Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Draft Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report 2018

(1st January 2018 – 31st December 2018)

July 2020

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

1. Contents

2. Executive Summary

2.1 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.

2.2 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations (Site Allocations Plan) is currently scheduled to be adopted in early 2022. The timetable for its preparation is contained within the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Local Development Scheme (March 2020)

2.3 This monitoring report covers the 2018 calendar year (01 January – 31 December 2018).

2.4 As the Core Strategy was not adopted until September 2017, 2018 has been the first full year of being able to monitor and assess the implementation of policies.

2.5 The Site Allocations Plan is currently in preparation and therefore policies that cross-relate to this plan will not be able to be monitored until it has been adopted.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregate

2.6 Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates in 2018 were 406,000 tonnes, which was 23% of total sales of aggregate produced in Oxfordshire.

2.7 Total operational capacity for producing recycled and secondary aggregate in Oxfordshire in 2018 was recorded as 860,680 tonnes a year but it is estimated to be nearer to 1,300,2000 tonnes a year.

2.8 One permission for recycled aggregate facilities, with a total capacity of 50,000tpa, was granted in 2018.

Sharp Sand and Gravel

2.9 Sales of sharp sand and gravel in 2018 were 796,197 tonnes, up from 702,809 tonnes in 2017. The 10-year sales average (2009 – 2018) is 592,000 tonnes a year, and the three-year sales average (2016 – 2018) is 717,000 tonnes a year.

2.10 Permitted reserves of sharp sand and gravel at the end of 2018 were 12.925 million tonnes. The landbank for sharp sand and gravel at the end of 2018 was 12.7 years at the 2019 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 is above the 7-year requirement.

2.11 Annual production capacity for sharp sand and gravel in 2018 totaled 1,624,000 tonnes.

2.12 Two new permission for sharp sand and gravel extraction was permitted in 2018 (3million tonnes).

Soft Sand

2.13 Sales of soft sand in 2018 were 252,150 tonnes, compared to 251, 298 tonnes in 2017. The 10-year sales average is 202,000 tonnes a year, and the three year sales average is 243,000 tonnes a year.

2.14 Permitted reserves of soft sand at the end of 2018 were 3.091 million tonnes. The landbank for soft sand was 12.7 years at the 2019 LAA requirement rate of 0.243 mtpa. The NPPF requires a 7-year land bank to be maintained for soft sand, which based on current reserves, we have.

2.15 Annual production capacity for soft sand in 2018 totaled 390,200 tonnes.

Crushed Rock

2.16 Sales of crushed rock in 2018 were 751,059 tonnes, down from 715,407 866,849 tonnes in 2017. The 10-year average is 601,000 tonnes a year, and the three-year average is 788,000 tonnes a year.

2.17 Reserves of crushed rock at the end of 2018 totaled 7.718 million tonnes. The landbank for crushed rock was 9.9 years at the 2019 LAA requirement rate of 0.788 mtpa. The NPPF requires a 10-year land bank for crushed rock, and with a landbank of 9.9 years, Oxfordshire are just below the 10-year requirement.

2.18 Annual production capacity for crushed rock in 2018 was 1,700,000 tonnes for crushed rock.

2.19 There were no new permissions for crushed rock extraction given in 2018.

North/South Split

2.20 Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel in 2018 totaled 1,624,000 tonnes, distributed 58% in ‘northern’ Oxfordshire (Cherwell and West Oxfordshire Districts) and 42% in ‘southern’ Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Districts).

Safeguarding

2.21 No district matter planning applications were permitted or sites allocated in

district local plans for other types of development in 2018 to which the County Council had a maintained objection to on the basis of mineral safeguarding policy.

Restoration and Aftercare

2.22 There were six mineral restoration schemes approved in 2018, including two new sites and five revisions to previously approved schemes. 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

2.23 Total waste originating in Oxfordshire in 2018 from the principal waste streams was approximately 2.109 million tonnes, of which: 0.281 million tonnes was Municipal Solid Waste (MSW); an estimated 0.540 million tonnes was Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste; and an estimated 1.288 million tonnes was Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) waste.

2.24 Of the 0.281 million tonnes of MSW: 30% was recycled; 28% was composted or treated food waste; 39% 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 2018.

2.25 Of the 0.540million tonnes of C&I waste estimated to originate in Oxfordshire: an estimated 61% was recycled; 8% was composted; 17% was treated by other means; and 14% was landfilled. Total diversion from landfill was 86%.

2.26 Of the 1.288 million tonnes of CDE waste estimated to originate in Oxfordshire: an estimated 33% was recycled; 64% was recovered; and 3% was disposed of.

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

2.28 Total remaining non-hazardous landfill capacity at the end of 2018 was 4.359 million cubic metres and remaining inert landfill capacity was 7.881 million cubic metres; being enough to last until beyond the current plan period based on 2018 inputs

2.29 Three permissions for additional waste recycling and treatment capacity in Oxfordshire, totalling 68,800 tonnes a year, were granted in 2018, two were for Composting/Biological treatment and one was for residual treatment. One permission was granted for inert landfill (quarry restoration), totalling 11,900 cubic metres capacity.

2.30 Total capacity for managing the principal waste streams (MSW, C&I and CDE waste) in 2018 was adequate for Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in

management of these waste streams.

2.31 No safeguarded waste facilities were prevented or prejudiced from operating due to non-waste development being permitted in 2018.

3. Introduction

Purpose of AMR

3.1 Oxfordshire County Council has adopted the new 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 2004 (as amended by The Localism Act 2011) the County Council is required to monitor the progress of the plan and the implementation of policy. In addition, the EU Waste Framework Directive, 2008 (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.

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

- Covers the period 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018;
- Details the progress on preparation of the new Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan;
- Reports on the implementation of policies in the Core Strategy.

3.3 The monitoring framework used as a basis for this AMR is set out within the adopted Core Strategy 2017.

Monitoring of Core Strategy

3.4 The AMR monitors minerals and waste development against the Policies in the adopted Core Strategy. As the Core Strategy was not adopted until September 2017, data to monitor and assess the implementation of policies was collected in 2019 following the first full year of assessment in 2018.

Monitoring of Site Allocations Plan

3.5 The Site Allocations Plan is still in preparation and as it is not adopted, there are no policies to monitor for this. Once it is adopted its policies will be monitored.

[1] Previous AMRs can be found on the Minerals and Waste Pages of www.oxfordshire.gov.uk

4. Progress against Local Development Scheme

4.1 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 March 2020 (10th Revision).

4.2 The MWDS provides for a two-part Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be prepared, covering the period to 2031, and comprising: Part 1 – Core Strategy; and Part 2 – Site Allocations.

4.3 During 2018 the MWDS December 2017 (8th Revision) was applicable.

Programme for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

4.4 The MWDS December 2017, highlights that the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy was adopted in September 2017. Therefore, it now 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.

Programme and Progress for the Minerals and Waste Site Allocations Plan

4.5 The MWDS December 2017 (8th Revision) included a programme for the Site Allocations Plan to be commenced in 2017 and adopted by November 2020.

4.6 However, the preparation of the Issues and Options consultation document (including minerals and waste site options) was delayed. This delay was mainly due to staff changes and related resource availability. This meant that the consultation took place from August to October 2018, two to three months later than the dates set in the Scheme. This delay was reflected in a revised timetable set out within a revision to the MWDS which was approved in January 2019.

4.7 Due to additional staff changes and additional evidence gathering the timetable was delayed further and a revised MWDS was approved in March 2020.

4.8 Full details of the progress of the preparation of the Site Allocations Plan with the 2020 revised timetable alongside the 2017 and 2019 MWDS revisions, please see Appendix 1.

4.9 Following the most recent consultation on the Draft Site Allocations Plan (Jan – March 2020) the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is currently under review.

Programme and Progress for the Statement of Community Involvement

4.10 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.

5. Duty to Cooperate

What is Duty to Cooperate?

5.1 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.

5.2 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 prescribed[2]), 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

5.3 In February 2019 the revised NPPF[3] 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 guidance[4]. As this falls outside of the period covered by this Annual Monitoring Report, there were no SCG's prepared in 2018, however this will need to be monitored in future AMR's as we will be undertaking SCGs in the preparation of the Site Allocations Plan as well as with other Authorities for their own Plan making.

National and Regional Engagement

5.4 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 Bill….." ;

[2] Regulation 4, Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012
[3] Paragraph 27 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf
[4] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/plan-making

- **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;
- **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

5.5 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'.

5.6 The County Council responds to Duty to Cooperate consultations from other minerals and waste planning authorities and attends meetings as and when required, to maintain and ensure effective engagement. Details for 2018 are provided in Table 1.

Authority	Type	Response
Buckinghamshire County Council	Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Response to Buckinghamshire County Council Local Plan through to Adoption. No comments made
Cambridgeshire & Peterbrough MWLP	Duty to Cooperate	Response to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough regarding Strategic Waste Movements
Cambridgeshire & Peterbrough MWLP	Duty to Cooperate	Response on Waste Background Study
Central and Eastern Berkshire	Duty to Cooperate	Response to Minerals and Waste Background Study
Central and Eastern Berkshire	Duty to Cooperate	Response to Strategic Minerals and Waste Movement Request
Central and Eastern Berkshire	Meeting	To discuss Local Plans, Minerals, Waste and a Statement of Common Ground.
Gloucestershire/Swindon/Wiltshire	Meetings/Duty to Cooperate	Minerals Meeting to discuss Local Plan update across authorities.
Gloucestershire CC	Examination discussion	Gloucestershire sought opinion from Oxfordshire regarding Examination experience
North Lincolnshire	Duty to Cooperate	Response to Lincolnshire regarding Strategic Waste Movements
South Gloucestershire	Local Plan & Duty to Cooperate	Comments made on Local Plan Consultation and their Duty to Cooperate Statement
Surrey County Council	Duty to Cooperate	Comments made on Waste Movements and to clarify capacity for recovery facilities
Wakefield	Duty to Cooperate	Response to Strategic Minerals and Waste Movement Request
West Berkshire	Local Aggregate Assessment	Response to consultation on Local Aggregate Assessment 2018
West Berkshire	Meeting	To discuss Local Plans, Minerals in particular Soft Sand, Waste and a Statement of Common Ground.

Table 1 Duty to Cooperate Record for 2018

6. Monitoring of Policy Implementation – Minerals

Policy M1: Recycled and secondary aggregates

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

Indicator a) Permissions granted for recycled and secondary aggregates in 2018.

Application Number	Valid Date	Site Address	Applicant	Decision Date	Description	Materials	Waste Capacity
MW.005/16	15/12/15	Sutton Courtenay Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4PW	Hanson Aggregates	28/2/18	Crushing and screening of reject and used asphalt to produce recycled asphalt, stockpiling of asphalt materials	CD&E Waste	50,000tpa
TOTAL PERMITTED 2018 (Recycled and Secondary Aggregate)							50,000tpa

Table 2 Permissions granted for recycled and secondary aggregates in 2018 (additional capacity)
Source: OCC Planning Applications

Indicator b) Capacity of MPA Recycling / Secondary Material Sites at 31st December 2018

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Operational Recycled Aggregate Production Facilities with Permanent consent or Time-Limited consent to end of Plan Period (2031)			
Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Permanent	40,000
Rear of CEMEX batching plant, Hardwick	Fergal Contracting	Permanent	20,000 *
Drayton Depot	Oxfordshire CC Highways (road planings)	Permanent	75,000 *
Ferris Hill Farm, Hook Norton	Matthews / Banbury Skips	Permanent	1,000 *
Hundridge Farm, Ipsden, Wallingford	G D Parker / Onsyany Skips	Permanent	5,000
Lakeside, Standlake	Micks Skips	Permanent	2,000
Newlands Farm, Milton Road, Bloxham	Smiths of Bloxham	Permanent	32,000
New Wintles Farm, Eynsham	David Einig	Permanent	170,000 *
Playhatch Quarry, Playhatch	Grabloader	Permanent	75,000 *
Rumbold's Pit, Ewelme	Hazell & Jeffries	Permanent	20,000
Sandfields Farm, Over Norton	K J Millard	Permanent	9,600 *
Shipton Hill, Fulbrook	Hickman Brothers	Permanent	12,600 *
Worton Farm, Cassington	David Einig	Permanent	48,000
Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	Smiths of Bletchington	2040	150,000 *
Ewelme No.2 Landfill	Grundon	2031	12,000 *
Total Operational Production Capacity at Recycled Aggregate Production Facilities available throughout the Plan period			**672,200**
Operational Recycled Aggregate Facilities with Time-Limited consent ending before end of Plan Period (2031)			

Dix Pit Complex	Sheehan	2029	95,000
Shipton on Cherwell Quarry	Earthline	2025	75,000 *
Prospect Farm, Chilton	Raymond Brown	2022	75,000
Shellingford Quarry	Earthline	2021	100,000
Enstone Airfield	Markham Farms / David Einig	2021	20,000 *
Total Operational Recycled Aggregate Capacity at Time-Limited Facilities			**365,000**
Total Operational Recycled Aggregate Production Capacity			**1,037,200**

Facility Name	**Operator**	**Planning Life**	**Production Capacity (tpa)**
Operational Secondary Aggregate Facilities with Permanent consent or Time-Limited consent to end of Plan Period (2031)			
Ardley ERF (IBAA facility)	Fortis IBA	2049	60,000
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	62,500
Sutton Courtenay Asphalt Recycling Plant	Hanson	2030	50,000
Total Operational Secondary Aggregate Capacity			**172,500**
Overall Total Operational Capacity at 'Permanent' Facilities (facilities available throughout the Plan period)			**732,200**
Overall Total Operational Capacity at Time-Limited Facilities (facilities with consent ending before end of 2031)			**477500**
Overall Total Operational Capacity			**1,209,700**

Non-Operational Facilities

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Burford Quarry (Pavestone factory)	Pavestone / Smiths (broken blocks etc from factory)	2024	500
Upwood Quarry, Besselsleigh	Hills Quarry Products	2029	15,000 *
Stonepitt Barn	S.Belcher	Permanent	75,000
Total Non-Operational Capacity			**90500**

Operational and Non-Operational Facilities

Total Operational and Non-Operational Capacity (tpa)	**1,300,200**

Table 3 Estimated Capacity in Oxfordshire for the Production of Recycled and Secondary Aggregates in Oxfordshire at end of 2018 (tpa) (Source: OCC, Statement for Core Strategy Examination, M2/1, August 2016, updated Oct. 2017, Nov. 2018, Sept. 2017 & 18)

*=updated estimate

6.1 As recorded by the SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey, Oxfordshire's capacity to produce recycled and secondary aggregate in 2018 was approximately 860,680 tonnes per annum. However, the actual total is believed to be higher as this survey did not have a 100% return rate, only around 60% 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 1.3 million tonnes per annum,

6.2 Of a total capacity of approximately 1,300,200 tpa: 1,209,700 tpa is at operational facilities and 90,500 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 672,200 tpa, whereas the capacity of sites with permissions that expire before the end of 2031 is 365,000tpa

Indicator c) Annual production of recycled and secondary aggregate

6.3 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 produced 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.

