations made with an objection from OCC on safeguarding grounds.		No District allocations were made in 2019 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 2019.
- One application permitted by OCC leading to development which would sterilise mineral resources
 - This trigger was not activated in 2019.
- One District site allocation made with an objection from OCC on mineral safeguarding grounds.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2019.

Policy M9: Safeguarding mineral infrastructure

Target(s)

- No loss of 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 sterilize mineral infrastructure.
- No decline in the number of safeguarded rail depots.

Indicator(s)

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

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

b) Number of safeguarded aggregate rail depots in Oxfordshire.

8.29 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

8.30 No applications were determined in 2019 that would be incompatible with, or prejudicial to, a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site.





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

8.31 OCC did not object to any district development on the grounds of safeguarding mineral infrastructure in 2019.

Achievement of Targets

Triggers

- One safeguarded mineral infrastructure site lost to other development.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2019.
- 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 2019.
- One District site allocation made that would sterilise mineral infrastructure with objection from OCC.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2019.
- Reduction in number of safeguarded rail depots in Oxfordshire.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2019.

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No loss of a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site.		No safeguarded minerals infrastructure sites were lost to other development in 2019.
No permissions issued by District which would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site.		No permissions were issued in 2019 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 2019 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 2019.

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.

8.32 There were eight mineral restoration schemes approved in 2019, including five revisions to previously approved schemes and three changes to end dates. These are set out in Table 15.

Application Number	Site Name	Restoration proposal of mineral working	Development Description
MW.0124/18	Woodeaton Quarry	Amended restoration plan	Revised restoration levels and non-compliance with conditions 3 and 7 of permission MW.0149/14 (construction of haul road and widening of existing field entrance for temporary use in restoration at Woodeaton Quarry) to ensure the safety of the quarry faces and adjoining land, and non-compliance with conditions 15, 18, 19, 20 and 23 of permission MW.0015/12 (use of imported inert waste in restoration of quarry with some mechanical screening of materials to create topsoil) to provide for increased annual volumes of imported material, amendments to noise barrier provision, and consequential changes (relating to land drainage and conservation of the geological interest) arising from the revised restoration scheme
MW.0001/19	Shipton on Cherwell Quarry	Amended End date	Continuation of development without complying with Condition 2 (mineral extraction cessation date) of Planning Permission no. 18/00060/CM in order to extend the period permitted for the extraction of mineral from 31st December 2018 to 31st December 2019
MW.0003/19	Finmere Quarry	Amended restoration plan	Section 73 application to vary the pre and post settlement contours for cells 1, 3, 6, 7A, 7B and 9; to amend the deadlines for the completion of landfilling, capping and restoration of cells 1, 3, 6, 7A, 7B and 9; and to make minor revisions to the position of the internal boundaries between cells 10, 11 and 11A and to the landfill sequence
MW.0020/19	Alkerton Quarry	Amended restoration plan	Section 73 application to vary condition 99 of planning permission ref 12/01365/CM (MW.0113/12); to relocate the ephemeral pond
MW.0038/19	Wicklesham Quarry	Amended restoration plan	Section 73 application to retrospectively vary conditions 1 of planning permission P17/V2812/CM (MW.0084/17) to reflect the restoration as carried out on the site
MW.0102/18	Dewars Farm Quarry	Amended End date	Section 73 application for the continuation of development permitted under 15/01660/CM (MW.0123/15) (for the winning and working of limestone and clay at Dewars Farm as an extension to Ardley Quarry) without complying with conditions 1 and 2, to allow the quarry to continue operating beyond 2020, to permit working until 2028 and restoration by 2029
MW.0094/18	Bridge Farm Quarry	Amended End date	Planning Application under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) for the extraction of sand and gravel and restoration using in situ and imported clay materials to create a wet woodland habitat without complying with condition 1 (Date for completion of restoration) of planning permission no. P16/V0077/CM (MW.0001/16) such that it would be the same date for the completion of restoration as for planning permission no. P16/V2694/CM (MW.0127/16)



Application Number	Site Name	Restoration proposal of mineral working	Development Description
MW.0032/18	Burford Quarry	Amended restoration plan	Section 73 application to continue the development permitted by Planning Permission 15/04243/CM (continuation of development without complying with condition 45 (Surface Water Management Scheme) of Planning Permission 14/0725/P/CM for the development of integrated working and restoration for limestone extraction for producing aggregates and reconstituted stone products, in order to enable amendments to the Surface Water Management Scheme) without complying with conditions 1, 3, 4, 6 and 16 in order to extend the timescale for limestone working to 2035 with restoration by 2036, amend the phasing and restoration proposals and to amend legal agreements to allow the importation of limestone from Whitehill Quarry and to allow the blockworks to operate until 2035

Table 15 Restoration Schemes Approved in 2019

Proportion gain of biodiversity in restoration schemes

8.33 The County Council Environment team did not have any outstanding objections to any of the eight 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 2019, the County Council was 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 schemes. However, a net gain in biodiversity was sought in each planning decision.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
All restoration plans for minerals applications approved take into account the considerations set out in policy.		All applications for new/revised restoration schemes permitted in 2019 took into account Policy.
All applications approved with restoration leading to a net gain in biodiversity.		No permission in 2019 had outstanding objection from Ecology. Net gain is currently not measured by the County Council.

Triggers

- One application approved for which the restoration does not take into account the considerations set out in the policy.
 - No applications were approved that did not take into account Policy.
- One application permitted including a restoration scheme which does not provide a net gain in biodiversity.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2019.

9. 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.**

9.1 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.

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

Table 16: Core Strategy Policy W1: Forecasts of waste for which waste management capacity needs to be provided 2016 – 2031 (million tonnes per annum)

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

9.3 Table 17 shows the actual (in the case of MSW) for 2019 and estimated (in the case of C&I and CDE waste) totals of waste produced in Oxfordshire within 2019.

Waste Type	Total in 2019– Actual/Estimate
Municipal Solid Waste	279,267 tonnes ¹⁸
Commercial and Industrial Waste	553,000 tonnes ¹⁹
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	1,310,615 tonnes ²⁰
Total Waste arisings	2, 142,882 tonnes

Table 17 Waste produced in Oxfordshire 2019

9.4 If the amount of waste managed within Oxfordshire falls or rises to +/- 20% of the figures set out in the policy, a trigger for the Core Strategy will be reached. This can only be measured accurately against the Policy in 2021. However to understand the fall or rise of waste arisings in Oxfordshire over the Plan period the conclusions within Table 18 can be drawn.

Waste Type	Policy 2016	Growth	Actual tonnage 2019	Potential Growth	Policy 2021
Municipal Solid Waste	0.32	-12%	0.279	-18%	0.34
Commercial and Industrial Waste	0.54	-2.3%	0.553	-1.1%	0.56

Table 18 Current waste arisings as a % against the forecasts in Policy W1

9.5 In 2019 the waste arisings were not +/- 20% of either the Policy forecasts for 2016 or 2021 for both Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste.

9.6 It should be stated that no figure is included within Policy W1 for Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste although the supporting text states comments that it can be taken that a minimum value of 1.033mtpa will required management in Oxfordshire throughout the Plan period to 2031

9.7 Appendix 5 shows the location of permitted waste management facilities in Oxfordshire. Appendix 3 sets out the capacity of waste management facilities in Oxfordshire, by category of facility. A summary of this capacity is shown in the Table 19 below.

¹⁸ 2019 records from Oxfordshire County Council

¹⁹ Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (Jan 2022)

²⁰ Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (Jan 2022)

Waste Management Type	Operational Capacity (total cubic metres or tonnes per annum)
Non-hazardous Landfill	3,663, 777
Hazardous Landfill	0
Inert Landfill	6,483,210
Residual Treatment	326,300
MSW/C&I (Non hazardous) Recycling	671,900
Composting/Biological Treatment	239, 600
CDE(Inert) recycling	1,454,199
Metal Recycling	163,700
Hazardous/Radioactive	548,695
Wastewater	42000

Table 19 Total Capacity of Waste Sites within Oxfordshire 2019

9.8 Based on the actual tonnages for MSW and the estimated tonnages for C&I in 2019, Table 20 below shows that there is currently sufficient waste management capacity to manage these waste streams.

Projected Capacity Requirement	MSW	C&I ²¹	Total Requirement (tpa)	Available Capacity
Composting/ food waste treatment	84,513	51,000	139,253	239,600
Non-hazardous waste recycling/reuse	80,200	370,000	450,200	671,900
Non hazardous waste residual	106,158	90,000	196,158	326,300
Non Hazardous Landfill	8,757	42,000	50,757	3,663, 777
Total	279268	553,000	832268	5,955,577

Table 20: Availability of Waste Management Capacity against Target Requirements 2019

9.9 Planning permissions which were granted in 2019 that provided additional waste management capacity are shown in Table 21.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted	End Date	Planning Permission Reference
Dec 2019	Old Quarry in Worsham used by the	Inert landfill (Bunds)	Inert Waste	10,470m ³	Dec 2026	MW.0147/18 ²²

²¹ BPP Planning Updated Waste Baseline Report February 2022

Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted	End Date	Planning Permission Reference
	Brize Norton Gun Club					
Jan 2019	Dix Pit	CDE Recycling	CDE Waste	Increase to 175,000tpa	2029	MW.0073/17 Appeal granted
April 2019	Woodeaton Quarry	Inert Landfill	Inert Waste	Additional 273,000 tonnes or 182,000m3	2025	MW.0124/18
Dec 2019	Wroxton Fields Quarry	CDE Recycling	CDE Waste	10000 tonnes	2042	MW.0084/19

Table 21 Planning permissions which were granted in 2019 that provided additional waste management capacity

Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Planning Permission Reference
Finmere Quarry	Secondary Aggregate Recycling	Secondary Aggregate Waste	MW.0031/19 ²³
Land to the west of Shellingford Quarry	Inert landfill following Mineral extraction	Inert Waste	MW.0104/18 ²⁴
Land to the west of Hatford Quarry	Inert landfill following Mineral extraction	Inert Waste	MW.0066/19 ²⁵
Swannybrook Farm	CDE Recycling	Inert Waste	MW.0135/19 ²⁶
D&M Plant Hire Dix Pit	CDE Recycling	Inert Waste	MW.0059/19 ²⁷

Table 22 Applications for Waste Management Facilities (Additional Capacity) not yet determined at year end 31.12.2019

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.

Triggers

²³ Still awaiting determination

²⁴ Approved 2020

²⁵ Approved 2021

²⁶ Approved 2021

²⁷ Still awaiting determination

- 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 trigger was not activated in 2019.
- 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 2019.

