Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

OXFORDSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2014

January 2015

Working for you

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
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Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

OXFORDSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2014

(for the period April 2013 to March 2014)

January 2015

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

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Executive Summary

i This minerals and waste monitoring report is prepared in accordance with Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.[1], It covers the period from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014.

ii The report:

- reviews progress on preparation of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan during the monitoring period and subsequently;
- reports on production, permissions granted and the landbank of minerals in 2013;
- reports on the arisings and management of municipal solid waste and new permissions granted for waste facilities in 2013.

iii Following the withdrawal of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy in July 2013, a revised core strategy has been published and consulted upon. The Council is currently making amendments to the revised strategy. The revised strategy is progressing in accordance with the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2014 timetable.

iv Total production of sand and gravel in Oxfordshire in 2013 amounted to 566,000 tonnes, the lowest level recorded in a decade.

v Production of crushed rock in Oxfordshire rose significantly in 2013, to 502,000 tonnes, a level last seen in 2008.

vi The landbank of sand and gravel at the end of 2013 was 7.3 years based on the Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 provision figure of 1.204 million tonnes per annum.

vii The landbank of crushed rock at the end of 2013 was 18.5 years based on the Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 provision figure of 0.584 million tonnes per annum.

viii Two new permissions were granted for the extraction of sharp sand and gravel in Oxfordshire during 2013; a further permission was granted in 2014.

ix Recorded production of secondary and recycled aggregates in 2013 was 422,000 tonnes. This was slightly lower the figure recorded in 2012 (466,000 tonnes).

x Eight waste management related planning permissions were granted during the calendar year 2013.

[1] as amended by the Localism Act 2011

xi An estimated total of 2 million tonnes of waste was managed in Oxfordshire in 2013, of which 50% was construction, demolition and excavation waste, 35% was commercial and industrial waste and 15% was municipal waste.

xii In 2013, 58% municipal waste was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting or some other form of treatment. It is estimated that 76% of commercial and industrial waste was diverted from landfill and that 77% of construction, demolition and excavation waste was recycled or recovered for use in restoration or landfill engineering.

1. Introduction

Purpose of the Monitoring report

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

1.2 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)[2]:

i) covers the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014[3];
ii) details the progress on preparation of the new Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan;
iii) reports on production, permissions granted and the landbank of aggregate minerals; and
iv) reports on arisings and management of waste, new permissions granted and the capacity of waste management facilities.

1.3 AMR 2014 does not assess policy implementation as policies, sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan are still being developed.

[2] AMR's 2005-2013 are available on Oxfordshire County Council's website.
[3] Data on minerals and some data on waste is for the calendar year 2013.

2 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme Progress

Background

2.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is a statutory document[4] 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 Minerals and Waste (Local) Development Scheme came into effect in May 2005 and it has since been reviewed and revised as necessary to maintain an up to date programme for preparation of the plan.

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

2.3 The Oxfordshire MWDS (Fifth Revision) 2013 came into effect on 10 December 2013, covering the period to March 2016. A Sixth Revision was subsequently prepared, which came into effect in December 2014.

2.4 The number of documents to be prepared was reduced from previous versions of the MWDS. Taking into account the context provided by changes in legislation and government policy, and the urgent need for a new plan to replace the out of date Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996), the revised MWDS (December 2013) provided for a single new plan document to be prepared – the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy (see Appendix 1).

2.5 The MWDS (December 2013) stated that the Core Strategy will set out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and core policies for minerals supply and waste management in Oxfordshire over the period to 2030, focussing on the provision that needs to be made for new minerals and waste development; the strategic framework for delivering this; and criteria based policies against which planning applications would be considered. The possible need for preparation of other documents, and the programme beyond December 2015, was left to be decided after the Core Strategy had reached examination.

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

2.6 The Sixth Revision of the MWDS (December 2014) labels the Core Strategy as Part 1 of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, with an extended plan period to 2031; and provides for a Part 2 document – Site Allocations – to be prepared as well. No programme is shown for the Site Allocations document; this is to be decided after the Core Strategy has reached examination.

Programme for the revised Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

2.6 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy is programmed to be adopted by December 2015 (see Appendix 2). Table 1 sets out the main stages towards the adoption of the Core Strategy and the progress that has been made to date.

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

Milestones	Target	Progress
Initial issues & options consultation	June 2006	Done
Initial preferred options consultation	February 2007	Done
Further engagement & consultation on issues and options and preferred options	February 2010 – Jan 2011	Done
Consultation on draft (preferred) minerals & waste strategies	September – October 2011	Done
Publication and consultation on revised draft minerals & waste strategy	February – March 2014	Consultation took place 24 February – 7 April 2014
Proposed submission document published for consultation	October 2014	Now expected summer 2015
Submit Core Strategy for examination	March 2015	Now expected autumn 2015
Examination Hearings	July 2015	Now expected late 2015
Publish Inspector's report	October 2015	Now expected spring 2016
Adopt Core Strategy	December 2015	Now expected spring 2016

Progress on the revised Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

2.7 Work during the period coved by this AMR was focused on preparation of a revised Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy. From July 2013 onwards, work progressed rapidly on preparing the draft Core Strategy, taking the previous Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

(Submission Document October 2012) as a starting point for revised strategies and policies. On 28 January 2014, the Council's Cabinet agreed the draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy for consultation. This was published in February 2014 for a six week consultation period from 24 February to 7 April, in accordance with the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

2.8 Responses to the Draft Core Strategy Consultation were received from 155 organisations and individuals. These responses made a total of 644 separate comments on the draft plan. Following the consultation, the responses received have been reviewed and all the issues raised have been considered. In the light of this and taking into account the Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 (see section 4), other technical work and the outcomes of engagement under the duty to co-operate (see section 3), and also having due regard to current national planning policy and guidance, work has continued during 2014 on making amendments to the Core Strategy with a view to it being approved by the County Council for publication and submission. An amended plan is now expected to be published for a further round of consultation in summer 2015, then submitted to the Government for independent examination by a planning inspector later in 2015, and adopted in spring 2016.

Statement of Community Involvement

2.9 The Oxfordshire Statement of Community Involvement was adopted in November 2006. The need to update this has been kept under review having regard to changes in government procedures and policy on plan making and in the County Council's consultation policies and procedures. A review of the Statement of Community Involvement was commenced in May 2014 (after the period covered by this AMR) and this is due to be adopted by the County Council in March 2015.

3 Duty to Cooperate

Statutory Requirement

3.1 Local planning authorities are required[5] to provide details in their annual monitoring reports of the steps taken to comply with the 'Duty to Cooperate'. This duty is set out in Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 and requires county councils, local planning authorities and other bodies (as prescribed[6]), to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities. Minerals and waste are both strategic planning issues.

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

Preparation of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

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

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

Continuing Engagement

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

<u>Waste Planning</u>

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

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

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

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

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

Minerals Planning

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

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

4 Minerals Monitoring

Local Aggregate Assessment

4.1 Mineral planning authorities are required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) which assesses the demand and supply of aggregates within their area. The Oxfordshire LAA 2014 was approved by the Council's Cabinet on 15 November 2014. The LAA is a standalone document but is closely related to and compliments this AMR.

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

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

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

Sales (Production) of Primary Land-Won Aggregates

4.3 Table 3[7] and figure 1 show that in 2013 sales of sharp sand and gravel from quarries in Oxfordshire fell to the lowest level recorded in a decade, 401,000 tonnes. Whilst there has been a general decline in the sales of crushed rock between 2008 and 2012, sales increased significantly in 2013 (to 502,000 tonnes) to levels last seen in 2006. Table 3 shows that there was a slight increase in the total sales of primary aggregates in Oxfordshire in 2013 (1,068, 000 tonnes) compared to 2012 (956,000 tonnes). However, total sales are 21% below the 10 year average (1,355,000 tonnes). Appendix 3 shows the location of active and permitted aggregate quarries in Oxfordshire.