6.4 Table 4 shows the secondary and recycled aggregate sales since 2009. Total recorded sales in 2018 were 406,000. It has decreased approximately 2.6% since 2017.

Year	Sales (tonnes)
2009	286,000
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

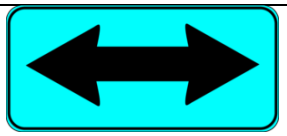
Table 4: Secondary and Recycled Aggregates Sales in Oxfordshire 2009- 2018(Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys)

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

6.5 In Oxfordshire in 2018, recorded sales of secondary and recycled aggregates totalled 0.406 mt, accounting for approximately 18.5% of the total sales of aggregates produced in Oxfordshire (2.205 mt). There was not a 100% return rate for the annual survey that collects this information, and therefore the actual proportion may be higher. For comparison, in 2017, recorded sales of secondary and recycled aggregates totalled 0.417 mt, accounting for 19% of the total sales of aggregates produced in Oxfordshire (2.128 mt).

6.6 Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates in the South East England region in 2018 were 4.409mt, therefore Oxfordshire contributes approximately 9% 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 0.926 mtpa. In 2018, operational capacity was estimated as 1.037 mtpa,so the target was met.
Sites allocated/permissions granted in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1 – C12.		The Oxfordshire Minerals rand Waste Local Plan: Part 2-Site Allocations has not been adopted so unable to report on this indicator. No permissions were granted for Recycled and Secondary Aggregate recycling in 2018.

Triggers

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

- Proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregate changes ±10%.
  - This trigger has not been activated as the proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregates only decreased 0.5% from 2017 (19%) to 2018 (18.5%).

- 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 2018, and though the permission for crushing and screening of reject and used asphalt to produce recycled asphalt, stockpiling of asphalt materials was granted in 2018, it is unable to be monitored against the Core Strategy policies as Committee resolved to grant permission for this application in 2017, before the Core Strategy was adopted.

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.

6.7 3,000,000 tonnes of aggregate extraction was permitted in 2018. An increase of 385,000 tonnes since 2017 which saw 2,615,000 tonnes permitted. There are a number of applications still to be determined as at 31st December 2018 which can be seen in Table 6.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnage Permitted	Permission End Date	Permission
November 2018	New Barn Farm, Cholsey	Sharp Sand and Gravel	2,500,000	2036/2037	MW.094/16
June 2018	Sutton Courtenay (Bridge Farm)	Sharp sand and gravel	500,000	3 years (2 years working and 1 restoration) from commencement of gravel extraction.	MW.0127/16

Table 5 Planning Permissions Granted for New Aggregate Extraction in 2018

Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnage	Proposed End Date	Application Reference
Oxfordshire Flood Alleviation Scheme	Sand and gravel	8,200* tonnes	End of 2021	MW.0028/18
White Cross Farm	Sand and gravel	550,000 tonnes	2024	MW.0033/18
Land at Fullamoor Plantation, Clifton Hampden	Sand and gravel	2,500,000 tonnes	12.5 years	MW.0074/18
Land to the west of Shellingford Quarry	Soft sand and limestone	2,800,000 tonnes	2044	MW.0104/18

Table 6 Planning applications for new aggregate extraction submitted but not yet determined at year end 31.12.2018

*material to be used on site.

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

Mineral	Reserves at 31.12.2018 (million tonnes)	Reserves at 31.12.2017 (million tonnes)
Soft Sand	3.091	3.105mt
Sharp Sand & Gravel	12.925	10.805mt
Total Sand and Gravel	16.091	13.910mt
Crushed Rock	7.718	9.318mt
Total Aggregate	23.734	23.228mt

Table 7 Permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock

6.8 Between 2017 and 2018, there was a 19.6% increase in permitted reserves of sharp sand and gravel. However, over the same period there was a 0.45% decrease in soft sand and a 17.2% decrease in crushed rock.

c) Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock 2018

Mineral	Production Capacity (million tonnes per annum)
Soft Sand	**0.390**
Sharp Sand and Gravel	**1.624**
Crushed Rock	**1.700**

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2018

Table 8 Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock 2018

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

Permitted Reserves at 31.12.2018 by mineral type	Landbank (LAA 2019 provision figures)[5]
Soft Sand 3.091 m. tonnes	12.72 years # at 0.243mtpa
Sharp Sand & Gravel 12.925 m. tonnes	12.7 years at 1.015mtpa
Crushed Rock 7.718 m. tonnes	9.9 years at 0.778 mtpa

Table 9 Landbank of permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock

6.9 The landbank for Sharp Sand and Gravel at the end of 2018 was 12.7 years and for Soft Sand it was 12.72 years. Both are above the minimum 7 years

[5] The 2019 LAA provision figures are taken from the Local Aggregate Assessment 2019 (2019 LAA) which was published in November 2019, which is based on the 2018 sales and reserves.

required by the NPPF. The landbank for crushed rock however is 9.9 years and this falls below the 10-year NPPF requirement.

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

Mineral Type	2018 (million tonnes)	2017 (million tonnes)	2016 (million tonnes)
Sharp Sand and Gravel	0.796	0.703	0.651
Soft Sand	0.252	0.251	0.227
Crushed rock	0.751	0.867	0.715

Table 10 Annual sales of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock extracted in Oxfordshire (2018 – 2016)

6.10 Annual sales of sharp sand and gravel has increased each year over the last three years from 0.651million tonnes in 2016 to 0.796 in 2018. This is 21% higher than the 10-year average.

6.11 Annual sales of soft sand has also increased each year over the last three years from 0.227 in 2016 to 0.252 in 2018. The three-year sales are also 20% higher than the 10 year average.

6.12 Annual sales of crushed rock has declined since 2017 from 0.867 tonnes to 0.751 tonnes however it is still a 4.6% increase on the previous 10-year baseline 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 12.7 years
7 years for soft sand		Soft sand landbank above NPPF 7 year requirements at 12.72 years
10 years for crushed rock		Crushed rock landbank below NPPF 10 year requirement at 9.9 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 7.718 million tonnes reserve.

Comments on Crushed Rock

6.13 Crushed rock reserves have fallen below the NPPF 10-year land bank requirements based on the LAA 2019 figures. This was not raised as a potential trigger last year as the LAA rate in 2018 has been increased from 0.584tpa to 0.788tpa. Therefore, this increase has seen the landbank decrease from 13 years in 2017 to 9.9 in 2018.

6.14 We are addressing this through the production of the Site Allocations Plan and 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

6.15 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

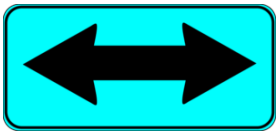
Broad Sand and Gravel Resource Area	Name of Site	
Northern Oxfordshire (West Oxfordshire District Council, Cherwell District Council)	Cassington Quarry, Worton (SRA6)	
	Stonehenge Farm, Stanton Harcourt (SRA6)	
	Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington (SRA 6)	
	Finmere Quarry, Fimmere (Not in SRA)	
	Total Northern Oxfordshire Production Capacity	**944, 000 (58%)**
Southern Oxfordshire (Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District Council)	Bridge Farm, Sutton Courtenay (SRA5)	
	Sutton Wick Quarry, Abingdon (SRA5)	
	Caversham Extension (SRA4)	
	Moorend Lane, Thame (Not in SRA)	
	Faringdon Quarry (SRA 7)	
	New Barn Farm, Cholsey (SRA 5)	
	Total southern Oxon production capacity	**680,000 (42%)**
	Total Oxfordshire Production Capacity	**1,624,000 (100%)**

Table 11 Production capacity North and South split
Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2018

6.16 Table 11 shows that currently, even though production capacity has risen across the County it remains unevenly split between northern Oxfordshire (58%) and southern Oxfordshire (42%). 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 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.

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 not proportionally increased in the North since last year.

- Production capacity in southern Oxfordshire above 60%.
    - This trigger has not been activated as production capacity in southern Oxfordshire remains at 42%.

Policy M4: Sites for working aggregate minerals

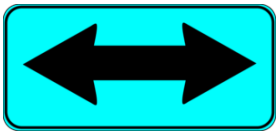
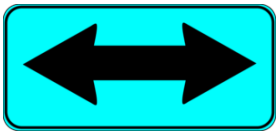
Target(s)

- 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.

6.17 This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, once the Part 2 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.

Triggers

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

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

Policy M5: Working of aggregate minerals

Targets

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

Indicator(s)

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

6.18 The two permissions granted for further mineral extraction in 2018, These were for a new sharp sand and gravel site at New Barn Farm, Cholsey and an extension for sharp sand and gravel extraction at Bridge Farm, Sutton Courtenay.

6.19 New Barn Farm Cholsey and Bridge Farm, Sutton Courtenay both fall within Mineral Strategic Resource Area 5, Thames and Lower Thames Valley, therefore they contributed to both the provision for working of aggregate minerals (sand and gravel) in accordance with Policy M2, and the locations for working aggregate minerals in Policy M3

6.20 New Barn Farm is also in accordance with C1 – 12.

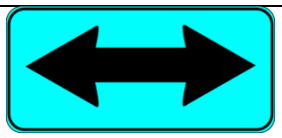
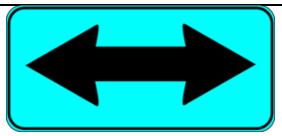
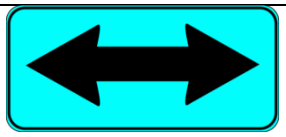
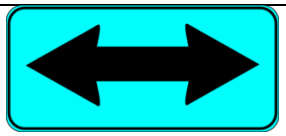
6.21 The application for Bridge Farm was approved by Planning Committee in June 2017, which was before the Core Strategy was adopted. The Decision notice was granted in June 2018. At the time the Committee decision was made, the Draft Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 - Core Strategy (OMWCS) was at an advanced stage of preparation (proposed modifications following the Inspectors Interim Report) and therefore its polices were given due weight within the Committee Report and the relevant policies considered.

b) Permissions granted for borrow pits.

6.22 No permissions were granted, or applications submitted, for borrow pits in 2018.

Achievement of Targets

Prior to adoption of Site Allocations Document, permissions granted to meet requirements for provision in		The two applications for mineral working granted in 2018 were both compliant

Policy M2, and in accordance with policies M3, M4 and C1-C12.		with policy M2 and M3. None were contrary to C1 – C12. Policy M4 is not currently relevant as it only relates to site allocations.
Following adoption of Site Allocations Document, permissions granted only where requirements for provision in Policy M2 cannot be met from allocated sites, and in accordance with policies M3 and C1-C12.		The Site Allocations Document has not been produced yet. This indicator will be monitored in future AMRs, once the Part 2 Plan is adopted.
Permission only granted in other circumstances where this is required prior to development to prevent sterilisation of resource.		No such applications were determined in 2018.
Permission granted for borrow pits to meet the requirements set out in policy.		No such applications were determined in 2018.
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 2018.

Triggers

- Prior to adoption of the Site Allocations Document, one permission granted that is not required to meet provision requirements in Policy M2 and/or not in accordance with policies M3, M4 and C1-C12.

    - The two permissions for aggregate mineral extraction in 2018 did not activate this trigger, as they were in accordance with policies M2 and M3 and not contrary to C1 – C12. Achievement of policy M4 will be monitored in future AMRs.

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

    - This trigger was not activated as the Site Allocations Document has not yet been produced.

- Permission granted for borrow pit/s that do not meet the requirements of policy.

    - This trigger has not been activated, as there were no applications for borrow pits in 2018.