Policy W2: Oxfordshire waste management targets

Target

- Targets set out in the policy met (see Appendix 7)

Indicator(s)

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

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

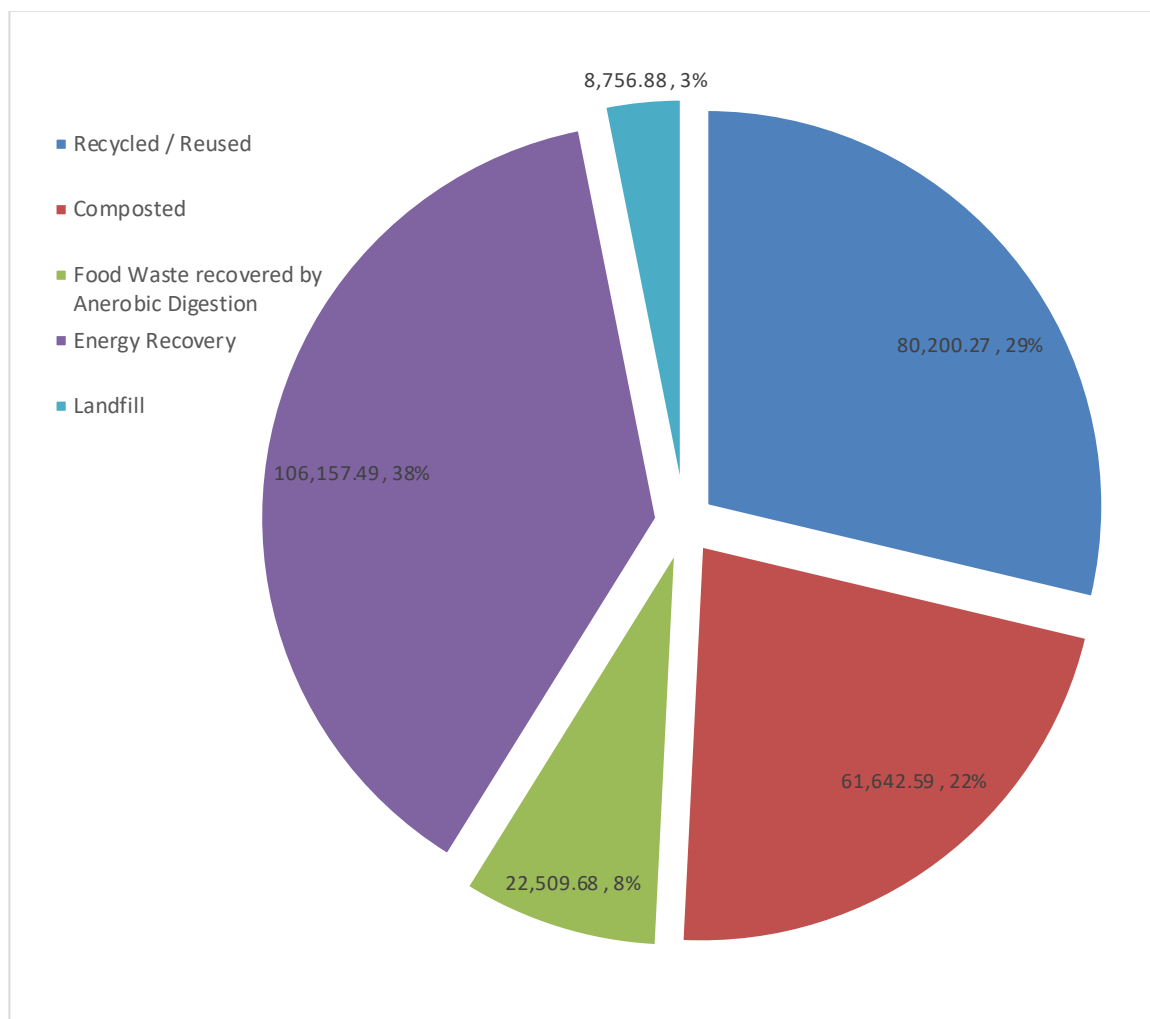


Figure 2: Municipal Solid Waste by Management Method for 2019

	Recycle/Reuse	Compost	Food Waste	Energy Recovery	Landfill	Total
Household	77,150	61,643	20,591	103,076	8,401	270,860
Non – Household	3,050	-	1,919	3,082	356	8,407
Total MSW	80,200	61,643	22,510	106,158	8,757	279,267
Percentage (Total MSW)	28.7%	22.1%	8.1%	38.0%	3.1%	100%

Table 23 Municipal Solid Waste by management method in 2019
Source: Oxfordshire County Council

MSW Management Route	2018	2019
Reuse/Recycle	29.7%	28.7%
Compost	20.6%	22.1%
Food Waste	7.7%	8.1%
Energy Recovery	39.0%	38%
Landfill	3%	3.1%
Total (Tonnes)	280,676	279,267

Table 24 2018 to 2019 Year on Year % comparison for MSW Management

Management Route for MSW	Recycling	Composting/ Food Waste	Residual Waste Treatment	Landfill
2019 Percentage	28.7%	30.2%	38%	3.1%
2021 Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Target	33%	32%	30%	5%
2019 Total Actual Landfill Diversion	97%			
2021 Total Landfill Diversion Target	92%			

Table 25 Municipal Solid Waste by management method in 2019 – Percentage against Core Strategy Targets

9.10 Of a total 279,267 tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste managed in Oxfordshire in 2019, 80,200 tonnes (28.7%) was recycled. This is slightly below the 2021 target of 33%. A total of 84,153 tonnes (30.2%) was composted or treated food waste, which is just slightly below the target of 32% and an increase on 2018 figures. 106,158 tonnes (38%) was residual waste from which energy was recovered, which is above the 2021 target of 30%. However, overall diversion from landfill was around 97% which is above the total landfill diversion target of 92%. Whilst the high level of residual waste treatment appears to be helping

the target for diversion from landfill to be exceeded, this could indicate that it is inhibiting waste from being treated higher up the waste hierarchy.

9.11 In 2016, 94% of Oxfordshire’s municipal waste was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting, food waste treatment or energy recovery. In 2019, this was 97%, the same as 2018. Overall, the percentage of waste diverted from landfill has increased from 59% in 2012/2013, to 97% in 2019, as shown in Table 26 and Figure 3.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of landfill diversion	59%	58%	81%	94%	94%	96%	97%	97%

Table 26 Oxfordshire MSW diverted from Landfill.

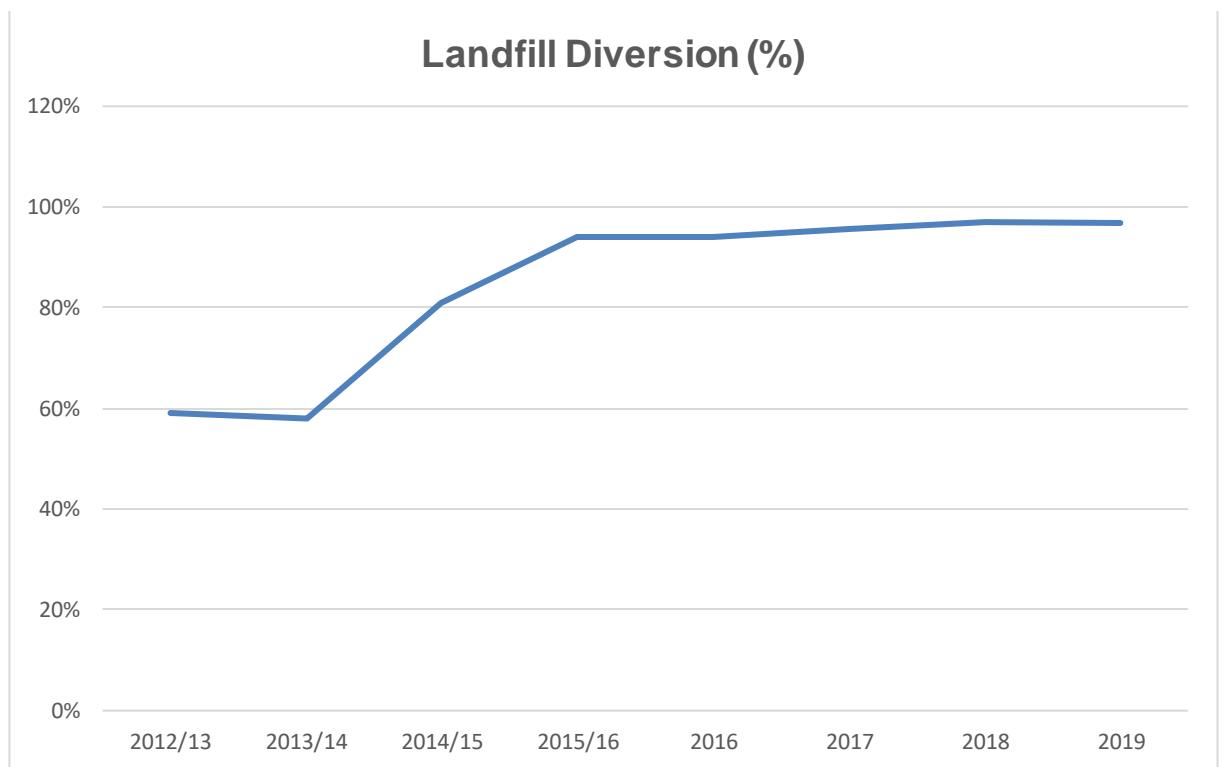


Figure 3: Landfill Diversion for MSW Waste 2012 – 2019

Commercial and Industrial Waste

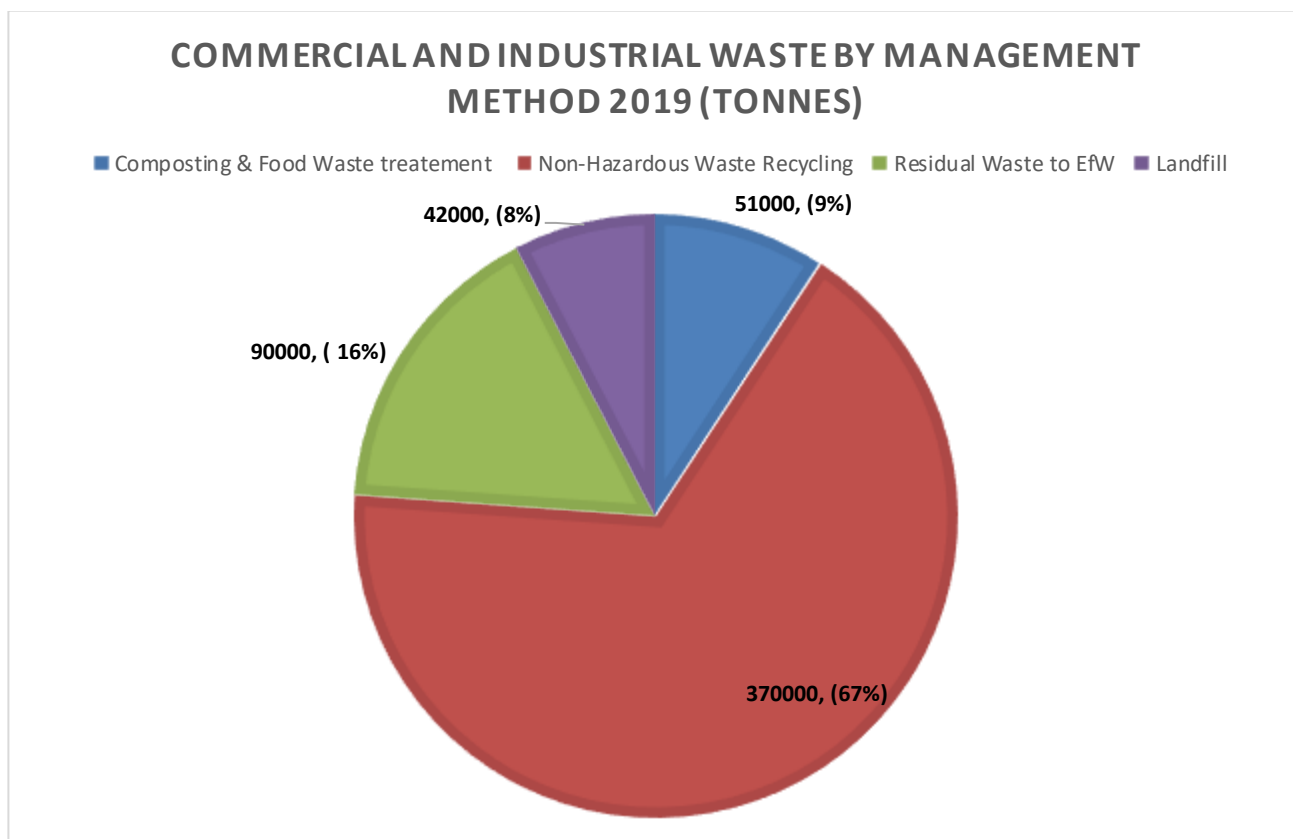


Figure 4 Commercial and Industrial Waste by Management Method 2019

Waste Type	Total Waste Arisings	Landfilled	Recycled	Composted	EfW
Commercial & Industrial	553,000 tonnes	42,000 tonnes	370,000 tonnes	51,000 tonnes	90,000 tonnes
% of total C&I Waste	100%	8%	67%	9%	16%

Table 27 Commercial and Industrial Waste tonnages by Management Method 2019²⁸

²⁸ Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (Feb 2022)

Management Route	Recycling	Composting/Food Waste	Residual Waste Treatment	Landfill
2019 Percentage	67%	9%	16%	8%
2021 Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Target	60%	5%	25%	10%
Total Landfill Diversion	92%			
Total Landfill Diversion Target	90%			

Table 28 Commercial and Industrial Waste by management method in 2019 – Percentage against Core Strategy Targets

9.12 Of the 553,000 tonnes of Commercial and Industrial waste estimated to require management in Oxfordshire, 370,000 tonnes were recycled (67%). This is above the Core Strategy 2021 target of 60%. A total of 51,000 tonnes were estimated to require composting or food waste treatment (9%), which is also above the 2021 target of 5%.

