Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Oxfordshire

Minerals and Waste

Authority Monitoring Report 2020

(1st January 2020 – 31st December 2020)

May 2023

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Contents

1. Foreword

1.1 This is the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Authority Monitoring Report 2020.

1.2 This report provides information on minerals and waste development in Oxfordshire. This report is used to demonstrate the effectiveness of the policies in the adopted Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy (Core Strategy).

1.3 This report outlines the planning performance for the calendar year 2020. Any changes that have happened after this period are not included in this report.

2. Overview of Policy Monitoring

Minerals Policy Summary

Policy	Policy Title	Target	Target Met	Comment
M1	**Recycled and Secondary Aggregate**	To maintain capacity for recycled and secondary aggregate of at least 0.926 million tonnes per year	Yes	Total operational recycling capacity at end of 2020 was 1,458,699 tonnes.
M1	**Recycled and Secondary Aggregate**	Sites allocated / permission granted in accordance with Policies W4, W4 and C1-C12.	Yes	Site Allocation Document not adopted. One permission was granted in accordance with policy at Shellingford Quarry.
M2	**Provision for working aggregate minerals**	Production Capacity maintained at annual requirement rates	Yes	One permission was granted in accordance with policy in 2020 for land won aggregates at Shellingford Quarry.
M2	**Provision for working aggregate minerals**	Landbank maintained for at least 7 years for sharp sand and gravel	Yes	The landbank for sharp sand and gravel at the end of 2020 was 11.27 years
M2	**Provision for working aggregate minerals**	Landbank maintained for at least 7 years for soft sand	Yes	The landbank for soft sand at the end of 2020 was 16.11 years
M2	**Provision for working aggregate minerals**	Landbank maintained for at least 10 years for crushed rock	No	The landbank for crushed rock at the end of 2020 was 9.19 years
M3	**Principal locations for working aggregate minerals**	All sites allocated for aggregate mineral extraction to be within locations specified	Not applicable	The Sites Allocation Document was not adopted by December 2020. Therefore, no sites were allocated.
M3	**Principal locations for working aggregate minerals**	Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel split 50:50 between northern and southern Oxfordshire by the end of the Plan period	Yes	Current permitted production capacity split between the North and South was approximately 48:52
M4	**Sites for working aggregate minerals**	Sites allocated for aggregate mineral extraction to be in accordance with policy M4	Not applicable	As the sites Allocation Document was not adopted by December 2020 no sites were allocated.
M4	**Sites for working aggregate minerals**	Sites allocated to meet requirements for provision in Policy M2 (taking into account permissions granted	Not applicable	As the sites Allocation Document was not adopted by December 2020 no sites were allocated.

Policy	Policy Title	Target	Target Met	Comment
M5	**Working of aggregate minerals**	Prior to adoption of Site Allocations Document, permissions granted to meet requirements for provision in Policy M2, and in accordance with policies M3, M4 and C1-C12	Yes	The one permission granted in 2020 at Shellingford Quarry met the requirements of policies M2 and M3. Policy M4 was not applicable as it only relates to site allocations.
M5	**Working of aggregate minerals**	Following adoption of Site Allocations Document, permissions granted only where requirements for provision in Policy M2 cannot be met from allocated sites, and in accordance with policies M3 and C1-C12.	Not applicable	The Site Allocations Document was not adopted by December 2020.
M5	**Working of aggregate minerals**	Permission only granted in other circumstances where this is required prior to development to prevent sterilisation of resource,	Not applicable	No such applications were granted in 2020.
M5	**Working of aggregate minerals**	Permission granted for borrow pits to meet the requirements set out in policy.	Not applicable	No such applications were granted in 2020.
M5	**Working of aggregate minerals**	Working of ironstone only permitted where it is in exchange for an agreed revocation of an equivalent existing permission	Not applicable	No such applications were granted in 2020.
M6	**Aggregate rail depots**	All permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots to have suitable access to lorry route and meet requirements in policies C1-C12.	Not applicable	No applications were granted in 2020 for new aggregate rail depots
M7	**Non-aggregate mineral working**	All applications granted planning permission meet relevant policy requirements	Not applicable	No applications were granted in 2020 for non- aggregate mineral working.
M8	**Safeguarding mineral resources**	No non-mineral applications permitted with an objection on mineral safeguarding grounds from OCC.	Yes	No applications were permitted in 2020 with an objection from OCC on mineral safeguarding grounds
M8	**Safeguarding mineral resources**	No District site allocations made with an objection from OCC on safeguarding grounds.	Yes	No District site allocations were made in 2020 with an objection from OCC on safeguarding grounds.
M9	**Safeguarding mineral infrastructure**	No loss of a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site.	Yes	No safeguarded minerals infrastructure sites were lost to other development in 2020.

Policy	Policy Title	Target	Target Met	Comment
M9	**Safeguarding mineral infrastructure**	No permissions issued by District which would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site.	Yes	No permissions were issued by the District in 2020 that would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site.
M9	**Safeguarding mineral infrastructure**	No District site allocations made which would sterilise mineral infrastructure.	Yes	No sites were allocated by the District Councils in 2020 that would sterilise mineral infrastructure
M9	**Safeguarding mineral infrastructure**	No decline in the number of safeguarded rail depots	Yes	There was no reduction in the number of safeguarded rail depots in Oxfordshire in 2020.
M10	**Restoration of mineral workings**	All restoration plans for minerals applications approved take into account the considerations set out in policy.	Yes	All applications permitted in 2020 for a new and/or revised restoration scheme took Policy M10 into account.
M10	**Restoration of mineral workings**	All applications approved with restoration leading to a net gain in biodiversity	Yes	No permission in 2020 had an outstanding objection from Ecology. Net gain is currently not measured by the County Council.

Waste Policy Summary

Policy	Title	Target	Target Met	Comment
W1	**Oxfordshire Waste to be managed**	Oxfordshire's waste management capacity sufficient to meet the amount required in this policy.	Yes	Available capacity was sufficient to meet waste management requirements in line with targets.
W2	**Oxfordshire waste management targets**	Targets set out in Policy met. The target can only be accurately measured in the 2021 AMR.	Yes	Overall landfill diversion targets for all waste streams are on track.
W3	**Provision for Waste Management Capacity and Facilities Required**	Sufficient capacity to meet the additional capacity requirements in this policy	Not applicable	The first milestone for this target will be in 2021. The Site Allocations Document was not adopted by December 2020.
W3	**Provision for Waste Management Capacity and Facilities Required**	Permission granted for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and residual waste treatment in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12	Yes	The waste permissions granted in 2020 were in accordance with Policy W3.
W3	**Provision for Waste Management Capacity and Facilities Required**	Proposals for treatment of residual waste recovered at one of nearest appropriate installations	Not applicable	No such applications were determined in 2020.
W3	**Provision for Waste Management Capacity and Facilities Required**	Permissions for residual waste treatment not impeding movement of waste up the waste hierarchy and in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12	Not applicable	No such applications were determined in 2020.
W3	**Provision for Waste Management Capacity and Facilities Required**	Sites allocated for new facilities in the Part 2 Site Allocations Document allocated in accordance with this policy.	Not applicable	The Site Allocations Document was not adopted by December 2020.
W4	**Locations for Facilities to Manage the Principal**	Facilities to be permitted/allocated in accordance with the policy criteria (within the areas identified as	Yes	Permitted facilities were compliant with policy W4. This indicator cannot be fully