- Working of ironstone permitted contrary to policy.

    - This trigger has not been activated, as there were no applications for the working of ironstone in 2018.

Policy M6: Aggregate rail depots

Target

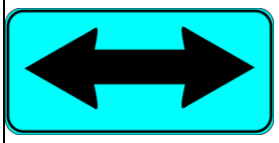
- All permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots to have suitable access to lorry routes and meet requirements in policies C1-C12

Indicator(s)

a) Permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots.

6.23 No planning applications were determined in 2018 for new aggregate rail depots

Achievement of Targets

Target		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 2018 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 2018.

Policy M7: Non-aggregate mineral working

Target

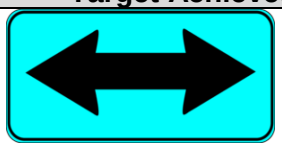
- All applications granted planning permission meet relevant policy requirements

Indicator(s)

- **a) Permissions granted for non-aggregate mineral working**

6.24 No applications were permitted in 2018 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 2018 for non-aggregate mineral working.

Trigger

- One application permitted that does not meet relevant policy requirements.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2018 as not applications for non-aggregate mineral workings were determined.

Policy M8: Safeguarding mineral resources

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

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

6.25 It is not possible to monitor this fully in the 2018 AMR because, of the five District-level authorities in Oxfordshire, only Cherwell regularly consults the Minerals and Waste Policy Team on applications. However, the number of consultations received (including pre application) has been recorded, along with a record of those we made comments on. Details can be found in Table 12. There was only one objection to an application directly received from Cherwell and this was withdrawn before it could be determined.

District Authority	Directly received consultations	Comments made
Cherwell District Council	55	5 (1 objection)[6]
Oxford City Council	0	0
Vale of White Horse District Council	2	1
West Oxfordshire District Council	8	5
South Oxfordshire District Council	2	0

Table 12 Consultations received from District Authorities

6.26 In addition to the direct consultations, the Major Planning Applications Team at the County Council consults teams within the County Council, including Minerals & Waste Planning, to coordinate responses on major applications that they receive from the District Councils and City Council. However, it must be noted that these do not include minor applications that could be of significance for minerals safeguarding, for example a single dwelling within a safeguarded area. The major applications that the Minerals and Waste Policy Team were consulted on are covered in Indicator d below.

[6] Objection to Cherwell Application details contained within Table 14

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

6.27 During 2018, West Oxfordshire District Council adopted their Local Plan. Table 13 sets out all the Site Allocations within the adopted Plan and indicates whether they fell within a Mineral Consultation Area. There were four allocations

6.28 The Adopted West Oxfordshire Local Plan makes reference Minerals and Minerals safeguarding.

6.29 Specifically in regards EW1, in Minerals and Waste Teams response to the Local Plan preparation, we raised safeguarding of sand and gravel as an issue, and whilst fully supporting the principle of the West Oxfordshire Garden Village, we highlighted the need to take account of the mineral resource known to exist in the area. Following the Examination, the adopted Plan Policy EW1 (2018) includes the text "appropriate measures to safeguard and take account of the operational requirements of the existing aggregate recycling facility within the site and also to safeguard sand and gravel deposits where appropriate having regard to the policies of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan"

Site Allocation	Site Allocation Name	Number of houses	Within a Mineral Consultation Area	Strategic Resource Area affected
WIT 2	North Witney SDA	1400	No	
CN1	East Chipping Norton	1200	No	
CA3	Land at Swinbrook Road	70	No	
EW3	Land East of Woodstock	300	No	
EW4	Land north of Hill Rise	120	No	
EW5	Land North of Banbury Road	180	No	
EW8	Former Stanton Harcourt Airfield	50	Part of site falls within a site	SRA 6 Thames, Lower Windrush and Evenlode Valleys – Standlake to Yarnton
WIT3	Woodford Way Car Park	50	No	
WIT1	East Witney SDA	450	Yes	SRA 6 Thames, Lower Windrush and Evenlode Valleys – Standlake to Yarnton
CA1	REEMA North and Central	300	No	
CA2	Land at Milestone Road	200	No	
EW6	Land at Myrtle Farm	50	No	
EW2	East Eynsham SDA	1000	Yes	SRA 6 Thames, Lower Windrush and

				Evenlode Valleys – Standlake to Yarnton
EW1	Oxfordshire Cotswold Garden Village SLG	2200	Yes	SRA 6 Thames, Lower Windrush and Evenlode Valleys – Standlake to Yarnton
EW7	Olivers Garage	25	No	
WIT4	Land west of Minster Lovell	125	No	

Table 13 West Oxfordshire District Council Local Plan (2018) Site Allocations and Minerals Consultation Areas

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

6.30 In 2018, the County Council objected to two District applications on mineral safeguarding grounds and requested a condition on a further application. These are shown in Table 14.

District	Planning application reference & location	Proposed development	Objection (O) or no objection subject to conditions (NOSTC)	Reason for onjection	Status
Vale of White Horse	P18/V1704/FUL (VAR) – J Curtis & Sons Ltd, Thrupp Lane, Radley	Variation of condition 1 to allow permitted use of buildings A, C, D, F and G for a further period of 5 years on application reference P03/V1226/FUL. Variation of condition of approval P87/V1143/FUL (RAD/57/15) to allow the permitted uses of buildings A, C, D, F & G for a further 8 year period.	Objection	Objection to P18/V1704/FUL (VAR) on grounds it could conflict with Policy M10 mineral working restoration.	The application was refused (4.12.19) on grounds it was contrary to CP13 of Local Plan and PP8 of Radley Neighborhood Plan
Cherwell	18/01482/F – Land to the south and adjacent to south side Steeple Aston	Erection of 6 two storey residential dwellings	Objection	Objection on Mineral safeguarding reasons.	Application withdrawn (1st October 2018)
South Oxfordshire	P18/S2506/O – Land at Hithercroft Farm, Wallingford	Outline planning application, with all matters reserved (except for access into the site) for the erection of up to 170 dwellings and 3.1 hectare of employment floorspace including land for a nursery, together with car parking, open space (including former playspace), landscaping, SuDs attenuation and new vehicular and pedestrian access from Bosely Way (A4130)	Condition request	The development shall be carried out in accordance with the land use distribution and green infrastructure provision shown on drawings nos. 3001-D and 3401-B.	Application refused (9th January 2020)

Table 14: District Applications to which Oxfordshire County Council Objected or made request for conditions on Minerals or Waste during 2018

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

6.31 The County Council Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team were consulted on 149 planning applications from the Districts for major applications through the County Councils Single Response System in addition to the consultations received directly from Cherwell District Council. These are set out in Table 15.

District Council	Total Number of Applications Minerals and Waste Team consulted on	Total responses made by Minerals and Waste Team
Cherwell District Council	42	13 (12 comments and 1 objection)
Oxford City Council	4	2 (2 comments)
Vale of White Horse District Council	38	13 (12 comments and 1 objection)
West Oxfordshire District Council	19	4 (4 comments)
South Oxfordshire District Council	46	14 (13 comments, 1 condition request)
Total	**149**	**45**

Table 15 District Consultations for major development application

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

6.32 No applications were permitted by the County Council in 2018 that would result in the sterilization of mineral resources.

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 2018
No District site allocations made with an objection from OCC on safeguarding grounds.		No District allocations were made in 2018 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 2018.

- One application permitted by OCC leading to development which would sterilise mineral resources
    - This trigger was not activated in 2018.

- One District site allocation made with an objection from OCC on mineral safeguarding grounds.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2018.

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

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

b) Number of safeguarded aggregate rail depots in Oxfordshire.

6.34 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

6.35 No applications were determined in 2018 that would be incompatible with, or prejudicial to, a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site.

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

6.36 OCC did not object to any district development on the grounds of safeguarding mineral infrastructure in 2018.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No loss of a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site.		No safeguarded minerals infrastructure sites were lost to other development in 2018.
No permissions issued by District which would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site.		No permissions were issued in 2018 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 2018 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 2018.

Triggers

- One safeguarded mineral infrastructure site lost to other development.
  - This trigger was not activated in 2018.

- 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 2018.

- One District site allocation made that would sterilise mineral infrastructure with objection from OCC.
  - This trigger was not activated in 2018.

- Reduction in number of safeguarded rail depots in Oxfordshire.
  - This trigger was not activated in 2018.

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.

6.37 There were six mineral restoration schemes approved in 2018, including two new sites and four revisions to previously approved schemes. These are set out in Table 16.

Company	Application Details	Application Number	Environment Consideration
Slape Hill Quarry, Slape Hill Quarry, A44, Glympton, Near Woodstock, Oxon, OX20 1HS	Non - material amendment of planning permission 14/0267/P/CM (MW.0015/14) (Section 73 application for variation of condition 1 attached to planning permission no. 08/1235/P/CM to extend time period for cessation of use of the land for the importation, processing, sorting, storage and transfer of waste and recycled materials and for the siting of a mixed waste recycling/skip compound from 20th May 2014 to 20th May 2019) for amendment to substitute the reference in condition 2 from Proposed Restored Landform drawing no. 89026RL 1 to Proposed Restoration Scheme drawing no. S36/SSB/01/03 Rev D and Post-settlement contours drawing no. S36/SSB/01/06	MW.0092/18	No outstanding objection from Environment Team
New Barn Farm, Cholsey, Nr Wallingford, Oxfordshire OX10 9HA	Extraction of sand and gravel with associated processing plant, conveyors, office and weighbridge, parking areas. Construction of new access onto the A4130. Restoration to agriculture, incorporating two ponds, using imported inert materials	MW.0094/16 – P16/S2662	No outstanding objection from Environment Team
Finmere Landfill Site, Banbury Raod, Finmere MK18 4AJ	Section 73 application to continue sand and gravel and clay extraction for use in on-site landfill engineering permitted by planning permission no. 10/01515/CM without complying with conditions B1, B2, B3, B8, B9, B14, B16, B17, B20, B26, B32, B35, B37 and B39 to enable the development (including restoration) to continue until 6th January 2034, alternative screening to be provided along the eastern boundary and the updating or deletion of conditions which no longer apply	MW.0083/17 – 17/02083/CM	No outstanding objection from Environment Team
Wicklesham Quarry, Sandshill, Faringdon, Oxon SN7 7PQ	Section 73 application to vary conditions 1 and 13 of planning permission P15/V2384/CM (MW.0134/15) to allow for bunds to be retained on the site and to incorporate them into a revised restoration scheme	MW.0084/17 – P17/V2812	No outstanding objection from Environment Team
Bridge Farm Quarry, Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon OX14 4PP	Small extension to Bridge Farm Quarry to extract sand and gravel and restoration to agriculture and lakes with reed fringes	MW.0127/16 – P16/V2694/	No outstanding objection from Environment Team

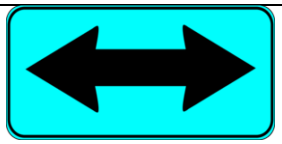
Duns Tew Quarry (West), Duns Tew Road, Middle Barton OX7 7DQ	To continue the development permitted by planning permission 16/00361/CM (MW.0028/ 16) (for the excavation of sand) without complying with conditions 26, 29, 30 and 34 (to amend the approved restoration scheme to reflect the implemented scheme)	MW.0024/18 – 18/00642/CM	No outstanding objection from Environment Team

Table 16 Restoration Schemes Approved in 2018

b) Proportion gain of biodiversity in restoration schemes

6.38 The County Council Environment team did not have any outstanding objections to any of the seven new/revised restoration schemes. As part of their assessment of whether to object, they consider whether the development would result in a net gain in biodiversity. In 2018, 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 2018 took into account Policy.
All applications approved with restoration leading to a net gain in biodiversity.		No permission in 2018 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 2018

7. 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.

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

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

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

7.3 Table 18 shows the actual (in the case of MSW) for 2018 and estimated (in the case of C&I and CDE waste) totals of waste produced in Oxfordshire in 2018

Waste Type	Total – Actual/Estimate
Municipal Solid Waste	280,676 tonnes[7]
Commercial and Industrial Waste	540,000 tonnes[8]
Construction, Demolition and Excavation	1,288,413 tonnes[9]

Table 18 Totals of waste produced in Oxfordshire

7.4 Appendix 3 shows the location of permitted waste management facilities in Oxfordshire. Appendix 5 sets out the capacity of waste management facilities

[7] 2018 records from Oxfordshire County Council

[8] Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (August 2020)

[9] Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (August 2020)

in Oxfordshire, by category of facility. A summary of this capacity is shown in the Table 19 below.

Waste Management Type	Operational Capacity (total cubic metres or tonnes per annum)
Non-hazardous Landfill	4,359,905m^3
Hazardous Landfill	0
Inert Landfill	7,859,363m^3
Residual Treatment	326,300tpa
MSW/C&I (Non hazardous) Recycling	730, 900tpa
Composting/Biological Treatment	239,600tpa
CDE(Inert) recycling	1,407,199tpa
Metal Recycling	164,700tpa
Hazardous/Radioactive	548,665tpa
Wastewater	42,000tpa

Table 19 Total Operational Capacity of Waste Sites within Oxfordshire 2018

7.5 Based on the management targets in policy W2, and the forecast tonnages for waste streams for 2021 as identified in Table 5 of the Core Strategy, Table 20 below shows that there is currently sufficient waste management capacity to manage these waste streams in line with the management targets for 2021.

