Oxfordshire County Council
Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy
Suggested Proposed Modifications

Schedule of the County Council's Additional Modifications to the Core Strategy

The modifications below are expressed either in the conventional form of ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and underlining for additions of text, or by specifying the modification in words in *italics*.

The page numbers and paragraph numbering below refer to the submission core strategy, and do not take account of the deletion or addition of text.

Please note that footnotes are only referred to where a change is proposed. Their absence is not indicative of them being removed from the Plan. Footnote numbers refer to the submission core strategy, and do not take into account any deletions or additions of footnotes.

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Suggested Proposed Modification	Reason for Change
1. INTRODUCTION				
AM1	7	1.1	The County Council is responsible for minerals and waste planning in Oxfordshire and has reviewed the planning policies for mineral working and waste management. The new Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan will comprise the following documents: Part 1 – Core Strategy (this document); and Part 2 – Site Allocations (yet to be prepared). These plan documents are described and the programme for their preparation is set out in more detail in the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme[1*]. * *Move footnote 1 here* *Footnote 1:*	For information

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			The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (~~Sixth~~ Seventh Revision) ~~2014~~ 2016 came into effect ~~on 08 December 2014~~ in February 2016 and is available on the County Council website	
AM2	7	1.6	In view of the age and outdated nature of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (adopted July 1996) and the significant delay in the adoption of a new Plan (the Core Strategy) with up to date ~~polices~~ policies that would result from changing to a single plan, there is a clear justification for continuing with the preparation of separate Core Strategy and Site Allocations Documents.	Typo
AM3	8	1.7	The policies in the Core Strategy will, when it is adopted, replace policies in the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996). Appendix 1 sets out a schedule of existing saved development plan ~~polices~~ policies that are replaced by ~~polices~~ policies in the Core Strategy. It also lists existing saved development plan ~~polices~~ policies that will be replaced by ~~polices~~ policies in the Site Allocations Document.	Typos
AM4	8	1.8	**~~Proposed submission document~~ Publication and submission for examination** ~~This document is the Council's~~ The Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document~~,~~ was published on 19 August 2015 in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, for representations to be made over a 6 week period. ~~which is to be submitted to the Government for independent examination. The Council believes that the document as published is sound and provides the most appropriate strategies and policies to meet the minerals and waste development needs of the County.~~ On 30 December 2015 the Council submitted the Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document to the Government for examination, together with the representations that had been made on it, in accordance with Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Secretary of State appointed Mr Brian Cook BA(Hons) DipTP MRTPI as the Planning Inspector to carry out the	Factual update

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			independent examination of the Core Strategy.	
AM5	8	1.9	The published and submitted Core Strategy ~~is~~ was supported by a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Local Aggregate Assessment, Waste Needs Assessment and Consultation Statement. These documents ~~will be~~ were published with the Core Strategy on the Council's website. Other documents that ~~are prepared to~~ support, inform or provide evidence for the Core Strategy, including Topic Papers providing background information on the development of the strategies and policies, ~~will also be~~ have been published on the Council's website ~~as and when they become available~~ during the course of the examination. An informal six week consultation was held on a number of additional documents published in April 2016. As part of the examination, the Inspector held hearing sessions between 20 and 30 September 2016. The Inspector issued an Interim Report on the examination of the Core Strategy on 12 October 2016. The main purpose of this was to set out the Inspector's conclusions on the provision for minerals and waste development that needed to be made, to enable a proper consideration of reasonable alternatives and the selection of a strategy for the delivery of the vision and objectives of the Core Strategy to be carried out. The Interim Report also covered the need for further strategic environmental assessment / sustainability appraisal (SEA/SA) to be carried out and a comprehensive new SEA/SA report to be prepared, as had been agreed by the Council at the hearing. In response to the Inspector's conclusions in the Interim Report and having regard to	Factual update

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			the further SEA/SA that has been undertaken, the Council has drawn up Proposed Main Modifications to the Core Strategy, being the changes to the Core Strategy that the Council believes are necessary in order to make it sound. These are now being published, together with the new SEA/SA report, for public consultation over a six week period.	
AM6	8	1.10	**Representations on the proposed ~~submission document~~ main modifications** ~~Before submitting this Core Strategy to the Government for examination, the Council is publishing it to allow for representations to be made, in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The period for making representations is at least 6 weeks from publication.~~	Remove as relates to previous consultation.
AM7	8	1.11	The procedure for making representations on the Proposed Main Modifications and the date by which any representations must be received by the Council is set out in the ~~statement of the representations procedure~~ guidance on making representations published alongside the ~~Core Strategy~~ proposed modifications. At this stage, representations should only relate to the Proposed Main Modifications or the SEA/SA report.	To update consultation information
AM8	8	1.12	A form is provided for making representations, which respondents are encouraged to use in order that all necessary information is provided. This asks for details of the ~~section of the document~~ Proposed Main Modification to which the representation relates, and how the representation relates to tests of soundness and/or legal compliance. Guidance on these tests is provided. A schedule of additional modifications to the Core Strategy is also being published. These are minor changes such as factual corrections and updates and clarifications that do not relate to the soundness of the plan. Comments may also be made to the Council on these additional modifications but they will not be forwarded to the	To update consultation information

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			Inspector, as he will only consider representations on modifications relating to the soundness of the plan.	
AM9	8	1.13	The Proposed Main Modifications and the new SEA/SA report, and related documents including the submitted Core Strategy ~~and other proposed submission documents, and other related and supporting documents~~, will be available for viewing and downloading on the County Council website at: ~~https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/public-site/minerals-and-waste-policy~~ https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/minerals-and-waste-core-strategy	To update consultation information
AM10	9	1.14	~~The Council will review the representations received to ensure that the tests of soundness and legal compliance have been met. Subject to no further changes being required, the Core Strategy and the representations received on it will be submitted to the Government. A Government appointed Inspector will carry out an independent examination of the Core Strategy, which is expected to take place in early 2016. The County Council hopes to adopt the Core Strategy later in 2016. The programme for preparing the plan is set out in more detail in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme[1].~~ All duly made representations that are received by the close of the consultation period will be forwarded to the Inspector for his consideration. The County Council hopes that the Inspector will then be in a position to issue his final report on the examination of the Core Strategy and that the Council will be able to adopt the modified Core Strategy later in 2017. *Delete Footnote 1:* ~~The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Sixth Revision) 2014~~	To update consultation information

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			~~came into effect on 08 December 2014 and is available on the County Council website.~~	
2. BACKGROUND				
AM11	10	2.1	Oxfordshire is renowned for its knowledge-based economy and research and development facilities. It is also the most rural county in the South East of England. It has seven Special Areas of Conservation, protected by European legislation; numerous Sites of Special Scientific Interest and other sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity; a rich variety of landscapes, with almost a quarter of the land area within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; numerous historic buildings and historic assets; Blenheim Palace World Heritage Site; extensive archaeological assets; and areas of high grade agricultural land, including where sand and gravel is located along the River Thames and its tributaries. An area around Oxford is Green Belt. Figure 1 shows the main protected areas in the county.	To address representation 120/2.
AM12	10	2.2	The population of Oxfordshire is currently (2016) approximately ~~666,000~~ 684,000. Over the plan period, significant population growth, new housing, commercial and related development, investment in infrastructure and related traffic growth are expected[2]. This has implications for the demand for and supply of minerals and also for the production of waste and how it is dealt with. Oxfordshire has to balance the need to protect and enhance its special environment, both urban and rural, with the needs for economic growth and housing. *Footnote 2:* Oxfordshire's population is forecast to grow by a further ~~12%~~ 26% over the period to ~~2026~~ 2031, to approximately ~~748,000~~ 860,000. Road traffic has grown rapidly in Oxfordshire, particularly on the M40 and A34, and congestion is a significant problem;	Factual updates

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			and growth in all traffic on Oxfordshire roads is predicted to be over 25% over the period to 2026.	
AM13	14	2.8	Annual production of aggregates (sand and gravel and crushed rock) in Oxfordshire ~~has fallen~~ fell over the ten year period 2004 to 2013 from two million tonnes to just over one million tonnes. It increased again, to just under two million tonnes in 2015, comprising 52% sand and gravel and 48% crushed rock. A survey in 2009 found that 78% of sand and gravel and 51% of crushed rock produced in the county is used in Oxfordshire. The issue of how much should be provided for in future is covered in section 4.	Factual updates
AM14	18	2.11	~~Over~~ Nearly two million tonnes of waste[5] (excluding agricultural waste) are currently produced annually by Oxfordshire residents, businesses and organisations, mostly comprising: • Municipal solid waste or local authority collected waste (mainly household waste) (collected, processed and disposed of by the district and county councils) – approximately ~~15~~16%; • Commercial and industrial waste (produced, processed and disposed of by the private sector) – approximately ~~35~~36%; • Construction, demolition and excavation waste (produced, processed and disposed of by the private sector) – approximately ~~50~~48%. *Footnote 5:*	Factual updates