9.13 90,000 tonnes of C&I waste (16%) were estimated to require residual waste treatment, which is lower than the 2021 target by 9% which could be an issue. However, from the findings it can be seen that that landfill fill has not gone up, in fact its reduced to its lowest at 42,000tonnes (8%). Therefore, it can be assumed the material being diverted from EfW is either being recycled or composted/food treatment which are further up the waste hierarchy.

9.14 Table 28 shows that the Plan Area could be considered on track to meet the 2021 targets.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

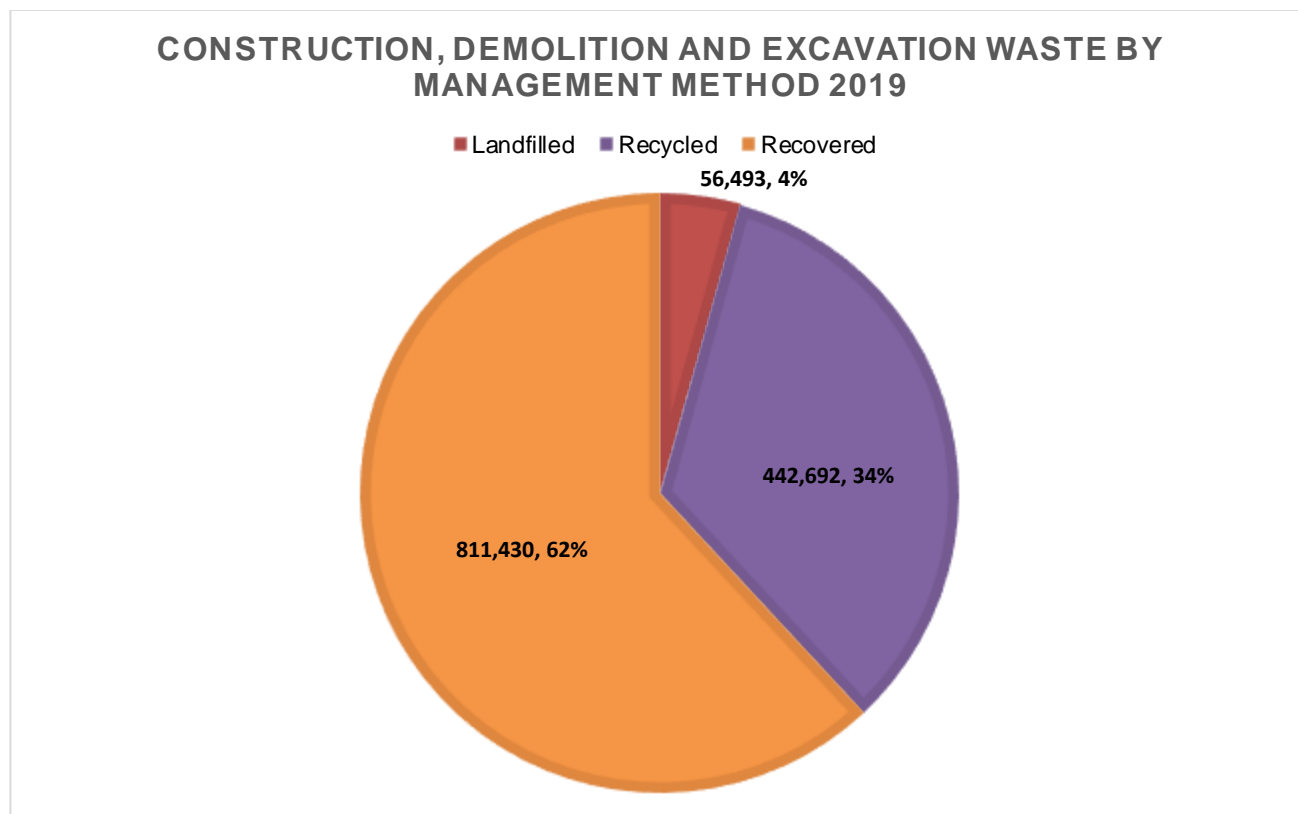


Figure 5 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste by Management Method 2019

Waste Type	Total Waste managed (Tonnes)	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled (tonnes)	Recovered (tonnes)
2019 Construction, Demolition and Excavation²⁹	1,310,615	56,493 (4%)	442,692 (34%)	811,430 (62%)
2018 Construction, Demolition and Excavation³⁰	1,288,413	44,673 (3%)	422,393 (33%)	821,347 (64%)

Table 29 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste by Management Method, 2019 compared to 2018³¹

9.15 Table 29 shows that from 2018 to 2019, the estimated amount of CDE waste produced in Oxfordshire increased from 1,288,413 to 1,310,615 tonnes (approximately a 2% increase). The proportion recovered, via permanent deposit to land, which is likely to be used in the restoration of mineral workings, decreased between 2018 and 2019 from 64% to 62% in 2019 whilst

²⁹ Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (Feb 2022)

³⁰ Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (August 2020)

³¹ Source: 2016 Data revised estimate based on methodology in BPP Consulting for OCC – April 2016

Supplement to the 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment using SEAWP AM 2016 survey and EA Waste Data Interrogator 2016/2018 & BPP Supplement (2020)



the proportion of CDE waste disposed of decreased from 3% to 4%, and the proportion of CDE Waste recycled also increased from 33% to 34%.

9.16 Table 30 sets out the Management Routes for CD&E waste in 2019 and the % against the % Targets for 2021, within the Core Strategy along with comments.


Management Route	2019 Value	2021 Targets	Comments
Recycled	34%	61%	Actual recorded is significantly lower than 2021 target. However, recycling practicalities are largely dictated by the nature of material ('hard' v 'soft') generated. 'Hard' materials can be processed to recycled aggregate, but these are generated by demolition which occurs periodically. Lower recycling could indicate increased waste reduction (e.g. use of soils via CI:AIRE DoW CoP) which is further up waste hierarchy and therefore more desirable plus the production of recycled aggregate on the site on which waste is generated via mobile crushers, inputs to which are not reported through the WDI
Recovered via permanent deposit.	62%	25%	Actual recorded is significantly greater than target probably reflecting the nature of material being produced being predominately soil and stones from excavation activity.
Disposed to Landfill	4%	14%	Actual recorded is significantly lower than target once adjustments for EWC 17 05 04 made.

Table 30 Management Profile for Oxfordshire C, D & E Waste in 2019 vs 2021 Aggregated Targets (%) ³²

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
Targets set out in Policy met. The target can only be accurately measured in 2021.		MSW: Recycling and Composting food waste treatments are slightly below 2021 targets, however overall landfill diversion target 2021 looks likely to be achieved.
		C&I: Recycling and Compost/Food Treatment is

³² BPP Planning Supplement to Waste Needs Assessment (Feb 2022)

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
		showing on track to exceed the 2021 targets which shows clear movement of waste up the waste hierarchy. The Landfill diversion target 2021 has been exceeded in 2019
		CDE: Overall landfill diversion targets 2021 appear to being achieved in 2019, however the recycled target is not being met. This could be down to the type of material and the demand for recovery to land to restore mineral workings.

Trigger

- Percentage of waste diverted from landfill lower than set out in the policy for three consecutive years.
 - The percentage of waste diverted from landfill is not lower than set out in Policy for 2019 considering both the 2016 and 2021 targets.

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.

9.17 Table 31 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 31 below shows that there is currently sufficient waste management capacity to manage the principal waste streams in line with management targets.

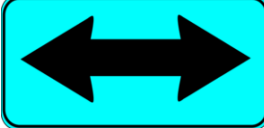

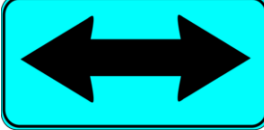
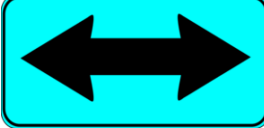
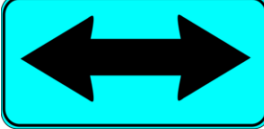
Projected Capacity Requirement	MSW	C&I	CDE (non-inert proportion 20% of CDE Category total)	Total Requirement (tpa)	Available Capacity (operational)	Surplus/ Deficit
2019³³						
Composting/ food waste	84,153	51000	0	135,153	239600	+104,447
Non-hazardous waste	80200	370000	88,539	538,739	671,900	+133,161
Non hazardous waste residual	106158	90000	0	196,158	326,300	+130,142

Table 31 Waste Management capacity in Oxfordshire for specific waste streams

³³ 2019 figures used however for non inert CDE arisings, it is using 2016 proportion figures of the 2018 CDE arisings until these can be updated.

9.18 There were 2 permissions granted for reuse and recycling in 2019. This information can be found in Table 21 under the Policy Monitoring for W1. These were both in accordance with Policies W4, W5 and C1 – C12.

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		The waste permissions granted in 2019 were in accordance with Policy
Proposals for treatment of residual waste recovered at one of nearest appropriate installations		The application for additional treatment of residual waste at existing facility was not applicable in 2019
Permissions for residual waste treatment not impeding movement of waste up the waste hierarchy and in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12		The application for additional treatment of residual waste at existing developments was not application in 2019
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, once 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 2019 below additional capacity requirements, 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.
 - No applications were permitted that did not accord with the relevant spatial strategy and policy requirements in 2019, 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 were submitted or determined for residual waste treatment in 2019.
- 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 were submitted or determined for residual waste treatment in 2019.
- One site allocated not in accordance with relevant provisions of the policy.
 - No sites were allocated in 2019, 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.

Site Name	Type of Facility	Type of Facility Scale	Assessment against Policy W4
Dix Pit	CDE Recycling	Strategic Facility	Within 15km of Oxford. This site is in accordance with Policy.
Wroxton Fields Quarry	CDE Recycling	Small Scale Facility	Wroxton Fields Quarry is approximately 2 miles (3 km) from Banbury, which is an identified large town and within the area identified for both strategic and non-strategic waste facilities. This site is in accordance with Policy

Table 32 Location of Facilities for Principal Waste Streams (Additional Capacity) Granted 2019 and Compliance with Policy W4

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

9.19 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.

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)		Permitted facilities were compliant with policy W4. This indicator cannot be fully monitored until the Site Allocations Document has been 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 2019
- Planning permissions – two permissions were granted in 2019, for strategic, non-strategic and small scale waste management facilities/capacity which were in accordance with the policy W4.