Projected Capacity Requirement	MSW	C&I	CDE (non-inert proportion)	Total Requirement (tpa)	Available Capacity (operationa
	2018[10]				
Composting/ food waste	77,647	45,309	7,730	130,686	239,600
Non-hazardous waste	83,268	324,905	20,099	428,272	640,900
Non hazardous waste residual	109,418	91, 839	0	201,257	326,300

Table 20: Availability of Waste Management Capacity against Target Requirements

7.6 Planning permissions which were granted in 2018 that provided additional waste management capacity are shown in Table 19.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted	End Date	Planning Permission Reference
8.3.2018	Cassington/ Worton Farm AD Facility	Composting/ Biological Treatment	Composting/ Biological Treatment	22,500tpa (now 48,500tpa)	Perm	MW.0102/17
2.10.2018	Wallingford AD	Composting/ Biological Treatment	Composting/ Biological Treatment	20,000tpa (now 45000tpa)	Perm	MW.0083/18
22.6.2018	Ardley Energy Recover Facility	Residual Waste	Residual Waste	26,300tpa (now 326,300tpa)	2049	MW.0085/17

[10] 2018 figures used, however for non inert CDE arisings, it is using 2016 proportion figures of the 2018 CDE arisings until these can be updated.

25.1.2018	Thame Football Club	Inert Landfill	Inert Waste	11,900m^3	Dec 2019	MW.0045/17

Table 21 Planning permissions which were granted in 2018 that provided additional waste management capacity

Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted	End Date	Planning Permission Reference
Old Quarry in Worsham used by the Brize Norton Gun Club	Inert landfill (Bunds)	Inert Waste	10,470m^3	Dec 2026	MW.0147/18[11]
Dix Pit	CDE Recycling	CDE Waste	175,000tpa	2029	MW.0073/17 Refused. Appeal outstanding at end Dec 2018[12]

Table 22 Applications for Waste Management Facilities (Additional Capacity) not yet determined at year end 31.12.2018

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

- Amount of waste managed within Oxfordshire falls or rises to +/- 20% of the figures set out in the policy, as updated by the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports.
    - This report provides baseline information against which future monitoring reports will be able assess if this trigger has been activated.
- Waste management capacity falls below that required to manage the waste streams set out in the policy, as updated by the annual monitoring reports
    - This trigger was not activated in 2018

[11] Permitted Dec 2019

[12] Permitted Jan 2019

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Planning Lists

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 1: Municipal Solid Waste by Management Method for 2018

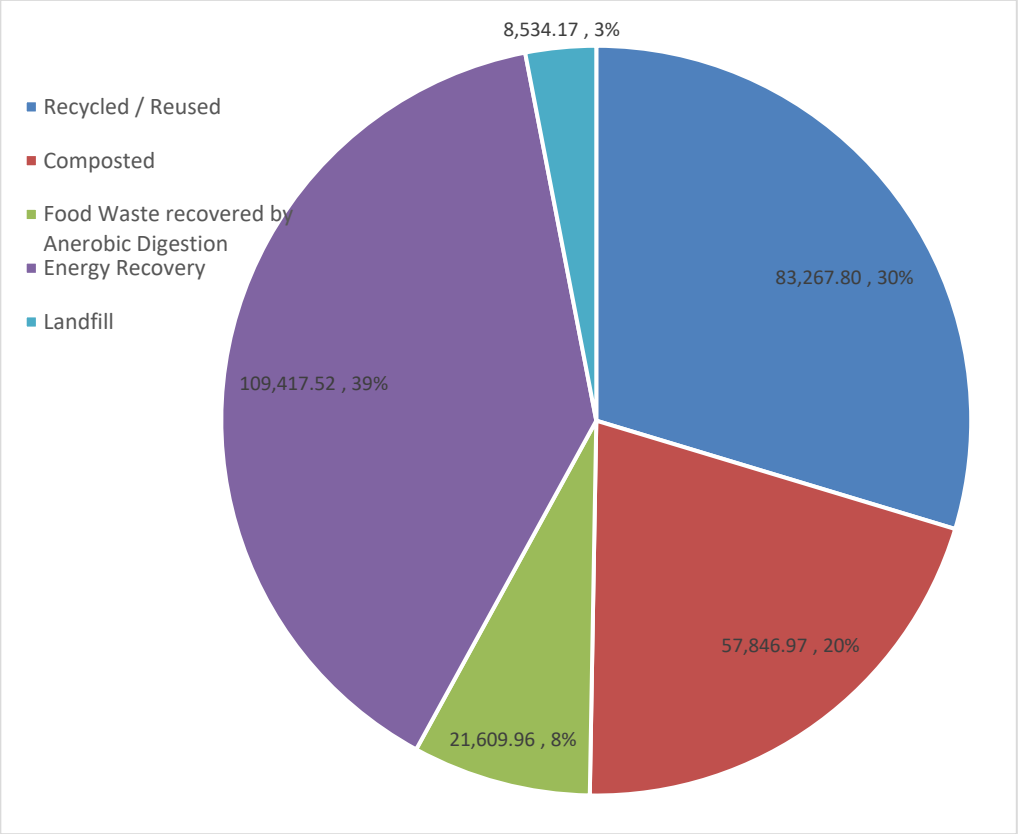


Figure 1: Municipal Solid Waste by Management Method for 2018
Source: Oxfordshire County Council 2018

	Recycle/Reuse	Compost	Food Waste	Energy Recovery	Landfill	Total
Household	78,498	57,847	19,800	104,698	7,793	268,635
Non – Household	4,770	-	1,810	4,720	741	12,041
Total MSW	83,268	57,847	21,610	109,418	8,534	280,676
Percentage (Total MSW)	29.7%	20.6%	7.7%	39.0%	3%	100%

Table 23 Municipal Solid Waste by management method in 2018
Source: Oxfordshire County Council

Management Route for MSW	Recycling	Composting/ Food Waste	Residual Waste Treatment	Landfill
2018 Percentage	29.7%	28.3%	39%	3%
2021 Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Target	33%	32%	30%	5%
Total Actual Landfill Diversion				97%
Total Landfill Diversion Target				92%

Table 24 Municipal Solid Waste by management method in 2018 – Percentage against Core Strategy Targets

7.7 Of the total of 280,676 tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste managed in Oxfordshire in 2018, 83,268 tonnes (29.7%) was recycled. This is slightly below the target of 33%. A total of 57,847 tonnes (28.3%) was composted or treated food waste, which is just slightly below the target of 29%. 109,418 tonnes (39%) was residual waste from which energy was recovered, which is above the 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.

7.8 In 2016, 94% of Oxfordshire's municipal waste was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting, food waste treatment or energy recovery. In 2018, this increased to 97%. Overall, the percentage of waste diverted from landfill has increased from 59% in 2012/2013, to 97% in 2018, as shown in Table 25 and Figure 2.

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

Table 25 Oxfordshire MSW diverted from Landfill.

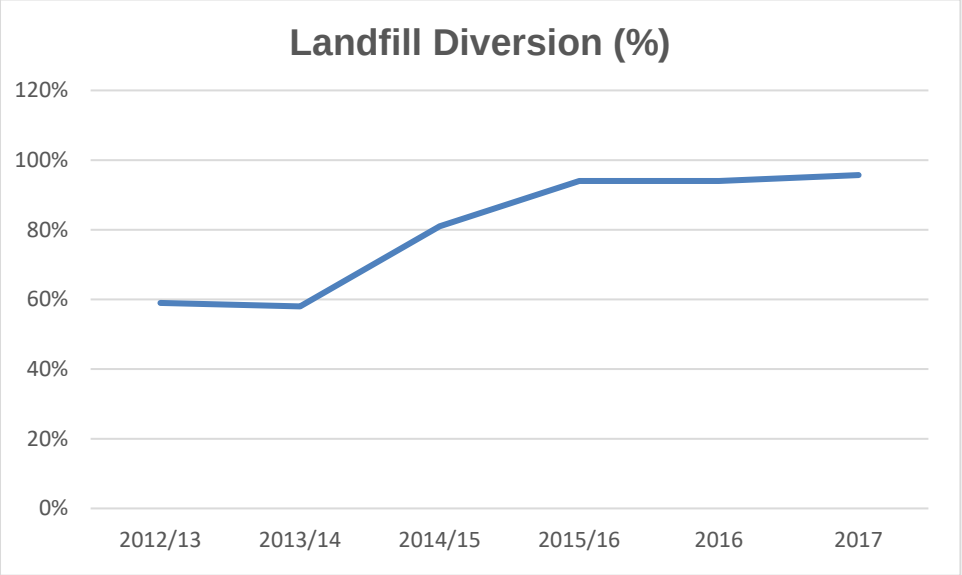


Figure 2: Landfill Diversion 2012 – 2018

Commercial and Industrial Waste

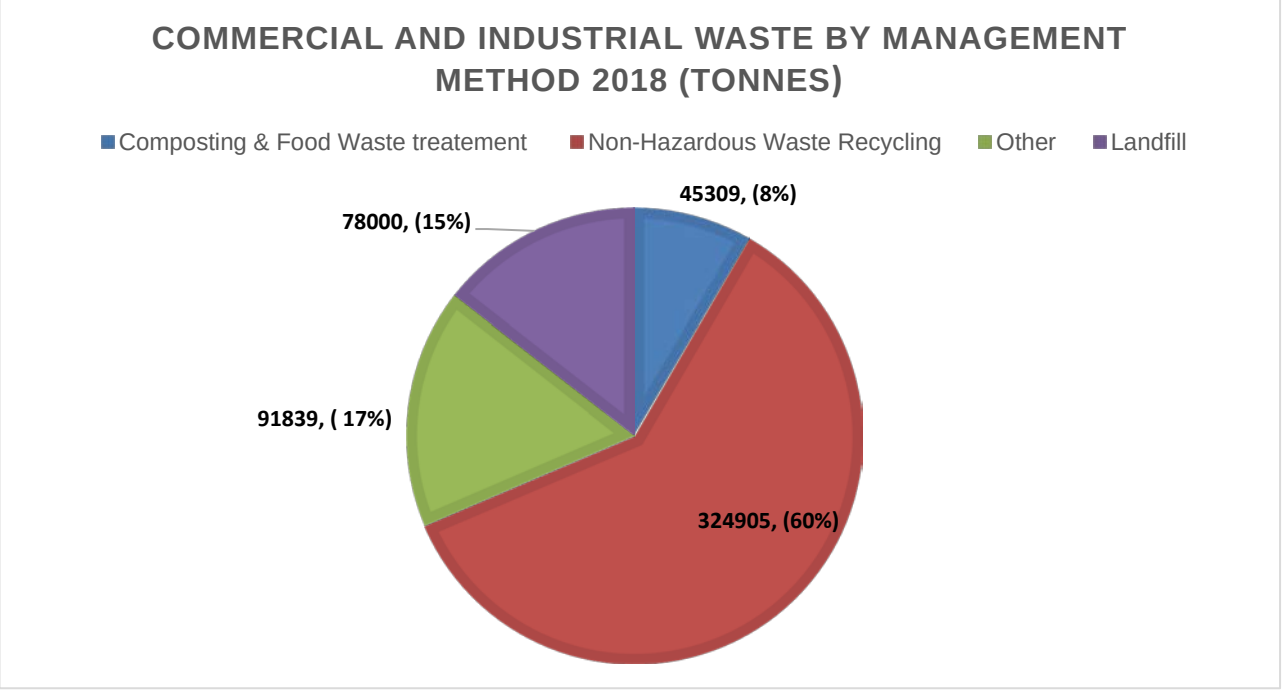


Figure 3 Commercial and Industrial Waste by Management Method

Waste Type	Total Waste Arisings	Landfilled	Recycled	Composted	Other
Commercial & Industrial [13]	540,000 tonnes	78,000 tonnes	324,905 tonnes	45,309 tonnes	91, 839 tonnes

[13] Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (August 2020)

Table 26 Commercial and Industrial Waste tonnages by Management Method 2018[14]

Management Route	Recycling	Composting/Food Waste	Residual Waste Treatment	Landfill
2018 Percentage	61%	8%	17%	14%
2021 Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Target	60%	5%	25%	10%
Total Landfill Diversion				86%
Total Landfill Diversion Target				90%

Table 27 Commercial and Industrial Waste by management method – 2018 percentage against 2021 targets.

7.9 Of the 540,000 tonnes of Commercial and Industrial waste estimated to require management in Oxfordshire, 324,90 tonnes were recycled (61%). This is equivalent to the 2021 target. A total of 45,309 tonnes were estimated to require composting or food waste treatment (8%), which is slightly above the target of 5%. 91, 839 tonne (17%) was estimated to require treatment in other ways including residual waste treatment, which is lower than the 2021 target by 8% and this will continue to be monitored

7.10 Overall diversion from landfill was around 86 % which is below the total landfill diversion target of 90% however, these are 2018 against 2021 targets.

7.11 Whilst we can see that some increase in recovery is needed to continue to the shift away from landfill, Table 27 shows that the Plan Area could be considered on track to meet the 2021 targets.