Policy	Title	Target	Target Met	Comment
	Waste Streams	appropriate for facilities of that scale in the policy or with access to the lorry route network.		monitored as the Site Allocations Document was not produced in 2020.
W5	**Siting of waste management facilities**	Facilities permitted/allocated in accordance with requirements of policy.	Yes	Permitted facilities were compliant with policy W5. This indicator cannot be fully monitored as the Site Allocations Document was not adopted by 2020.
W6	**Landfill and other permanent deposit of waste to land**	Priority given to use of inert waste that cannot be recycled as infill material in quarry restoration – all inert waste disposal permissions at active or unrestored quarries, or where there would be an overall environmental benefit	Yes	Permission granted in 2020 for inert waste landfill was for the infilling of a quarry for restoration.
W6	**Landfill and other permanent deposit of waste to land**	No additional capacity for inert landfill permitted contrary to policy.	Yes	The permission granted in 2020 for inert waste landfill was for the infilling of a quarry for restoration. The additional capacity was not contrary to policy as it was being used to enable the restoration of a quarry.
W6	**Landfill and other permanent deposit of waste to land**	Provision for disposal of Oxfordshire's non-hazardous waste will be made at existing non-hazardous waste facilities.	Not applicable	No additional non- hazardous landfill facilities were permitted or required in 2020.
W7	**Management and disposal of hazardous waste**	No reduction in total number of existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities	Yes	There was no reduction in the number of permitted hazardous waste facilities in 2020.
W8	**Management of agricultural waste**	No applications approved contrary to Policy	Not applicable	There were no applications received or permitted in 2020
W9	**Management and disposal of radioactive waste**	Proposals for treatment or storage of low level radioactive waste to contribute to management or disposal of Oxon waste and meet requirements of C1-C12.	Yes	The permissions granted in 2020 to extend the life of existing temporary facilities were in accordance with policy.

Policy	Title	Target	Target Met	Comment
W9	**Management and disposal of radioactive waste**	Proposals for management of intermediate radioactive waste to be at Harwell nuclear licensed site and meet requirements of C1- C12.	Yes	The three permissions granted in 2020 to extend the life of the existing temporary facilities at Harwell were in accordance with policy.
W9	**Management and disposal of radioactive waste**	Proposals meeting the needs of an area wider than Oxfordshire only where demonstrated the need cannot be adequately provided for elsewhere and meet requirements C1-C12	Yes	The two permissions granted in 2020 to extend the life of the existing temporary facilities at Culham Science Centre were in accordance with policy.
W9	**Management and disposal of radioactive waste**	Specific provision made in Part 2 Site Allocations in accordance with policy	Not applicable	The Site Allocations Document was not adopted by December 2020.
W10	**Management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge**	Applications granted for the management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge planning permission is accordance with policy	Not applicable	No permissions were granted for the management or disposal of waste water or sewage sludge during 2020.
W11	**Safeguarding waste management sites**	Refusal of applications with an objection from OCC, or contrary to the policy.	Yes	No applications were permitted by the Oxfordshire Authorities in 2020 that would prevent or prejudice the use of a site safeguarded for waste use

Core Policies Summary

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

3. Executive Summary

3.1 Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1- Core Strategy was adopted on 12th September 2017. It provides the framework against which to monitor the policies controlling mineral development and waste management.

3.2 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document was in preparation in 2020. The 10th revision of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) set out the timetable which was applicable for the preparation of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document in 2020.

3.3 This monitoring report covers the 2020 calendar year (1st January – 31st December 2020). 2020 saw the Global Covid Pandemic. This was a highly unusual year as the County was in lockdown with different industries opening at different times. The full implications of Covid and lockdown on the operation of sites is as yet unknown. Consequently, the findings reported in this Annual Monitoring Report could be impacted due to Covid.

3.4 The policies that cross-relate to the Site Allocations Document are not monitored in this report as the Site Allocations Document was still in preparation during the monitoring period.

3.5 Since 2020, Cabinet approved a 13th revision of the MWDS (December 2022.) The 13th revision sets out the decision and timetable to pursue a new Minerals and Waste Plan, combining Parts 1 (Core Strategy) and Part 2 (Site Allocations Document) into a new single Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

3.6 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy remains in place as part of the Development Plan until it is replaced by the New Minerals and Waste Plan. However, work on the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 2 (Site Allocations Document) ceased in December 2022.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregate

3.7 Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates in 2020 were 439,000 tonnes, which was approximately 17% total sales of aggregate produced in Oxfordshire.

3.8 Oxfordshire's capacity for producing recycled and secondary aggregate in Oxfordshire in 2020 was recorded through the South East Aggregates Monitoring Survey as 824,000 tonnes a year, however it is estimated to be nearer to 1.48 million tonnes a year.

3.9 Only one permission was granted for an aggregate recycling facility in 2020. The permission extended the life of an existing facility from 2020 until 2044.

Sharp Sand and Gravel

3.10 Sales of sharp sand and gravel decreased in 2020 to 0.830mt. Sales were still higher than pre 2018 sales but fell 16% compared to 2019 sales. The three-year sales average (2018 – 2020) increased by 5%.

3.11 Permitted reserves of sharp sand and gravel at the end of 2020 were 11.439 million tonnes and the landbank was 11.27 years, at the 2021 LAA requirement rate of 1.015 million tonnes per annum (mtpa). The NPPF requires a 7-year land bank to be maintained for sharp sand and gravel. With current reserves the sharp sand and gravel landbank was above the 7-year requirement.

3.12 Annual production capacity for sharp sand and gravel in 2020 totalled 2.072 mt.

3.13 No new permissions for sharp sand and gravel extraction were permitted in 2020.

Soft Sand

3.14 Sales of soft sand in 2020 were 210,000 tonnes, compared to 254,000 tonnes in 2019. The three-year sales average decreased by 5%.

3.15 Permitted reserves of soft sand at the end of 2020 were 3.915 million tonnes. The landbank for soft sand was 16.11 years, at the 2021 LAA requirement rate of 0.243 mtpa. The NPPF requires a 7-year land bank to be maintained for soft sand, which based on reserves, we had maintained.

3.16 Annual production capacity for soft sand in 2020 totalled 0.365mtpa.

3.17 In 2020 Shellingford Quarry was granted planning permission (planning reference number MW.0104/18) for the extraction of 1 million tonnes of soft sand. This permission also permitted extraction of crushed rock.

Crushed Rock

3.18 Sales of crushed rock in 2020 were 1,087,000 tonnes, up from 843,000 tonnes in 2019. The three-year sales average rose by 9% on the previous 3-year period.

3.19 Permitted reserves of crushed rock at the end of 2020 totalled 7.151 million tonnes. The landbank for crushed rock was 9.19 years at the 2021 LAA requirement rate of 0.778 mtpa. The NPPF requires a 10-year land bank for crushed rock, and with a landbank of 9.19 years, Oxfordshire is below the 10-year requirement for the second year in a row.

3.20 Annual production capacity for crushed rock in 2020 was 1.950mtpa.

3.21 The planning application which was granted at Shellingford Quarry in 2020 (MW.0104/18) permitted the extraction of 1.8 million tonnes of limestone (crushed rock) alongside soft sand.

North/South Split

3.22 In 2020 production capacity for sharp sand and gravel across Oxfordshire totalled 2.072 million tonnes. The distribution of production capacity was split as follows, 48% 'northern' Oxfordshire (Cherwell and West Oxfordshire Districts), and 52% in 'southern' Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Districts).