Policy W5: Siting of waste management facilities

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.**

Site Name	Type of Facility	Assessment against Policy W5
Dix Pit	CDE Recycling	Variation to an existing planning permission for waste use, therefore in accordance with Policy. In addition, OMWCS policy W5 states that priority will be given to siting waste management facilities on land which is at an active mineral working or landfill site. As this sites location of an inert waste disposal facility at an active mineral working it is in accordance with Policy.
Wroxton Fields Quarry	CDE Recycling	The location of the proposed aggregate recycling plant is within a worked-out but as-yet-unrestored phase of an active quarry. Therefore, this is in accordance with Policy.

Table 33 Approved facilities in 2019 located on land given priority by the policy.

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

9.20 No applications for approved facilities were located on greenfield land.

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

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

d) **Number of allocated sites located on green field land**

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

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Facilities permitted/allocated in accordance with requirements of policy.		<p>This indicator cannot be fully monitored until the Site Allocations Plan has been adopted.</p> <p>Permitted facilities were compliant with policy W5.</p>

Trigger

- One planning permission granted/site allocated not in accordance with relevant provisions of the policy.
 - No sites were allocated in 2019.
 - Planning permissions - Two permissions were granted in 2019, all were in accordance with Policy.

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.

- 9.23 One application was permitted in 2019, for inert waste landfilling for restoration purposes;
- Woodeaton Quarry (MW.0124/18) for additional 273,000 tonnes or 182,000m³

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

- 9.24 One permission was granted for the creation of bunds. This was at the Old Quarry in Worsham to be used by the Brize Norton Gun Club. The application sought permission to import, level and compact 10,470m³ of inert waste soils for the construction of 7 bunds in order to:
- reduce noise emissions from shooting activities;
 - make the existing club grounds safer for members;
 - and to better utilise the grounds.

It was considered that the development was in line with the aims of planning policy W6 of the Core Strategy as the development would provide an overall environmental benefit.

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



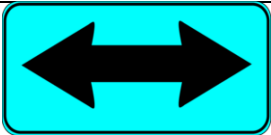
- 9.25 Appendix 5 shows current estimates of inert and non-hazardous landfill capacity in Oxfordshire. There is currently 6,483,210m³ of inert landfill capacity and 3,663, 777m³ of non-hazardous landfill remaining in Oxfordshire.
- 9.26 In 2019 approximately 107,250 tonnes of non-hazardous waste produced in Oxfordshire was sent to landfill a (42,000tonnes C&I Waste, 56,493tonnes CD&E and 8,757 tonnes MSW) and approximately 811,430 tonnes of inert waste was sent to inert landfill³⁴.
- 9.27 Based on these production rates, there is currently sufficient non-hazardous and inert landfill capacity to manage Oxfordshire's arisings to the end of the plan period and beyond. (estimate 1.5t inert waste = 1m³).

³⁴ BPP Waste Needs Assessment Update (2022)

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

9.28 No such applications were determined in 2019.

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		<p>The permission granted in 2019 for inert waste landfill was for the infilling of a quarry for restoration.</p> <p>The permission for permanent deposit of waste for bunds at Old Worsham Quarry was considered to have an overall environmental benefit.</p>
No additional capacity for inert landfill permitted contrary to policy.		<p>The only permission granted in 2019 for inert waste landfill was for the infilling of a quarry for restoration. The additional capacity was not contrary to policy as it was being used to enable the restoration of a quarry.</p>
Provision for disposal of Oxfordshire’s non-hazardous waste will be made at existing non-hazardous waste facilities.		<p>No additional non-hazardous landfill facilities were permitted or required in 2019.</p>

Triggers

- 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 2019.
- Inert landfill capacity permitted contrary to policy.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2019.
- Permission granted for additional non-hazardous landfill capacity
 - This trigger was not activated in 2019.

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

9.29 Appendix 3 Table 8 shows the currently permitted hazardous waste management facilities in Oxfordshire.

9.30 The operations at Merton Street depot have been approved to be relocated to a new facility (application MW.015/06, approved 15.02.11 superseded by MW.0056/17). 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 2019. The majority of operations moved from the Merton Street Depot to Thorpe Mead site during 2018.

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 2019.

Trigger

- Any reduction in total number of existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2019.

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

9.31 No such applications were received or determined in 2019.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No applications approved contrary to Policy		There was no applications received or permitted in 2019

Trigger

- One application approved contrary to the policy.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2019.

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)

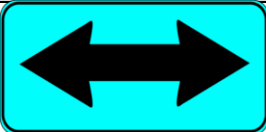
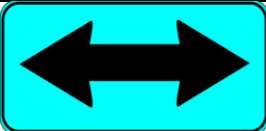
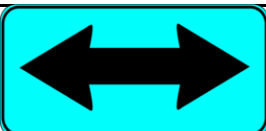
a) Permissions issued for management and disposal of low level and intermediate level radioactive waste.

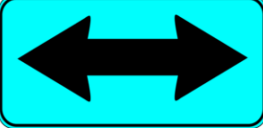
9.32 There were no permissions issued for management and disposal of low level and intermediate level radioactive waste in 2019.

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

9.33 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 were received or determined in 2019.
Proposals for management of intermediate radioactive waste to be at Harwell nuclear licensed site and meet requirements of C1-C12.		No applications for management of intermediate radioactive waste were received or determined in 2019.
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		No relevant applications were received or determined in 2019.

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
Specific provision made in Part 2 Site Allocations in accordance with policy		The Site Allocations 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 2019.

- 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 not activated in 2019.

- 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)

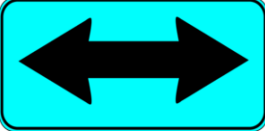
- Applications granted for the management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge planning permission is accordance with policy.

Indicator(s)

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

9.34 No permissions were granted for the management or disposal of waste water or sewage sludge during 2019.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
Applications granted for the management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge planning permission is accordance with policy		No permissions were granted for the management or disposal of waste water or sewage sludge during 2019.

Trigger

- One application permitted contrary to the policy.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2019, 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

9.35 No district planning applications were granted by district councils in 2019 for development that would prevent or prejudice the relevant waste management sites from operating.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
Refusal of applications with an objection from OCC, or contrary to the policy.		No applications were permitted by the Oxfordshire Authorities in 2019 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.
 - This trigger was not activated in 2019.
- 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 2019.

10. Monitoring of Policy Implementation – Core Policies

- 10.1 Table 34 shows how the Core Policies have been used in the decision-making process in 2019. This was the second year of monitoring the use of the Core Policies since the Core Strategy adoption in September 2017.
- 10.2 All are the responsibility of Oxfordshire County Council and have been monitored through Planning Application decisions.
- 10.3 The indicator for each Policy will be that permissions are granted in accordance with the relevant policies, the target will be that all approved applications take into account relevant requirements of the Policy and the trigger for each Policy will be one application which does not take into account relevant requirements of the Policy.
- 10.4 Oxfordshire County Council received a total of 46 Minerals and Waste Planning Applications in 2019.
- 12 Planning applications approved
 - 1 Planning application refusal – Land at Fullamoor Plantation(MW.0074/18) (24.7.2019)
 - 20 S73 decisions were approved (1 appeal upheld)
 - 6 Withdrawn
 - 4 Non-Material Amendments
 - 2 Permitted Development
 - 1 Scoping Opinions
- 10.5 A S73 appeal was upheld for M&M Skip Hire for the use of land for storage of empty skips (MW.0090/17). This type of application would ordinarily be a District matter, but as it affected the restoration of a quarry it was considered a County matter. However, it did not offer any additional waste management capacity and therefore has not been included in the Policy reviews for waste management facilities above.
- 10.6 Table 34 sets out the use of the Core Policies within the decision making process for Planning Applications and S73 applications in 2019. When monitoring policies for S73 it should be also noted that the original permission will have shown the full policy consideration, and this table refers to those policies that are relevant to the S73 application. As 2019 is only the second full year of monitoring since the Core Strategy was adopted in September 2017, we do not have the historical monitoring for the original permission.
- 10.7 Types of application not recorded within the Core Policy Review Tables include
- **Non Material Amendment:** this is an amendment to the scheme that is non material and therefore would not affect the decision of the development against the development plan
 - **Details pursuant:** This is in relation to the further details required to satisfy a condition. This would not affect the substantive decision on the development and only the policies quoted in the reasons for the condition would be considered.


- **Permitted Development.** No Policies were used in their determination.

10.8 As the tables show that the Core Policies are being considered in the planning decision process for both Planning Applications and S73 decisions and applied where applicable.

Core Policies Monitored

- C1 – Sustainable Development
- C2 – Climate Change
- C3 – Flooding
- C4 – Water Environment
- C5 – Local Environment, Amenity and Economy
- C6 – Agricultural Land and Soils
- C7 – Biodiversity and geodiversity
- C8 – Landscape
- C9 – Historic Environment and Archaeology
- C10 – Transport
- C11 – Rights of Way
- C12 – Green Belt

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
All of the approved applications taking into account the relevant requirements of the Policy		All the applications considered the relevant policies where applicable

Triggers

- One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the Policy.

Planning Reference	Site Name	Site Detail	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
MW.0003/19	Finmere Quarry	Section 73 application to vary the pre and post settlement contours for cells 1, 3, 6, 7A, 7B and 9; to amend the deadlines for the completion of landfilling, capping and restoration of cells 1, 3, 6, 7A, 7B and 9; and to make minor revisions to the position of the internal boundaries between cells 10, 11 and 11A and to the landfill sequence	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MW.0017/17	Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry	Erection of a Noise Attenuation Bund	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MW.0097/19	Appleford Depot, Appleford	Full planning application for new site reception facilities comprising retention of the existing office building and installation of a new two storey office and welfare facilities building; construction a new double weighbridge; and the retrospective permission for the construction of an access off Portway	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0124/18	Woodeaton Quarry	Revised restoration levels and non-compliance with conditions 3 and 7 of permission MW.0149/14 (construction of haul road and widening of existing field entrance for temporary use in restoration at Woodeaton Quarry) to ensure the safety of the quarry faces and adjoining land, and non-compliance with conditions 15, 18, 19,	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y

Planning Reference	Site Name	Site Detail	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
		20 and 23 of permission MW.0015/12 (use of imported inert waste in restoration of quarry with some mechanical screening of materials to create topsoil) to provide for increased annual volumes of imported material, amendments to noise barrier provision, and consequential changes (relating to land drainage and conservation of the geological interest) arising from the revised restoration scheme												
MW.0071/19	Sutton Courtenay Quarry	Section 73 application to continue the development permitted by MW.0122/18 (for continued operation of an asphalt plant for a temporary period) without complying with condition 9, to retain the temporary asphalt plant in place until 31st December 2021	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0039/19	Appleford Sidings	3 x ISO containers for the storage of tools, equipment and spare parts, a welfare cabin and a sprinkler valve house	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0043/18	Land Adjacent Enstone Airfield	Permission to regularise the use of the land adjacent to Enstone Shooting School, Enstone, Oxfordshire, OX7 4NP. On 12th May 2016 planning permission MW.0160/15 was granted for the importation and processing of material on	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Planning Reference	Site Name	Site Detail	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
		land at Enstone Shooting Range, Enstone for placement on the permitted bunds as per planning permission 14/1178/P/FP at Enstone Airfield, Enstone, Oxfordshire, OX7 4NP. Currently the area occupied as part of this permission exceeds the actual area permitted. Based on this, permission is sought to regularise the use of this land to allow it to be used in conjunction with the above permission. This includes the importation and processing of inert waste, stockpiling of material, site office and welfare facilities at land located on the road through Enstone, Land Adjacent Enstone Airfield, Enstone, OX7 4NP.												
MW.0037/19	Gill Mill Quarry	Construction of a temporary drivers rest area	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MW.0147/18	Old Quarry in Worsham	Importation, levelling and compacting of 10,470m ³ of inert waste soils for the construction of 7 bunds (varying between 186m ³ and 7,797m ³) for use by Brize Norton Gun Club at	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N