<table>
<tr><th>Ref</th><th>Page</th><th>Policy/ paragraph</th><th>Suggested Proposed Modification</th><th>Reason for Change</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>~~Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment 2015 and Report for Oxfordshire County Council by BPP Consulting 2014~~. Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report, 2015.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>AM15</td><td>18</td><td>2.14</td><td>Oxfordshire is a net importer of waste. Some waste is brought into the county from elsewhere for disposal at landfill sites, under commercial arrangements that are largely outside current planning controls. In particular, waste comes into Oxfordshire from London (much of it by rail) and Berkshire. The amount imported has fallen in recent years. In ~~2013~~ 2015 approximately ~~425,000~~ 413,000 tonnes of waste from other areas was disposed in Oxfordshire landfills, as shown in Table 1, a small amount ~~half~~ of which was inert waste from construction and demolition projects. Sutton Courtenay is the largest receiving landfill site.</td><td>Factual updates</td></tr>
<tr><td>AM16</td><td>18</td><td>Table 1</td><td>Table 1: Waste disposed in Oxfordshire from other areas 2008 – 2013 (tonnes)
<table>
<tr><th>Area</th><th>2008</th><th>2009</th><th>2010</th><th>2011</th><th>2012</th><th>2013</th><th>2014</th><th>2015</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Berkshire</td><td>218,473</td><td>185,139</td><td>149,418</td><td>108,173</td><td>91,751</td><td>126,351</td><td>254,030</td><td>172,350</td></tr>
<tr><td>London</td><td>254,457</td><td>307,520</td><td>580,236</td><td>456,312</td><td>185,797</td><td>178,353</td><td>82,306</td><td>47,726</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rest of UK</td><td>67,628</td><td>64,497</td><td>65,655</td><td>120,965</td><td>109,477</td><td>118,926</td><td>137,472</td><td>192,428</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>540,558</td><td>557,156</td><td>795,309</td><td>685,450</td><td>386,955</td><td>423,630</td><td>473,808</td><td>412,504</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Factual updates</td></tr>
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AM17	21	2.16	The key international plans and programmes which are relevant to the draft minerals and waste plan are: • Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979); • The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and Kyoto Protocol (1997); • <u>European Landscape Convention (2000)</u> • The World Summit on Sustainable Development and Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002). • <u>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)</u>	Factual updates
AM18	21	2.17	The European Union has issued a number of Directives which have been transposed into national legislation and policy and are of particular relevance to this plan. These include the Waste Framework Directive<u>, Management of Waste from Extractive Industries Directive*, Urban Wastewater Directive**</u> and the Landfill Directive. Other relevant Directives include the Habitats Directive, the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive<u>, the Air Quality Framework Directive***, The EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe****</u> and the Water Framework Directive.	Factual updates

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			New Footnote:* Management of Waste from Extractive Industries Directive (2006/21/EC) (transposed into English law under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010) * New Footnote:* Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC) (transposed into English law under the Urban Wastewater and Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994) **** New Footnote:* The Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) ***** New Footnote:* The EU Directive On Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (Directive 2008/50/EC) (transposed into English law through the Air Quality (Standards) Regulations 2010)	
AM19	22	2.22	The Government published ~~a new~~ the national Waste Management Plan for England in December 2013. This sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. It is a high level document which provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste Framework Directive. It sets out the policies that are in place to help move towards a zero waste economy as part of the transition to a more sustainable economy.	Points of clarification

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<tr><td>AM20</td><td>22</td><td>2.23</td><td>The National Planning Policy for Waste was published in October 2014, replacing Planning Policy Statement 10 ‘Planning for Sustainable Waste Management’, March 2011. It sets out the role that planning plays in delivering the country’s waste Government’s ambitions for more sustainable waste management, including through:
Delivering sustainable development and resource efficiency by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy;
Ensuring waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns;
Providing a framework in which communities and businesses take more responsibility for their own waste, including enabling waste to be disposed or recovered in line with the proximity principle; and
Helping to secure re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health or harming the environment.</td><td>Point of clarification</td></tr>
<tr><td>AM21</td><td>24</td><td>2.30</td><td>Footnote 16:
Work undertaken on and evidence gathered in the preparation of the previous Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, including the outcome of stakeholder engagement and responses to consultations, have been taken into account in the preparation of this draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy.</td><td>Update reference to Core Strategy</td></tr>
<tr><td>AM22</td><td>24</td><td>2.31</td><td>The Development Plan for Oxfordshire comprises the City and District Councils’ adopted Local Plans, the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan and any adopted Neighbourhood Plans. Local plans prepared by the City and District Councils contain policies that are also relevant to minerals and waste planning. The current position with local plans in Oxfordshire at January 2017 is shown in the following table.<table><tr><th>District Council</th><th>Adopted Plan</th></tr><tr><td>Cherwell</td><td>Local Plan 2011-2031 (Part 1) (December 2016)
Local Plan (1996)* - saved policies</td></tr></table></td><td>To address representations 033/2 and 129/1 and clarification/up dates.</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Oxford City</td><td>Core Strategy <u>2026</u> (March 2011)**
<u>Sites and Housing Plan (February 2013)</u>
<u>Local Plan 2001-2016 (2006) – saved policies</u></td></tr>
<tr><td>South Oxfordshire</td><td>Core Strategy (December 2012) <u>***</u>
<u>Local Plan 2011 (2006) – saved policies</u></td></tr>
<tr><td>Vale of White Horse</td><td><u>Local Plan 2031 Part 1 (December 2016)</u>
Local Plan <u>2011</u> (July 2006) – saved policies</td></tr>
<tr><td>West Oxfordshire</td><td>Local Plan <u>2011</u> (June 2006) – saved policies</td></tr>
</table>
* The non-statutory Cherwell Local Plan 2011 is also relevant to the determination of planning applications.
** ~~A Sites and Housing Development Plan Document and 2~~ Area Action Plans have also been adopted ~~and there are saved policies of the Oxford Local Plan 2001-2016 (2006).~~
<u>***</u> ~~There are also saved policies of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 (2006).~~
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>AM23</td><td>25</td><td>2.35</td><td>The Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership is responsible for championing and developing the Oxfordshire economy and was launched by the Business Minister in March 2011. ~~It aims to make Oxfordshire a globally competitive, knowledge based, economy open for business and at the heart of UK-wide economic growth, innovation and private sector job creation. The Business Plan for Growth 2013 looks to focus on three key spatial priorities:~~
• ~~Science Vale UK: build on its existing research infrastructure and the designation of Harwell as the home of the national Satellite Applications 'Catapult';~~
• ~~Bicester: where improved infrastructure and increased land availability is unlocking the potential for significant increases in employment growth;~~
• ~~Oxford: continue to invest in developing the critical infrastructure necessary to realise the full potential of its world-class education, research and innovation.~~
<u>The LEP's vison for Oxfordshire is: "By 2030 we will have strengthened Oxfordshire's position as a vibrant, sustainable, inclusive, world leading economy, driven by innovation, enterprise and research excellence". It's 'place' priorities are to:</u>
• <u>Accelerate the delivery of new homes across the county;</u>
• <u>Ensure housing is accessible and affordable for those already in and wanting to</u></td><td>Updates</td></tr>
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			locate to Oxfordshire; • Deliver flagship gateway developments and projects that deliver growth; • Support Oxfordshire's Flood Management Strategy.	
AM24	25	2.36	The LEP works closely with partners and stakeholders, including Oxfordshire's local authorities, in particular through the Oxfordshire Growth Board which is a joint committee of the six Oxfordshire councils together with key strategic partners. The Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan was published in March 2014 and is closely related to the Oxfordshire and Oxford City Deal that was agreed in January 2014 between the Government, the County and District Councils, the LEP and the two Universities. In January 2015 the LEP secured the Oxfordshire Growth Deal with the Government. An updated Strategic Economic Plan for Oxfordshire was published in December 2016. This sets out four programmes to achieve outcomes that stem from the LEP's vision: • People – delivering and attracting specialist and flexible skills at all levels, across all sectors, as required by our businesses, filling skills gaps, and seeking to ensure full, inclusive, employment and fulfilling jobs; • Place – ensuring a strong link between jobs and housing growth, and providing a quality environment that supports and sustains growth; and offering the choice of business premises and homes (including more homes that are genuinely affordable) needed to support sustainable growth whilst capitalising on and valuing our exceptional quality of life, vibrant economy and urban and rural communities; • Enterprise – emphasising innovation-led growth, underpinned by the strength of Oxfordshire's research, business collaboration and supply chain potential; recognising and reinforcing the significant contribution made by all sectors, in all parts of Oxfordshire and all types of business; • Connectivity – enabling people, goods and services to move more freely, connect more easily; improving broadband and mobile coverage and capacity; and providing the services, environment and facilities needed by a dynamic,	Updated reference to Strategic Economic Plan