Safeguarding

3.23 No district matter planning applications were permitted, or sites allocated in district local plans for other types of development, in 2020 to which the County Council had a maintained objection to on the basis of mineral safeguarding policy.

Restoration and Aftercare

3.24 Approval was granted in 2020 for one new restoration scheme. Planning permission was also granted in 2020 for eight amendments to existing restoration schemes. It is not possible to measure the proportion gain in biodiversity from the restoration schemes. However, a net gain in biodiversity was sought in each planning decision.

Waste arisings

3.25 Total waste originating in Oxfordshire in 2020 from the principal waste streams was approximately 1.849 million tonnes, of which: 0.297 million tonnes was Municipal Solid Waste (MSW); an estimated 0.492 million tonnes was Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste; and an estimated 1.059 million tonnes was Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) waste.

3.26 Of the 0.297 million tonnes of MSW: 29.5% was recycled; 30.5% was composted or treated food waste; 37.2% went to residual waste treatment; and 2.7% went to landfill. Total municipal waste diverted from landfill in Oxfordshire has risen from 59% in 2012/13 to 97% in 2020.

3.27 Of the 0.492 million tonnes of C&I waste estimated to originate in Oxfordshire: an estimated 63% was recycled; 19% was composted; 14% was treated by other means; and 4% was landfilled. Total diversion from landfill was 96%.

3.28 Of the 1.059 million tonnes of CDE waste estimated to originate in Oxfordshire: an estimated 39% was recycled; 57% was recovered; and 4% was disposed of.

3.29 Landfill diversion targets are being met by all the waste streams.

3.30 Total remaining non-hazardous landfill capacity at the end of 2020 was 3.373 million cubic metres and remaining inert landfill capacity was 7.609 million cubic metres; which is sufficient to last until beyond the current plan period, up to 2031, based on Oxfordshire's 2020 waste arisings.

3.31 No permissions were granted for additional waste capacity to manage the principal waste streams. Two operational CDE waste recycling facilities with temporary planning permission were granted permission in 2020 to extend the life of their facilities. The decision to extend the life of these two facilities will have an impact on future waste management capacity levels.

3.32 Total capacity for managing the principal waste streams (MSW, C&I and CDE waste) in 2020 was adequate for Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in the management of these waste streams.

3.33 No safeguarded waste management facilities were prevented or prejudiced from operating due to non-waste development being permitted in 2020.

Core Policies

3.34 Where applicable, all planning applications determined in 2020 considered the Core Policies in the planning decision process.

4. Introduction

4.1 Oxfordshire County Council has an adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy (2017). Work on progressing Part 2: Site Allocations Document was undertaken in 2020. Under section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004[1] (as amended by The Localism Act 2011)[2] and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012[3] the County Council is required to monitor the progress of the plan and the implementation of policy. In addition, Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 requires waste planning authorities to report on details of existing, newly granted and recently closed waste facilities.

4.2 The Minerals and Waste Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)[4]:

- Covers the calendar year period 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2020;
- Details the progress of the preparation of the new Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan;
- Reports on the implementation and effectiveness of policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

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

Monitoring of Core Strategy

4.4 The AMR outlines minerals and waste development and performance against the Policies in the adopted Core Strategy.

Monitoring of Site Allocations Document

4.5 As the Site Allocations Document was being prepared during the 2020 monitoring period and was not adopted as at the end of 2020, there are no policies to monitor for this.

[1] Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (legislation.gov.uk)
[2] Localism Act 2011 (legislation.gov.uk)
[3] The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (legislation.gov.uk)
[4] Previous AMRs can be found on our website

5. Progress against the Local Development Scheme

5.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is a statutory document setting out the planning policy documents (local development documents) that will make up the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, and the programme for the preparation of the plan. The first Oxfordshire MWDS came into effect in May 2005, and it has since been reviewed and revised as necessary to maintain an up to date programme for the preparation of the plan. The most recent revision was in December 2022 (13th Revision).

5.2 The monitoring targets for this report are measured against the MWDS January 2020 (10th edition) as it was in place during the monitoring period for this report.

5.3 The MWDS January 2020 provided for a two-part Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be prepared, covering the period to 2031, and comprising: Part 1 – Core Strategy; and Part 2 – Site Allocations.

Programme for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

5.4 The MWDS January 2020 highlights that the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy was adopted in September 2017. It forms part of the Development Plan and replaces most of the policies in the Oxfordshire Minerals & Waste Local Plan 1996. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that at least once every 5 years, policies in local plans and spatial development strategies should be reviewed, to assess whether they need updating, and then updated as necessary.

Programme and Progress for the Minerals and Waste Site Allocations Document

5.5 The timetable within the MWDS January 2020 included a programme for the Site Allocations Document to be commenced in 2017, Preferred Options consultation in January – March 2020 and adopted by February 2022. Appendix 1 provides further details of the timetable for the preparation of the Site Allocations Document, and the progress made against this timetable on 31st December 2020.

5.6 Since 2020, there have been three updates to the MWDS: one in January 2021, another in October 2021 and the most recent in December 2022.

5.7 The January 2021 revision reflected the addition of a further Preferred Options consultation. This additional consultation was included following responses received to the March 2020 consultation and the additional evidence required.

5.8 The October 2021 revision reflected the requirement for a Core Strategy Review and Partial Update to ensure a sound evidence base for the Site Allocations Document Examination and to ensure the Plan was in conformity with the NPPF. The Review and Partial Update was also required to plan for a

"steady and adequate" supply of mineral over the Plan period as the Crushed Rock landbank for Oxfordshire was below 10 years (see the Authorities Monitoring Report 2018).

Programme and Progress for the new Minerals and Waste Plan

5.9 On the 20th December 2022 Cabinet approved the latest MWDS (13th Revision). This Scheme sets out the decision and timetable to pursue a new Minerals and Waste Plan that combines Part 1 (Core Strategy) and Part 2 (Site Allocations Document) into a single Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The timetable within the MWDS 2022 includes an adoption date of March 2026 for the new Minerals and Waste Plan. Appendix 2 details: i) the timetable for the progression of the new plan, and ii) shows the progress made to date (March 2023) on the new plan. The performance of the policies contained within the new Minerals and Waste Plan will be recorded in future Monitoring Reports.

5.10 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 (Core Strategy) will remain in place as part of the Development Plan until it is replaced by the New Minerals and Waste Plan. Work on the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 2 (Site Allocations Document) has now ceased and will consequently be given no weight in planning decisions.

Programme and Progress for the Statement of Community Involvement

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

6. Duty to Cooperate

What is Duty to Cooperate?

6.1 Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) places a duty on Local Planning Authorities, when preparing local plans, to "engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis" with other relevant authorities and organisations to maximise the effectiveness with which plan making is undertaken.

6.2 This duty is set out in Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 and the NPPF. These require county councils, local planning authorities and other bodies (as prescribed[5]), to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities. Minerals and waste are both considered to be strategic planning issues.

Statements of Common Ground

6.3 In February 2019 the revised NPPF[6] introduced Statements of Common Ground (SCG). A statement of common ground is a written record of the progress that Local Authorities have made during the process of planning for strategic cross-boundary matters. It also forms part of the evidence required to demonstrate that we have complied with the duty to cooperate, as it demonstrates effective working on cross boundary issues. Guidance on their preparation and content is covered in the Governments Plan Making guidance[7].