Planning Reference	Site Name	Site Detail	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
MW.0035/19	Bowling Green Farm Sandpit	Planning Application for replacement site offices and concrete pad for relocation of fuel tank and containers, wedge pit and wheelwash and new lighting	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0060/19	Appleford Road, Abingdon	Additional access off the Corridor Road into the block-recycling area permitted under MW.0135/15 on land at the block-recycling facility	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MW.0084/19	Wroxton Fields Quarry	Planning Application for the development of an Aggregate Recycling Facility at Wroxton Quarry	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MW.0097/18	Appleford Road, Abingdon	Part change of use to allow the development of a building materials hub, comprising the importation and storage of primary and secondary aggregates together with related and pre-packed building and cement-based products prior to onward distribution, in addition to the existing consented aggregate bagging operation	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MW.0074/18	Land at Fullamoor Plantation	The extraction of sand, gravel and clay including the creation of new access, processing plant, offices with welfare accommodation, weighbridge and silt water lagoon system with site restoration to	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Planning Reference	Site Name	Site Detail	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
	(REFUSAL)	agriculture and nature conversation including lakes with recreational after uses and the permanent diversion of footpath 171/15 and creation of new footpaths												
MW.0093/18	Bridge Farm Quarry	Proposed new stockpile area to be used in conjunction with mineral extraction permitted by planning permission no. P16/V2694/CM (MW.0127/16) for the storage of approximately one month supply of mineral to enable continuous supply in case of flooding for a period of up to three years from date of commencement of extraction under planning permission no. P16/V2694/CM (MW.0127/16)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0001/19	Shipton on Cherwell	Continuation of development without complying with Condition 2 (mineral extraction cessation date) of Planning Permission no. 18/00060/CM in order to extend the period permitted for the extraction of mineral from 31st December 2018 to 31st December 2019	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MW.0020/19	Alkerton Quarry	Section 73 application to vary condition 99 of planning permission ref 12/01365/CM (MW.0113/12); to relocate the ephemeral pond	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N

Planning Reference	Site Name	Site Detail	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
MW.0038/19	Wicklesham Quarry	Section 73 application to retrospectively vary conditions 1 of planning permission P17/V2812/CM (MW.0084/17) to reflect the restoration as carried out on the site	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0121/18	Ambrose Quarry	Planning Application under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) to vary Condition 2 of planning consent no. MW.0163/15 (P16/S0130/CM) dated 10 March 2016, in order to continue the use of the land for the storage of skips and containers for another 3 years to 31 December 2021	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0141/18	Chilton Waste Transfer Station	Section 73 application to extend an existing soil screening bund	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MW.0134/16	Stonehenge Farm	Variation of conditions attached to consent APP/U3100/A/09/2107573 for the extraction of sand and gravel with associated processing plant, silt ponds, conveyors and ancillary works. Restoration to wetland/reed bed and fishing, extraction of basal clay to form hydrological seals and	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N

Planning Reference	Site Name	Site Detail	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
		for the purpose of restoration on site												
MW.0081/19	Dewars Farm	Section 73 application to continue the development permitted by MW.0074/14 (14/01189/CM) (for the storage and distribution of Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA) without complying with condition 3, to extend the permitted end date for IBAA storage from 2020 to 2028, with restoration by the end of 2029, in line with the end date for mineral working at the quarry	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MW.0102/18	Dewars Farm	Section 73 application for the continuation of development permitted under 15/01660/CM (MW.0123/15) (for the winning and working of limestone and clay at Dewars Farm as an extension to Ardley Quarry) without complying with conditions 1 and 2, to allow the quarry to continue operating beyond 2020, to permit working until 2028 and restoration by 2029	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0094/18	Bridge Farm	Planning Application under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) for the extraction of sand and gravel and restoration using in situ and	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N

Planning Reference	Site Name	Site Detail	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
		imported clay materials to create a wet woodland habitat without complying with condition 1 (Date for completion of restoration) of planning permission no. P16/V0077/CM (MW.0001/16) such that it would be the same date for the completion of restoration as for planning permission no. P16/V2694/CM (MW.0127/16)												
NMW.0062/18 MW.0053/18 MW.0055/18 MW.0057/18 MW.0059/18 MW.0051/18 MW.0032/18	Burford Quarry	Various Section 73 applications in order to change the end date of the development from 9 January 2024 to 31 December 2035 with restoration by 31 December 2036, mend the phasing and restoration proposals and to amend legal agreements to allow the importation of limestone from Whitehill Quarry and to allow the blockworks to operate until 2035	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MW.0142/18	Appleford Road, Abingdon	To continue the development permitted by MW.0156/10 (SUT/APF/616/65-CM) (Planning application to regularise the layout of the existing landfill gas utilisation compound and install one additional engine and associated plant and equipment at Sutton Courtenay Landfill Site) without complying with condition 1, to allow for an	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Planning Reference	Site Name	Site Detail	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
		additional gas metering kiosk to be installed												

Table 34 Core Policy use in Planning Applications in 2019

11. Appendices

12. Appendix 1 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) and progress

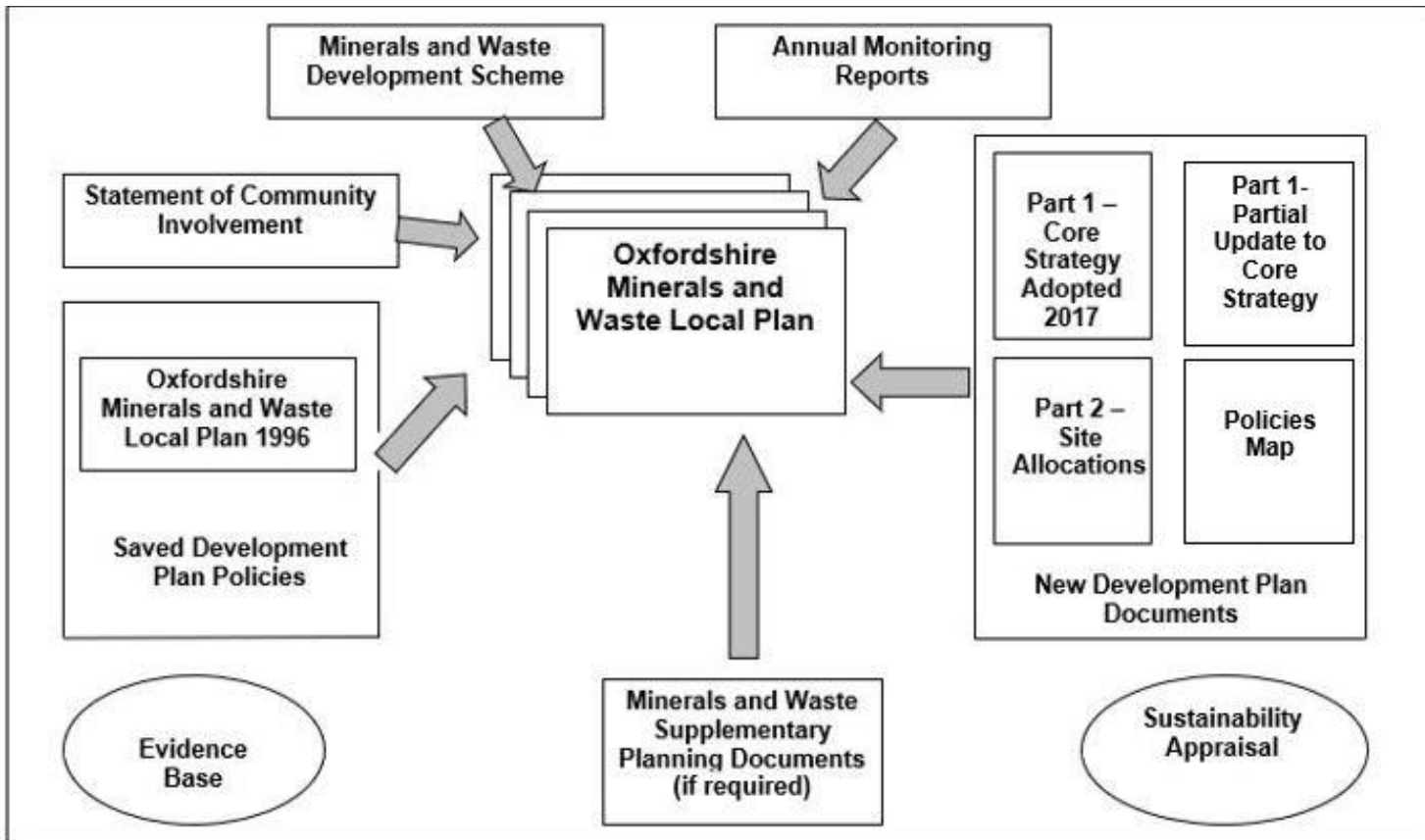
Milestones³⁵	MWDS Jan 2019 (covers the 2019 monitoring period of this AMR)	Progress during 2019	MWDS Oct 2021 (Current MWDS)	Progress as at March 2022
Commence preparation	Sept 2017	Achieved	Sept 2017	Achieved
Community Engagement & Consultation (Reg 18)	August - October 2018	Delayed		Achieved
Further Community Engagement & Consultation (Reg 18)	June -July 2019	Not met	June/August 2022	Unlikely to meet ³⁶
Publish proposed submission document (Reg 19)	January – Feb 2020	Will not meet	Feb-April 2023	Unlikely to meet
Submit to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	March 2020	Will not meet	Oct 2023	Unlikely to meet
Independent Examination (Reg 24)	May 2020	Will not meet	March-April 2024	Unlikely to meet
Inspectors Report (Reg 25)	October 2020	Will not meet	September 2024	Dependent upon date of examination / PINS
Adoption (Reg 26)	December 2020	Will not meet	November 2024	

³⁵ These milestones apply only to the Site Allocations plan for 2019 for which this AMR covers. The Core Strategy Review and Partial update contained within the Oct 2021 MWDS will be covered in the relevant years AMR.