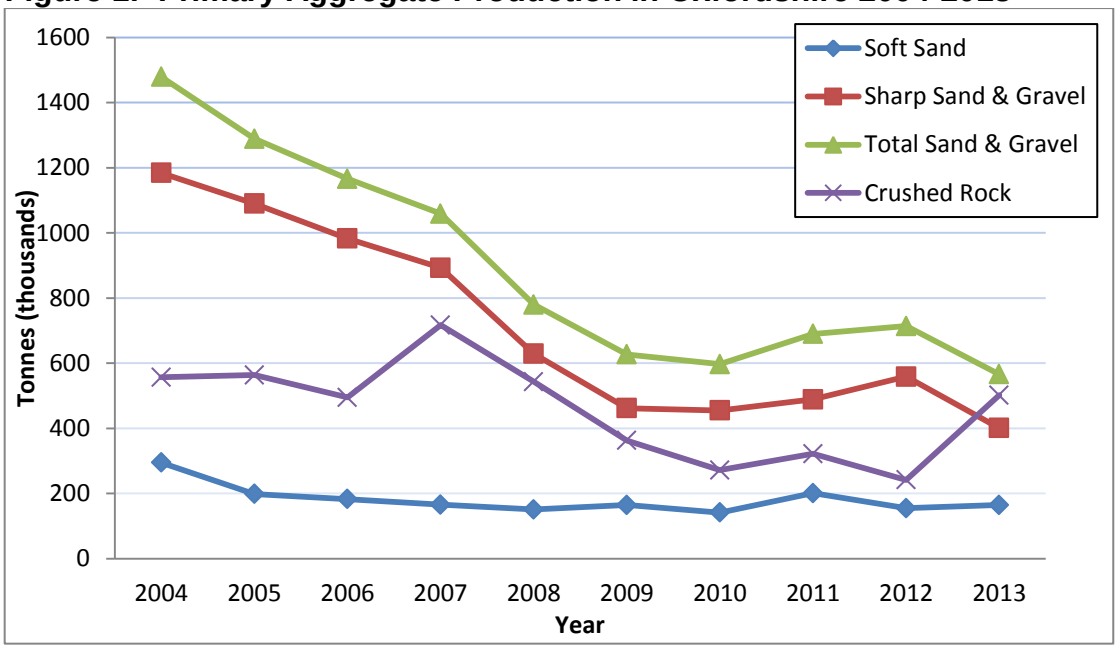
[7] This data is from aggregates monitoring surveys undertaken annually by the County Council on behalf of the South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP).

Table 3: Sales (Production) of Primary Aggregates in Oxfordshire 2004 to 2013 (thousands of tonnes)

Aggregate type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	10 Year Average
Soft Sand	295	199	183	166	151	165	142	201	155	**165**	182
Sharp Sand & Gravel	1,184	1,090	983	893	629	462	455	489	559	**401**	715
Total Sand & Gravel	1,479	1,289	1,166	1,059	780	627	597	690	714	**566**	897
Crushed Rock	557	564	495	717	543	363	272	322	242	**502**	458
Total Primary Aggregates	**2,036**	**1,853**	**1,661**	**1,776**	**1,323**	**990**	**869**	**1,012**	**956**	**1,068**	**1,355**

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys

Figure 1: Primary Aggregate Production in Oxfordshire 2004-2013



Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys

4.4 The distribution of aggregate sales is surveyed every four years as part of a national survey, most recently carried out in 2009. The results of the 2009 survey were reported in the 2012 AMR and are included in the LAA 2014. The next survey of the distribution of aggregate sales is expected to be carried out early in 2015, for the year 2014. If the data is made available in time, it will be reported in the 2015 AMR.

Landbank of Permitted Reserves

4.5 The landbank is a measure of the stock of permitted reserves expressed in terms of the number of years that these would allow for production at a given rate of extraction. 'with planning permission for in terms of the number of years that would allow for production at a given rate of extraction'. The National Planning Practice Guidance states that: 'The length of the aggregate landbank is the sum in tonnes of all permitted reserves for which valid planning permissions are extant, divided by the annual rate of future demand based on the latest annual Local Aggregate Assessment'[8]. The Planning Practice Guidance advises that possible disruption to the provision of an adequate and steady supply of land won aggregates can be identified at an early stage by monitoring landbanks of aggregate mineral reserves.

4.6 During the calendar year 2013, planning permission was granted for the extraction of sharp sand and gravel at Moorend Farm, Thame, and Wicklesham Quarry, Faringdon (see table 5 below). The effect of these permissions on the level of permitted reserves can be seen in table 4; the permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel increased by 0.783mt between 2012 and 2013. However, the related landbank fell from 7.2 to 6.5 years reflecting the increase of 0.203 mtpa in the provision figure in the LAA 2014. No permissions were granted for soft sand extraction in 2013 and the permitted reserves and landbank of soft sand both decreased, by 0.251 mt and 1.4 years respectively, although the provision figure in the LAA 2014 remains the same as for 2013.

4.7 No permissions were granted for the extraction of crushed rock in 2013 and the permitted reserves fell by 0.675mt. The landbank fell from 24.5 to 18.5 years due to the decrease in reserves and the increased provision figure in the LAA 2014.

Table 4: Permitted Reserves and Landbank at End of 2012 and 2013

Aggregate type	Permitted reserves		LAA provision figures		Landbank	
	2012[9]	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Soft Sand	2.415 mt	2.164 mt	0.189 mtpa	0.189 mtpa	12.8 years	11.4 years
Sharp Sand & Gravel	5.836 mt	6.619mt	0.812 mtpa	1.015 mtpa	7.2 years	6.5 years
Total Sand and Gravel	8.251 mt	8.783 mt	1.001 mtpa	1.204 mtpa	8.2 years	7.3 years
Crushed Rock	11.494 mt	10.819 mt	0.470 mtpa	0.584 mtpa	24.5 years	18.5 years

Source SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey

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

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

Permissions Granted for Working of Primary Aggregates

4.8 Table 5 shows that during 2013, planning permission was granted for the extraction of a total of 873,000 tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. After 31.12.2013, permission was granted for the extraction of a further 1,863,000 tonnes of sharp sand and gravel (see table 6).

Table 5: Planning Permissions Granted for New Aggregate Extraction in 2013

Date Permitted	Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnage Permitted	Permission End Date	Permission Reference
31/01/2013	Moorend Lane Farm, Thame	Sharp Sand	20,000 tonnes	31/12/2017	MW.0101/12
24/06/2013	Wicklesham Quarry, Farringdon	Sharp Sand and Gravel	853,000 tonnes	31/12/2027	MW.0126/10

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

Table 6: Planning Permissions Granted for New Aggregate Extraction after 31/12/2013

Date Permitted	Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnage Permitted	Permission End Date	Permission Reference
20/08/2014	Caversham Quarry, Caversham	Sharp Sand and Gravel	1,863, 000 tonnes	31/12/2027	MW.0158/11

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

4.9 Table 7 shows that planning applications for the extraction of 5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel and 415,000 tonnes of soft sand are currently awaiting determination. The application at Gill Mill Quarry is the subject of a Committee resolution made on 13.01.2013 to grant permission subject to a legal agreement. There are no applications for the extraction of crushed rock awaiting determination.

Table 7: Planning Applications for New Aggregate Extraction Submitted but not yet Determined

Site Name	Mineral Type	Proposed Total Tonnage	Proposed Permission End Date	Planning Application Reference
Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	Sharp Sand and Gravel	5,000,000 tonnes	31/12/2040	MW.0050/13
Duns Tew Quarry	Soft Sand	415,000 tonnes	16/17 years from date of permission	MW.0036/14

Source: Oxfordshire County Council – information from planning applications

4.10 The County Council is currently processing a review of old mineral permission (ROMP) application for new conditions for the working of ironstone at Shenington, near Banbury. The Council has also been considering a ROMP application for a site at Thrupp Farm, Radley with an estimated reserve of between 0.85 and 1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. The Council made a Prohibition Order on 31st October 2012 but this will not take effect unless it is confirmed by the Secretary of State. A decision on this is awaited following a public inquiry held in 2014.

Aggregate Rail Depots

4.11 There are 3 railhead aggregate depots in Oxfordshire at Banbury, Kidlington and Sutton Courtenay and these are safeguarded in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996). (That plan records 2 depots at Banbury, but they have since been amalgamated). The existing Kidlington rail depot is to be relocated to a nearby site to enable construction of a new station at Water Eaton. These depots import crushed rock aggregates from the South West and East Midlands. Current throughput and capacity figures for these depots are not available for publication but information on the trend in sales from Oxfordshire's rail depots since 2007 is contained in the LAA 2014. There is planning permission for a further railhead aggregate depot at Shipton-on-Cherwell. There is also a rail depot at Hinksey Sidings, Oxford but this only handles ballast for the rail network, with all movements by rail; it was not used during 2013.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

4.12 Table 8 shows recorded figures for production of secondary and recycled aggregate from 2008 to 2013. These figures are from SEEAWP aggregates monitoring surveys. Past surveys did not receive a full response from site operators and consequently recorded figures are likely to be significantly lower than the actual total production. Furthermore, the recorded data does not include construction and demolition waste recycled in-situ using mobile plant.

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

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

Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey

4.13 The LAA 2014 records permitted capacity for the production of recycled aggregates in Oxfordshire totalling 951,000 tonnes per annum in 2013. Of this, 758,000 tonnes is in operation, 65,000 tonnes per annum is in existing non-operational sites and 128,000 tonnes per annum is in permitted but not yet constructed facilities. A further 150,000 tonnes per annum of operational capacity is not included as it did not have planning permission. Survey returns for the 2013 SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey recorded a total capacity of 973,000 tonnes per annum.