6.4 During 2020 Oxfordshire County Council engaged with West Berkshire Council and Central and Eastern Berkshire on Statements of Common Ground. These were both signed in 2021.

National and Regional Engagement

6.5 At the national and regional level the Oxfordshire County Council are members of a number of groups which include:

- **The South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG)** which aims "to help waste planning authorities in the area to fulfil the Duty to Cooperate on strategic issues enshrined in the Localism Act..";
- **The South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP)** a technical group which advises the Government, mineral planning authorities and the minerals industry on mineral planning issues. SEEAWP provides a forum for cooperation across regional boundaries to address aggregate supply issues in the south east;

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

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

Duty to Cooperate Record

6.6 Engagement with other authorities and bodies under the Duty to Co-operate was undertaken as an integral part of preparation of the Core Strategy and is continuing in the preparation of the Site Allocations Document. Local planning authorities are required to provide details in their annual monitoring reports of the steps taken to comply with the 'Duty to Cooperate'.

6.7 The County Council received notifications and contact from other Authorities on 18 issues in 2020. A record of these Duty to Cooperate activities are shown in Table 1. The County Council responded to 8 Duty to Cooperate requests/Local Plan consultations from other minerals and waste planning authorities and attended one meeting in 2020. Details for those responded to during to 2020 are provided in Table 2.

Type of Duty to Cooperate activity	**Engagement during 2020**	**Local Authorities engaged in 2020**
Consultations:		
• Local Plan	4	Wokingham Borough Council, Lambeth Council and Central and Eastern Berkshire.
• Review of local plan (Soft sand study)	1	West Sussex County Council and South Down National Park Authority
• Supplementary Planning Document	2	Lambeth Council and The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
• Modifications to local plans	1	Cambridgeshire County Council
• Local Plan issues	1	The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
• Local Aggregate Assessment	1	Greater Manchester authorities, Merseyside and Halton and Warrington
Waste movements	3	Buckinghamshire County Council, Northamptonshire County Council, Hertfordshire County Council, Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Halton and Warrignton Authorities
Statement of Common Ground:		
• Meeting	1	West Berkshire Council
• Written correspondence	3	West Berkshire Council and Joint Central and Eastern Berkshire

Table 1: A record of Oxfordshire County Councils Duty to Cooperate activities in 2020.

Authority	Type	Response
Joint Central and Eastern Berks	Local Plan/Duty to Cooperate	Response to the proposed Local Plan submission consultation and engagement with a Soft Sand Statement of Common Ground and Soft Sand study.
West Sussex and South Downs National Park	Local Plan	Response to proposed modifications on the Soft Sand Review for the Joint Mineral Local Plan
West Berkshire	Duty to Cooperate/Meeting	Engagement on a Statement of Common Ground - Soft Sand and Non-Hazardous Landfill
Northamptonshire County Council	Duty to Cooperate	Response regarding Strategic Waste Movements
Hertfordshire County Council	Duty to Cooperate	Response regarding Strategic Waste Movements
Buckinghamshire County Council	Duty to Cooperate	Response regarding Strategic Waste Movements

Table 2: An overview of Oxfordshire County Council's Duty of Cooperation responses in 2020

7. Monitoring of Policy Implementation – Minerals

Policy M1: Recycled and secondary aggregates

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

Indicator a) Permissions granted for recycled and secondary aggregates in 2020.

Application Number	Valid Date	Site Address	Applicant	Decision Date	Brief Description	Materials	Waste Capacity
MW.0127/19	10/12/19	Shellingford Quarry, Multi Aggregate Ltd, Shellinford Cross Roads, Stanford in the Vale, Faringdon, SN7 8HE.	Multi-Agg Limited	17/03/20	Section 73 application to extend the end date for the facility and the restoration of the site	CD&E	100,000tpa

Table 3 Permissions granted for recycled and secondary aggregates in 2020. Source: OCC Planning Applications

Indicator b) Capacity of MPA Recycling / Secondary Material Sites at 31st December 2020.

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Operational Recycled Aggregate Production Facilities with Permanent consent or Time Limited Consent to end of Plan Period (2031)			
Drayton	Oxfordshire Highways	Permanent	75,000
Ferris Hill Farm	Banbury Plant and Skip Hire (incorporating NL Matthews)	Permanent	24,999
Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Permanent	40,000
Hundridge Farm	G.D. Parker Instant Skip Hire	Permanent	5,000
Lakeside Industrial Park	Micks Skips and Recycling Ltd.	Permanent	2,000
New Wintles Farm	O Malley Haulage	Permanent	170,000
Newlands Farm	Smiths of Bloxham	Permanent	32,000
Playhatch Quarry	Grabloader Ltd.	Permanent	75,000
Rear of Cemex Batching Plant (Hardwick)	Fergal Contracting	Permanent	20,000
Rumbolds Pit	Richard Hazel (Hazel & Jefferies)	Permanent	20,000
Sandfields Farm	K J Millard Ltd.	Permanent	9,600
Shipton Hill	Hickman Bros	Permanent	12,600
Stonepitt Barn	S.Belcher	Permanent	75,000
Worton Farm (Cresswell Field)	M&M Skip Hire	Permanent	48,000
Swannybrook	NAP Grabhire	Permanent	5,000
Gill Mill	Smith and Sons (Bletchington) Ltd.	2040	175,000
Ewelme No. 2	Grundon Waste Management	2032	12,000
Wroxton	Peter Bennie Ltd	2042	10,000
Shellingford Quarry**	Earthline Ltd	2044	100,000

Total Operational Production Capacity at Recycled Aggregate Production Facilities available through the Plan Period.	**911,199**

Operational Recycled Aggregate Facilities with Time-Limited Consent ending before end of Plan Period (2031)			
Chilton Waste Transfer Site/Prospect Farm	Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling Ltd.	2022	75,000
Dix Pit Complex	Sheehan's	2028	175,000
Enstone Shooting Range	Markham Farms	2021	20,000
Shipton Quarry	Earthline Ltd.	2025	75,000
Total Operation Production Capacity at Recycled Aggregate Facilities with Time limited consent ending before end of Plan Period (2031)			**345,000**

Facility Name	**Operator**	**Planning Life**	**Production Capacity (tpa)**
Operational Secondary Aggregate Facilities with Permanent or Time-Limited Consent to end of Plan Period (2031)			
Ardley ERF (IBAA) Facility	Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling	2049	90,000
Operational Secondary Aggregate Facilities with Time Limited Consent ending before end of Plan Period (2031)			
Sutton Courtenay Block Recycling	Hanson (reject building blocks & Concrete used in block making)	2030	62,500
Sutton Courtenay Asphalt Recycling Plant	Hanson	2030	50,000
Total Operational Secondary Aggregate Capacity			**202,500**

Overall Total Operational Capacity at 'Permanent' Facilities (facilities available throughout the Plan Period)	**1,001,199**

Overall Total Operational Capacity at Time Limited Facilities (facilities with consent ending before end of 2031)	**457, 500**
Overall Total Operational Capacity	**1,458,699**

Non-Operational Facilities

Facility Name	**Operator**	**Planning Life**	**Production Capacity (tpa)**
Burford Quarry	Pavestone UK	2024	500
Upwood Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd.	2029	15,000
Wroxton Fields Quarry	Earthline Ltd	2042	10,000
Total Non Operational Capacity			**25, 500**

Operational and Non-Operational Facilities

Total Operational and Non-Operational Capacity 2020 (tpa)	**1,484,199**

Table 4 Estimated Capacity in Oxfordshire for the Production of Recycled and Secondary Aggregates in Oxfordshire at end of 2020 (tpa) (Source: OCC, LAA 2020)

*=updated estimate

** Planning permission was granted in 2020 to extend the life of the facility at Shellingford Quarry from 2028 to 2044. Subsequently, this site is now operational over the whole Local Plan Period and table 4 above differs to that shown on page 32 and page 33 of the Oxfordshire Local Aggregates Assessment 2021.