³⁶ This is due to a delay in the Core Strategy Review and Partial Update Consultation

13. Appendix 2 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

How the Separate Documents Fit Together (from Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme)



14. Appendix 3 Capacity of Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire

Category 1a: Non Hazardous Landfill

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Remaining Void EA Data Capacity 2019 (M³)³⁷
Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Cherwell	Finmere	SP628 322	Temporary, 2028	437,182
Sutton Courtenay	FCC	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU515 930	Temporary, 2030	3,226,595
						Total	3,663, 777

Category 2: Inert Landfill

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	End 2019 m³ (* Permissions, EA Data, + 2019 Survey Data)
New Barn Farm	Grundon	Inert landfill	South Oxfordshire	Cholsey	SU598880	2039	1,400,000 ³⁸

³⁷ Taken from 2019 WDI

³⁸ Planning permission + WDI 2019

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	End 2019 m ³ (* Permissions, EA Data, + 2019 Survey Data)
Finmere Quarry Landfill	Opes Industries	Inert Landfill	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Temporary, 2018	0
Ardley Fields Landfill	Viridor	Inert Landfill	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Closed	86,350
Shipton Quarry Landfill	Earthline	Inert Landfill	Cherwell	Shipton-on-Cherwell	SP 478 174	Temporary, 2025	630,000+
Ewelme No.2 Landfill	Grundon	Inert Landfill	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Temporary, 2032	133000+
Moorend Lane Farm	David Einig Contracting Ltd.	Inert Landfill	South Oxfordshire	Thame	SP 713 067	Temporary 2022	0 ³⁹
Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Inert Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	Unspecified	0+

³⁹ Using waste received data from WDI 2019 at a conversion rate of 1.5

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	End 2019 m ³ (* Permissions, EA Data, + 2019 Survey Data)
Tubney Wood Landfill	Hills	Inert Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 449 006	Temporary, 2015	0+
Shellingford Quarry Landfill	Earthline	Inert Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 328 937	Temporary, 2028	960,000+
Chinham Farm	Hills	Inert Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 313 948	Temporary, 2019	0
Upwood Quarry	Hills	Inert Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 452 003	2029	325,497+
Childrey Quarry	Mr. D. Lewis	Inert Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Childrey		Temporary, 2019	0
Bowling Green Farm	Hills	Inert Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 313 948	Commitment	896,652 ⁴⁰

⁴⁰ Using waste received data from WDI 2019 at a conversion rate of 1.5

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	End 2019 m ³ (* Permissions, EA Data, + 2019 Survey Data)
Gill Mill Quarry (Area 13)	Smiths of Bletchington	Inert Landfill	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	Temporary, 2020	0
Gill Mill	Smiths	Inert landfill	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	Temporary, 2041	805,139 ⁴¹
Enstone Quarry	Markham Farms	Inert Landfill	West Oxfordshire	Enstone		Unavailable	0
Old Brickworks Farm	R Miller	Inert Landfill	Cherwell	Bletchington	SP 518 158	Temporary, 2017	0
Cassington Quarry	Hanson Quarry Products Ltd.	Inert Landfill	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Commitment	0 ⁴²
Woodeaton Quarry	McKenna	Inert Landfill	South Oxfordshire	Woodeaton	SP533122	Commitment	406,810+

⁴¹ Using data of waste received from WDI 2019 at a conversion rate of 1.5

⁴² Estimated in Waste Needs Assessment 2015, Cassington inactive in 2019 (LAA2020)

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	End 2019 m ³ (* Permissions, EA Data, + 2019 Survey Data)
Caversham (extension)	Lafarge	Inert landfill	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden	SU748767	Commitment	828,992 ⁴³
Old Quarry, Worsham	Brize Norton Gun Club	Inert landfill	West Oxfordshire	Asthal	SP299117	2026	10470
						Total	6,483,210

⁴³ Details taken from MW.0158/11. Inactive

Category3: MSW/C&I Recycling/Transfer

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Alkerton landfill	S&W Recycling	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Cherwell	Alkerton	SP 383 432	Temporary, 2026	6500
Allotment Land, Thorpe Meade	Grundon	Recycle/Transfer	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 403	Committed	60,000
Ardley HWRC	Viridor	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	2026	7500
Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Recycle/Transfer	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	2019	10, 000
Blackstone Farm	N Mauger	Recycle/Transfer	Cherwell	Blackthorn	SP627 200	Permanent	15,000
B&E Skips	B&E Waste Recc	Recycle/Transfer	West Oxfordshire	Minster Lovell	SP 313 098	Permanent	12,000
Charlett Tyre Yard	Charlett Tyres	Recycle/Transfer	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 480 119	Permanent	1000
Cowley Marsh Depot	City Council	Recycle/Transfer	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 541 048	Permanent	3000
Culham No.1	Green Star	Recycle/Transfer	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 531 953	Permanent	50,000
Dix Pit HWRC	FCC	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	2028	14,100
Dix Pit Transfer Station	FCC	Recycle/Transfer	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	2028	0

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Downs Road (old FloGas site)	May Gurney	Recycle/Transfer	West Oxfordshire	Witney	SP 329 103	Permanent	15,000
Drayton WRRC	W&S Recycling	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 475 933	Permanent	12,400
Ewelme No.2	Grundon	Recycle/Transfer	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	2032	25,000
Ewelme No.2	Grundon	Recycle/Transfer	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	2032	12,000
Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Recycle/Transfer	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	2031	90,000
Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Recycle/Transfer	Vale of White Horse	Grove	SU 385 895	Permanent	5000
Hill Farm	J James Ltd	Recycle/Transfer	Vale of White Horse	Appleford	SU523922	Permanent	20,000
Lakeside Park	Micks Skips	Recycle/Transfer	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Permanent	23,000
Manor Farm	KWC Amor	Recycle/Transfer	West Oxfordshire	Kelmscott	SU 251 990	Permanent	200
Milton Park	Oxford Wood	Recycle/Transfer	Vale of White Horse	Milton	SU 487 918	Permanent	500
Oakley Wood	W&S Recycling	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	South Oxfordshire	Nuffield	SU 640 890	Permanent	9900
Prospect Farm/Chilton Waste Transfer	Raymond Brown	Recycle/Transfer	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	2020	20,000

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Redbridge Waste Centre	W&S Recycling	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 518 038	Permanent	15,600
Sandfields Farm	K J Millard	Recycle/Transfer	West Oxfordshire	Over Norton	SP 447 240	Permanent	3000
Stanford-in-Vale HWRC	W&S Recycling	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Vale of White Horse	Stanford-in-Vale	SU 330 939	2026	7600
Sutton Courtenay Transfer Station & MRF	FCC	Recycle/Transfer	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	2030	160,000
Thorpe Lane Depot	Cherwell DC	Recycle/Transfer	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 406	Permanent	100
Tyre Depot	Philips Tyres	Recycle/Transfer	South Oxfordshire	Elsfield	SP 527 092	Permanent	1500
Worsham Quarry	Fraser Evans	Recycle/Transfer	West Oxfordshire	Minster Lovell	SP 296 103	Permanent	12,000
Worton Farm	M&M Skip Hire	Recycle/Transfer	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Permanent	60,000
						Total Capacity	671,900

Category 4: Residual Waste Treatment

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Residual Treatment	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	2049	326,300
Dewars Farm	Smiths of Bletchington	Residual Treatment	Cherwell	Middleton Stoney	SP 537 247	2021	0
						Total	326,300

Category 5: Composting/Biological Treatment

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Worton Farm	ST Green Power	Compost/Food treatment	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Permanent	48,500
Ashgrove Farm/Ardley Green Composting site	ST Green Power	Compost/Food treatment	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 534 256	Permanent	35,000
Battle Farm/Wallingford Composting	ST Green Power	Compost/Food treatment	South Oxfordshire	Crowmarsh	SU 622 905	Permanent	45,000
Sutton Courtenay Landfill	FCC	Compost/Food treatment	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	2030	40,000
Glebe Farm	ST Green Power	Compost/food treatment	Vale of White Horse	Hinton Waldrist	SU 366 972	2024	5000

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Church Lane	National Trust	Compost/Food treatment	Vale of White Horse	Coleshill	SU 234 938	Permanent	100
Showell Farm	ST Green Power	Compost/Food treatment	West Oxfordshire	Chipping Norton	SP 356 296	Permanent	21,000
Battle Farm/Wallingford AD	ST Green Power	Compost/Food treatment	South Oxfordshire	Crowmarsh	SU622905	Permanent	45000
						Total	239,600

Category 6: CDE Recycling

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Appleford Sidings	Hanson	CDE Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 520 931	Non-operational, Permanent	100,000
Barford Road Farm	North Oxfordshire Topsoil Ltd	CDE Recycling (Soil)	Cherwell	South Newington	SP412 330	Permanent	5000
Burford Quarry	Pavestone UK	CDE Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Burford	SP 269 107	Non operational 2024	500
Cemex Batching	Fergal Contracting	CDE Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Hardwick	SP 387 057	Permanent	20,000
Dix Pit Complex	Sheehans	CDE Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 403 050	2028	175,000

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Drayton Depot	OCC	CDE Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 489 940	Permanent	75,000
Enstone Airfield	Markham Farms	CDE Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Enstone	SP389 263	2021	20,000
Ewelme No.2	Grundon	CDE Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	2032	12,000
Ferris Hill Farm	Matthews	CDE Recycling	Cherwell	Hook Norton	SP 355 351	Permanent	24,999
Gill Mill Quarry	Smiths of Bletchington	CDE Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	2040	120,000
Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	CDE Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Grove	SU 385 895	Permanent	40,000
Hundridge Farm	Onsyany Skips	CDE Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Ipsden	SU 669 854	Permanent	5000
Lakeside Park	Micks Skips	CDE Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Permanent	2000
New Wintles Farm	David Einig Contracting Ltd.	CDE Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Eynsham	SP 431 108	Permanent	170,000
Newlands Farm	Smiths of Bloxham	CDE Recycling	Cherwell	Bloxham	SP 439 352	Permanent	32,000
NW Corner of TW Depot	Clancy Docwra	CDE Recycling	Cherwell	Kidlington	SP 476 153	Permanent	20,000
Playhatch Quarry	Grabloader	CDE Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden	SU 740 765	Permanent	75000

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	CDE Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	2022	75,000
Rumbolds Pit	Richard Hazel	CDE Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 645 927	Permanent	20,000
Sandfields Farm	K J Millard	CDE Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Over Norton	SP 447 240	Permanent	9600
Shellingford Quarry	Earthline	CDE Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 328 937	2021	100,000
Shipton Hill	Hickman Bros	CDE Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Fulbrook	SP 267 138	Permanent	12,600
Shipton Quarry	Earthline	CDE Recycling	Cherwell	Shipton-on-Cherwell	SP 478 174	2025	75,000
Stonepitt Barn	S.Belcher	CDE Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Frilford	SU422973	Permanent	75,000
Sutton Courtenay Asphalt Recycling	Hanson	CDE Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	2030	50,000
Sutton Courtenay Landfill	Hanson	CDE Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	2030	62,500
Swannybrook Farm	NAP Grab Hire	CDE Recycling (soil)	Vale of White Horse	Kingston Bagpuize	SU 407 967	Permanent	5,000

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Upwood Park	Hills	CDE Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 452 003	2029	15000
Worton Farm (Cresswell Field)	David Einig Contracting Ltd.	CDE Recycling	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Permanent	48,000
Wroxton	Peter Bennie Ltd	CDE Recycling	Cherwell	Wroxton	SP 403 418	2042	10000
						Total	1,454,199

Category 7: Metal Recycling

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Claridges Car Breakers	Claridge	Metal Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Carterton	SP 279 060	Permanent	1000
Fords Yard, Menmarsh Road	A McGee	Metal Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Waterperry	SP 613 098	Permanent	2000
Greenwoods	Yassine Saleh	Metal Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Garsington	SP 576 018	Permanent	300
Jackdaw Lane	Metal Salvage	Metal Recycling	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 524 051	Permanent	1000
Mains Motors, Woodside	Main Motors	Metal Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 649 893	Permanent	10000
Menlo Industrial Park	ASM	Metal Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Thame	SP 691 054	Permanent	25000

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Milton Pools	R L Mead	Metal Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Gt. Haseley	SP 654 032	Permanent	1000
Newlands Farm	Smiths	Metal Recycling	Cherwell	Bloxham	SP 439 352	Permanent	50000
Old Railway Halt	John Aldridge	Metal Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Gt. Rollright	SP 327 303	Permanent	7500
Quelches Orchard	Brakespeares	Metal Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Wantage	SU 411 887	Permanent	5000
Riding Lane Scrap Yard	Smith Bros	Metal Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Crawley	SP 330 137	Permanent	15000
Roadside Farm	Haynes	Metal Recycling	Vale of White Horse	E. Challow	SU 378 886	Permanent	5000
Sturt Farm (2a/4)	College Motors	Metal Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Shilton	SP 275 105	Permanent	1000
Sutton Wick Lane	Abingdon Car Breakers	Metal Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SP 492 946	Permanent	1000
T&B Motors, 62/64 West End	T&B Motors	Metal Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Witney	SP 358 106	Permanent	1000
The Metal Yard	T R Rogers	Metal Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Nuneham Courtenay	SU 553 993	Permanent	2000
Thorpe Mead 2a/3a	Banbury Motors	Metal Recycling	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 469 403	Permanent	300
Varney's Garage	Panozzo/Grazzi	Metal Recycling	Cherwell	Hornton	SP 380 457	Permanent	600