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			growing and dispersed economy.	
AM25	26	2.41	The plan needs to make provision for mineral working and supply to meet the needs for Oxfordshire's planned growth and development that is likely to take place over the ~~next 20 years~~ period to 2031 and to maintain the existing built fabric of the county. It also needs to make provision for waste management facilities to meet the needs of the current population and businesses of Oxfordshire and the planned growth and development.	Clarification
AM26	30	2.50	An earlier version of the screening report (August 2011) suggested that there could potentially be an impact of mineral extraction near Oxford Meadows SAC and Cothill Fen SAC. Further work was commissioned to provide a hydrogeological assessment of mineral working in the Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton sharp sand and gravel area (part of the Thames, Lower Windrush and Lower Evenlode Valleys area from Standlake to Yarnton) and the soft sand area north and south of the A420, west of Abingdon (part of the Corallian Ridge area between Oxford and Faringdon). The consultants' report (January 2012) forms an addendum (technical supplement) to the screening report. The consultants' report concluded that, with certain safeguards, mineral extraction could take place if required in these areas without being likely to have an effect on the SACs.	Clarification
AM27	30	2.51	The Habitats Regulations Assessment screening report has been reviewed and updated (August 2015) in the light of responses to consultation on the draft Core Strategy and changes that have been made to it and the passage of time. Natural England has been consulted on the screening report and their comments have been taken into account. The consultants' report (January 2012) continues to be relevant and forms an addendum (technical supplement) to the updated screening report. Changes have been made to the Core Strategy where necessary to take account of conclusions from the assessment, including the consultant's report. The screening report finds that the ~~polices~~ policies and proposals of the Core Strategy are not	Clarifications, updates and typo

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Suggested Proposed Modification	Reason for Change
			considered to have a likely significant effect on any Special Area of Conservation. The proposed modifications to the Core Strategy (February 2017) have been screened. None of the Proposed Major Modifications or Additional Modifications have been found to have any implications for the existing findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment. The screening of the proposed modifications is included in the comprehensive sustainability appraisal report update (February 2017) (section 6 and appendix E).	
AM28	30	2.52	The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires that an assessment is carried out of the likely impacts of the plan on a range of environmental criteria. Policies and proposals in development plan documents must also be subject to sustainability appraisal, which includes consideration of social and economic as well as environmental factors. A sustainability appraisal scoping report has been prepared following consultation with the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage (now Historic England) and this has been updated to form an appendix to the sustainability appraisal report update (February 2017).	Clarification
AM29	30	2.53	The Council commissioned consultants to carry out the sustainability appraisal incorporating a strategic environmental assessment of options to assess the potential impacts of minerals and waste development against a range of environmental, economic and social criteria. This appraisal has informed the selection of the strategies for minerals and waste in the Core Strategy and the drafting of policies. The consultants have prepared a sustainability appraisal report on the Core Strategy at each relevant stage in the plan preparation process. Following receipt of the Inspector's Interim Report (October 2016), further strategic environmental assessment / sustainability appraisal (SEA/SA) has been carried out by consultants and a comprehensive new sustainability appraisal report update has been prepared (February 2017) on the Core Strategy including Proposed Main	Factual updates

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			Modifications (and additional modifications).	
AM30	31	2.55	The Council commissioned consultants to carry out a Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in October 2010 to inform preparation of the earlier Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. A review of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been undertaken to take into account new data on flooding and any other relevant changes in circumstances and to reflect changes made to the Core Strategy. The consultants have produced a revised Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (August 2015) to support the Core Strategy. This does not identify a need for a Level 2 (more detailed) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to be undertaken at this stage, as the Core Strategy does not identify specific locations for minerals or waste development, but a further update of the Level 1 Assessment will be needed when the Site Allocations Document is prepared. There may also be a need for Level 2 Assessment when specific sites are considered. The proposed modifications to the Core Strategy do not alter this position.	Clarifications
3. VISION AND OBJECTIVES FOR MINERALS AND WASTE IN OXFORDSHIRE				
AM31	32	3.3	The vision for minerals planning in Oxfordshire in 2031 is that: … b) Mineral workings and supply facilities will be located and managed to minimise: • the distance that aggregates need to be transported by road from source to market; • the use of unsuitable roads, particularly through settlements; and • other harmful impacts of mineral extraction, processing and transportation on Oxfordshire's communities and natural and historic environment. …	To address representation 120/5.
AM32	34	3.6	The vision for waste planning in Oxfordshire in 2031 is that: …	To address representation

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			c) Waste management facilities will be distributed across the county, with larger-scale and specialist facilities being located at or close to Oxford and other large towns, particularly the growth areas, and close to main transport links, and with smaller-scale facilities serving more local areas. Facilities will be located and managed to minimise the use of unsuitable roads, particularly through settlements, and other harmful impacts of waste management development on Oxfordshire's communities and <u>natural and historic</u> environment. This network of waste management facilities will have helped to build more sustainable communities that increasingly take responsibility for their own waste and keep to a minimum the distance waste needs to be moved within the county.	120/7.
AM33	35	3.7	The Oxfordshire Waste Planning Vision is supported by the following objectives which underpin the waste strategy and policies in this plan: … iv Seek to provide for waste to be managed as close as possible to where it arises, and encourage other <u>Waste Planning Authorities</u> ~~areas~~ to become net self-sufficient in meeting their own waste needs, to: • minimise the distance waste needs to be transported by road; • reduce adverse impacts of waste transportation on local communities and the environment; and • enable communities to take responsibility for their own waste. …	To address representation 070/6
4. MINERALS PLANNING STRATEGY				
AM34	37	4.4	In line with national policy, the contribution that recycled and secondary material can make to aggregate supply in Oxfordshire should be taken into account before the extraction of primary minerals is considered. Recycled and secondary aggregate in	Clarification

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			Oxfordshire currently includes: • Locally derived construction, ~~and~~ demolition and excavation waste; • Locally derived road planings; • Spent rail ballast (brought in by rail to a site at Sutton Courtenay); • Incinerator bottom ash (from Ardley energy recovery facility).	
AM35	38	4.7	National policy is to aim to source mineral supplies indigenously but there may also be opportunities for recycled aggregate or secondary aggregate materials or feedstock to produce these materials to be supplied from outside the county. For example, china clay waste from Cornwall is supplied to London and use of this material as an aggregate in Oxfordshire could become economic in future, although there is no indication of this happening at least in the short term. In the interests of achieving an overall sustainable supply of minerals to Oxfordshire, where such material is sourced from distance it should where practicable be transported by rail rather than by road. This is supported by policy M9 which safeguards existing aggregate import rail depots and policy M6 which provides for the development of additional rail depot capacity.	Clarification and reference to updated policies.
AM36	38	4.10	The targets in policy W2 for recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste (increasing to ~~60% by 2021~~ 70% by 2031) and Policies W1, W3, W4 and W5 on making provision for waste management capacity and the location ~~requirements and provision and siting~~ of facilities will operate in conjunction with policy M1 to enable delivery of facilities for recycled aggregate production, which is expected to form the majority of recycled and secondary aggregate supply in Oxfordshire.	Consequential update (CDE 70% recycling target) and clarifications.
AM37	40	4.15	Due to particular factors in Oxfordshire, as identified in the Local Aggregate Assessment 2014, for sharp sand and gravel and crushed rock these figures are higher than the 10 year average (2004 – 2013) of sales from Oxfordshire's quarries. In the case of soft sand the 10 year sales average (2003 – 2012) has been used. These figures are higher than the levels of sales in 2013 and in the case of sharp	To address representation 070/8 in part and factual update.