4.14 Production of secondary aggregate from ash at Didcot A Power Station ceased in 2013, with the closure of the power station in March 2013. The Ardley Energy Recovery Facility, which came into operation in August 2014 (after the period covered by this AMR), will provide for the production of approximately 75,000 tonnes per annum of secondary aggregate from bottom ash.

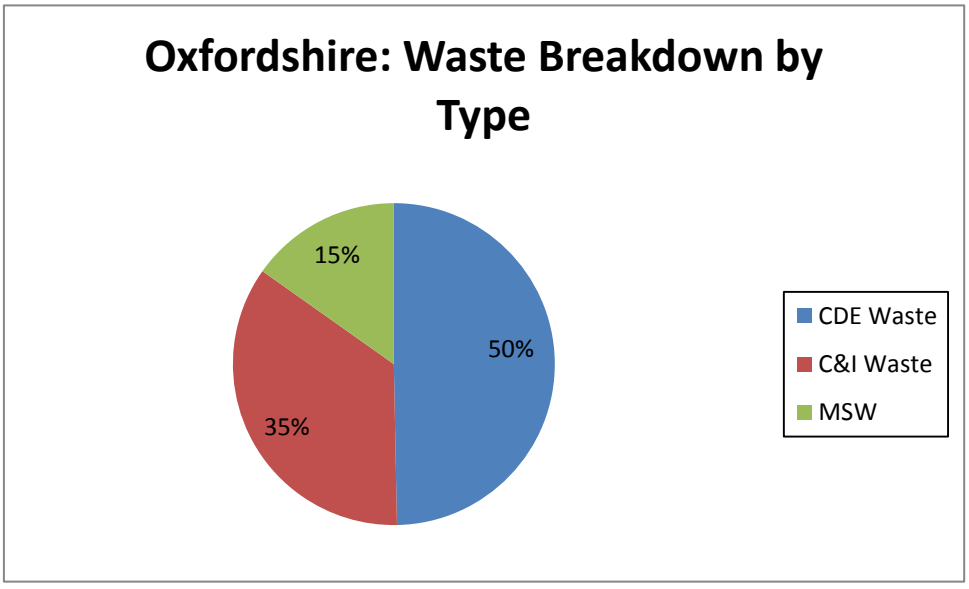
5. Waste Monitoring

Arisings and Management of Waste

5.1 The amounts of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste and municipal solid waste (MSW) from Oxfordshire that required management in 2013 are shown in Tables 9 – 12 below. These tables also show the amounts of waste that were landfilled, recycled or composted, recovered and treated. Much of this information comes from work on the updated Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment 2014, which will be made available on the County Council website when finalised. Hazardous and radioactive wastes are produced in much smaller quantities and are discussed in paragraphs 5.9 – 5.10.

5.2 An estimated total of 2 million tonnes[10] of waste was managed in Oxfordshire in 2013, of which 50% was construction, demolition and excavation waste, 35% was commercial and industrial waste and 15% was municipal waste (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Estimated Waste Managed in Oxfordshire in 2013 by Waste Type



Source: See tables 9 – 12

[10] Source: See tables 9, 10 and 11

Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) Waste

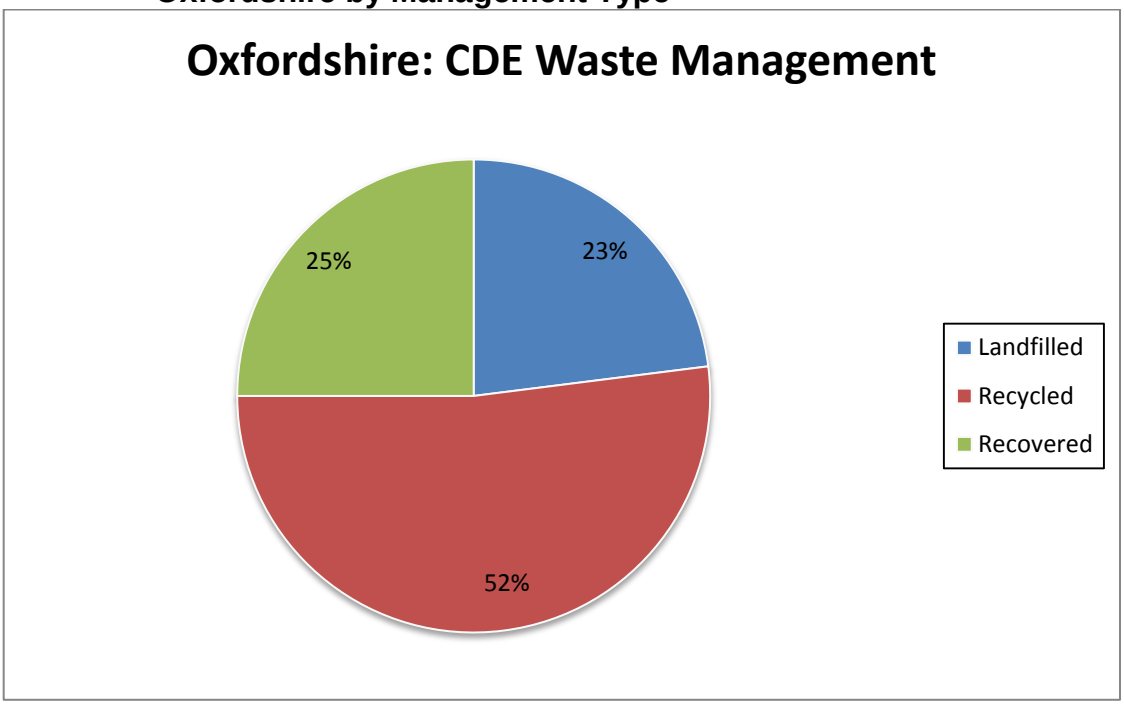
5.3 The 2014 update of the Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment estimates that a total of 1,005,000 tonnes of CDE waste is produced in Oxfordshire. Table 9 and figure 3 show how this waste was managed.

Table 9: Management of Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste in Oxfordshire in 2013 (tonnes)

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Landfilled	Recycled	Recovered	Other Treatment
Construction & Demolition	1,005,000	231,150	522,600	251,250	-

Source: Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment (OCC, 2014)

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



Source: Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment (OCC, 2014)

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste

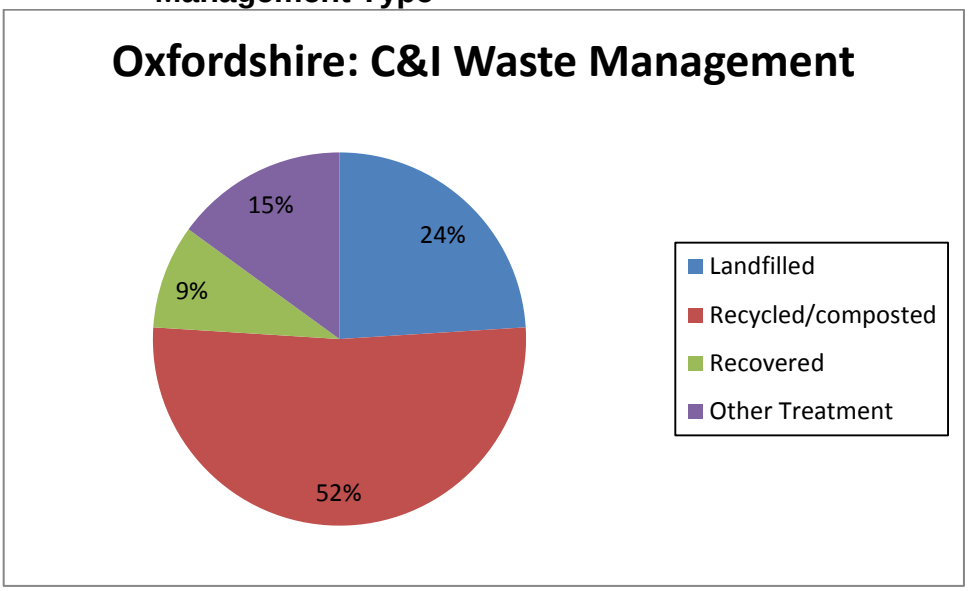
5.4 The 2014 update of the Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment estimates that C&I waste arisings in 2013 totalled to 710,000 tonnes. Of this, 170,400 tonnes was landfilled, 369,200 tonnes was recycled or composted, and 106,500 tonnes was subject to other treatment (see table 10 and figure 4).