[14] Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (August 2020)

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

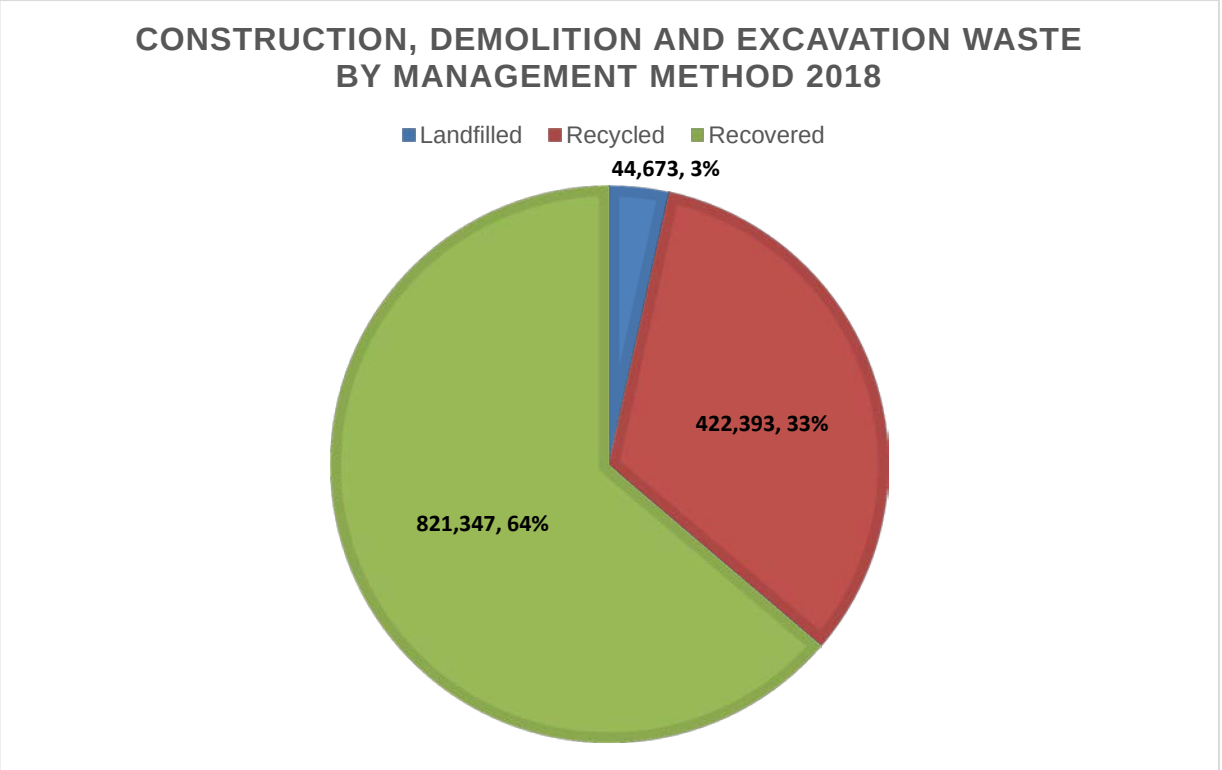


Figure 4 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste by Management Method 2018

Waste Type	Total Waste managed (Tonnes)	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled (tonnes)	Recovered (tonnes)
2018				
Construction, Demolition and Excavation[15]	1,288,413	44,673 (3%)	422,393 (33%)	821,347 (64%)
2016				
Construction, Demolition and Excavation	1,393,000	683,352 (49%)	582,465 (42%)	126,683 (9%)
2014				
Construction, Demolition and Excavation	1,033,000	457,324 (44%)	439,478 (43%)	136,633 (13%)

Table 28 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste by Management Method, 2018, 2016 and 2014 [16]

[15] Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (August 2020)

[16] Source: 2016 Data revised estimate based on methodology in BPP Consulting for OCC – April 2016 Supplement to the 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment using SEEAWP AM 2016 survey and EA Waste Data Interrogator 2016/2018 & BPP Supplement (2020)

Management Route	2018 Value (tonnes)	%	Component
Recycled	422,393	33%	Metal Recycling plus Recycled Aggregate plus Treatment
Recovered	821,347	64%	Inert Landfill plus Recovery to Land plus Exemptions plus non inert Landfill EWC 17 05 04.
Disposed	44,673	3%	Non-inert Landfill plus Plan Area Intermediate site Ch19 outputs minus EWC 17 05 04.

Table 29 Management Route for Oxfordshires CD& E Waste 2018[17]

7. 12 Table 28 shows that from 2016 to 2018, the estimated amount of CDE waste produced in Oxfordshire decreased from 1,393,000 to 1,288,413 tonnes (approximately 13%).

7.13 The proportion recovered increased significantly between 2016 and 2018 from 9% to 64% in 2018 whilst the proportion of CDE waste disposed of decreased from 49% to 3%, and the proportion of CDE Waste recycled also decreased from 42% to 33%.

7.14 Reasons for these significant changes have been highlighted in Table 30.

Management Route	2018 Value	2021 Targets	Comment
Recycled	33%	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 protocol) which is further up waste hierarchy and therefore more desirable
Recovered	64%	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	3%	14%	Actual recorded is significantly lower than target once adjustments for EWC 17 05 04 made.

Table 30 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste by Management Method 2021 target and 2018 Value [18]

7.15 As this is the first full year of monitoring of the Plan since its adoption these will continue to be monitored in future AMRs.

[17] BPP Planning Supplement to Waste Needs Assessment (August 2020)

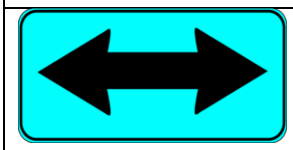
[18] BPP Planning Supplement to Waste Needs Assessment (August 2020)

	Total 1,288,413 tonnes CDE	Proportion	Target Proportion in Policy W2 (2021)
CDE Inert Arisings	1, 249,760	97%	80%
Inert waste recycling (as proportion of inert arisings)	412,420	33%	60%
Permanent deposit of inert waste other than for disposal to landfill (as proportion of inert arisings)	799,846	64%	25%
Landfill (as proportion of inert arisings) (these percentages are targets but are included for completeness)	37, 493	3%	15%
Total (Inert arisings)			100%
CDE Non- inert arisings	38,652	**3% (Estimate using 2016 proportion figures)[19]**	20%(estimate)
Composting (as proportion of non inert arisings	77.30	0.2%	5%
Non-hazardous waste recycling (as proportion of non-inert arisings)	20,099	52%	60%
Non-hazardous residual waste treatment (as proportion of non-inert arisngs)	0	0%	25%
Landfill (as proportion of non – inert arisings) (these percentages are not targets but included for completeness)	18,663	48%	10%

Table 31 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste against Waste Management Targets (W2)

[19] The Core Strategy estimated that approximately 20% of CDE waste was non- inert waste. However, the methodology used to generate the 2016 CDE waste estimate only determined approximately 3% of this waste to be non-inert and these figures were used for the AMR2016. Until more up to date figures can be obtained and for capacity calculations these have been used for this AMR 2018 and will be updated in the next AMR.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
Targets set out in Policy met		MSW: Recycling and Composting food waste treatments were slightly below 2021 targets though, overall landfill diversion target was achieved.
		C&I: some increase in recovery is still needed to reach 2021 targets for landfill diversion targets but these could be considered on track to meet the 2021 targets and will be monitored.
		CDE: Overall landfill diversion targets appear to being achieved.

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 2018 based on 2016 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.

7.16 Table 32 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 32 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)	Total Requirement (tpa)	Available Capacity (operatio	Surplus/ Deficit
	2018[20]					
Composting/ food waste	77,647	45,309	7,730	130,686	239600	+108,914
Non-hazardous waste	83,268	324,905	20,099	428,272	640900	+212628
Non hazardous waste residual	109,418	91, 839	0	201,257	326300	+125,045

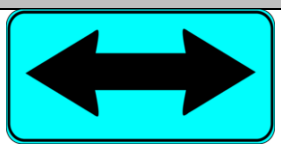
Table 32 Waste Management capacity in Oxfordshire for specific waste streams

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

[20] 2018 figures used however for non inert CDE arisings, it is using 2016 proportion figures of the 2018 CDE arisings until these can be updated.

7.17 There were three permissions granted in 2018 for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and treatment of residual waste. This information can be found in Table 21 under the Policy Monitoring for W1.

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 2018 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 is in accordance with Policy
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 facility is in accordance with Policy
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 2018 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 2018, 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.
    - One S73 application for an extension to capacity at an existing residual waste permission for residual waste treatment was determined in 2018. This is in accordance with policy and trigger not activated.

- Residual waste treatment capacity permitted above additional requirement set out in this policy for this waste management stream, as updated by Annual Monitoring Report or not in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.
    - The S73 Application for residual waste treatment determined in 2018 did not result in an additional requirement for this waste management scheme and so this trigger has not been activated.

- One site allocated not in accordance with relevant provisions of the policy.
    - No sites were allocated in 2018, 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)

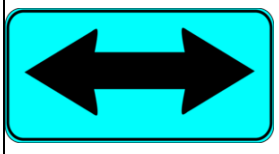
a) Location of permissions for strategic, non-strategic and small scale waste management facilities/capacity.

Site Name	Type of Facility	Type of Facility Scale	Location	Assessment against Policy W4
Cassington/ Worton Farm AD Facility	Composting/ Biological Treatment	Composting/ Biological Treatment	SP471113	Non Strategic Within Strategic zone for Oxford City
Wallingford AD	Composting/ Biological Treatment	Composting/ Biological Treatment	SU622905	Non Strategic Within Strategic zone for Oxford City
Ardley Energy Recover Facility	Residual Waste	Residual Waste	SP543259	Strategic 26,300tpa. Within strategic zone for Bicester.

Table 33 Location of Facilities for Principal Waste Streams (Additional Capacity) Granted 2018 and Compliance with Policy W4

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

7.18 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 in accordance with Policy		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).
    - o No new sites were allocated in 2018

- Planning permissions – three permissions were granted in 2018, for strategic, non-strategic and small scale waste management facilities/capacity. which were in accordance with the policy.

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.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Location	Type of Facility	Complies with W5
8.3.2018	Cassington/ Worton Farm AD Facility	SP471113	Composting/ Biological Treatment	Already in Waste Management Use
2.10.2018	Wallingford AD	SU622905	Composting/ Biological Treatment	Already in Waste Management Use
22.6.2018	Ardley Energy Recover Facility	SP543259	Residual Waste	Already in Waste Management Use

Table 34 Approved facilities located on land given priority by the policy.

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

7.19 No applications for approved facilities were located on greenfield land

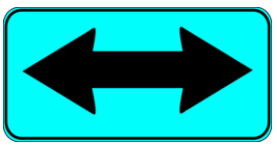
c) Number of allocated sites located on land given priority by the policy.

7.20 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

7.21 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.		This indicator cannot be fully monitored until the Site Allocations Plan has been adopted. Permitted facilities were compliant with policy W5.

Trigger

- One planning permission granted/site allocated not in accordance with

relevant provisions of the policy.

- No sites were allocated in 2018.
- Planning permissions - Three permissions were granted in 2018, 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.

7.22 One application was permitted in 2018, for inert waste landfilling for restoration purposes;

- New Barn Farm (MW.0094/16) for 1,400,000m^3 of material

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

7.23 One permission was granted for the creation of three new football pitches for community use facilitated through the disposal of waste. Thame Football Club (MW.0045/17) for 11,900m^3. This involved both landfill and landraising to achieve levels that were granted planning permission by the district council, but that could not be achieved through cut and fill on the site. The use of waste enabled the construction of additional sports facilities, that are an important local asset, without requiring the burying of topsoil. The permanent deposit of waste to achieve the permitted landform was therefore considered to be an overall environmental benefit.

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

7.24 Appendix 5 shows current estimates of inert and non-hazardous landfill capacity in Oxfordshire. There is currently 7,859,363m^3 of inert landfill capacity and 4,359,905m^3 of non-hazardous landfill remaining in Oxfordshire.

7.25 In 2018, approximately 131,207 tonnes of non-hazardous waste produced in Oxfordshire was sent to landfill (7,8000tonnes C&I Waste, 44,673tonnes CD&E and 8,534 tonnes MSW) and approximately 821,347 tonnes of inert waste was sent to inert landfill[21]. Based on these rates, non-hazardous and inert landfill capacity in Oxfordshire will last to the end of the plan period and beyond. (estimate 1.5t inert waste = 1m^3).

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

[21] Table 35 of BPP Waste Needs Assessment Update (2020)

7.26 No such applications were determined in 2018.

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		The only permission granted in 2018 for inert waste landfill was for the infilling of a quarry for restoration. The permission for permanent deposit of waste to achieve the permitted landform at Thame was considered to be an overall environmental benefit.
No additional capacity for inert landfill permitted contrary to policy.		The only permission granted in 2018 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. The permission for permanent deposit of waste to achieve the permitted landform at Thame was considered to be an overall environmental benefit.
Provision for disposal of Oxfordshire's non-hazardous waste will be made at existing non-hazardous waste facilities.		No additional non-hazardous landfill facilities were permitted or required in 2018.

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 2018.
- Inert landfill capacity permitted contrary to policy.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2018
- Permission granted for additional non-hazardous landfill capacity
    - This trigger was not activated in 2018.