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Suggested Proposed Modification	Reason for Change
			sand and gravel are higher than sales in 2014 and 2015. They provide ~~significant~~ headroom to accommodate possible changes in local circumstances such as an increase in economic activity and consequent demand for aggregates. Oxfordshire has been a net importer of sharp sand and gravel in recent years but these levels of provision will allow local production to increase again such that Oxfordshire meets its own needs for sharp sand and gravel, with flexibility for appropriate cross-boundary movements of aggregates. These provision figures will also allow Oxfordshire to continue to be a net exporter of soft sand, which is a less common ~~widely distributed~~ mineral.	
AM38	43	4.22	Minerals can only be extracted where they exist in the ground. The identification of locations where extraction is likely to be able to take place acceptably provides greater certainty of where mineral working will take place and where it will not take place. Policy M3 identifies the broad locations – strategic resource areas – within which it is proposed that future working for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock should take place. The strategic resource areas are ~~indicated on the Minerals Key Diagram~~ shown on the Policies Map. The term 'Strategic Resource Area' is defined in the Glossary, which explains that these areas differ from 'Areas of Search'.	For clarification
AM39	43	4.23	Within these strategic resource areas, sites for working will be allocated in the Site Allocations Document, taking into account all the other relevant ~~polices~~ policies of the Core Strategy.	Typo
AM40	43	4.24	The strategic resource areas have been ~~broadly~~ drawn based on available geological information broadly to encompass ~~the~~ areas of potentially workable mineral deposits ~~within each area~~ which, in terms of extent and probable depth of mineral, have the potential to provide new mineral working sites either in the form of new quarries or large extensions to existing quarries. Areas of mineral deposits that are limited in extent or depth and are unlikely to have potential for new mineral working sites other	To provide clarification and additional factual explanation.

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Suggested Proposed Modification	Reason for Change
			than small extensions to existing quarries have not been included in the strategic resource areas. The strategic resource areas include most of Oxfordshire's existing aggregate quarries (excluding ironstone quarries and quarries within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and buffer zones to Special Areas of Conservation) but the existing quarries at Finmere (sharp sand and gravel) and Shipton-on-Cherwell (limestone), which have limited areas of mineral resource around them, are not included. In addition, the sharp sand and gravel deposits in the area around Bampton and Clanfield have not been included in a strategic resource area (see paragraph 4.33 below). In defining the strategic resource areas, ~~N~~natural boundaries such as roads and rivers have been used where possible but elsewhere geological mapping information has been used. Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Special Areas of Conservation, and buffer zones adjacent to the latter, have been excluded but other designations and constraints have not been taken into account at this stage. Larger settlements have also been excluded, but individual and smaller groups of houses and other more isolated built developments have not been excluded at this stage. These areas also do not necessarily exclude land allocated or proposed to be allocated for development in adopted or emerging district local plans and neighbourhood plans. All these factors will be taken into account in the assessment of sites for allocation in the Site Allocations Document.	
AM41	43	4.25	Policy M4 sets out the factors that will be taken into account in assessing ~~criteria that will be used to assess~~ potential sites for inclusion in the Site Allocations Document. ~~Except where specified in the policy, these criteria~~ These factors are not listed in any order of priority. The ~~strategic areas identified and the~~ specific sites that are ~~subsequently~~ allocated will provide a basis for the minerals industry to select sites for working and submit planning applications; and for those applications to be considered by the County Council, also taking into account all the other relevant policies of the Plan. Policy M5 provides for permission to be granted for applications	For clarification and consequent to modifications to policies M4 and M5.

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Suggested Proposed Modification	Reason for Change
			for mineral working within identified sites. It also sets out how applications submitted prior to the adoption of the Site Allocations Document will be considered and the circumstances under which permission may exceptionally be granted for mineral working in locations that are not identified.	
AM42	~~44~~	4.26	~~The amount of provision that needs to be made through the allocation of sites for mineral working will be established in the Site Allocations Document, having regard to the levels of provision in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment but also taking into account the need for appropriate flexibility to allow for possible changes in demand and the level of certainty that allocated sites will come forward for working. Table 2 above indicates that there is currently no requirement for additional provision for crushed rock working. The areas for crushed rock working identified in policy M3 are included as a contingency in the event that the requirement for local crushed rock increases significantly and additional permitted reserves are required to maintain the landbank and ensure an adequate level of supply.~~	Consequent to modification to policy M2, to include provision figures, which renders this paragraph redundant.
AM43	44	4.27	At the ~~current (2014)~~ Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 ~~requirement~~ provision rate (1.015 million tonnes ~~a year~~ per annum), existing planning permissions could on average provide for a supply of sharp sand and gravel until ~~2027~~ 2028, although in practice some sites will be exhausted sooner and others will last longer. In the case of Gill Mill Quarry, it is expected that part of the permitted reserve will not be worked until after the end of the plan period, i.e. after 2031 (see ~~Table 2, note 2~~ * in paragraph 4.19). The strategy in this document makes provision for sharp sand and gravel for the rest of the plan period, to 2031.	For clarification and factual update.
AM44	44	4.28	Production of sharp sand and gravel in Oxfordshire has become increasingly concentrated in the northern part of the county (Cherwell and West Oxfordshire Districts), particularly in West Oxfordshire District, with a decline in the proportion coming from quarries in the southern part (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Districts). Over the ~~last~~ 10 year~~s~~ period 2006 – 2015, an average of ~~74%~~ 70%	For clarification and factual update and to provide additional

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			of production has been from northern Oxfordshire. Similarly, of the total permitted reserves of sharp sand & gravel remaining at the beginning of 2016 (including permissions granted in 2016) estimated to be available for working during the plan period, 65% are in northern Oxfordshire. Oxfordshire's production capacity for sharp sand and gravel in 2016 is estimated to be subdivided 55% in northern Oxfordshire and 45% in southern Oxfordshire and without further planning permissions being granted the proportion in northern Oxfordshire is expected to steadily increase over the plan period, to 100% by around 2028. Although there are extensive remaining sand and gravel resources in the West Oxfordshire District part of northern Oxfordshire, including within the current working areas of the Lower Windrush Valley and around Cassington, there are concerns about the rate and intensity of mineral working in ~~the~~ this area and the consequent cumulative impact on local communities, generation of traffic, including on the A40, and impacts on local rivers and groundwater flows.	relevant information.
AM45	45	4.32	Some of the requirement may be met by sharp sand and gravel extracted in the construction of the proposed new flood relief channel (from Botley to Sandford-on-Thames) for the Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme. The Environment Agency ~~have~~ has estimated this could involve the extraction of approximately 500,000 cubic metres of sand and gravel (approximately 0.75 million tonnes). This proposal is still in preparation and a scheme has not yet been approved, designed or had planning permission granted. ~~The earliest that approval will be given for a scheme to go ahead is spring 2018.~~ Subject to approval and funding, the earliest that work is expected to start is spring 2018, with completion by 2022.	Factual update and typo.
AM46	46	4.37	At the ~~current (2014)~~ Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 ~~requirement~~ provision rate (0.189 million tonnes ~~a year~~ per annum), existing planning permissions could on average provide a supply of soft sand until 2024, although in practice some sites will be exhausted sooner and others will last longer. The additional requirement for soft sand working over the plan period should be met from sites within the two resource	Factual update and for clarification.

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			areas, but mainly from the more extensive Corallian Ridge area. Actual sales of soft sand in 2014 and 2015 were above the provision rate. If on-going annual monitoring shows this to be a continuing trend, existing permitted reserves will be extracted more quickly and the additional requirement for additional sites to be released would be brought forward.	
AM47	47	4.40	At the ~~current (2014)~~ Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 ~~requirement~~ provision rate (0.584 million tonnes ~~a year~~ per annum), ~~current~~ permitted reserves of crushed rock remaining at the end of 2015 could on average last until ~~2031~~ 2030, although in practice some sites will be exhausted sooner and others will last longer. Production of crushed rock has fluctuated considerably over past years. Existing working areas of limestone are south east of Faringdon, south of Burford and north west of Bicester. There is one existing area of ironstone working in the north of the county at Alkerton / Wroxton.	Factual update and for clarification.
AM48	47	4.42	There is no need to permit any additional land for ironstone working for aggregate use during the plan period. In any case, better quality aggregate is generally available from within the limestone deposits than from the ironstone deposits. Any additional provision that is required for crushed rock should be made within the limestone areas. Permission for new areas of ironstone working for aggregate use will therefore not be granted unless the applicant is willing to give up an equivalent existing permitted area, and this can be ensured through revocation of the permission or other appropriate mechanism without payment of compensation, and where there would be an overall environmental benefit.	For clarification.
AM49	47	4.43	The Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 indicates no requirement for further areas for crushed rock working during the plan period, due to the relatively high level of permitted reserves of this mineral remaining to be worked. Actual sales of crushed rock in 2014 and 2015 were well above the provision rate of 0.584 million tonnes a year. Consequently, the level of permitted reserves remaining has fallen more than	Factual update and for clarification.