7.1 As recorded by the SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey, Oxfordshire's capacity to produce recycled and secondary aggregate in 2020 was approximately 824,000 tonnes per annum. However, the actual total is believed to be higher as this year's survey did not have a 100% return rate, only around 38% of operators responded. Table 4 above, provides details on all the permitted sites and estimates of their production capacity. This has given an estimated capacity for recycled and secondary aggregates of around 1.48 million tonnes per annum.

7.2 Of the total capacity of 1,484,199 tpa: 1,458,699tpa is at operational facilities and 25,500 tpa is currently non-operational. Of the operational capacity, the capacity of sites with planning permission to the end of the plan period (2031)

or beyond is 1001,199tpa, whereas the capacity of sites with permissions that expire before the end of 2031 is 457,500tpa. Whilst the total operational capacity remains the same as 2019, the capacity of sites with permissions that expire by the end of 2031 has fallen by 100,000. The capacity of sites with permissions to the end of the plan period (2031) or beyond has also increased by 100,000tpa. This change in capacity is due to a planning permission being granted on 17th March 2020 to extend the life of the aggregate recycling facility at Shellingford Quarry until 2044.

Indicator c) Annual production of recycled and secondary aggregate

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

7.4 Table 5 shows the recorded secondary and recycled aggregate sales since 2011. Total recorded sales in 2020 were 439,000 tonnes. Sales have increased approximately 18% since 2019.

Year	Sales (tonnes)
2011	236,000
2012	466,000
2013	422,000
2014	271,000
2015	453,000
2016	534,000
2017	417,000
2018	406,000
2019	372,000
2020	439,000

Table 5: Secondary and Recycled Aggregates Sales in Oxfordshire 2011-2020 (Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys)

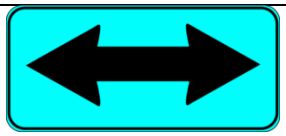
Indicator d) Proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregates.

7.5 In Oxfordshire in 2020, only 38% of operators returned their figures for secondary and recycled aggregate sales. This resulted in a provided sales figure of 0.286mt. This poor response could have been down to Covid and access to files etc. To try and ensure a more accurate picture of the sales of secondary and recycled aggregates, it was decided to estimate those sites we had previous sales returns for and use information from planning applications. This gave a 56% rate for figures. The 2020 Local Aggregate Assessment therefore has recorded sales in Recycled and Secondary Aggregate, of 0.439mt. This accounts for approximately 17% of the total sales of aggregates produced in Oxfordshire (2.565 mt).

7.6 2020s poor response could be due to Covid. For comparison, in 2017 and 2018, recorded sales of secondary and recycled aggregates totalled 0.417mt and 0.406mt (respectively), accounting for 19% of the total sales of aggregates produced in Oxfordshire in 2017 (2.237mt) and 2018 (2.128mt).

7.7 Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates in the South East England region in 2020 were 3.722mt, therefore Oxfordshire contributes approximately 11% of the total secondary and recycled aggregates to the South East total.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
To maintain capacity for recycled and secondary aggregate facilities		Target capacity was at least 0.926mtpa. In 2020, operational capacity was estimated as 1,459mtpa, so the target was met.
Sites allocated/permissions granted in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1 – C12.	 	The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2-Site Allocations was not adopted by 31st December 2020 so unable to report on this indicator. One permission was granted for Recycled and Secondary Aggregate recycling in 2020. The permission was in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.

Triggers

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

- Proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregate changes ±10%.
  - This trigger has not been activated as the proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregates only increased 2% from 2019 (15%) to 2020 (17%).

- Sites for secondary and recycled aggregate allocated/permitted not in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.
  - This trigger has not been activated as the Part 2: Site Allocation Plan was not adopted in 2020, and the permission granted for Aggregate Recycling at Shellingford Quarry was in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12 where applicable.

Policy M2: Provision for working aggregate minerals

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

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

7.8 Table 6 provides brief details of the planning permissions which were granted for mineral extraction in 2020. The permission for Shellingford Quarry increased the supply of land-won aggregate minerals. The permission for Rollright Quarry amended the cessation date of existing permitted mineral workings.

7.9 Table 7 shows that eight planning applications for the working of land won aggregate minerals were outstanding on 31st December 2020. Two of the eight outstanding applications (see table 8) sought permission to amend the cessation date for permitted mineral workings.

Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnes	Proposed End Date	Application Reference
Shellingford Quarry	Limestone and soft sand	1,800,000 limestone and 1,000,000 soft sand	2041	MW.0104/18
*Rollright Quarry	Limestone	-	2022	MW.0063/20

Table 6: Permissions granted for mineral extraction in 2020

*No additional tonnage details have been provided as the planning permission merely allowed an additional 2 years (2020 – 2022) for the extraction of the permitted mineral of Phase 2 at Rollright Quarry.

Site Name	Mineral Type	Tonnage	Proposed End Date	Application Reference	Status at end of 2020
Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry	Crushed Rock	410,500*	Dec 2022	MW.0056/20	Planning application out to consultation
Cassington Quarry	Sand and gravel		Dec 2022	MW.0122/20	Planning application out to

Finmere Quarry	Sand and gravel	Reserves remaining 305,000m3	Dec 2021 (from Dec 2016)	MW.0142 /16	Awaiting determination
Finmere Quarry	Sand and gravel	407,500	5 years from commencement	MW.0030 /19	Awaiting determination
Finmere Quarry	Limestone , sand and gravel	370,000**	3 years from commencement	MW.0069 /20	Awaiting determination
Oday (Sutton Wick) Quarry	Sand and gravel	200,000	1 year from commencement	MW.0104 /20	Awaiting determination
Thrupp Lane, Radley	Sand and gravel	1,000,000	15 years from re-commencement	MW.0075 /20	ROMP application out to consultation
Land west of Hatford Quarry	Soft sand, sharp and and limestone	875,000***	5 years from commencement	MW.0066 /19	Approved subject to completion of legal agreement

Table 7 Planning applications for new aggregate extraction and status at end of 31st December 2020.

* This comprises 280,000 tonnes for the blue hatched area and the 130,500 for the retrospective area
** This comprises 200,000 tonnes of Sand and Gravel and 170,000 tonnes of Limestone
*** This comprises 130,000 tonnes of soft sand, 225,000 tonnes sharp sand and 520,000 tonnes of limestone.