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

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

7.28 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 2018. The majority of operations moved from the Merton Street Depot to Thorpe Mead site during 2018.

7.29 Grundon were granted permission for the open storage area for empty containers, bins and packaging equipment, including the retention of the old Lab Smalls building for the storage of equipment (MW.0025/18) at Ewelme. This is used in conjunction with the Hazardous Waste Transfer facility to the North of the approved site. The Ewelme site is a hazardous waste facility that serves predominantly the Oxfordshire area and is a valuable local facility for the handling of hazardous waste from local industry. This permission provided greater storage space enabling the existing hazardous waste site to operate more efficiently.

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 2018

Trigger

- Any reduction in total number of existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2018.

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

7.30 No such applications were received or determined in 2018.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No applications approved contrary to Policy		There was no applications received or permitted in 2018

Trigger

- One application approved contrary to the policy.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2018

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.

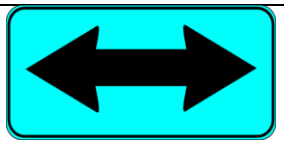
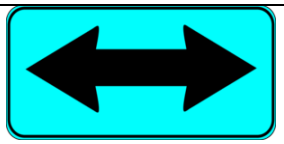
7.31 Magnox Ltd (Rutherford Avenue, Didcot) were granted permission for an S73 application to vary condition 2 of planning permission EHE/9294/1 to allow for import of a small amount of Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) from Winfrith to Harwell for encapsulation and interim storage. (MW.0036/18)

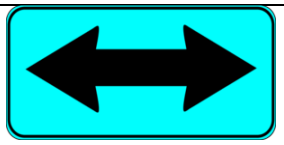
7.32 Magnox Ltd (Harwell Site) were also granted permission for the installation of a semi rigid building for the temporary storage of non radioactive waste and very low radioactive waste (MW.0111/18)

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

7.33 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.		Two applications for the treatment or storage of low level waste were received or determined in 2018.
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 2018
Proposals meeting the needs of an area wider than Oxfordshire only where demonstrated the need cannot be adequately provided for		No relevant applications were received or determined in 2018.

elsewhere and meet requirements C1-C12		
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 2018.

- 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 2018.

- 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)

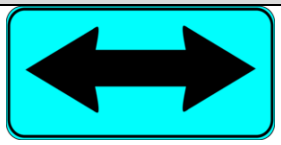
Applications granted for the management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge planning permission is accordance with policy.

Indicator(s)

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

7.34 No permissions were granted for the management or disposal of waste water or sewage sludge during 2018.

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 2018.

Trigger

- One application permitted contrary to the policy.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2018, 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**

7.35 No district planning applications were granted by district councils in 2018 for development that would prevent or prejudice the relevant waste management sites from operating.

7.36 The County Council was signatory to a Statement of Common Ground regarding West Oxfordshire District Council's proposed allocation of a Garden City at Eynsham in their Local Plan (which was adopted in 2018) and the impact on New Wintles Farm waste processing site. The County Council did not object to the allocation, provided that wording was added to the proposed policy to ensure that New Wintles Farm can remain operational. Appropriate wording was included within the Adopted Plan.

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 County Council in 2018 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 2018.
- 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 2018.

8. Monitoring of Policy Implementation – Core Policies

8.1 Tables 34 & 35 show how the Core Policies have been used in the decision-making process in 2018. This was the first full year of monitoring the use of the Core Polices since the Core Strategy adoption in September 2017.

8.2 All are the responsibility of Oxfordshire County Council and have been monitored through Planning Application decisions.

8.3 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.

8.4 Oxfordshire County Council received a total of 53 Minerals and Waste Planning Applications in 2018.

- 17 Planning Applications approved
- 1 Refusal - Shipton on Cherwell (MW.0046/18) (14.12.2018)
- 2 Reserved Matter applications
- 1 Section 106 Scheme
- 21 S73 decisions were made
- 3 Withdrawn
- 1 CLOPUD
- 4 Non-Material Amendments
- 1 Permitted Development
- 2 Scoping Opinions

8.5 Types of application not recorded within the Core Policy Review Tables

- **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.
- Oxfordshire County Council also determined two reserved matters at Hornton in 2018. These have not been included as these are not applications for mineral development, but applications for industrial development that was a county matter by virtue of its effect on the restoration of a quarry.

8.6 Table 34 sets out the use of the Core Policies within the decision making process for Planning Applications in 2018.

8.7 Table 35 sets out the use of Core Polices within the decision-making process for S73 applications. 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 2018 is the first full year of monitoring since the Core Strategy was adopted in

September 2017, we do not have the historical monitoring for the original permission, however this should become more readily available following the adoption of the Core Strategy and production of the annual monitoring report.

8.8 As the tables show that the Core Polices 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 applicabale

Triggers

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

Planning Reference	Site Name	Site Detail	Policies (Y – Policy was used in decision making N – Policy not used in decision making)											
			CI	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
MW.0094/16	New Barn Farm, Cholsey,	Extraction of sand and gravel with associated processing plant, conveyors, office and weighbridge, parking areas. Construction of new access onto the A4130. Restoration to agriculture, incorporating two ponds, using imported inert materials	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MW.0104/17	Milton-under-Wychwood Sewage Treatment Works,	Planning permission for the provision of a welfare building	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MW.0080/17	Ferris Hill Farm,	Planning permission for the continued use of the area shown on the plan marked “Site Location Plan – Lower Yard 2 – Sept 2017” and the buildings and land to the south in connection with the waste transfer station	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MW.0098/17	Rumbolds Pit,	Planning permission for the change of use for the storage of recycled material on land to the south of the primary working area. In addition to storage of recycled materials it is proposed to store empty waste skips in the ancillary area	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0099/17	Rumbolds Pit,	Planning permission for the change of use of a small part of the application site to allow motor vehicles to park on land to the north of the primary working area	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N

MW.0045/17	Thame Football Partnership	Importation of approximately 11,900m3 of inert material to create a full sized football pitch and two smaller football pitches.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MW.0004/18	Pavestone Concrete Works, Burford Quarry,	Concrete hardstanding for use of block making machine and erection of a concrete batching plant	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MW.0005/18	Electricity Generating Plant and Premises, Ardley Landfill,	Retention of 2x ISO containers to house equipment relating to waste heat storage trial	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
MW.0010/18	Land Adjoining Stone Hills Lane, Oday Hill, Sutton Wick,	Construction of new temporary haul road for existing mineral site	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MW.0025/18	Grundon Waste Management Ltd, Goulds Grove, Ewelme,	Open storage area for empty containers, bins and packaging equipment, including the retention of the old Lab Smalls building for the storage of equipment	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MW.0020/18	Standlake Road, Ducklington,	Temporary extension of plant complex area	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MW.0026/18	Grundon Waste Management Ltd, Goulds Grove, Ewelme,	Erection of a welfare cabin for the site operatives (Retrospective application)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MW.0046/18	Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry	Proposed extraction of mineral and restoration by infilling with imported inert materials to agriculture on land to the south	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

		east of Shipton on Cherwell Quarry												
MW.0082/18	Sheehan Recycled Aggregates Plant, Dix Pit,	Site extension, erection of new bays and non-compliance with conditions 1 and 14 of permission no.: MW.0140/16 to provide for alterations to the surface water drainage system.	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MW.0111/18	Land adjacent to Building 418.19, Dido Road, Harwell Site,	Installation of asemi rigid building for the temporary storage of non radioactive waste and very low radioactive waste.	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MW.0005/16	Hanson Aggregates, Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon,	Crushing and screening of reject and used asphalt to produce recycled asphalt, stockpiling of asphalt materials,creation of new haul road off access onto the Corridor Road (retrospective)	The Committee resolved to grant permission for this application in 2017, before the Core Strategy was adopted and therefore the Core Strategy policies were not monitored for this decision											
MW.0127/16	Bridge Farm Quarry, Sutton Courtenay	Small extension to Bridge Farm Quarry to extract sand and gravel and restoration to agriculture and lakes with reed fringes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MW.0004/18	Pavestone Concrete Works, Burford Quarry,	Concrete hardstanding for use of block making machine and erection of a concrete batching plant	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N

Table 34 Assessment of Performance against Core Policies within Planning Application decisions in 2018

Planning Reference	Site Name	Site Detail	Policies (Y – Policy was used in decision making N – Policy not used in decision making)										
			CI	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
MW.0063/17	Battle Farm AD site Benson Lane, Preston Crowmarsh, Wallingford	Section 73 application to continue development without complying with Condition 1 (approved plans and documents) of planning permission P13 /S1972/CM (proposed amendment of an Anaerobic Digestion Facility) to allow for amendment to the site layout	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0081/17	Ferris Hill Farm, Sibford Road, Hook Norton, Banbury, OX15 5JY	Application to continue the operation of Ferris Hill Farm waste management facility permitted by planning permission no. 15/01829/CM (MW.0132/15) without complying with conditions 3 (to delete condition which requires colour of picking station to be dark green or grey), 8 (pre-sorting of skip waste materials to be permitted) and 10 (storage of waste materials to be permitted)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MW.0084/17	Wicklesham Quarry, Sandshill, Faringdon, Oxon, SN7 7P	Planning permission for the Section 73 application to vary conditions 1 and 13 of planning permission P15/V2384/CM (MW.0134/15) to allow for bunds to be retained on the site and to incorporate them into a revised restoration scheme	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0091/17	Worton Farm, Worton, Yarnton, OX29 4FL	Planning permission for the Section 73 application for non-compliance with conditions 1 and 4 of permission no: 09/00585/CM (MW.0108/09) for waste recycling and transfer facility, to allow re-shaping of site bunding to enable additional car parking provision	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y

MW.0095/17	City Farm, Eynsham, Witney, OX29 4EG	Section 73 application to vary conditions 1 and 2 of permission 14/01988/CM (MW.0122/14) to alter the aftercare plan to allow annual cultivation of approximately half of the restored area.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MW.0109/17	Appleford Sidings, Appleford Road, Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon, OX14 4PW	Planning permission for the continuation of the development permitted by P17/V0138/CM (MW.0005/17) (the demolition of existing asphalt plant and construction and operation of a replacement asphalt plant with ancillary plant and machinery, a new weighbridge and portable office) without according with condition 3, in order to allow extended hours of operation at the asphalt plant	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MW.0073/17 (REFUSED)	Sheehan Recycled Aggregate Plant, Dix Pit, Stanton Harcourt, Witney, OX29 5BB	Section 73 application to continue the operation of Dix Pit Recycled Aggregate Facility permitted by planning permission no. 16/04166/CM (MW.0140/16) without complying with condition 6 thereby allowing an increase in the maximum tonnage of waste material imported to site to 175,000 tonnes per annum	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MW.0083/17	Finmere Landfill Site, Banbury Road, Finmere, MK18 4AJ	Section 73 application to continue sand and gravel and clay extraction for use in on-site landfill engineering permitted by planning permission no. 10/01515/CM without complying with conditions B1, B2, B3, B8, B9, B14, B16, B17, B20, B26, B32, B35, B37 and B39 to enable the development (including restoration) to continue until 6th January 2034, alternative screening to be provided along the eastern boundary and the updating or deletion of	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

		conditions which no longer apply												
MW.0085/17	Ardley Energy Recovery Facility, Middleton Stoney Road, Ardley, Oxfordshire, OX27 7AA	Planning permission for the Continuation of the development permitted by MW.0044/08 without complying with conditions 1 and 3, in order to allow an import of 326 300 tonnes per annum	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
MW.0090/17	Worton Farm, Worton, Yarnton, OX29 4FL	Planning permission for the use of land for storage of empty skips at M & M Skip Hire Ltd, Worton Farm without complying with conditions 3 and 5 attached to planning permission Ref MW.0122/12	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MW.0102/17	Cassington Anaerobic Digestion Facility, Land at Worton Farm, Worton, Cassington, Oxon, OX29 4FL	Section 73 application to continue the development without complying with condition 1, to allow the throughput of the Anaerobic Digestion Plant to increase to 48,500 tonnes of waste per annum	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MW.0103/17	Ardley Fields Household Waste Recycling	planning permission for the Retention of the existing Ardley Household Waste Recycling Centre at Ardley Fields Household Waste Recycling Centre	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N

	Centre, Brackley Road, Ardley, OX27 7PH													
MW.0008/18	Hanson Aggregates, Appleford Siding, Appleford OX14 4PW	Application to continue the development permitted by SUT/APF/616/17 (comprising erection of building to house weighbridge office, laboratory and mess room) without complying with condition 4 to allow the retention and continued use of the existing weighbridge, office, laboratory and mess room	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MW.0001/18	Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry, Bunkers Hill, Kidlington, OX5 3BA	Continuation of development without complying with Condition 2 (mineral extraction cessation date) of Planning Permission no. 16/02109/CM (MW.0125/16) in order to extend the period permitted for the extraction of mineral from 31st December 2017 to 31st December 2018	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y		N	Y	N	Y
MW.0024/18	Duns Tew Quarry (West), Duns Tew Road, Middle Barton, OX7 7DQ	To continue the development permitted by planning permission 16/00361/CM (MW.0028/16) (for the excavation of sand) without complying with conditions 26, 29, 30 and 34 (to amend the approved restoration scheme to reflect the implemented scheme)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
MW.0036/18	462, Rutherford Avenue, Didcot, Oxfordshire, OX11 0DF	Application to vary condition 2 of planning permission EHE/9294/1 to allow for import of a small amount of Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) from Winfrith to Harwell for encapsulation and interim storage.	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N