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			expected, as they have been extracted more quickly. If on-going annual monitoring shows this to be a continuing trend, ~~but, if demand increases significantly,~~ additional permissions could be needed towards the end of the plan period and there could be a requirement for additional provisions to be made through the allocation of sites for working in the Site Allocations Document. If required, this additional provision should preferably be made through extensions to existing quarries rather than from new quarries, to make efficient use of existing plant and infrastructure, and minimise additional impact. It is unlikely that any new quarries will be needed during the period of this plan. In view of this, and given that crushed rock resources in Oxfordshire – in particular the resources of limestone outside of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – are extensive, strategic resource areas for possible future crushed rock working are included in policy M3 ~~but there may not be any requirement for specific sites to be allocated in the Site Allocations Document~~.	
AM50	51	4.48	Aggregates are imported into Oxfordshire through three rail depots at Banbury, Sutton Courtenay and Kidlington[23]. Planning permission has been granted for a further rail depot at Shipton-on-Cherwell. There is also a depot at Hinksey Sidings, Oxford but this has been used solely by the rail industry to bring in rail ballast for internal use on the rail network, and its use for the transhipment of rail ballast has been intermittent. *Footnote 23:* The Kidlington rail depot ~~is being~~ has been relocated to ~~a nearby permitted~~ an adjacent site to the north east to enable ~~the~~ construction of ~~a~~ the new Oxford Parkway railway station at Water Eaton.	Factual update and for clarification, typo.
AM51	51	4.49	There will be an ongoing need for importation of aggregate materials that cannot be quarried locally, particularly hard rock for roadstone. There may also be opportunities for importation of recycled and secondary aggregate (see paragraph 4.7 and policy M1). Rail and water transport should take priority over road, particularly for longer distance movements. Existing and permitted depots should	For consistency with policy M1 and for clarification.

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			therefore be safeguarded under policy M9; and additional depots should be permitted at suitable locations should the opportunity arise.	
AM52	52	4.55	Clay has been worked at certain sand and gravel quarries to produce material for lining landfill sites and for use in restoration and landscaping. Policy M4 requires that within the Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton part of the Thames, Lower Windrush and Lower Evenlode Valleys strategic resource area proposals for sand and gravel extraction must demonstrate that ~~tthere~~ there will be no change in water levels in the Oxford Meadows Special Area of Conservation; this requirement will apply equally to any proposal for the working of clay from a sand and gravel quarry in this area.	Clarification and typo.
AM53	53	4.58	There is currently no exploration for or production of oil or gas in Oxfordshire. Exploratory work in the past did not find any oil or gas fields, although gas was encountered in some of the holes drilled. In addition to requirements for planning permission, oil and gas exploration and production can only be undertaken within areas that have been licensed by the government. There are currently no licence areas covering Oxfordshire. In July 2014 the government invited applications for onshore oil and gas licences under the 14th Landward Licensing Round. Under this licensing round, large parts of the UK are potentially available for licence, including some parts of Oxfordshire, as identified in a strategic environmental assessment that was published by the government in December 2013. In December 2015, the Oil & Gas Authority announced that licences for a total of 159 blocks were formally offered to successful applicants under the 14th Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Round. None of the areas for which licences have been offered are within Oxfordshire or include any part of the county. ~~It is not yet known whether licences have been applied for or will be awarded covering any parts of the county.~~	Factual update.
AM54	53	4.59	In the event that licences are awarded covering parts of Oxfordshire under a future further licencing round, it is possible that proposals for exploratory drilling would come forward, which could be followed by proposals for production in the event that	Factual update.

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			significant oil or gas reserves were found. Proposals could be for drilling either by conventional means or by hydraulic fracturing (fracking). The section on oil and gas in policy M7 will provide a policy basis consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework and national planning guidance on oil and gas against which any such planning applications can be considered.	
AM55	59	4.76	A biodiversity-led restoration strategy should include: a) treating biodiversity as the primary consideration in the restoration of mineral sites; b) giving preference to allocating and/or permitting mineral development in areas where it will have the greatest potential to maximise biodiversity benefits (i.e. within Conservation Target Areas) (policy ~~M4 d~~ M4c)); c) creation of priority habitat at a landscape scale, either on individual sites or on clusters of sites in close proximity; d) integration of habitat creation on restored mineral sites into the existing ecological network in the surrounding area; and e) targets for the area of priority habitat that will be created on sites identified for mineral working in the Site Allocations Document.	Consequential amendment
AM56	61	4.84	Policy M10 sets out the general approach to restoration of mineral workings. Core policies C2 to ~~C11~~ C12 are also relevant when considering the type of after-use that may be appropriate and the content of a restoration scheme.	Consequential to the addition of policy C12.
5. WASTE PLANNING STRATEGY				
AM57	63	5.1	This section sets out the County Council's waste planning strategy and policies for the period to 2031. Provision ~~must~~ is to be made for the facilities ~~that will be~~ needed for the management of waste in the county during that period. The Council intends that this will be achieved in a way that promotes and enables the movement of waste up the waste management hierarchy, away from landfill and towards increased re-use, recycling, composting and recovery of resources from waste.	Clarifications

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AM58	63	5.2	How many and what sort of waste management facilities will be needed in Oxfordshire over this period cannot be predicted with absolute accuracy. The strategy can only be based on the best information currently available. A separate Waste Needs Assessment sets out estimates of the quantities of waste that will need to be managed in Oxfordshire; the waste management capacity currently available; and the additional capacity that may be required up to 2031. These will be monitored regularly and updated in the Council's Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports.	Clarifications
AM59	63	5.3	The strategy includes a spatial framework for the delivery of new waste infrastructure (as illustrated on the waste key diagram – Figure 12 at the end of this section) and policies which provide the context for considering future proposals for waste development. The strategy provides a strategic policy framework for the identification of suitable sites in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document and against which planning applications for ~~new~~ facilities that provide additional waste management ~~facilities~~ capacity will be considered.	Clarifications
AM60	63	5.4	Attitudes ~~and behaviour~~ towards waste and waste management practice continue to change. ~~and the~~ The amount of waste ~~produced per person has fallen along with the amount of waste~~ disposed in landfill has fallen and the amount of household waste produced per person has reduced. However, the amount of waste ~~produced~~ arising in Oxfordshire requiring provision for management is still expected to grow as population increases and the local economy develops, particularly in the main urban areas of Oxford, Banbury, Bicester, Witney, Abingdon, Didcot, and Wantage and Grove. The types of waste that need to be planned for are shown in Table 3, which sets out the 2012 baseline figures of waste produced in Oxfordshire that are used in the Core Strategy. The Waste Needs Assessment provides more detail on the amount of waste that is currently managed and how much may need to be managed in future.	Clarifications
AM61	64	5.5	Municipal Solid Waste (also referred to as local authority collected waste),	Clarifications.

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			commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation waste are estimated to comprise approximately ~~Just over~~ two thirds of the total waste ~~produced~~ requiring management in the county ~~comprises municipal solid waste (also referred to as local authority collected waste), commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation waste~~. Collectively these are referred to as the principal waste streams and forecasts for ~~each of~~ these over the plan period are set out in Table 4. It is an aim of the plan for Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in managing and disposing of these wastes and forecasts are needed to plan for this. Agricultural waste makes up almost a third of total waste but most is managed on site (on individual farming units), much of it in ways that are ~~outside~~ beyond normal planning control. This is not therefore included in the principal waste streams and is addressed separately in policy W8. The other types of waste are also important but the quantities to be managed are far lower and require specialist forms of management and disposal: these are addressed in policies W7 (hazardous waste), W9 (radioactive waste) and W10 (waste water).	
AM62	65	5.10	The National Planning Policy for Waste sets out the role of planning for waste, which includes providing a framework in which communities and businesses take more responsibility for their own waste, including enabling waste ~~to be~~ requiring disposa~~led~~ or mixed waste destined for recover~~ed~~ to be managed in line with the proximity principle. It also requires that, in preparing waste local plans, waste planning authorities should identify quantities of waste requiring different types of management in their area over the plan period. These principles underpin the aim for Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in the management (including disposal) of each of the principal waste streams. In addition the National Planning Policy for Waste requires that waste planning authorities: • consider the need for additional waste management capacity of more than local significance; • take into account any need for waste management (including disposal of residues from waste treatment) arising in more than one waste planning	Clarifications