Site Name	**Reserves Remaining**	**Annual Tonnage**	**Current Permitted End Date**	**Proposed End Date**	**Application Reference**
Cassington Quarry	Not provided	Not provided	December 2020	December 2022	MW.0122/20
Finmere Quarry	305,000m3	91,500m3	December 2016	December 2021	MW.0142/16

Table 8: Outstanding land won mineral applications with a neutral effect on production capacity as at 31st December 2020

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

Mineral	Reserves at 31.12.2019 (million tonnes)	Reserves at 31.12.2020 (million tonnes)
Soft Sand	3.047	3.915
Sharp Sand & Gravel	12.075	11.439
Total Sand and Gravel	15.122	15.354
Crushed Rock	6.741	7.151
Total Aggregate	21.863	22.505

Table 9 Permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock
Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey

7.10 Table 9 shows that in 2020 permitted reserves for soft sand and crushed rock increased by 28.5% and 6.08% respectively. Sharp sand and gravel reserves, however fell by 5.3%.

c) Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock 2020

Mineral	Production Capacity (million tonnes per annum)
Soft Sand	**0.365**
Sharp Sand and Gravel	**2.072**
Crushed Rock	**1.950**

Table 10 Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock 2020
Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey

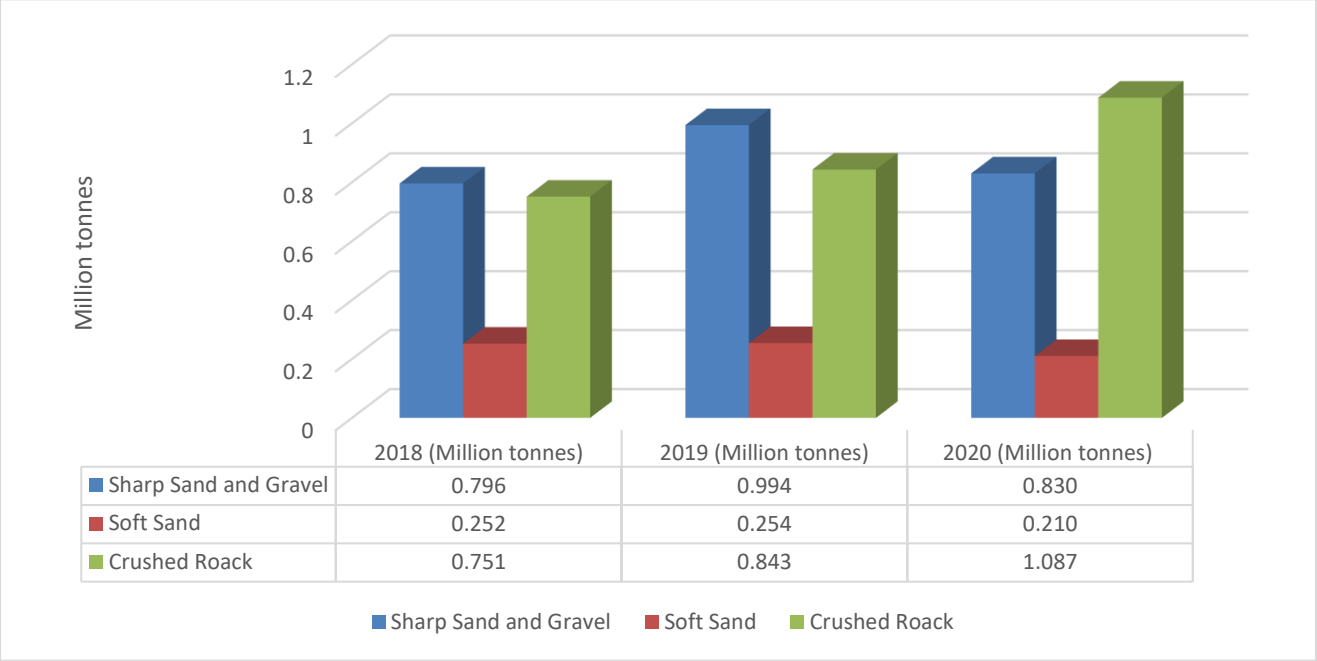
d) Landbanks of permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock

Permitted Reserves at 31.12.2020 by mineral type	Landbank (LAA2021 provision figures)[8]	NPPF requirements
Soft Sand 3.915 m. tonnes	16.11 years at 0.243mtpa	Meets NPPF requirements as over 7 years.
Sharp Sand & Gravel 11.439 m. tonnes	11.27 years at 1.015mtpa	Meets NPPF requirements as over 7 years.
Crushed Rock 7.151 m. tonnes	9.19 years at 0.778 mtpa	Does not meet NPPF requirements as falls below 10 years.

Table 11 Landbank of permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock at the end of 2020 Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2020

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

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



	2018 (Million tonnes)	2019 (Million tonnes)	2020 (Million tonnes)
Sharp Sand and Gravel	0.796	0.994	0.830
Soft Sand	0.252	0.254	0.210
Crushed Roack	0.751	0.843	1.087

Figure 1 Annual sales of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock extracted in Oxfordshire (2018 - 2020) Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey

7.11 Figure 1 shows that sales of sand and gravel decreased in 2020 to 0.830mt. Sales were still higher than pre 2018 sales but fell 16% compared to 2019 sales. The 3-year sales average of sharp sand and gravel increased by 5% to 0.873mt.

7.12 Sales of soft sand dropped in 2020 to 0.210mt which is the lowest level since 2014. The 3-year sales average dropped by 5% (0.239mt) on the previous year, however it is still 8% higher than the 10-year average.

7.13 Annual sales of crushed rock has increased since 2018 from 0.751 tonnes to 1.087 tonnes in 2020. The 3-year sales average rose by 9% (0.893mt) on the previous 3-year period.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
Production capacity maintained at annual requirement rates		Production capacity for all aggregates were above the current annual requirement rates
Landbanks maintained for at least 7 years for sharp sand and gravel		Sharp sand and gravel landbank above NPPF 7-year requirements at 11.27 years
Landbanks maintained for at least 7 years for soft sand		Soft sand landbank above NPPF 7-year requirements at 16.11 years
Landbanks maintained for at least 10 years for crushed rock		Crushed rock landbank below NPPF 10-year requirement at 9.19 years

Triggers

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

- Permitted reserves falling to 10% above landbank target.
  - This has not been triggered for the Sharp Sand and Gravel and Soft Sand reserves.
  - This trigger has been activated as Crushed Rock reserves have fallen below the 10-year landbank requirements with 7.151 million tonnes reserve at the end of 2020.

Comments on Crushed Rock

7.14 Crushed rock reserves have fallen below the NPPF 10-year land bank requirements for the third year in a row based on the LAA 2021 figures. This was not raised as a potential trigger in 2017 as the LAA rate at the time was 0.584tpa compared to the current to 0.788tpa.

7.15 We are addressing this through the new Minerals and Waste Plan 2 and, therefore, intend to identify sites to deliver sufficient crushed rock over the new Plan period.

Policy M3: Principal locations for working aggregate minerals

Target(s)

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

Indicator

a) Sites allocated for aggregate minerals

7.16 As the Site Allocations Document was not produced by 31st December 2020, it is not possible to monitor against this indicator.