Table 10: Management of Commercial & Industrial Waste in Oxfordshire in 2013 (tonnes)

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Landfilled	Recycled or Composted	Recovered	Other Treatment*
Commercial & Industrial	710,000	170,400	369,200	63,900	106,500

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

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



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

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

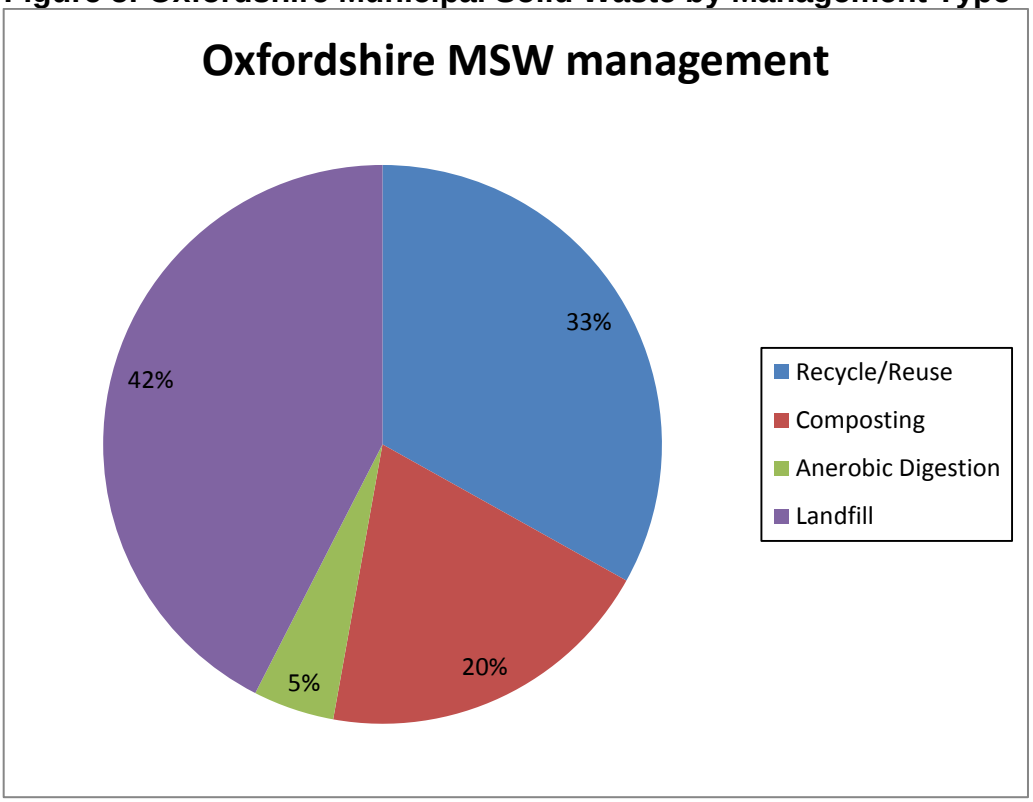
5.5 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) mainly comprises waste that is collected from households or deposited at household waste recycling centres. It also includes some business waste and other non-household waste. Table 11 and figure 5 show the total amount of MSW arisings in Oxfordshire during this monitoring period, and how this waste was managed.

Table 11: Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Oxfordshire in 2013/14 (financial year) (tonnes)

Waste Type	Total Waste Managed	Landfilled	Recycled or Composted	Recovered*	Other Treatment
Municipal Solid Waste	307,440	130,389	162,174	14,428	449

*Food waste recovered by anaerobic digestion
Source: Oxfordshire County Council Waste Management Team

Figure 5: Oxfordshire Municipal Solid Waste by Management Type



Source: Oxfordshire County Council Waste Management Team

5.6 Table 12 shows how MSW arisings from households and non-household sources was managed in the financial year 2013/14.

Table 12: Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Oxfordshire 2013/14 by Household and Non-Household Arisings (tonnes)

	Recycle/ Re-use	Compost	Food Waste	Landfill	Other*	TOTAL
Household	94,426	60,540	14,428	115,056	449	284,899
Non-Household	7,207	-	-	15,334	-	22,541
Total MSW	**101,633**	**60,540**	**14,428**	**130,390**	**449**	**307,440**
Percentage (Total MSW)	33	20	5	42	0.1	100%

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

5.7 Of the 307,440 tonnes of MSW produced in Oxfordshire in 2013/2014, 58% was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting or some other form of treatment. For household waste only, 60% was diverted from landfill.

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

Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes

5.9 The 2014 update of the Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment reports that in 2013 just over 52,000 tonnes of hazardous waste were produced. Of this just over 10,500 tonnes were dealt with in Oxfordshire. In addition to the management of 10,500 tonnes of Oxfordshire's own waste, just over 20,500 tonnes of hazardous waste was imported into Oxfordshire to be managed.

5.10 For radioactive waste, the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) inventory of radioactive waste provides an estimate[11] of the quantities of Intermediate Level Waste (ILW), Low Level Waste (LLW) and Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) at Culham and Harwell for 2013, as shown in Table 13 below. The relatively small quantities of non-nuclear radioactive waste produced each year, mainly from medical, research and educational establishments, are not included.

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

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

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

Capacity of New and Improved Waste Management Facilities

5.11 Permissions granted in 2013 for new, improved or amended waste management facilities that have resulted in a change in Oxfordshire's waste management capacity are listed in Table 14 below.

[11] Estimates of future arisings are addressed in the emerging Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy.

Table 14: Planning Permissions for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) Granted in 2013

Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted *	Planning Permission End Date	Planning Permission Reference
03/01/2013	Sutton Courtenay Landfill Site	Recycling	MSW / C&I	Increase from 70,000 tpa to 200,000 tpa	31/12/2030	MW.0174/12
31/01/2013	Moorend Lane Farm, Thame	Landfill	CDE	93,000 m^3	31/12/17	MW.0101/12
21/02/2013	Ewelme Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Recycling/ Waste Transfer	C&I / Hazardous	Increase from 7,000 tpa to 11,000 tpa	Permanent	MW.0132/12
18/04/2013	Old Quarry, Hatching Lane, Leafield	Landfill	CDE	2,200m^3	Within 8 months of commencement of the importation of waste to the site	MW.0006/13
08/07/2013	Harwell Science and Innovation Campus, Harwell	Waste storage facility for intermediate level radioactive waste	Radioactive	2,500m^3	31/12/2064	MW.0183/12
13/09/2013	Bicester Country Club, Chesterton, Bicester	Landfill	CDE	5,000m^3	31/08/2014	MW.0063/13
02/12/2013	Hanson Building Products, Sutton Courtenay	Recycling	CDE	80,000 tpa	31/12/2030	MW.0129/11
03/12/2013	Banbury Sewage Works, Thorpe Mead, Banbury	Anaerobic Digestion	MSW / C&I	40,000 tpa	Permanent	MW.0131/13

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

5.12 Table 15 lists waste management facilities that have been permitted since the end of 2013. Table 16 lists proposed facilities that are the subject of planning applications that have not yet been determined.

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

Table 15: Planning Permissions for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) Granted after 31.12.2013

Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted *	Planning Permission End Date	Planning Permission Reference
21/01/2014	Former Con Bloc Works	Waste Transfer Station	MSW/C&I	40,000 tpa	31/03/2029	MW.0097/13
02/04/2014	Sutton Courtenay Waste Management Centre	Waste Transfer Station	MSW/C&I/ Clinical	60,000 tpa non hazardous (50,000 MSW and 10,000C&I) and 200 tpa clinical. The tonnage forms part of the overall limit of 600,000 tpa for the landfill site	31/12/2030	MW.0136/13
23/04/2014	Old Lagoon, Worton Farm, Yarnton	Derelict waster lagoon	Inert	4,000 tonnes	31/12/2030	MW.0002/14

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

Table 16: Applications for Waste Facilities (Additional Capacity) not yet determined

Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Proposed Additional Capacity *	Proposed End Date	Planning Reference
Woodeaton Quarry	Landfill	CDE	343,000m^3	10 years from date of permission	MW.0015/12
Shipton on Cherwell Quarry	Recycling	CDE	150,000 tpa	10 years from date of permission	MW.0119/11
Ewelme No2, Ewelme	Recycling	MSW	7,000 tpa	15 Years from date of permission	MW.0084/14
Manor Farm, Tetsworth, Thame	Landfill (bunding)	Inert Waste	500,000 tonnes	5 Years from date of permission	MW.0112/14

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

6 Summary of Findings

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

i Total production of sand and gravel in Oxfordshire in 2013 was 566,000 tonnes, the lowest level recorded in a decade.

ii Production of crushed rock in Oxfordshire rose significantly in 2013, to 502,000 tonnes, a level not reached since 2008.

iii The landbank of sand and gravel at the end of 2013 was 7.3 years based on the LAA 2014 provision of 1.204 million tonnes per annum.

iv The landbank of crushed rock at the end of 2013 was 18.5 years based on the LAA 2014 provision of 0.584 million tonnes per annum.

v Two new permissions were granted for aggregate mineral extraction in 2013, providing an additional 0.873 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. A further 1.863 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel was permitted in 2014; and another 5 million tonnes was resolved to be permitted subject to a legal agreement.