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			authority area where only a limited number of facilities would be required; and • work collaboratively in groups with other waste planning authorities to provide a suitable network of facilities. Some cross boundary movement of waste is inevitable but planning for net self-sufficiency should reduce the level of movement that is necessary.	
AM63	66	5.11	For some time Oxfordshire has been receiving ~~high levels~~ substantial quantities of waste from other areas. A total of 670,000 tonnes of waste was imported into Oxfordshire in 2013, approximately 425,000 tonnes of which was disposed to landfill (see table 1 in section 2). This reflects the availability of non-hazardous waste landfill space in Oxfordshire, the relative proximity of a number of urban centres (e.g. Reading, Wokingham, Bracknell and Newbury) and reduction ~~a growing shortage~~ of non-hazardous waste landfill capacity in other areas – in particular Berkshire and north Hampshire. London also has a shortage of landfill capacity and exports waste for disposal to other areas, including Oxfordshire (much of this waste arrives by rail). The amount of waste from London is expected to reduce[40], but significant ~~quantities~~ imports of waste ~~can still be~~ are anticipated to continue from ~~other areas~~ elsewhere as long as Oxfordshire's landfills continue to operate. Policy W1 sets the basis for managing the equivalent quantity of waste to that produced in Oxfordshire. The approach to managing waste from other areas is covered by policy W6 (Landfill) and policy W3 (Provision for waste management capacity and facilities required). *Footnote 40:* Waste from West London that was being disposed under contract at Sutton Courtenay is now being ~~disposed in South Gloucestershire~~ managed elsewhere. The London Plan expects the London Boroughs to become net self-sufficient in managing their waste by 2025 and to cease sending recyclable or biodegradable waste to landfill at that time.	Clarifications

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AM64	67	5.13	The way that waste is managed in Oxfordshire has changed markedly in recent years. Most waste was previously disposed ~~by~~ to landfill, but available data shows that ~~in Oxfordshire~~ over half is now recycled or recovered ~~for other use~~. The recycling and recovery of municipal waste is leading this trend (58% in 2012/13) and further improvement can be expected as a result of investment in new waste facilities.	For clarification.
AM65	67	5.14	The Core Strategy seeks further improvement as quickly as is practical in the proportion of waste that is recycled, composted and recovered, ~~to minimise~~ minimising the amounts of waste disposed in landfill. Policy W2 sets targets for the way in which the principal waste streams ~~should~~ are to be managed and these help to determine the provision that needs to be made for different types of waste management facilities (see policy W3).	For clarification.
AM66	67	5.15	The targets for future waste management in policy W2 reflect the aims and vision of this Core Strategy to: • move waste up the hierarchy; and • maximise landfill diversion. They have been formulated following a careful assessment of the composition of each of the principal waste streams and what is understood to be the current management position for each. ~~have evolved from waste management targets in the former South East Plan~~. They ~~have been modified and updated to~~ reflect local circumstances in Oxfordshire, including the objectives and policies of the Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2013 (which aims to move ~~waste~~ management of municipal waste further up the waste hierarchy). They are considered to be ambitious but achievable. ~~The targets set by policy W2 reflect:~~ ~~• higher recycling (and composting) targets that are considered achievable in Oxfordshire; and~~ ~~• maximum diversion from landfill.~~	For clarification.

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AM67	67	5.16	To encourage movement up the waste hierarchy, policy W2 requires that proposals for waste management facilities demonstrate that the waste could not be managed higher up the waste hierarchy than is being proposed. This is particularly with a view to avoiding an excess of capacity for the treatment of residual municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste that cannot be recovered by means of recycling, composting or ~~treatment of~~ food waste treatment.	Clarification
AM68	68	5.19	The European Waste Framework Directive requires 70% of construction and demolition waste to be recycled or recovered by 2020. Hard demolition waste makes up about a third of the overall waste stream and the vast majority (98%) is already processed and re-used as recycled aggregate. Construction waste is ~~far~~ more varied in composition and it is estimated that~~. L~~ little more than a third is currently recycled and there may be some scope to improve on this.	For clarification.
AM69	68	5.20	Naturally occurring excavation waste material is not subject to the Directive target. This waste stream ~~may reflect the greater difficulty of recycling this type of waste, which~~ largely comprises subsoil and amounts to about half of the overall construction, demolition and excavation waste stream. Excavation waste is nevertheless used (disposed or recovered) beneficially in Oxfordshire in the restoration of mineral workings, operational development and ~~associated~~ engineering works.	For clarification.
AM70	68	5.21	~~The former South East Plan set a recycling target of 60% for construction, demolition and excavation waste combined. In Oxfordshire about half of the overall construction, demolition and excavation waste stream (52%) is currently recycled and there is unlikely to be opportunity to significantly increase this. An overall recycling target of 60% is compliant with the Directive target for construction and demolition waste. This will be more readily monitored than would separate targets for construction and demolition waste and excavation waste.~~ The targets in Policy W2 are set at levels that exceed the Directive target for recycling or recovery of construction and demolition	Update following changes to policy W2.

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			waste arising in Oxfordshire by 2020.	
AM71	70	5.24	Existing waste management facilities will provide much of the waste management capacity required, as identified in Table 5. Table 6 shows the capacity available: this reduces through the plan period as the capacity provided by ~~temporary~~ facilities with time-limited planning permissions is deducted in accordance with the end dates of their planning permissions.	Clarifications
AM72	71	5.26	For Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in managing its own waste, provision ~~must~~ will be made for sites that are sufficient to enable the waste management requirements set out in table 5 to be met. Policy ~~W4~~ W3 provides for these capacity requirements to be met through the allocation of sites for waste management development in the Site Allocations Document, including in particular the provision that may need to be made for new sites to meet the shortfalls identified in table 7.	Clarification and consequential amendment.
AM73	72	5.27	Sites already in use for waste management are likely to provide much of the waste management capacity required in the early part of the plan period. A need for additional ~~commercial and industrial~~ non-hazardous waste recycling facilities ~~and for construction, demolition and excavation waste recycling facilities~~ is likely to arise later in the plan period (table 7). ~~Policy W3 sets out how the assessed need for waste management capacity should be taken into account in the consideration of proposals for waste management facilities~~.	Consequential amendments
AM74	72	5.29	In the case of facilities for the treatment of residual waste, a more cautious approach ~~should be~~ is taken. Residual waste treatment facilities come below recycling and composting in the waste hierarchy and no need has been identified for additional capacity in Oxfordshire within the plan period. These facilities ~~are expensive to develop and~~ tend to be large scale and would therefore be likely to draw waste into Oxfordshire from other areas. An excess of capacity for this type of facility is more likely to result in mixed waste being ~~'disposed'~~ managed further from its source, contrary to the proximity principle (see paragraph 2.28). An excess of residual waste	Clarifications

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			treatment capacity could also impede the achievement of recycling and composting targets. These dis-benefits may be reduced if ~~it becomes practical and economic to develop~~ smaller scale facilities <u>were developed</u>. If designed to serve a local need, particularly if linked to local provision of heat and power, smaller scale residual waste treatment facilities may be acceptable where they help to divert waste from landfill and it can be demonstrated that ~~the~~ they would not impede the achievement of recycling and composting targets.	
AM75	73	5.31	Policy W4 provides the general strategy for the location of new waste facilities, as illustrated on the Key Waste Diagram (Figure 12). Unless otherwise specified (see policies W7, W8, W9 and W10) this policy applies to facilities managing the principal waste streams. The approach to landfill is dealt with separately in policy W6. Specific sites for <u>additional</u> waste management ~~facilities~~ <u>capacity</u> will be <u>identified and</u> allocated in the Site Allocations Document, taking into account the ~~criteria in policy W5~~ <u>requirements of this policy, policy W5</u> (Siting of waste management facilities) and policies C1 – C~~11~~<u>12</u>.	Clarifications and consequential changes.
AM76	73	5.32	The general locational strategy looks to steer larger scale (strategic and non-strategic) facilities towards locations close to the main centres of population (as indicated on figure 2, in section 2) and for facilities in the more rural parts of the county to be of smaller scale. ~~Table 8 provides a guide to differentiation between larger and smaller scale facilities~~[47]. <u>The following will be used as a guide to differentiation between different scales of facility</u>[47]<u>*:</u> • <u>Strategic facilities are those that would manage at least 50,000tpa of waste;</u> • <u>Non-strategic facilities are those that manage between 20,000 and 50,000 tpa of waste; and</u> • <u>smaller scale facilities are those that manage less than 20,000 tpa waste or 25,000 tpa of inert waste for recycling.</u> <u>~~Table 8: Guide to defining the scale of waste management facilities~~</u>	Presentational changes.