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

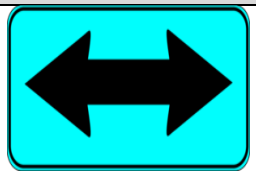
Broad Sand and Gravel Resource Area	Name of Site	2019	2020
Northern Oxfordshire (West Oxfordshire District Council, Cherwell District Council)	Cassington Quarry, Worton (SRA6) Stonehenge Farm, Stanton Harcourt (SRA6) Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington (SRA 6) Finmere Quary, Finmere (Not in SRA)		
Northern Oxon % of total Permitted Production Capacity		**54%**	**48%**
Southern Oxfordshire (Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District Council)	Bridge Farm, Sutton Courtenay (SRA5) Sutton Wick Quarry, Abingdon (SRA5) Caversham Extension (SRA4) Hatford Quarry, Faringdon (SRA7) Faringdon Quarry (SRA7) New Barn Farm, Cholsey (SRA 5)		
Southern Oxon % of total Permitted Production Capacity		**46%**	**52%**

Table 12 Permitted production capacity figures 2020 taken from previous AM surveys, planning permissions and planning statements.

7.17 Table 12 shows that permitted production capacity rose across Oxfordshire between 2019 and 2020. Table 12 also shows that the current split between

northern Oxfordshire and southern Oxfordshire is 48% to 52% compared with 54% to 46% in 2018. It is an aim of the Core Strategy to achieve a balanced distribution of production capacity by the end of the plan period (2031). This will continue to be considered through the production of the new Minerals and Waste Plan.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
All sites allocated for aggregate mineral extraction to be within locations specified.		The Site Allocations Document was not produced by 31st December 2020, so it is not possible to monitor against this indicator.
Production capacity split 50/50 between western and Southern Oxfordshire by the end of the Plan Period.		Production capacity has moved more proportionally towards a 50:50 split in 2020.

Triggers

- One site allocated that does not fall within the locations specified
    - This trigger has not been activated as Part 2: Site Allocations Document was not produced by 31st December 2020.

- Proportion capacity increases proportionally in Northern Oxfordshire for two consecutive years
    - This trigger has not been activated as production capacity has not proportionally increased in the North. It has proportionally decreased since 2019.

- Production capacity in southern Oxfordshire above 60%.
    - This trigger has not been activated as permitted production capacity in southern Oxfordshire is at 52% at the end of 2020.

Policy M4: Sites for working aggregate minerals

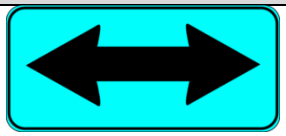
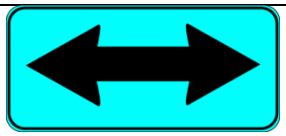
Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

a) Sites allocated for aggregate minerals.

7.18 This indicator has not been monitored as Part 2 of the Plan was not produced by 31st December 2020.

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Sites allocated for aggregate mineral extraction to be in accordance with policy M4		The Site Allocations Document has not been produced.
Sites allocated to meet requirements for provision in Policy M2 (taking into account permissions granted		The Site Allocations Document has not been produced.

- One site allocated that is not in accordance with policy M4.
    - This trigger has not been activated as the Site Allocations Document was not produced by 31st December 2020.

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

Policy M5: Working of aggregate minerals

Targets

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

Indicator(s)

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

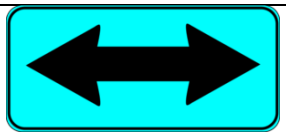
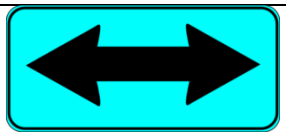
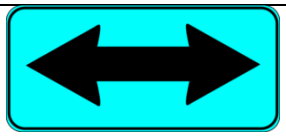
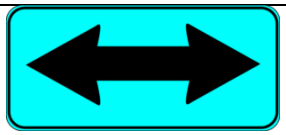
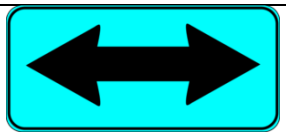
7.19 Table 6 provides details of the two planning permissions that were granted in 2020 for the working of aggregate minerals. Permission MW.0104/18 permitted the extraction of 2,800,000 tonnes of mineral (1,000,000 tonnes of limestone and 1,800,000 tonnes of soft sand) at Shellingford Quarry. Permission MW.0053/20 extended the cessation date of existing permitted workings at Rollright Quarry.

7.20 Shellingford Quarry is located within Mineral Strategic Resource Area 2: East/Southeast of Faringdon, and Mineral Strategic Resource Area 7: Corallian Ridge Oxford to Faringdon. The application was in accordance with Policy M2 as the development contributed to the provision of working aggregate minerals (soft sand and crushed rock). The application was also in accordance with Policy M3 (locations for working aggregate minerals) and Policies C1-C12.

b) Permissions granted for borrow pits.

7.21 One application for a new borrow pit was submitted in 2020.This application was later withdrawn in 2023. No borrow pits were granted permission in 2020.

Achievement of Targets

Prior to adoption of Site Allocations Document, permissions granted to meet requirements for provision in Policy M2, and in accordance with policies M3, M4 and C1-C12.		One application was granted in 2020 for mineral extraction. The application was compliant with policies M2 and M3, and not contrary to policies C1 – C12. Policy M4 is not relevant as it relates to site allocations.
Following adoption of Site Allocations Document, permissions granted only where requirements for provision in Policy M2 cannot be met from allocated sites, and in accordance with policies M3 and C1-C12.		The Site Allocations Document was not produced by 31st December 2020.
Permission only granted in other circumstances where this is required prior to development to prevent sterilisation of resource.		No such applications were determined in 2020.
Permission granted for borrow pits to meet the requirements set out in policy.		No such applications were determined in 2020.
Working of ironstone only permitted where it is in exchange for an agreed revocation of an equivalent existing permission		No such applications were determined in 2020.

Triggers

- Prior to adoption of the Site Allocations Document, one permission granted that is not required to meet provision requirements in Policy M2 and/or not in accordance with policies M3, M4 and C1-C12.
    - The application for aggregate mineral extraction in 2020 did not activate this trigger as the application was in accordance with policies M2 and M2 and not contrary to C1-C12. Achievement of policy M4 will be monitored in future AMRs.

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

    - This trigger was not activated as the Site Allocations Document was not produced by the end of this monitoring period.

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

    - This trigger has not been activated, as no applications for borrow pits were granted permission in 2020.

- Working of ironstone permitted contrary to policy.

    - This trigger has not been activated, as there were no applications for the working of ironstone in 2020.

Policy M6: Aggregate rail depots

Target

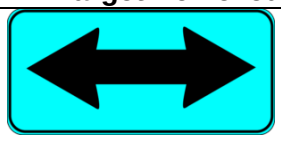
All permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots to have suitable access to lorry routes and meet requirements in policies C1-C12.

Indicator(s)

a) Permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots.

7.22 No planning applications were determined for new aggregate rail depots in 2020. Planning permission was however granted in 2020 for the construction and operation of two additional rail sidings at Appleford Depot in Sutton Courtenay. The planning permission permits the site to import 1.5 million tonnes of material by rail per annum. A further rail depot related application was submitted in early 2020 for the provision of a new Bottom Discharge Unit (BDU) rail unloading system, and a 25,000-tonne capacity aggregate storage facility (with associated conveyor) at Asphalt Plant Concrete Batching Plant in Banbury. However, this application was withdrawn in summer 2020.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
All permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots to have suitable access to lorry route and meet requirements in policies C1-C12.		No applications were determined in 2020 for new aggregate rail depots.

Trigger

- One permission granted for new aggregate rail depot that does not have suitable access to lorry route and/or meet requirements in policies C1-C12.
    - This trigger has not been activated, as there were no applications for aggregate rail depots in 2020.