MW.0083/18	Battle Farm AD site Benson Lane, Preston Crowmarsh, Wallingford	Section 73 application to continue the development of the erection and use of an open windrow composting facility (permitted by permission P13/S1971/CM (MW.0076/13)), without complying with condition 1, in order to vary the approved plans and documents to allow for a higher annual waste tonnage throughput	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0085/18	Great Tew Ironstone Quarry, Butchers Hill, Great Tew, Chipping Norton, OX7 4BT	Section 73 application for variation of condition 1 of planning permission no. MW.0078/15 (15/02678/CM) for proposed extension of ironstone extraction, revocation of existing consented mineral extraction, export of clay, construction of temporary and permanent landforms, retention of an existing overburden store, relocation of consented stone saw shed, replacement quarry, farm and estate office building, erection of a new shoot store and multi-purpose building for changes to the approved phased working of the site	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
MW.0009/18	Moorend Lane Farm, Moorend Lane, Thame, Oxfordshire OX9 3HW	Section 73 application to continue the development if importation of inert material to restore the old landfill and sewage beds and extraction of small sand reserve (permitted by permission P17/S1500/CM (MW.0032/17)) without complying with condition 1, in order to vary the approved plans and documentsto allow for the correct position of the weighbridge and the site office and welfare facility	**N**	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MW.0027/18	Castle Barn Quarry, Fairgreen Farm, Sarsden,	Variation of condition 26 and removal of conditions 27, 28 and 29 of planning permission 17/01172/CM (OCC Reference: MW.0031/17) to enable the transportation of large stone block by	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N

	Chipping Norton	HGV												
MW.0122/18	Appleford Sidings, Appleford Road, Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon, OX14 4PW	Section 73 application to continue the development permitted by MW.0137/16 (for the erection and operation of an asphalt plant for a temporary period) without complying with condition 10, to extend the time period for the operation	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Table 35 Assessment of Performance against Core Policies within S73 decisions in 2018

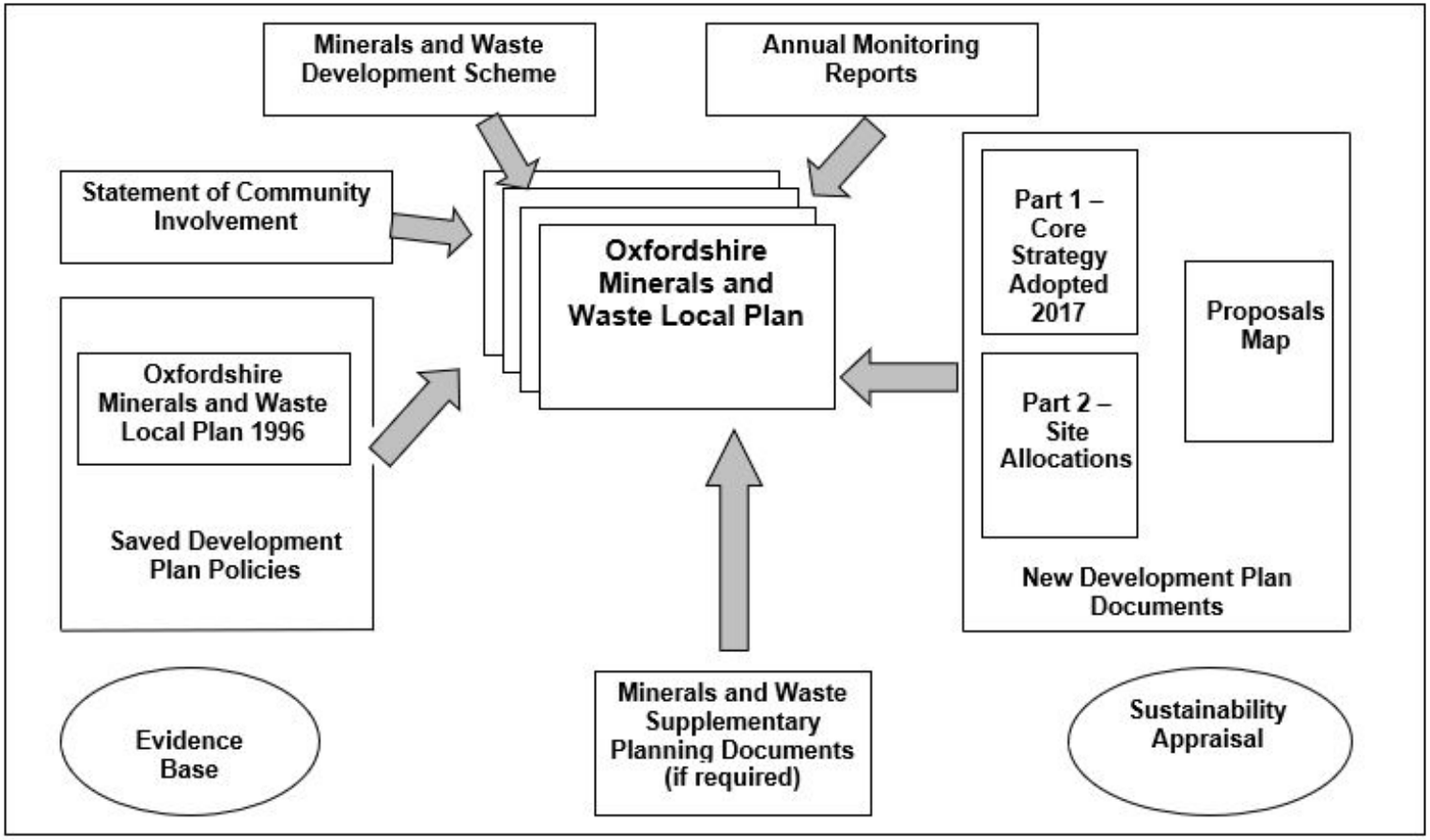
9. Appendix

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

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

Appendix 2 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

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



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 Capacity2018 ($M^{3)}$ [22]***
Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Cherwell	Finmere	SP628 322	Temporary, 2028	470100
Slape Hill	Sheehans	Non- Hazardous Landfill	West Oxfordshire	Glympton	SP423 196	Temporary, 2019	0
Sutton Courtenay	FCC	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU515 930	Temporary, 2030	3,889,805
						Total	**4,359,905**

Category 1b: Hazardous Landfill

Site	**Operator**	**Facility Category**	**District**	**Parish**	**Grid Ref**	**End Date**	**Remaining Void EA Data Capacity2018 ($M^{3)}$ [23]**
Ardley landfill	Viridor	Non Hazardous Landfill (SNRHW)	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	2019	0

[22] Taken from 2018 WDI
[23] Taken from 2018 WDI

Category 2: Inert Landfill

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	End 2018 m^3 (* Permissions, EA Data, + 2018 Survey Data)
New Barn Farm	Grundon	Inert landfill	South Oxfordshire	Cholsey	SU598880	2039	1,400,000[24]
Thame Football Club	Thame Football Partnership	Inert Landfill	South Oxfordshire	Thame	SP708068	2021	11,900[25]
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	0
Shipton Quarry Landfill	Earthline	Inert Landfill	Cherwell	Shipton-on-Cherwell	SP 478 174	Temporary, 2025	1,520,000+
Ewelme No.2 Landfill	Grundon	Inert Landfill	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Temporary, 2032	133000+

[24] Planning permission
+ WDI 2018
[25] Permission MW.0045.17

Moorend Lane Farm	David Einig Contracting Ltd.	Inert Landfill	South Oxfordshire	Thame	SP 713 067	Temporary 2022	0[26]
Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Inert Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	Unspecified	0+
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	1480000+
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	368000+
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	920000[27]

[26] Using waste received data from WDI 2018 at a conversion rate of 1.5

[27] Using waste received data from WDI 2018 at a conversion rate of 1.5 +WDI2018

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	850000[28]
Enstone Quarry	Markham Farms	Inert Landfill	West Oxfordshire	Enstone		Unavailable	0
Old Brickworks Farm	R Miller	Inert Landfill	Cherwell	Bletchingdon	SP 518 158	Temporary, 2017	0
Cassington Quarry	Hanson Quarry Products Ltd.	Inert Landfill	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Commitment	50000 [29]
Woodeaton Quarry	McKenna	Inert Landfill	South Oxfordshire	Woodeaton	SP533122	Commitment	266463+
Caversham (extension)	Lafarge	Inert landfill	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden	SU748767	Commitment	860000[30]

+ WDI2018

[28] Using data of waste received from WDI 2018 at a conversion rate of 1.5

[29] Estimated in Waste Needs Assessment 2015, Cassington inactive in 2018 (LAA2019)

[30] Details taken from MW.0158/11. Inactive

						Total	**7,859,363**

Category 3: 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
Banbury Transfer Station	Grundon	Recycle/Transfer	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 469 402	Permanent	9000
Blackstone Farm	N Mauger	Recycle/Transfer	Cherwell	Blackthorn	SP627 200	Permanent	15,000
Brize Norton X-fer	Ebsworth	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	50000
Dix Pit HWRC	FCC	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	2028	14100
Dix Pit Transfer Station	FCC	Recycle/Transfer	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	2028	0

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	Not operational	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
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
Slape Hill Quarry	Sheehans	Recycle/Transfer	West Oxfordshire	Glympton	SP 423 196	2019	20,000
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
Unit 1, Enstone Airfield	Viridor	Recycle/Transfer	West Oxfordshire	Enstone	SP 397 256	Permanent	30,000
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 (operational)	**640,900**
						Total (Non operational)	**90,000**
						Total	**730, 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	**326300**

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
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
Blackstone Farm	N Mauger	CDE Recycling	Cherwell	Blackthorn	SP627 200	Non-operational, permanent	15,000
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	95,000
Dix Pit Complex (Soils)	Sheehans	CDE Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 403 050	No Permission	0

Drayton Depot	OCC	CDE Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 489 940	Permanent	75,000
Enstone Airfield	David Einig Contracting Ltd.	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	Ethos Recycling	CDE Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 383 044	Non-operational, Permanent	25,000
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
Old Brickworks Farm	R Miller	CDE Recycling	Cherwell	Bletchingdon	SP518 158	Non Operational	40,000
Playhatch Quarry	Grabloader	CDE Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden	SU 740 765	Permanent	70,000

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	2019	60,000
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	20,000
Upwood Park	Hills	CDE Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 452 003	2029	8000
Worton Farm (Cresswell Field)	David Einig Contracting Ltd.	CDE Recycling	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Permanent	48,000
						Operational	**1,226,699**
						Non Operational	**180,500**
						Total	**1,407,199**

Category 7: Metal Recycling

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Berinsfield Car Breakers	Auto Storage	Metal Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Berinsfield	SU 570 958	Permanent	1000
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
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
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	**164700**

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
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
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	**548665**
						Total Excluding Harwell Western Storage	**48650**

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
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**

Appendix 4: Mineral Working Sites in Oxfordshire (2018)

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	Active
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	Inactive
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	Active
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
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

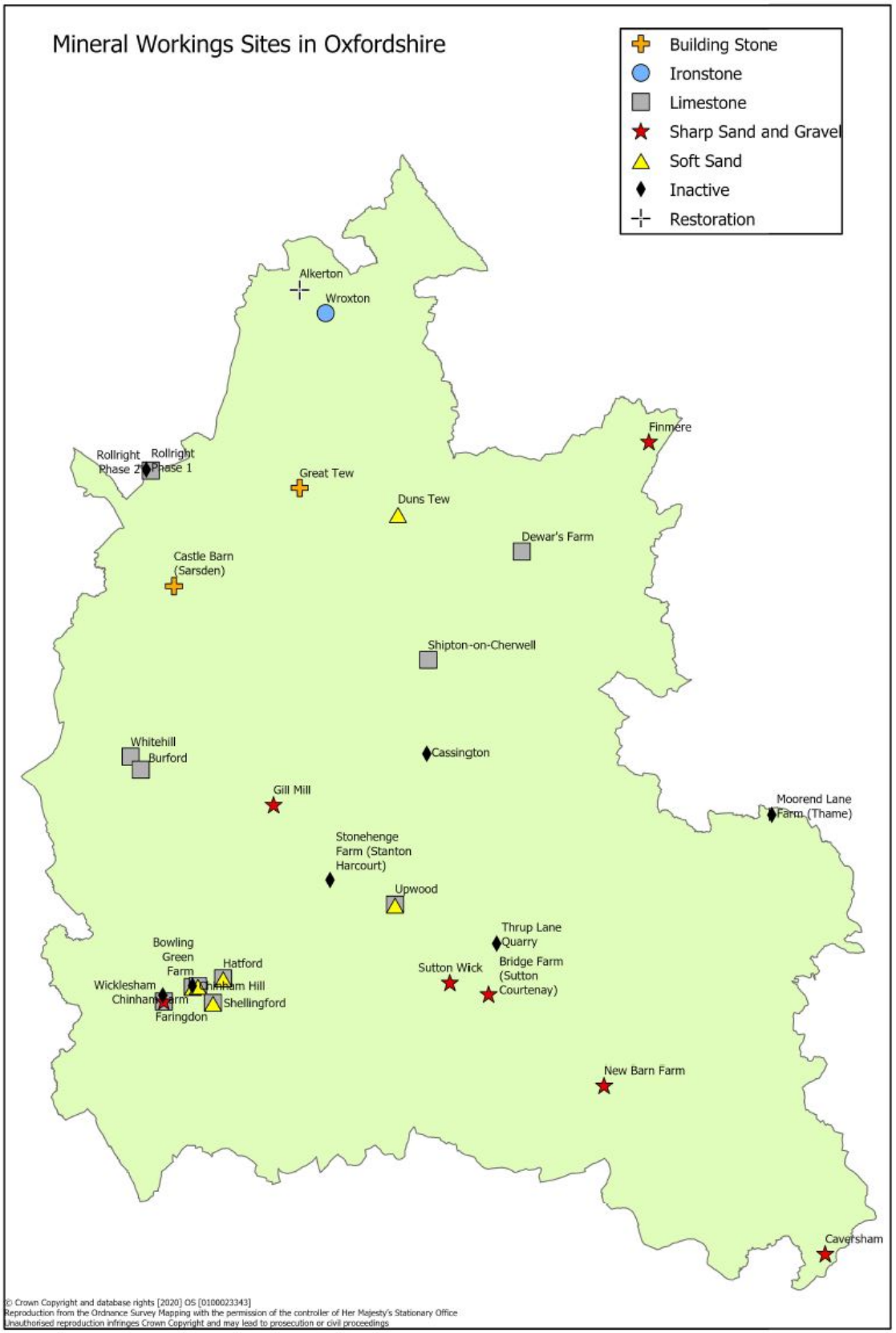


Figure 5 Active Mineral Working Sites in Oxfordshire (As at 2018)