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Suggested Proposed Modification	Reason for Change
			~~Scale~~ / ~~Recycling/Treatment/Recovery Facilities throughput (tonnes per annum)~~ ~~>50,000 tpa~~ / ~~<50,000 tpa~~ / ~~<20,000 tpa~~ ~~Strategic~~ ✓ x x ~~Non-Strategic~~ x ✓ x ~~Small scale~~ x x ✓ ~~Source: Oxfordshire County Council~~ **move footnote 47 here*	
AM77	75	5.35	Large parts of the county are rural in character and relatively remote from the Oxfordshire Lorry Route Network and the main sources of waste arising. Much of the county comprises attractive countryside with small village communities. These rural areas are only likely to be suitable for small scale waste management facilities. Facilities of such scale are more likely to be in keeping with their surroundings, with traffic movements ~~levels~~ appropriate to rural roads. Where necessary, controls may be imposed on the volume of waste ~~that can~~ to be handled at such facilities, to ensure they remain small scale and do not give rise to ~~have~~ unacceptable impacts. Locations close to towns (figure 2) are more likely to reduce the distances waste needs to be transported, but other locations may ~~could~~ be acceptable where the criteria in policy W5 and policies C1 – C~~11~~12 are met.	Clarifications
AM78	76	5.38	Policy W4 provides a locational framework for the provision of additional waste management ~~facilities~~ capacity that reflects the needs and characteristics of different parts of the county, whilst also providing flexibility for the market to respond to waste management needs.	Clarifications
AM79	76	5.40	Policy W5 identifies a number of land uses that are likely to be suitable for waste management. This is not an exhaustive list ~~but, equally,~~ and the suitability of a specific site proposal ~~must~~ will also be assessed against the criteria in policies C1 –	Clarifications

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			~~C11~~ C12. These policies are designed to ensure that facilities do not endanger human health or cause unacceptable harm to the environment. Policy W4 will also help determine whether a site can accommodate a particular scale of activity.	
AM80	77	5.44	The NPPW states that in identifying sites for waste management, priority should be given to the re-use of previously developed land, sites identified for employment uses, and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages. ~~Waste development should generally be avoided on greenfield land~~. ~~Green field~~ Other greenfield sites ~~should only~~ may be considered where they can be shown to be the most suitable and sustainable option and where potential harm, particularly landscape impact, can be satisfactorily mitigated. Depending on the area of land involved, these considerations may also be relevant where the extension of an existing site onto ~~green field~~ greenfield land is proposed. Where major urban development is proposed on greenfield land, it may be appropriate to incorporate waste management facilities, for example as proposed for Bicester eco-town.	Consequential amendments as a result of changes to W5 and to address 033/11 in part.
AM81	77	5.46	*Delete whole paragraph; replaced by new paragraph in section 6, supporting new policy C12.*	Paragraph moved, consequent to new policy C12.
AM82	77	5.47	*Delete whole paragraph; replaced by new paragraph in section 6, supporting new policy C12.*	Paragraph moved, consequent to new policy C12.
AM83	78	5.48	*Delete whole paragraph; replaced by new paragraph in section 6, supporting new policy C12.*	Paragraph moved,

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Suggested Proposed Modification	Reason for Change
				consequent to new policy C12.
AM84	83	5.63	The Site Allocations Document will make provision for any further sites that are needed for the plan period. A number of options have been put forward by waste and mineral operators for the use of inert waste to restore worked out quarries. In addition, new quarries and extensions to existing quarries which involve infilling with inert waste to achieve restoration are expected to come into operation during the life-time of the Core Strategy (through implementation of the plan's minerals strategy). It is unlikely that there will not be sufficient reasonable options to provide for the disposal of residual inert waste arisings; rather, it is more likely that there will be a shortage of this type of waste to achieve satisfactory restoration of worked out quarries (see also policy M10). Policy W6 therefore provides for priority to be given to the use of residual inert waste in the restoration of quarries. Inert waste is also managed through operational development schemes and projects such as noise bund construction and flood defence works. ~~Otherwise~~ In such cases, proposals for disposal of inert waste on land should demonstrate that there is a positive environmental benefit and that there will be no adverse landscape impact.	Clarification
AM85	86	5.72	Proposals for the management of hazardous waste should also have regard to policies W4 (general locations) and W5 (specific locations) and policies C1-C~~11~~12.	Consequential to the addition of policy C12 and typo.
AM86	87	5.76	Policy W8 allows for the construction of facilities for the management of agricultural waste provided they comply with policies C1-C~~11~~12. Treatment of agricultural waste by processes such as anaerobic digestion offer ~~opportunity~~ opportunities to generate energy from waste and the possibility of recovering heat for use locally and this is encouraged. Intensive livestock units offer such opportunities where already located	Consequential to the addition of policy C12 and typo.

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Suggested Proposed Modification	Reason for Change
			away from housing and benefiting from good access. Attention should be paid to the impact of development on the local landscape, particularly if situated within, or close to, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	
AM87	88	5.XX (New paragraph to be inserted before 5.80)	The national strategy for the management of radioactive waste is prepared and issued by the NDA. The Energy Act 2004 requires that the NDA Strategy is reviewed and republished at least every five years. UK Government and the Scottish Ministers approved the current Strategy, "NDA Strategy III" in March 2016 and it came into effect in April 2016. The NDA also published its Higher Activity Waste Strategy in May 2016. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy seeks to be consistent with prevailing NDA Strategy, as well as other strategic waste management document published by the NDA, and recognises its status as a national policy in the arena of radioactive waste management.	Factual update to address representation 140/ac/1.
AM88	88	5.80	In Oxfordshire, low level and intermediate level wastes arise from the former nuclear energy research facility at Harwell, in vale of White Horse District, and the Joint European ~~Taurus~~ Torus (JET) facility at Culham, in South Oxfordshire District. Most of this waste will be from the decommissioning of facilities, as detailed in table 15.	Clarification to address representation 140/2.
AM89	89	5.84	The former nuclear energy research facility at Harwell includes an area designated as a nuclear licensed site. The 'licensed area' at Harwell is being progressively decommissioned with a view to its redevelopment as part of the Harwell Oxford Campus. The decommissioning programme provides for the treatment and storage of the legacy radioactive wastes that remain from earlier research activity and this will continue throughout the lifetime of the Core Strategy. Part of the Harwell Oxford Campus (an area separated from the main nuclear licensed site, and containing the Liquid Effluent Treatment Plant) is within the recently designated Science Vale Enterprise Zone. The site is also within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	Clarification to address representation 140/2.

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Suggested Proposed Modification	Reason for Change
AM90	89	5.85	Facilities for the treatment and long term storage of intermediate level radioactive waste have already been developed and a new store will be available in 2017. The site operator has not identified a need for further facilities to manage intermediate level radioactive waste and planning permission has been granted for the development of an intermediate level waste store at the Harwell Nuclear licensed site. It is likely that the consented facility will meet the site operator's interim radioactive waste storage requirements throughout the plan period, but policy W9 makes provision for ~~such~~ further development if necessary. Development to facilitate the storage or management of ILW other than that produced in Oxfordshire should demonstrate that it is the best option in terms of sustainability and environmental considerations.	Clarification to address representation 140/2 and a consequential change.
AM91	90	5.89	The ~~Culham Science Centre~~ United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) hosts and operates the Joint European ~~Taurus~~ Torus (JET) project ~~in building J~~ at Culham Science Centre. Support buildings include a small facility for the treatment and storage of radioactive waste. Some buildings associated with JET will be retained when the project ceases, but others are subject to temporary permission and some radioactive waste will result when decommissioning takes place. The ~~United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's~~ UKAEA's view is that, consistent with policies in the adopted South Oxfordshire Core Strategy, the JET site could continue to host further activity. This is not yet confirmed and so the possible need to manage radioactive wastes from decommissioning must be anticipated.	Clarifications to address representation 092/3 and a consequential amendment.
AM92	90	5.90	Recent changes to the Environmental Permitting Regulations have reduced the need (and therefore volume) for some waste produced at Culham to be categorised as radioactive waste. For waste categorised as radioactive the small waste management facility at Culham is not seen as a long term solution for ~~treatment or~~ storage. Policy W9 therefore makes provision for storage at Harwell of intermediate level waste arising at Culham. For low level radioactive waste arising from decommissioning, the	Clarification to address representation 092/3.