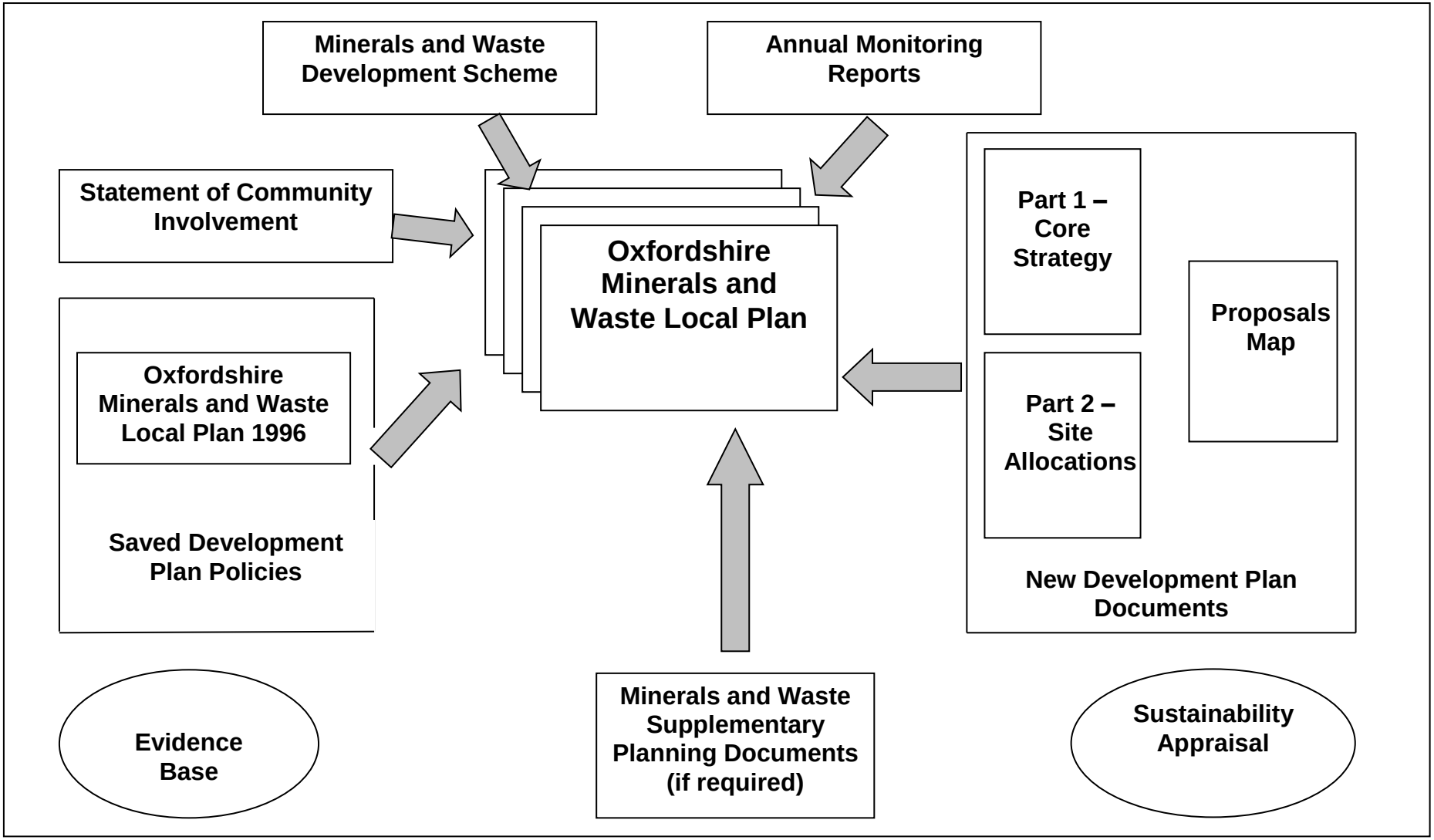
vi Recorded production of secondary and recycled aggregates in 2013 was 422,000 tonnes, slightly lower the figure for 2012 (466,000 tonnes).

vii An estimated total of 2 million tonnes of waste was managed in Oxfordshire in 2013, of which 50% was construction, demolition and excavation waste, 35% was commercial and industrial waste and 15% was municipal waste.

viii In 2013/14, 58% of municipal waste was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting or some other form of treatment. It is estimated that in 2013 76% of commercial and industrial waste was diverted from landfill and that 77% of construction, demolition and excavation waste was recycled or recovered for use in restoration or landfill engineering.

ix Eight planning permissions were granted for additional waste management capacity in 2013.

Appendix 1
The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan – How the Separate Documents Fit Together
(from Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Sixth Revision) 2014 (December 2014)



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

(from Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Sixth Revision) 2014 (December 2014)

Document Title, Status and Geographic Area	**Summary of Subject Matter**	**Chain of Conformity**	**Commence Preparation**	**Community Engagement & Consultation** (Reg. 18)	**Publish Proposed Submission Document** (Reg. 19)	**Submit to Secretary of State** (Reg. 22)	**Independent Examination** (Reg. 24)	**Inspector's Report** (Reg 25)	**Adoption** (Reg. 26)
Statement of Community Involvement Non - Development Plan Document Covers the whole of Oxfordshire	To set out the Council's policy on community involvement in local (minerals and waste) development documents and planning applications	Must be in conformity with legislative requirements	*Commenced March 2005*	*Issues & options consultation Sept 2005; Preferred options consultation Oct 2005*	*n/a*	*Submitted Feb 2006*	*Hearing held July 2006*	*Inspector's Report received July 2006*	*Adopted Nov 2006*
Review of Statement of Community Involvement As above	As above	As above	*Commenced May 2014*	*Public consultation on draft revised SCI Sept – Oct 2014*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Early 2015
Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy Development Plan Document Covers the whole of	To set out the Council's vision, objectives, spatial strategy and core policies for the supply of minerals and management of waste in Oxfordshire	Must conform with legislative requirements and national planning policy *	*Commenced March 2005*	*Initial issues & options consultation June 2006; Initial preferred options consultation Feb 2007; Further engagement & consultation on issues and options and preferred options Feb 2010 – Jan 2011;*	Publish for represent-ations to be made Feb 2015	Submit Core Strategy for examination April 2015	Hearings July 2015	Receive and publish Inspector's report Oct 2015	Adopt Core Strategy Dec 2015

Oxfordshire	over the period to 2031			*Consultation on draft (preferred) minerals & waste strategies Sept – Oct 2011 Consultation on revised draft Core Strategy Feb – March 2014*					
Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Development Plan Document Covers the whole of Oxfordshire	To make provision and identify sites for minerals and waste management development for Oxfordshire, in accordance with the Core Strategy; and provide the detailed policy framework for development management decisions	Must be in conformity with the Core Strategy	Programme to be decided after the Core Strategy has reached examination						