Appendix 5 Waste Sites in Oxfordshire

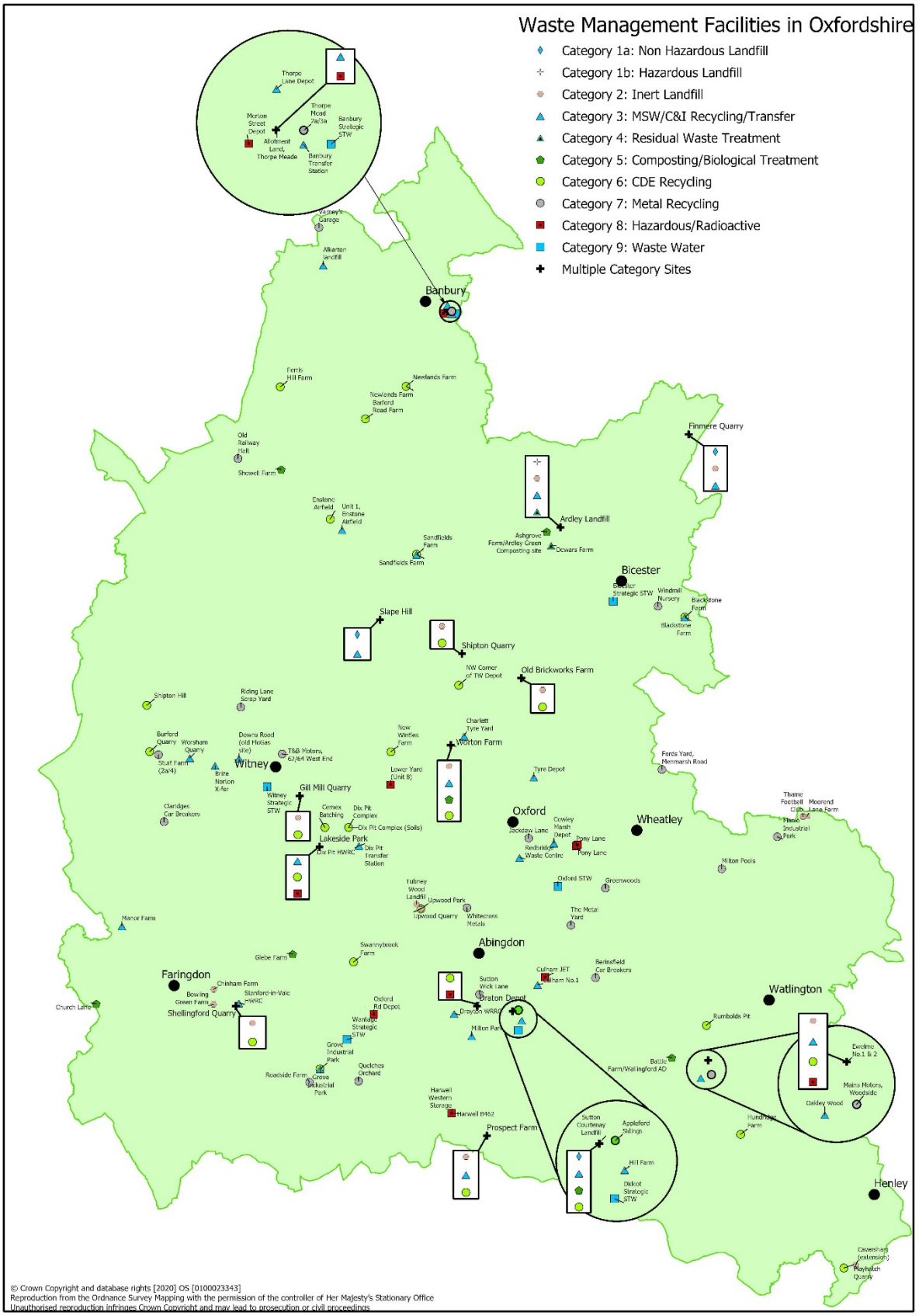


Figure 6 Location of Municipal and Commercial & Industrial Waste Facilities and Sites (As at end of 2018)

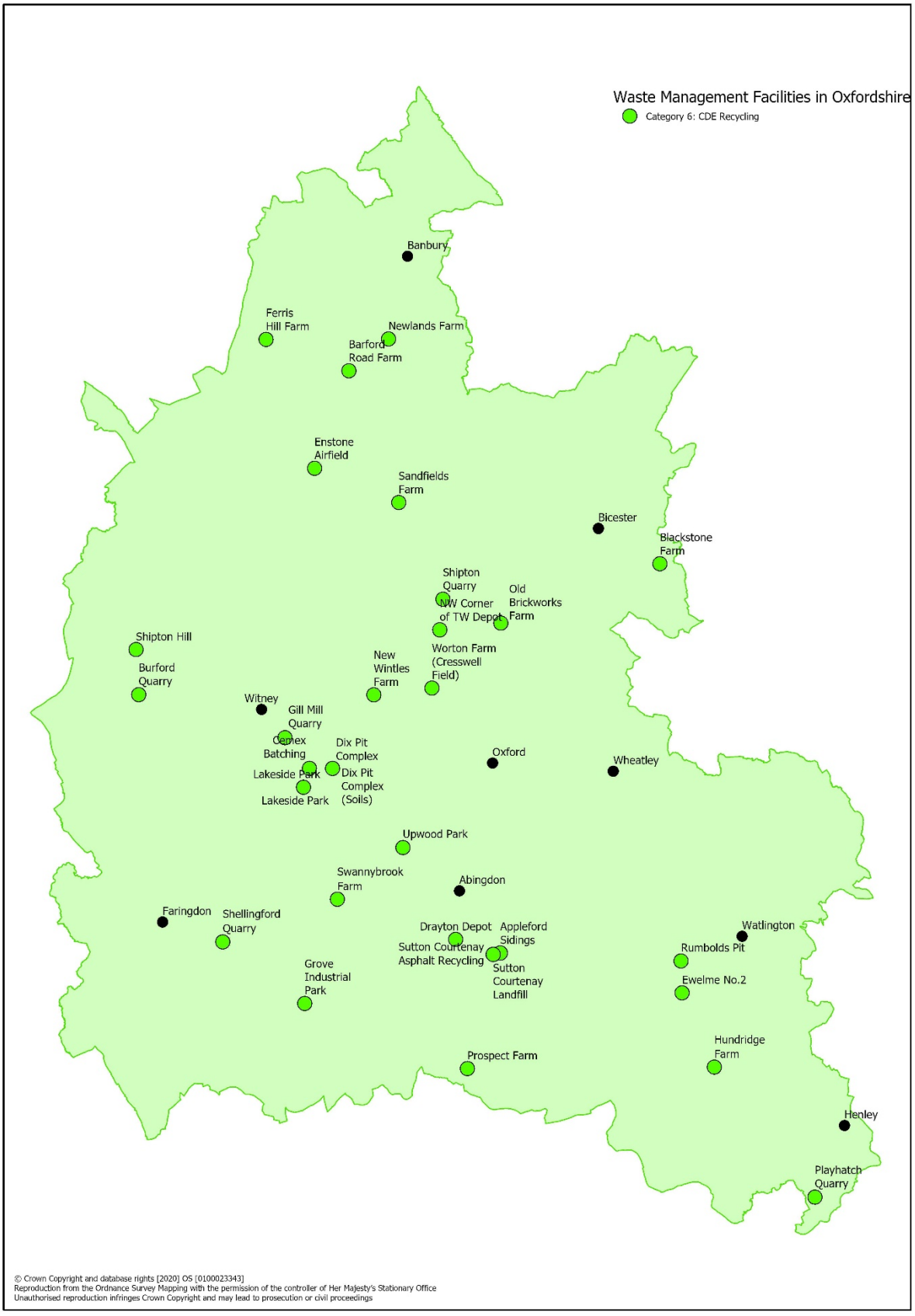


Figure 7 Location of Construction, Demolition & Excavation waste facilities and sites, including

recycled and secondary aggregate sites (As at end of 2018)

Appendix 6 Sharp Sand and Gravel calculations

	Sharp Sand & Gravel (million tonnes)
A. Annual Provision (from policy M2 / LAA)	1.015
B. Requirement 2014 – 2031 (policy M2) (A x 18 years)	18.270
B.i Requirement 2014 – 2031 (North)	9.135
B.ii Requirement 2014 – 2031 (South)	9.135
C. Sales in 2014 – 2018 (Oxfordshire)	3.558
C.i Sales in 2014 – 2018 (North)	1.974
C.ii Sales in 2014 – 2018 (South)	1.584
D. Remaining requirement (B – C)	14.712
D.i Remaining requirement (North) (Bi – Ci)	7.161
D.ii Remaining requirement (South) (Bii – Cii)	7.551
E. Permitted Reserves at end 2018	12.925
E.i Permitted Reserves at end 2018 (North)	7.728
E.ii Permitted Reserves at end 2018 (South)	5.197
F.i Total reserves available (North)	7.728
F.ii Total reserves available (South)	5.197
G. Estimated permitted reserves available to be worked during remainder of plan period (from beginning 2019 to end 2031)	11.075
G.i Estimated permitted reserves available to be worked during remainder of plan period (from beginning 2019 to end 2031) (North)	6.578
G.ii Estimated permitted reserves available to be worked during remainder of plan period (from beginning 2019 to end 2031) (South)	4.497

J.	Remaining requirement to be provided for in Plan (D – G)	3.637 (100%)
Ji	Remaining requirement to be provided for in the Plan (North) – alternative method of calculation (Di – Gi)	0.583 (16%)
Jii	Remaining requirement to be provided for in the Plan (South) – alternative method of calculation (Dii – Gii)	3.054 (84%)

Appendix 7 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 &	***Proportion of Projected Arisings taken to be Inert****	*80%*	*80%*	*80%*	*80%*
	Inert waste recycling (as proportion of inert	55%	60%	65%	70%

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

*It is assumed that 20% of the CDE waste stream comprises non-inert materials (from breakdown in report by BPP Consulting on Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste in Oxfordshire, February 2014, page 7). The subsequent targets are proportions of the inert or non-inert elements of the CDE waste stream.

** This includes the use of inert waste in backfilling of mineral workings & operational development such as noise bund construction and flood defence works.

10. Glossary

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

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

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

Alternative aggregates - A grouping of secondary and recycled aggregates.

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

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – see Monitoring Report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Greenfield site – site previously unaffected by built development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land-won aggregates - Primary aggregates won from land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permitted reserves – mineral reserves with planning permission for extraction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) – radioactive waste with very low concentrations of radioactivity, arising from both nuclear and non-nuclear sources, which because it contains little total radioactivity can be safely treated by various means, including disposal with municipal and general commercial and industrial waste at landfill sites.
Formal definition:
(a) **in the case of low volumes ('dustbin loads') of VLLW** "Radioactive waste which can be safely disposed of to an unspecified destination with municipal, commercial or industrial waste ("dustbin" disposal), each 0.1m³ of waste containing less than 400 kilobecquerels (kBq) of total activity or single items containing less than 40 kBq of total activity. For wastes containing carbon-14 or hydrogen-3 (tritium):

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

Controls on disposal of this material, after removal from the premises where the wastes arose, are not necessary."
(b) **in the case of high volumes of VLLW** "Radioactive waste with maximum concentrations of four megabecquerels per tonne (MBq/te) of total activity which can be disposed of to specified landfill sites. For waste containing hydrogen-3 (tritium), the concentration limit for tritium is 40MBq/te. Controls on disposal of this material, after removal from the premises where the wastes arose, will be necessary in a manner specified by the environmental regulators".

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

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

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

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

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

11. 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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