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Whitecross Metals	Alumini Holdings	Metal Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Wootton	SP 483 004	Permanent	25000
Windmill Nursery	Dulcie Hughes	Metal Recycling	Cherwell	Blackthorn	SP 609 207	Permanent	10000
						Total	163700

Category 8: Hazardous/Radioactive

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Merton Street Depot	Grundon	Hazardous/Radioactive	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 465 402	Permanent	3000
Allotment Land, Thorpe Meade	Grundon	Hazardous/Radioactive	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 403	Committed	5000
Pony Lane	City Insulation	Hazardous/Radioactive	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 556 046	Permanent	50
Pony Lane	City Insulation	Hazardous	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 557 047	Permanent	100
Ewelme No.1	Grundon	Hazardous/Radioactive	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 646 902	Permanent	11000
Culham JET	CSC Ltd	Hazardous/Radioactive	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 536 958	2022	315
Culham North	Culham Science Centre	Radioactive	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 534957	2036	30
Harwell Western Storage	Magnox	Hazardous/Radioactive	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Permanent	500000
Harwell B462	Magnox	Hazardous/Radioactive	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Permanent	3000
Drayton Depot Transfer Station	OCC	Hazardous/Radioactive	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 489 940	Permanent	20000

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Oxford Rd Depot	Vale Housing	Hazardous	Vale of White Horse	E. Hanney	SU 421 932	Permanent	100
Lower Yard (Unit 8)	Amity Insulation	Hazardous/Radioactive	West Oxfordshire	Eynsham	SP 431 086	Permanent	100
Plot J, Lakeside Industrial Estate, Standlake	Alder and Allen	Hazardous/Radioactive	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Permanent	6000
						Total	548695
						Total Excluding Harwell Western Storage	48680

Category 9: Waste Water

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Bicester Strategic STW	Thames Water	Waste Water	Cherwell	Bicester	SP 579 210	Permanent	2000
Banbury Strategic STW	Thames Water	Waste Water	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 471 402	Permanent	5000

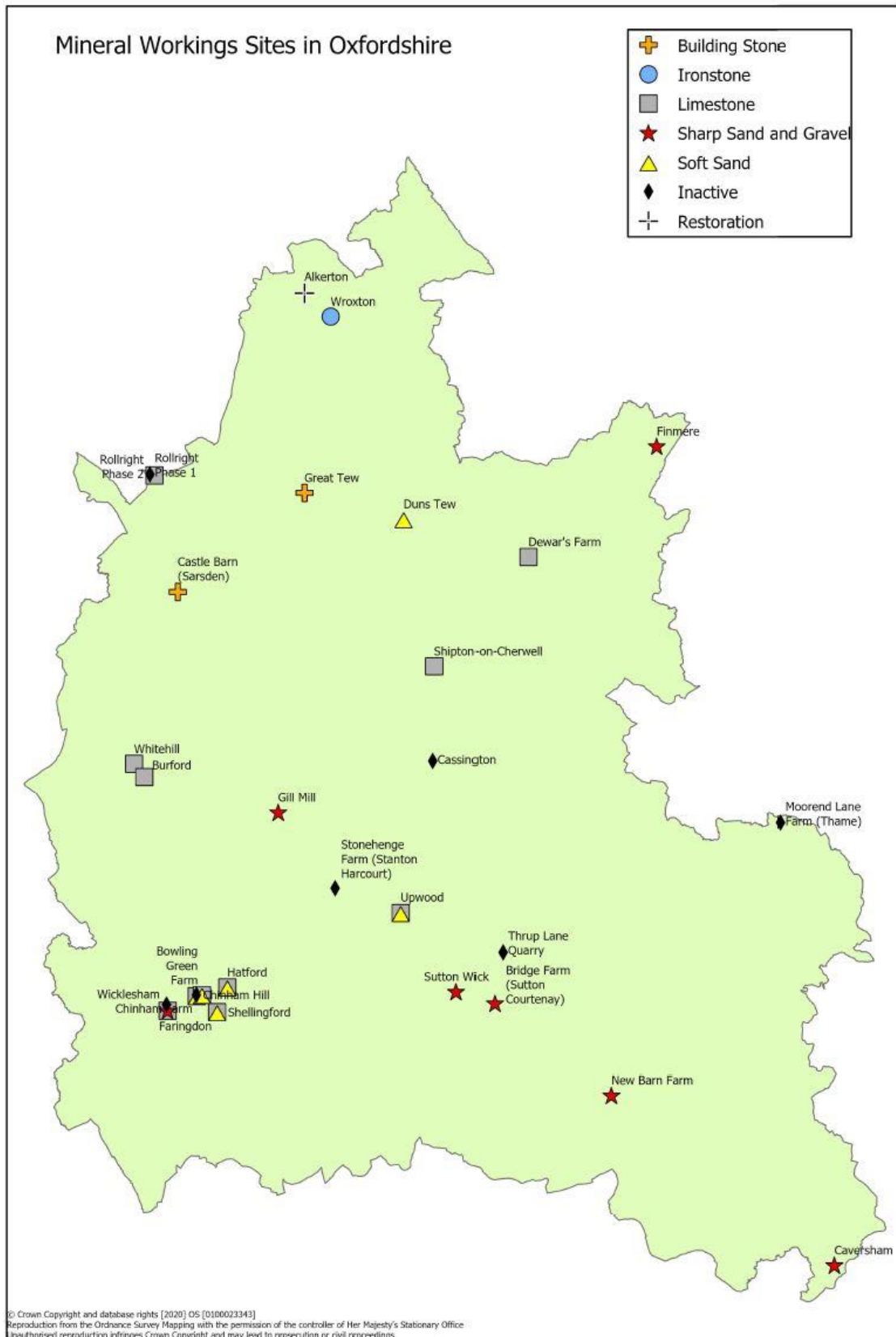
Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Oxford STW	TWA Ltd	Waste Water	South Oxfordshire	Sandford	SP 544 019	Permanent	25000
Didcot Strategic STW	TWA Ltd	Waste Water	South Oxfordshire	Didcot	SU 520 913	Permanent	3000
Wantage Strategic STW	TWA Ltd	Waste Water	Vale of White Horse	Grove	SU 403 915	Permanent	3000
Witney Strategic STW	TWA Ltd	Waste Water	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 348 084	Permanent	4000
						Total	42,000

15. Appendix 4: Mineral Working Sites in Oxfordshire (2019)

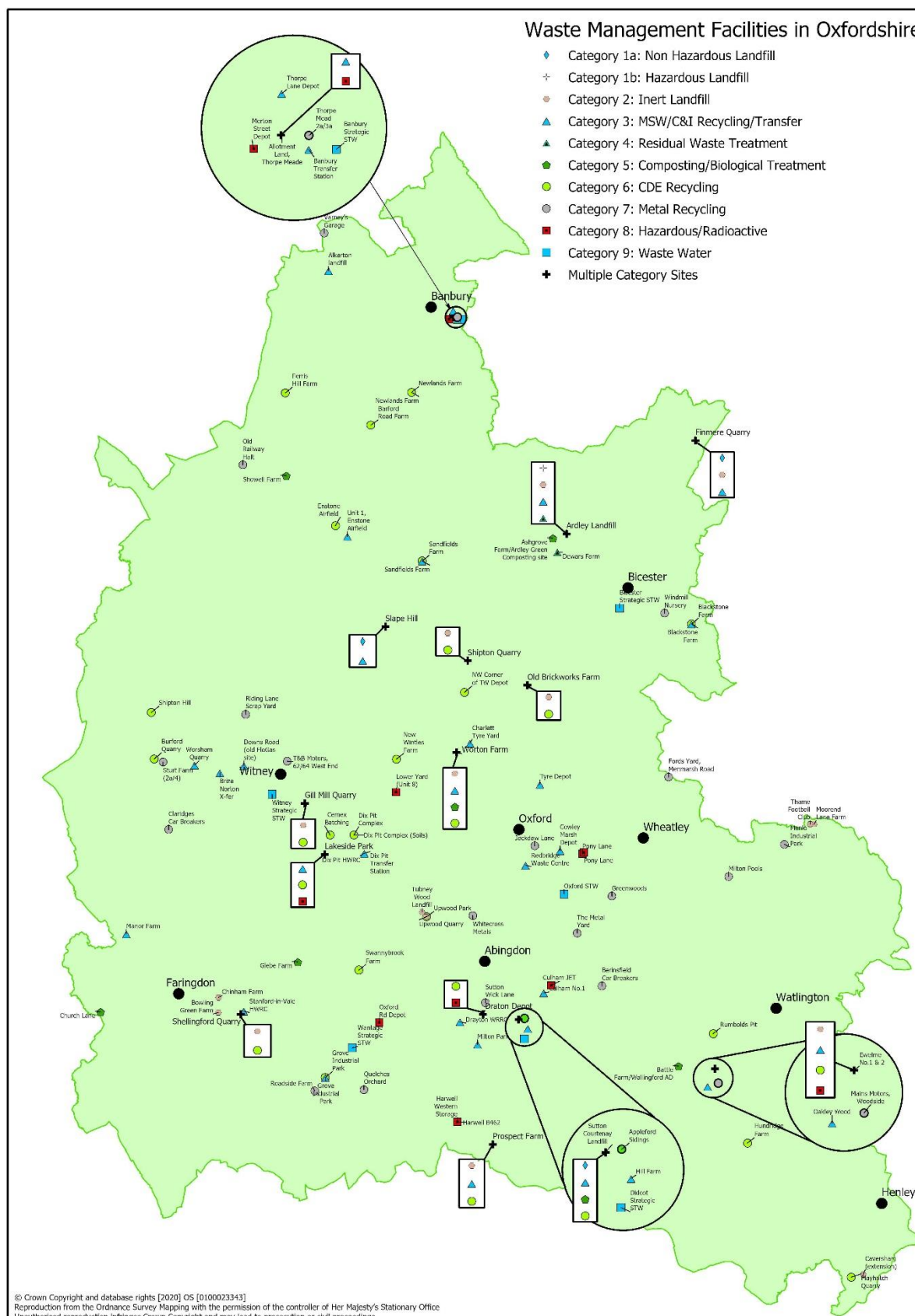
Mineral Site Name	Site Operator	Status
Burford Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	Active
Dewars Farm Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	Active
Duns Tew Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	Active
Gill Mill Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	Active
Whitehill Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	Inactive
Rollright Quarry (Phase II)	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	Active
Rollright Quarry (Phase I)	Hanson UK	Inactive
Stanton Harcourt Quarry (Stonehenge Farm)	Hanson UK	Inactive
Cassington Quarry	Hanson UK	Active
Sutton Courtney Quarry (Bridge Farm)	Hanson UK	Active
Chinham Farm Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	Active
Bowling Green Farm (Chinham)	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	Active
Upwood Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	Active
Hatford Quarry	Earthline Ltd. (Hatford Quarry Ltd.)	Active
Shellingford Quarry	Earthline Ltd. (Multi-Agg Ltd.)	Active
Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry	Earthline Ltd. (Shipton Ltd.)	Active
Wroxton Quarry	Earthline	Active
Alkerton Quarry	Earthline	Restoration
Sutton Wick Quarry	H Tuckwell & Sons	Active
Great Tew Quarry	Great Tew Farm Partnership	Active
Castle Barn (Sarsden) Quarry	Great Tew Farm Partnership	Inactive
Moorend Lane Farm Quarry	David Enig Contracting Ltd.	Inactive
Finmere Quarry	AT Contracting & Plant Hire Ltd.	Active
Faringdon Quarry	Grundon Sand and Gravel Ltd.	Active
Caversham Quarry	Lafarge Tarmac	Active
Wicklesham Quarry	Grundon Sand and Gravel Ltd.	Inactive