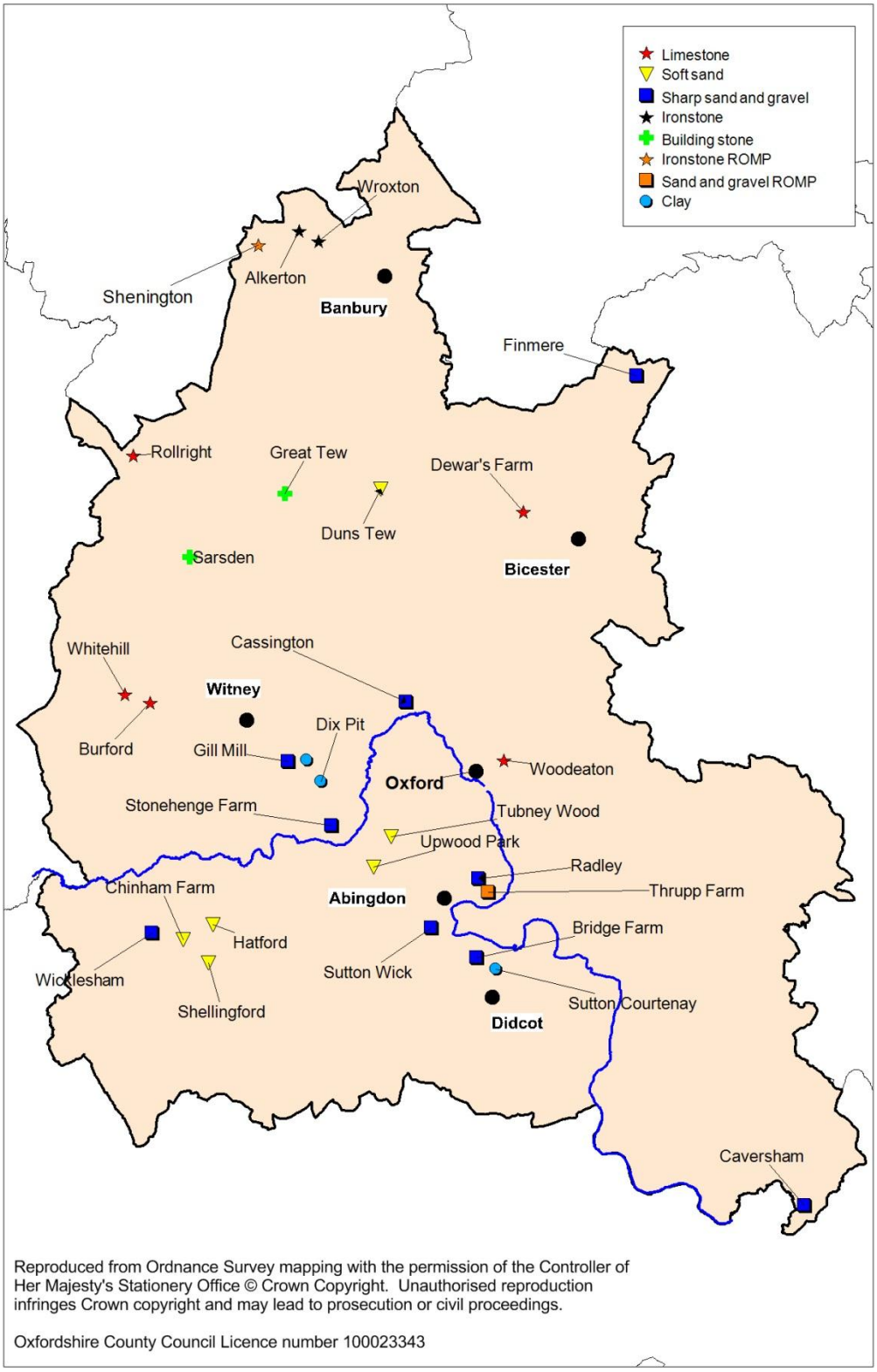
Regulation (Reg.) numbers refer to The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

Stages in italics have already been completed.

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

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

Appendix 3: Active and Permitted Quarries in Oxfordshire



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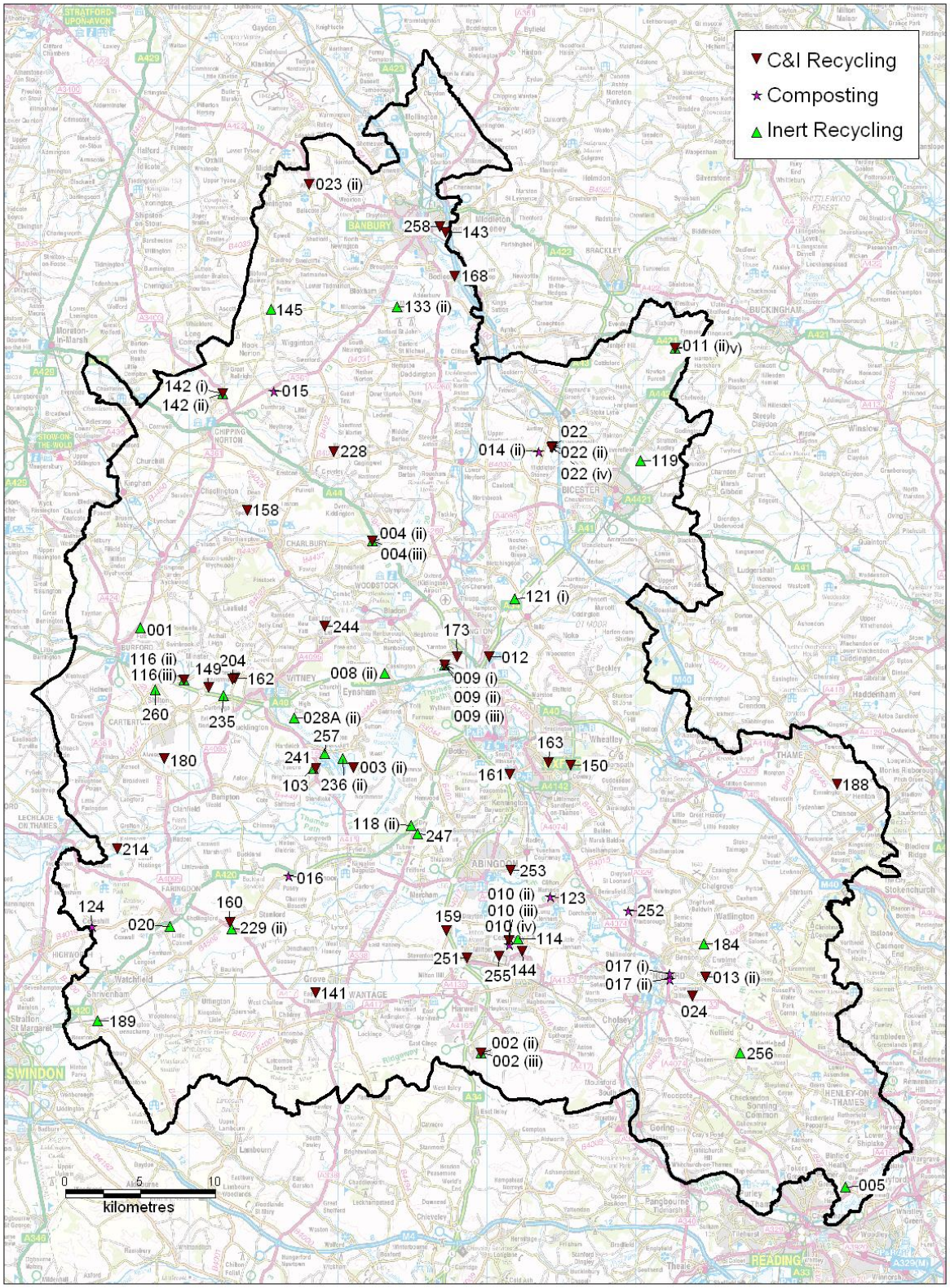
Appendix 4: Permitted Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire

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



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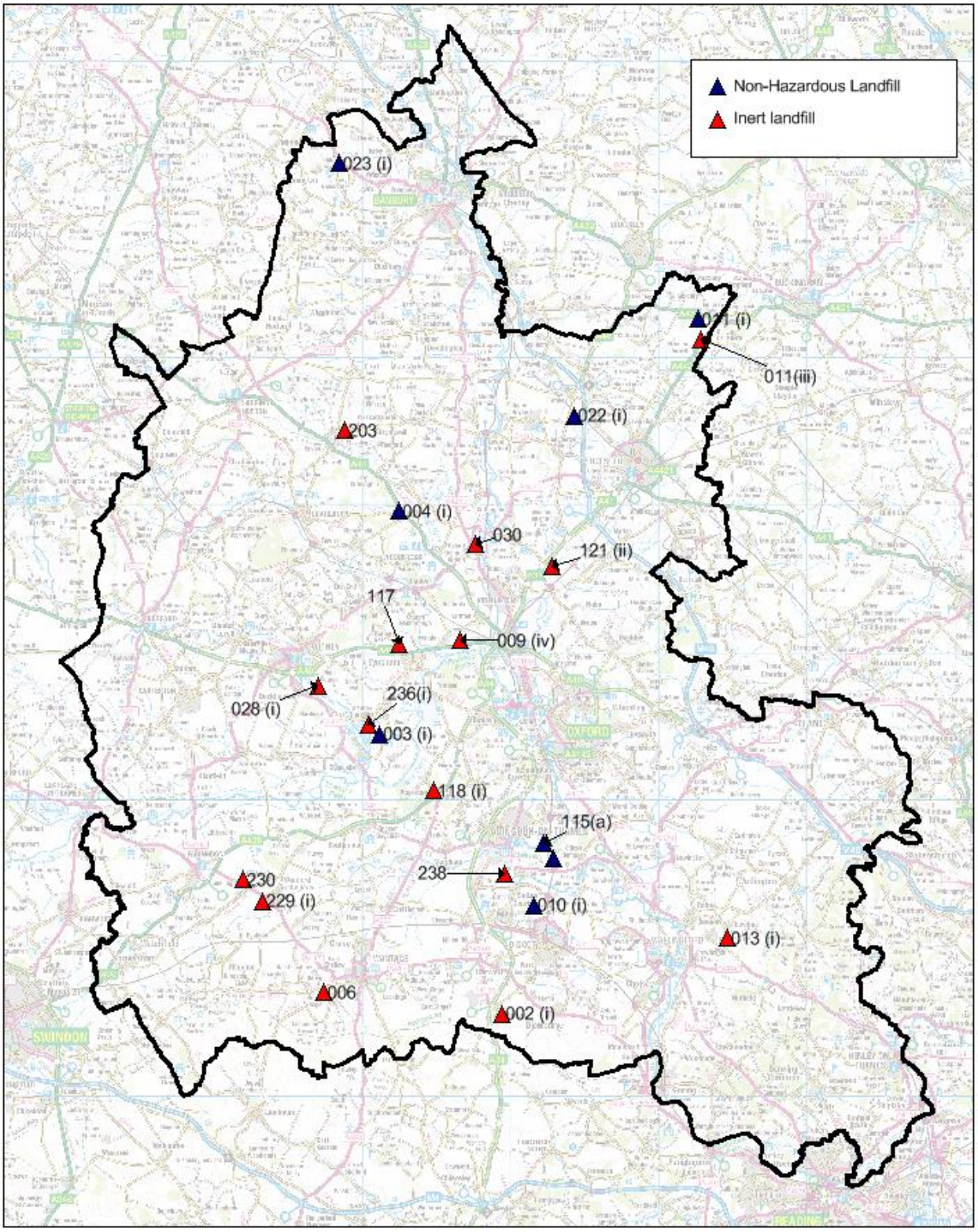
Key to Map A: Permitted Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire: C&I Recycling, Composting and Inert Recycling