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Suggested Proposed Modification	Reason for Change
			site operator has not yet identified a disposal route and provision needs to be made for this in the Core Strategy.	
AM93	91	5.91	Disposal of lower activity waste at Culham would conflict with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's vision for the site, set out in a recently developed master plan. The site operator also believes that economic and environmental considerations are likely to result in such waste being stored or disposed off-site. However, because of the uncertainties around the disposal of this type of waste, the option of on-site disposal cannot be discounted and so policy W9 makes provision for this if necessary. Culham is in the Green Belt where inappropriate development should only be allowed if there are very special circumstances (policy ~~W5~~ C12). Application would also need to be made to the Environment Agency for a disposal licence, as part of which, 'Best Available Technique' would need to be demonstrated.	Consequential to the addition of policy C12.
AM94	92	5.96	This type of development has the potential to impact on the environment, in particular landscape and general amenity. Allowing waste water development to take place on ~~green field~~ greenfield land (~~contrary to the general presumption in policy W5~~) allows for it to be sited away from settlements, at a distance from local housing. Development in such locations should still be capable of meeting the requirements of policies C1-C~~11~~12. Where this is not the case, compelling arguments would be needed to allow the development to proceed. Particular considerations apply in the Green Belt and the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (see policies ~~W5~~C12 and C8).	Consequential to the update to policy W5 and the addition of policy C12.
AM95	96	Figure 12	*Update Figure 12: Update Waste Key Diagram as a result of changes to the waste spatial strategy in Policy W4.* *(see Appendix A)*	To ensure waste key diagram is up to date.

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Suggested Proposed Modification	Reason for Change
6. CORE POLICIES FOR MINERALS AND WASTE				
AM96	97	Section 6	*New paragraph at beginning of Section 6 – before sub-heading Sustainable development:* This section sets out the County Council's general 'core' policies for the management of both minerals and waste development. These polices are cross-referred to in minerals planning strategy and waste planning strategy policies in sections 4 and 5 and will be applied accordingly. They will also be used, as appropriate, in the determination of planning applications for minerals and waste development.	Clarification
AM97	103	6.26	Policy C5 addresses general environmental, ~~and~~ amenity and economic considerations only. Other core policies address areas associated with environmental protection, including water quality, the natural environment, the historic environment and landscape.	To address representation 026/3 and a consequential amendment.
AM98	104	6.28	Where significant development on agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, national policy is that local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality. There are extensive areas of high quality agricultural land in Oxfordshire, much of which is underlain by minerals, particularly sand and gravel. Proposals for minerals development will be expected to address the impact of the development on the extent and quality of any best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3a). Where ~~appropriate~~ not already available, detailed agricultural land classification survey information should be provided for proposals on agricultural land. Proposals for waste development should be capable of avoiding best and most versatile agricultural land and permanent development involving the loss of such land will not normally be permitted.	To address representation 126/2.
AM99	104	6.29	The quality of the existing land and the ability to restore it to high standards will be an important factor when selecting the form of restoration and after-use of mineral	To address representation

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Suggested Proposed Modification	Reason for Change
			workings. Where mineral extraction affects BMV agricultural land, proposals for restoration and aftercare should look to preserve the long-term potential for the land and its soils as a high quality agricultural resource for the future wherever possible. ~~Proposals for restoration need to be realistic, however, and i~~In some cases a return to agriculture may need to be at lower ground level due to a lack of availability of suitable inert infill material. In the floodplain the use of fill to restore mineral working must take account of national policy on flood risk (see also policies C3 and M10) and a return to agriculture may not always be possible; it may not be possible to return land to pre-existing levels and a return to agricultural land at lower ground level may not be practicable due to a high water table.	126/2.
AM100	111	6.52	The Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan ~~2011 – 2030 (LTP3)~~ 2015 – 2031 (LTP4) aims to reduce carbon emissions from transport, improve air quality and reduce other environmental impacts. The County Council recognises that the transport network should be operated in a way that balances the protection of the local environment with efficient and effective access for freight and distribution. To ensure that traffic from new development can be accommodated safely and efficiently on the transport network, contributions are often sought to mitigate adverse impacts: commuted sums can also be sought toward the operation and maintenance of facilities, services and infrastructure[110]. *Footnote 110*: ~~Policy SD2 of the Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2030 (revised April 2012).~~ Policy 34 of the Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2015 – 2031 (2016)	Factual updates.

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Suggested Proposed Modification	Reason for Change
AM101	112	Figure 13	*The most up to date Oxfordshire Lorry Route Map from LTP4 will be used when the plan is published.*	To ensure the most up-to-date information is used in the Core Strategy.
7. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING				
AM102	118	7.10	Site options for possible allocation in the Site Allocations Document will be assessed against the criteria in policy M4 and the core policies C1-C~~11~~12. Proposals for aggregate mineral working within sites that are allocated in the Site Allocations Document, and therefore accord with the minerals planning strategy, will normally be permitted under policy M5. Proposals for mineral working may come forward in other locations, but these will not normally be permitted unless the provision required to deliver the strategy cannot be met from identified areas.	Consequential to the addition of policy C12.
AM103	119	7.15	The core policies C1 to C~~11~~12 have been developed to ensure the minerals strategy is delivered in an environmentally acceptable way, including by setting out criteria against which site options will be assessed and planning applications will be considered. These policies will be implemented by the County Council through the development management process.	Consequential to the addition of policy C12.
AM104	120	~~7.21~~ 7.20	An implementation and monitoring framework for the Core Strategy minerals planning strategy ~~will be included in the Minerals and Waste Monitoring Reports~~ is included at the end of this section. Indicators and targets ~~will be~~ have been developed to provide a consistent basis for monitoring the performance of the Core Strategy's vision, objectives and policies for minerals development to 2031. The indicators ~~will~~ reflect the intent of the strategy objectives and the sustainability appraisal framework identified in the Sustainability Appraisal Report.	Clarifications

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<tr><td>AM105</td><td>120</td><td>7.22</td><td>In the case of some of the core policies it will not be possible to set a specific target but it will still be possible to assess the effectiveness of these policies in relations to minerals development.</td><td>Typo</td></tr>
<tr><td>AM106</td><td>124</td><td><s>7.45</s>
7.44</td><td>An implementation and monitoring framework for the Core Strategy waste planning strategy <s>will be included in the Minerals and Waste Monitoring Reports</s> is included at the end of this section. Indicators and targets <s>will be</s> have been developed to provide a consistent basis for monitoring the performance of the Core Strategy's vision, objectives and policies for waste development to 2031. The indicators <s>will</s> reflect the intent of the strategy objectives and the sustainability appraisal framework identified in the Sustainability Appraisal Report.</td><td>Clarifications</td></tr>
<tr><td>AM107</td><td>124</td><td>7.46</td><td>In the case of some of the core policies it will not be possible to set a specific target but it will still be possible to assess the effectiveness of these policies in relation to waste development.</td><td>Typo</td></tr>
<tr><td>AM108</td><td>128</td><td>Appendix 2</td><td>N.B. only additions/deletions are shown for Appendix 2

Appendix 2. Existing and Permitted Waste management Sites Safeguarded under Policy W11

These sites are safeguarded under Policy W11 pending adoption of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document

CHERWELL DISTRICT

No. | Site and (Operator) | Parish | Grid Ref | Type of Facility
284 | Ardley STW (Anglian | Ardley | SP544280 | Waste Water Treatmen</td><td>To address representations 015/2 and 015/ac/2 and factual update.</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Water)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>285</td><td>Fringford STW (Anglian Water)</td><td>Fringford</td><td>SP609290</td><td>Waste Water Treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td>286</td><td>Fritwell STW (Anglian Water)</td><td>Fritwell</td><td>SP526287</td><td>Waste Water Treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td>287</td><td>Hardwick Hethe Klargester STW (Anglian Water)</td><td>Hardwick with Tusmore</td><td>SP577295</td><td>Waste Water Treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td>289</td><td>Hethe STW (Anglian Water)</td><td>Hethe</td><td>SP596294</td><td>Waste Water Treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td>290</td><td>Stoke Lyne STW (Anglian Water)</td><td>Stoke Lyne</td><td>SP565284</td><td>Waste Water Treatment</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">VALE OF WHITE HORSE DISTRICT</th></tr>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Site and (Operator)</th><th>Parish</th><th>Grid Ref</th><th>Type of Facility</th></tr>
<tr><td>~~255~~</td><td>~~Didcot Power Station (RWE Npower)~~</td><td>~~Milton~~</td><td>~~SU 508918~~</td><td>~~Recycle/Transfer~~</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>AM109</td><td>136</td><td>Glossary</td><td>Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural Land – The Agricultural Land Classification system classifies land into five grades, with Grade 3 subdivided into Sub-grades 3a and 3b. The best and most versatile land is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a and is the land which is most flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs and which can best deliver food and non-food crops for future generations. Source: Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment – Brownfield land, soils and agricultural land (Paragraph: 024 Reference ID: 8-024-20140306; Revision date: 06 03 2014)</td><td>Clarification</td></tr>
</table>

Appendix A

Figure 12: Waste Key Diagram