Mineral Site Name	Site Operator	Status
Chinham Hill Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	Inactive
Thrupp Lane Quarry	H Tuckwell & Sons	Inactive
New Barn Farm, Cholsey	Grundon Sand and Gravel Ltd.	Active

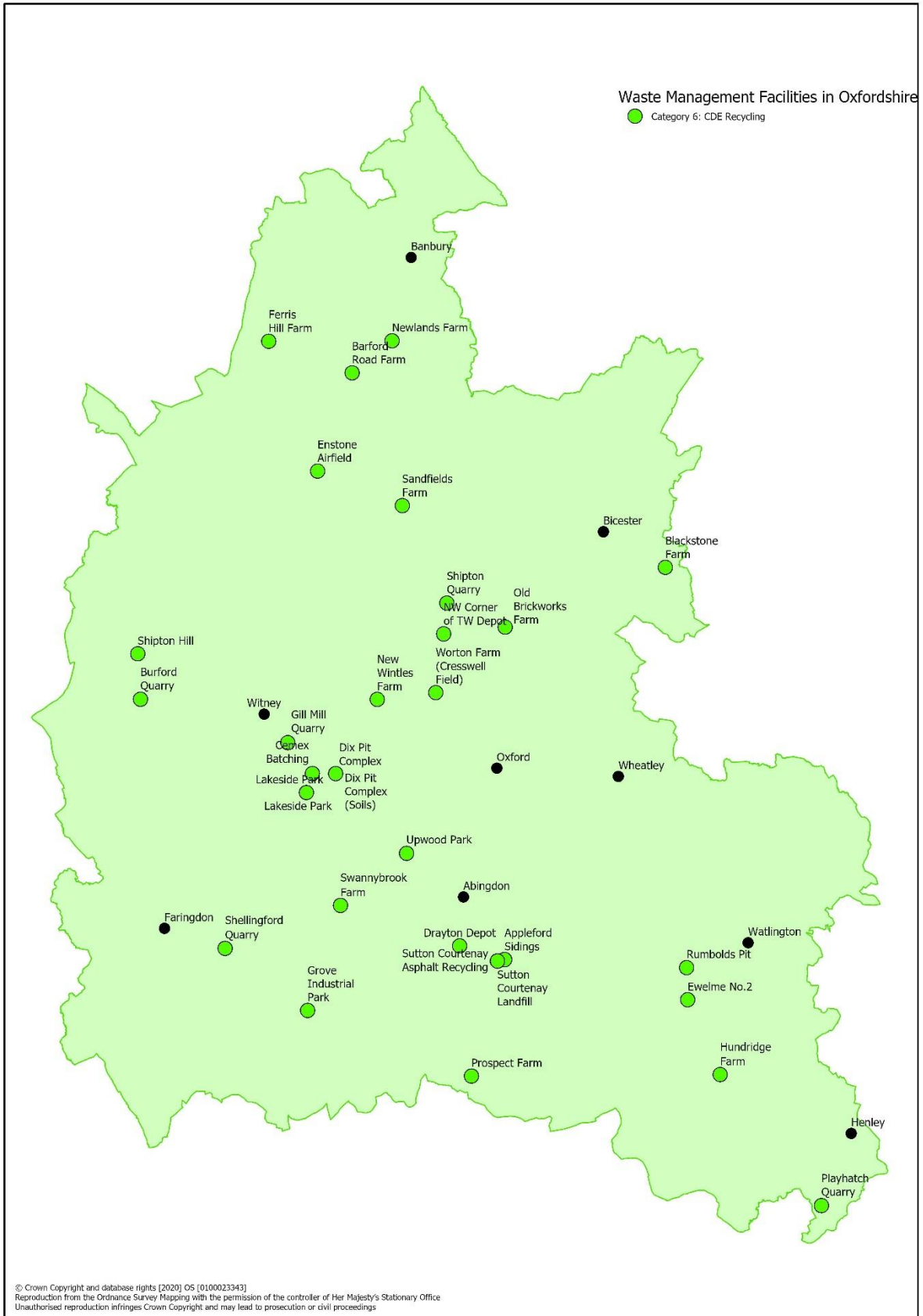
Active Mineral Working Sites in Oxfordshire (As at 2018)



16. Appendix 5 Waste Sites in Oxfordshire



Location of Municipal and Commercial & Industrial Waste Facilities and Sites (As at end of 2018)



Location of Construction, Demolition & Excavation waste facilities and sites, including recycled and secondary aggregate sites (As at end of 2018)

17. Appendix 6 Policy W2 Waste Targets

		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 WASTE	<i>Proportion of Projected Arisings taken to be Inert*</i>	80%	80%	80%	80%
	Inert waste recycling (as proportion of inert arisings)	55%	60%	65%	70%
	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%
	<i>Proportion of Projected Arisings taken to be Non-Inert*</i>	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	25%	10%	5%	5%

	for completeness)				
	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.

18. Appendix 7 Glossary

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

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

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

Alternative aggregates - A grouping of secondary and recycled aggregates.

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

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – see Monitoring Report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Greenfield site – site previously unaffected by built development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land-won aggregates - Primary aggregates won from land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permitted reserves – mineral reserves with planning permission for extraction.

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

Planning Policy Statements (PPS) – documents issued by Central Government to replace the existing Planning Policy Guidance in order to provide clearer and more focused policies for England on different areas of planning (with the removal of advice on practical implementation, which is better expressed as guidance rather than policy). Most were replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012.

Planning permission – formal consent given by the planning authority to develop or use land.

Primary aggregates – These are aggregates produced from naturally occurring mineral deposits, extracted specifically for use as aggregate and used for the first time. They are produced either from rock formations that are crushed to produce ‘crushed rock’ aggregates, or from naturally occurring sand and gravel deposits.

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

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

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

Examples include recycled concrete from construction and demolition waste material, spent rail ballast and recycled asphalt.

Recycling – the recovery of waste materials for use as or conversion into other products (including composting but excluding energy recovery).

Recovery – obtaining value from waste through one of the following means:

- | Recycling;
- | Composting;
- | Other forms of material recovery (such as anaerobic digestion);
- | Energy recovery (combustion with direct or indirect use of the energy produced, manufacture of refuse derived fuel, gasification, pyrolysis or other technologies).

Residual waste – the waste remaining after materials have been recovered from a waste stream by re-use, recycling, composting or some other material recovery process (such as anaerobic digestion).

Residual Waste Treatment Facility – facility for processing waste which has not been re-used, recycled or composted in order to recover resources and minimise the amount of waste that needs to be disposed by landfill; the two most common forms of residual waste treatment are energy from waste and mechanical and biological treatment.

Restoration – methods by which the land is returned to a condition suitable for an agreed after-use following the completion of minerals or waste operations.

Re-use – the repeat utilisation of an item/material for its original (or other) purpose.

Secondary Aggregates – usually the by-products of other industrial processes, e.g. blast furnace slag, steel slag, pulverised-fuel ash (PFA), incinerator bottom ash, furnace bottom ash, recycled glass, slate waste, china clay sand and colliery spoil.

Sewage Sludge or Sludge – the semi-solid or liquid residue removed during the treatment of wastewater.

Site of Special Scientific Interest – site notified by Natural England under Section 25 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as having special wildlife or geological features worthy of protection.

Soundness – in accordance with national planning policy, local development documents must be ‘soundly’ based in terms of their content and the process by which they were produced. They must also be based upon a robust, credible evidence base. There are four tests of soundness in the National Planning Policy Framework.

South East Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP) – a non-executive technical group covering the South East of England with the role of advising government (the Department for Communities and Local Government), Mineral planning authorities and industry on aggregates, including helping mineral planning authorities fulfil the duty to cooperate on strategic mineral planning issues, comprising officers of the mineral planning authorities, representatives of the minerals industry and government representatives .

South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) – a non-executive technical group comprising the waste planning authorities of South East England and representatives of the Environment Agency, the waste industry and the environmental sector which provides advice to help waste planning authorities fulfil the duty to cooperate on strategic waste planning issues.

South East Plan – the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East region, prepared by the former South East England Regional Assembly and approved by the Secretary of State in May 2009.

Special Area of Conservation – site of international importance for nature conservation, designated under the EU Habitats Directive.

Special Protection Area (SPA) – designation of international importance for nature conservation made under the EU Birds Directive to conserve the best examples of the habitats of certain threatened species of birds.

Statement of Community Involvement: Sets out the standards which authorities will achieve in involving local communities in the preparation of local development documents and development control decisions.

Statutory consultee – Organisations with which the local planning authority must, by regulation, consult on the preparation of its land use plan or in determining a planning application. For land use plans, this always includes the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage.

Sterilisation – this occurs when developments such as housing, roads or industrial parks are built over mineral resources, preventing their possible future extraction.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – an environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use, which complies with the EU Directive 2001/42/EC; it involves the preparation of an environmental report, carrying out of consultation, taking into account of the environmental report and the results of the consultation in decision making, provision of information when the plan or programme is adopted and showing that the results of the environment assessment have been taken into account.

Structure Plan – framework of strategic planning policies, produced by the County Council. The Oxfordshire Structure Plan was largely replaced as a statutory planning document by the South East Plan in May 2009.

Supplementary Planning Document: Provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal – an appraisal of the economic, environmental, and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with the principles of sustainable development and to check policies against sustainability objectives. The scoping report of a sustainability appraisal seeks the agreement of statutory consultees and the competent authority on the intended range of issues to be covered in the assessment. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a sustainability appraisal to be undertaken of all development plan documents.

Thermal Treatment – generic term encompassing incineration, gasification and pyrolysis.

Transfer Station – a bulk collection point for waste prior to its onward transport to another facility for treatment or disposal.

Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) – radioactive waste with very low concentrations of radioactivity, arising from both nuclear and non-nuclear sources, which because it contains little total radioactivity can be safely treated by various means, including disposal with municipal and general commercial and industrial waste at landfill sites.

Formal definition:

(a) **in the case of low volumes ('dustbin loads') of VLLW** "Radioactive waste which can be safely disposed of to an unspecified destination with municipal, commercial or industrial waste ("dustbin" disposal), each 0.1m³ of waste containing less than 400 kilobecquerels (kBq) of total activity or single items containing less than 40 kBq of total activity. For wastes containing carbon-14 or hydrogen-3 (tritium):

- | in each 0.1m³, the activity limit is 4,000 kBq for carbon-14 and hydrogen-3 (tritium) taken together; and
- | for any single item, the activity limit is 400 kBq for carbon-14 and hydrogen-3 (tritium) taken together.

Controls on disposal of this material, after removal from the premises where the wastes arose, are not necessary."

(b) **in the case of high volumes of VLLW** "Radioactive waste with maximum concentrations of four megabecquerels per tonne (MBq/te) of total activity which can be disposed of to specified landfill sites. For waste containing hydrogen-3 (tritium), the concentration limit for tritium is 40MBq/te. Controls on disposal of this material, after removal from the premises where the wastes arose, will be necessary in a manner specified by the environmental regulators".

Voidspace -- volume within landfill (including landraising) sites that is permitted and/or available to receive waste

Waste Collection Authority – local authority that has a duty to collect household waste, usually district or unitary authorities.

Waste Disposal Authority – local authority responsible for managing the waste collected by the collection authorities, and the provision of household waste recycling centres, usually county or unitary councils.

Waste Planning Authority – local planning authority responsible for planning control of waste management and disposal, usually county or unitary councils.

Waste water – the water and solids from a community that flow to a sewage treatment plant operated by a water company

19. Appendix 9 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
WDI	Waste Data Interrogator
WPA	Waste Planning Authority

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