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

B: Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) in Oxfordshire

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

Map C: Inert Landfill and Non-Hazardous Landfill Sites



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

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

Appendix 5: Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

Tables from the draft Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment 2014[12]:

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

[12] These tables are in the process of being updated in the Waste Needs Assessment for publication alongside the Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy in 2015

Category 1a: Non-hazardous Landfill

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Permitted End Date	Anticipated End Date	Void m3 (Dec 2013)	Void (m3) (Dec 2015)
022i	Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Non- Hazardous Landfill (SNRHW)	Temporary, 2019	Jun-15	1,356,347	639,086
023i	Alkerton Phase 3	SITA	Cherwell	Alkerton	SP 383 432	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2014	Closed 2013	0	0
003ii	Dix Pit	FCC	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2028	Mar-15	1,559,641	0
11i	Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2035	2035	682,442	0
004i	Slape Hill	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Glympton	SP 423 196	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2019	May-19	150,000	147,000
010i	Sutton Courtenay	FCC	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	Non- Hazardous Landfill	Temporary, 2030	2030	4,195,583	3,526,185
									7,944.013	4,312,271

Category 1b: Hazardous Landfill

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Permitted End Date	Anticipated End Date	Void m3 (Dec 2013)	Void (m3) (Dec 2015)
022i	Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Non- Hazardous Landfill (SNRHW)	Temporary, 2019	Jun-15	190,000	0

Category 2: Inert Landfill

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Permitted End Date	Anticipated End Date	Void m3 (Dec 2013)	Void m3 (Dec 2015)
002i	Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	Inert Landfill	Unspecified	Unspecified	60,000	0
011iii	Finmere Quarry Landfill	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2018	2018	351,000	351,000
013i	Ewelme No.2 Landfill	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2032	2032	142,430	280,000
022ii	Ardley Fields Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2019	2015	75,000	75,000
030i	Shipton Quarry Landfill	Earthline	Cherwell	Shipton-on-Cherwell	SP 478 174	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2025	2025	2,124,387	1,800,000
229i	Shellingford Quarry Landfill	Earthline	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 328 937	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2028	2028	1,161,400	1,789,100
118ii	Tubney Wood Landfill	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 449 006	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2015	2015	86,132	164,000
028i	Gill Mill Quarry (Area 13)	Smiths of Bletchington	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2020	2020	99,248	0
	Chinham Farm	Hills	Vale of White Horse			Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2018	2018	93,446	

	Moorend Lane Farm		South Oxfordshire	Thame		Inert Landfill	Temporary, 2017	2017	93,000	
247i	Upwood Quarry	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 452 003	Inert Landfill	Not Operational, 2029	2029	90,000	90,000
121ii	Old Brickworks Farm	R Miller	Cherwell	Bletchingdon	SP 518 158	Inert Landfill	Not Operational, 2017	2017	45,000	45,000
	Enstone Quarry					Inert Landfill	Unavailable	Unavailable	100,000	
009iv	Worton Farm	M&M Skip Hire	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Inert Landfill	Not Operational, 2017	2017	50,000	0
	Woodeaton Quarry	McKenna	South Oxfordshire	Woodeaton		Inert Landfill	Commitment	2026	340,000	340,000
	Caversham (extension)	Lafarge	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden		Inert landfill	Commitment	2028	860,000	860,000
	Gill Mill (extension)	Smiths	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington		Inert landfill	Commitment	2041	1,250,000	1,250,000
									7,408,359	7,279,885

Category 3: MSW/C&I Recycling/Transfer

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
9	Worton Farm	M&M Skip Hire	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	60,000
11	Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	Recycle/Transfer	2020	90,000
22	Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	2019	7,500
22	Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Recycle/Transfer	2019	10,000
23	Alkerton landfill	S&W Recycling	Cherwell	Alkerton	SP 383 432	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	2019	6,500
143	Thorpe Meade	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 469 402	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	10,000
173	Tyre Yard	Charlett Tyres	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 480 119	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	1,000
223	Overthorpe Meade	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 403	Recycle/Transfer	Committed	60,000
258	Thorpe Depot	Cherwell DC	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 406	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	100
150	Horspath Road	City Council	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 556 046	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	100
161	Redbridge	W&S Recycling	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 518 038	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	15,600
163	Cowley Marsh	City Council	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 541 048	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	3,000
13	Ewelme No.2	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Recycle/Transfer	2032	25,000
24	Oakley Wood	W&S Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Nuffield	SU 640 890	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	9,900
182	Tyre Depot	Philips Tyres	South Oxfordshire	Elsfield	SP 527 092	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	1,500
216	Culham No.1	Green Star	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 531 953	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	50,000
2	Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	Recycle/Transfer	2020	35,000
10	Sutton Courtenay Landfill	FCC	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	Recycle/Transfer	2030	98,000

10	Sutton Courtenay Landfill	FCC	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	Transfer (residual waste)	2030	0
141	Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Vale of White Horse	Grove	SU 385 895	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	5,000
144	Hill Farm	J James Ltd	Vale of White Horse	Appleford	SO 523 922	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	10,000
159	Drayton HWRC	W&S Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 475 933	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	12,400
160	Stanford-in-Vale HWRC	W&S Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Stanford-in-Vale	SU 330 939	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Permanent	7,600
251	Milton Park	Oxford Wood	Vale of White Horse	Milton	SU 487 918	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	500
255	Didcot Power Station	RWE Npower	Vale of White Horse	Milton	SU 508 918	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	0
3	Dix Pit	FCC	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	2028	14,100
4	Slape Hill Quarry	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Glympton	SP 423 196	Recycle/Transfer	2018	20,000
116	Worsham Quarry	Fraser Evans	West Oxfordshire	Minster Lovell	SP 296 103	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	12,000
142	Sandfields Farm	K J Millard	West Oxfordshire	Over Norton	SP 447 240	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	3,000
149	Brize Norton	Ebsworth	West Oxfordshire	Minster Lovell	SP 313 098	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	12,000
180	Elmwood Farm	Cotswold Wood	West Oxfordshire	Black B'ton	SP 283 051	Recycle/Transfer	2015	1,400
204	Downs Road (old FloGas site)	May Gurney	West Oxfordshire	Witney	SP 329 103	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	17,500
214	Manor Farm	KWC Amor	West Oxfordshire	Kelmscott	SU 251 990	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	200
228	Unit 1 Airfield	Viridor	West Oxfordshire	Enstone	SP 397 256	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	30,000
241	Lakeside Park	Micks Skips	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Recycle/Transfer	Permanent	23,000
271	ConBloc site (Dix)	FCC	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harc't	SP 407 043	Recycle/Transfer	2028	0
							Total	**591,900**

Category 4: Residual Waste Treatment

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

Category 5: Composting/Biological Treatment

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
9	Worton Farm	Oxford Renew'ble	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	45,000
14	Ashgrove Farm	Agrivert	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 534 256	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	35,000
232	Sewage Works	Thames Water	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 471 402	Compost/Food treatment	Committed	40,000
17	Battle Farm	Agrivert	South Oxfordshire	Crowmarsh	SU 622 905	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	75,000
252	Upper Farm	Midland Pig	South Oxfordshire	Warborough	SU 596 943	Compost/Food treatment	Committed	33,000
10	Sutton Courtenay Landfill	FCC	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	Compost/Food treatment	2030	40,000
16	Glebe Farm	Agrivert	Vale of White Horse	Hinton Waldrist	SU 366 972	Compost/food treatment	2024	5,000
124	Church Lane	National Trust	Vale of White Horse	Coleshill	SU 234 938	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	100
15	Showell Farm	Agrivert	West Oxfordshire	Chipping Norton	SP 356 296	Compost/Food treatment	Permanent	21,000
							Total	**294,100**

Category 6: CDE Recycling

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
9	Worton Farm	M&M Skip Hire	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	CDE Recycling	Permanent	48,000
30	Shipton Quarry	Earthline	Cherwell	Shipton-on-Cherwell	SP 478 174	CDE Recycling	2025	150,000
70	TWA Depot	Clancy Docwra	Cherwell	Kidlington	SP 476 153	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000
121	Old Brickworks Fm	R Miller	Cherwell	Bletchingdon	SP 518 158	CDE Recycling	2017	40,000
133	Newlands Farm	Smiths	Cherwell	Bloxham	SP 439 352	CDE Recycling	Permanent	32,000
145	Ferris Hill Farm	Matthews	Cherwell	Hook Norton	SP 355 351	CDE Recycling	Permanent	25,000
5	Playhatch Quarry	Grabloader	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden	SU 740 765	CDE Recycling	Permanent	65,000
13	Ewelme No.2	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	CDE Recycling	2032	20,000
184	Rumbolds Pit	Richard Hazel	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 645 927	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000
256	Hundridge Farm	Onsyany Skips	South Oxfordshire	Ipsden	SU 669 854	CDE Recycling	Permanent	5,000
2	Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown	Vale of White Horse	Chilton	SU 498 851	CDE Recycling	2020	35,000
10	Sutton Courtenay Landfill	Hanson	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	CDE Recycling	2030	80,000
114	Appleford Sidings	Hanson	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 520 931	CDE Recycling	Permanent	100,000
118	Tubney Wood	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 449 006	CDE Recycling	2016	8,000
141	Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Vale of White Horse	Grove	SU 385 895	CDE Recycling	Permanent	40,000

229	Shellingford Quarry	Earthline	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 328 937	CDE Recycling	2021	30,000
247	Upwood Park	Hills	Vale of White Horse	Tubney	SP 452 003	CDE Recycling	Committed	8,000
263	Swannybrook Farm	NAP Grab Hire	Vale of White Horse	Kingston Bagpuize	SU 407 967	CDE Recycling	Permanent	20,000
1	Shipton Hill	Hickman Bros	West Oxfordshire	Fulbrook	SP 267 138	CDE Recycling	Permanent	8,000
8	New Wintles Farm	McKenna	West Oxfordshire	Eynsham	SP 431 108	CDE Recycling	Permanent	110,000
28	Gill Mill	Smiths of Bletchington	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	CDE Recycling	2040	120,000
103	Lakeside Park	Ethos Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 383 044	CDE Recycling	Permanent	25,000
142	Sandfields Farm	K J Millard	West Oxfordshire	Over Norton	SP 447 240	CDE Recycling	Permanent	9,000
236	Dix Pit Complex	Sheehans	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 403 050	CDE Recycling	2029	98,000
241	Lakeside Park	Micks Skips	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	CDE Recycling	Permanent	2,000
257	Cemex Batching	Fergal Contracting	West Oxfordshire	Hardwick	SP 387 057	CDE Recycling	Permanent	40,000
260	Burford Quarry	Pavestone UK	West Oxfordshire	Burford	SP 269 107	CDE Recycling	2024	500
							Total	**1,150,500**

Category 7: Metal Recycling

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
126	Varney's Garage	Panozzo/Grazzi	Cherwell	Hornton	SP 380 457	Metal Recycling	Permanent	600
127	Thorpe Mead 2a/3a	Banbury Motors	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 469 403	Metal Recycling	Permanent	300
133	Newlands Farm	Smiths	Cherwell	Bloxham	SP 439 352	Metal Recycling	Permanent	50,000
137	Windmill Nursery	Dulcie Hughes	Cherwell	Blackthorn	SP 609 207	Metal Recycling	Permanent	10,000
186	Jackdaw Lane	Metal Salvage	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 524 051	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
128	The Yard	Auto Storage	South Oxfordshire	Berinsfield	SU 570 958	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
129	Milton Pools	R L Mead	South Oxfordshire	Gt. Haseley	SP 654 032	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
138	Woodside	Main Motors	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 649 893	Metal Recycling	Permanent	10,000
205	Greenwoods	Yassine Saleh	South Oxfordshire	Garsington	SP 576 018	Metal Recycling	Permanent	300
239	Menlo Park	ASM	South Oxfordshire	Thame	SP 691 054	Metal Recycling	Permanent	25,000
272	Fords Yard, Menmarsh Road	A McGee	South Oxfordshire	Waterperry	SP 613 098	Metal Recycling	Permanent	2,000
273	The Metal Yard	T R Rogers	South Oxfordshire	Nuneham Courtenay	SU 553 993	Metal Recycling	Permanent	2,000
59	Sutton Wick Lane	Abingdon Car Breakers	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SP 492 946	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
132	Whitecross Metals	Alumini Holdings	Vale of White Horse	Wootton	SP 483 004	Metal Recycling	Permanent	25,000
134	Quelches Orchard	Brakespeares	Vale of White Horse	Wantage	SU 411 887	Metal Recycling	Permanent	5,000
135	Roadside Farm	Haynes	Vale of White Horse	E. Challow	SU 378 886	Metal Recycling	Permanent	5,000
67	Old Railway Halt	John Aldridge	West Oxfordshire	Gt. Rollright	SP 327 303	Metal Recycling	Permanent	7,500
130	South Estate (D)	Claridge	West Oxfordshire	Carterton	SP 279 060	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
131	62/64 West End	T&B Motors	West Oxfordshire	Witney	SP 358 106	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000
139	Sturt Farm (2a/4)	College Motors	West Oxfordshire	Shilton	SP 275 105	Metal Recycling	Permanent	1,000

259	Riding Lane	Smith Bros	West Oxfordshire	Crawley	SP 330 137	Metal Recycling	Permanent	15,000
							Total	**164,700**

Category 8: Hazardous/Radioactive

No.	Site	Operator	District	Parish	Grid Ref	Facility Category	Status	Capacity (tpa)
153	Merton Street	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 465 402	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	3,000
223	Overthorpe Meade	Grundon	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 403	Hazardous/Radioactive	Committed	5,000
156	Pony Lane	City Insulation	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 557 047	Hazardous	Permanent	100
13	Ewelme No.2	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	Hazardous	2032	12,000
152	Ewelme No.1	Grundon	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 646 902	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	11,000
242	Culham JET	CSC Ltd	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 536 958	Hazardous/Radioactive	2022	300
53	B462 complex	Magnox	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	3,000
53	B462 complex	Magnox	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	500,000
151	Highway Depot	OCC	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 489 940	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	20,000
267	Oxford Rd Depot	Vale Housing	Vale of White Horse	E. Hanney	SU 421 932	Hazardous	Permanent	100
157	Lower Yard (Unit 8)	Amity Insulation	West Oxfordshire	Eynsham	SP 431 086	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	100
231	Lakeside (Plot J)	Alder and Allen	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Hazardous/Radioactive	Permanent	6,000
							Total	**560,600**
					Total excluding B462 Hazardous/Radioactive Complex			**56,600**

Category 9: Waste Water

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

Glossary

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

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

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

Alternative aggregates - A grouping of secondary and recycled aggregates.

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

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – see Monitoring Report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Greenfield site – site previously unaffected by built development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land-won aggregates - Primary aggregates won from land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permitted reserves – mineral reserves with planning permission for extraction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Abbreviations

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CDE	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
C&I	Commercial and industrial waste
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
EfW	Energy from Waste facility
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre
ILW	Intermediate Level Waste
IVC	In-vessel composting facility
LDF	Local Development Framework
LLW	Low level waste
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LTP	Local Transport Plan
MBT	Mechanical and Biological Treatment
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
MPS	Minerals Policy Statement
MRF	Materials Recycling/Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MWDF	Minerals and Waste Development Framework
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NDA	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
NHW	Non Hazardous Waste
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEEAWP	South East Aggregates Working Party
SEWPAG	South East Waste Planning Advisory Group

SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
VLLW	Very low level waste
WCA	Waste Collection Authority
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority
WPA	Waste Planning Authority

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