Policy M7: Non-aggregate mineral working

Target

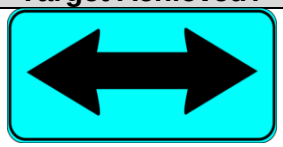
- All applications granted planning permission meet relevant policy requirements.

Indicator(s)

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

7.23 No applications were permitted in 2020 for non-aggregate mineral working.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
All applications granted planning permission meet relevant policy requirements		No applications were permitted in 2020 for non-aggregate mineral working.

Trigger

- One application permitted that does not meet relevant policy requirements.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020 as no applications for non-aggregate mineral workings were determined.

Policy M8: Safeguarding mineral resources

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

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

7.24 The County Council Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team are consulted by the Districts via two methods: either directly or through the County Councils Single Response system.

Directly

7.25 Table 13 shows that of the five District-level authorities in Oxfordshire, only Cherwell District Council regularly consulted the Minerals and Waste Policy Team directly on applications in 2020. Of the 62 applications received directly from the Districts, it was found that most of the proposals were not contrary to the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan. However, there was one objection to an application which was from Cherwell District Council.

District Authority	Directly received consultations	Number of Responses made	Comments (if applicable)
Cherwell District Council	57	52	44 No objections, 1 objection*, 3 comments made, 4 no comments to make and 5 responses not made
Oxford City Council	0	0	Not applicable
Vale of White Horse District Council	2	1	1 Comment and 1 response not made
West Oxfordshire District Council	3	3	3 No objections
South Oxfordshire District Council	0	0	
Total	**62**	**56**	

Table 13 Consultations received directly from District Authorities in 2020

*It should be noted that 2 objections were made to Cherwell District Council, but only one objection was received by Cherwell. Therefore, only one objection is recorded in table 13. The lost objection has been categorised as response not sent to the district.

Single Response

7.26 Table 14 shows that in addition to the direct application consultations from the Districts set out above, The Minerals and Waste Team were also consulted by the Districts on 78 major planning applications through the County Councils Single Response System.

District Council	Total Number of Applications Minerals and Waste Team consulted on	Number of responses made by the Minerals and Waste Team	Comments (if required)
Cherwell District Council	18	5	4 No objections, 1 comment made, 13 responses not made.
Oxford City Council	2	2	2 Comments made
Vale of White Horse District Council	14	7	3 No objections, 4 comments made, 7 responses not made
West Oxfordshire District Council	8	5	2 No objections, 2 comments, 1 no comments to make and 3 responses not made
South Oxfordshire District Council	36	18	6 No objections, 11 Comments made, 1 no comment to make, 18 responses not made
Total	**78**	**38**	

Table 14 District Consultations for major development application

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

7.27 The Minerals and Waste Team objected to one district development in 2020 on safeguarding mineral resources grounds. Table 15 provides further details of this development. This application was refused planning permission.

Site name and application number	Consultation Type Single Response (SR) or Direct (D)	Proposal Details	District	Minerals and Waste Response	Reason for objection	Decision
20/00964/OUT: The Beeches, Heyford Road, Steeple Aston, OX25 4SN	D	Erection of up to 8 dwellings with all matters reserved except the means of access on to Heyford Road	Cherwell	Objection	Contrary to Policy M8 Safeguarding of mineral resources.	Refused June 2020

Table 15: District Applications which The Minerals and Waste Team objected to on mineral safeguarding grounds in 2020.

7.28 The Minerals and Waste Team would have objected to planning application 19/02948/F on safeguarding mineral resources grounds. However, due to issues with the rollout of a new planning system at Oxfordshire County Council, an objection was not submitted.

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

7.29 An application (19/02948/F) for non-minerals development which would sterilise mineral resources in a mineral consultation area was granted in 2020. This application sterilizes 0.93 hectares of mineral resources in The Duns Tew Strategic Resource Area. The Minerals and Waste Policy team did raise an objection to this application, however, due to issues with the roll out of a new planning system, the objection was not received by the district council. For recording purposes, as the objection was not received by the district council, it is deemed that the objection was not submitted.

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

7.30 Appendix 7 sets out the adoption dates and the Local Plan Status for the Districts and the City Council within Oxfordshire in 2020. Appendix 8 shows that the Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031 (Part 1) Partial Review - Oxford's Unmet Housing Need, which was adopted in 2020, allocated seven sites for development. Table 16 highlights the two sites allocated by Cherwell District Council (PR6c and PR7a) that fall within mineral consultation areas. The Minerals and Waste team did not object to the allocation of these sites. Site allocation PR7a is discussed further under Policy M9: Safeguarding mineral

infrastructure. Site PR6c partially lies within the mineral consultation area for Strategic Resource Area 6 (Thames, Lower Windrush & Evenlode Valleys – Standlake to Yarnton). It should be noted that although the site allocation falls within a mineral consultation area, it does not fall within a mineral safeguarding area. Cherwell District Council have allocated this site for reserve golf course replacement. The Minerals and Waste team did not object to the allocation of Site PR6c.

Site Allocation	Site Allocation Name	Size of site	Number of houses	Within a Mineral Consultation Area	Mineral Resource Area affected
PR6c	Land at Frieze Farm	30ha	N/a land reserved for the potential construction of a golf course	Yes - Thames, Lower Windrush & Evenlode Valleys – Stanton to Yarnton Mineral Consultation Area	Within 250 metres of a Sharp Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area (Strategic Resource Area 6)
PR7a	Land South East of Kidlington	32ha	430	Yes – Kidlington Rail Depot Consultation Area	None

Table 16: Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 (Part 1) Partial Review – Oxford's Unmet Housing Need Site allocations and Mineral Consultation Areas

7.31 Appendix 9 shows that nineteen sites were allocated for development in the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 – 2035, which was adopted in 2020. Table 17 shows that five of these sites are within Mineral Consultation Areas. Although the Minerals and Waste Team did not object to the allocation of these sites, the team raised that consideration should be given to mineral extraction in advance of development. The adopted South Oxfordshire Local Plan references Minerals and Minerals safeguarding. Specifically, policy EP5 encourages mineral extraction prior to non-mineral development taking place, where this is practical and environmentally feasible.

Site Allocation	Site Allocation	Size of site	Number of	Within a Mineral Consultation	Mineral Resource Area affected

	Name		houses	Area	
STRAT8	Culham Science Centre	77Ha	-	Yes – Thames and Lower Thame Valleys – Oxford to Cholsey	No but within 250 metres of a sharp sand and gravel mineral safeguarding area (Strategic Resource Area 6)
STRAT9	Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre	217Ha	3,500	Yes – Thames and Lower Thame Valleys – Oxford to Cholsey	Minerals Safeguarding Area: – Thames & Lower Thame Valleys – Oxford to Cholsey (Strategic Resource Area 5)
STRAT10i	Land at Berinsfield Garden Village	132Ha	1,700	Yes – Thames and Lower Thame Valleys – Oxford to Cholsey	Minerals Safeguarding Area: – Thames & Lower Thame Valleys – Oxford to Cholsey (Strategic Resource Area 5)
EMP4i	Southmead Industrial Estate East	2.66Ha	-	Yes – Thames and Lower Thame Valleys – Oxford to Cholsey	No but within 250 metres of a sharp sand and gravel mineral safeguarding area (Strategic Resource Area 5)
EMP7ii	Land at the junction of Whitley Road and Lester Way	0.25Ha	-	Yes – Thames and Lower Thame Valleys – Oxford to Cholsey	No but within 250 metres of a sharp sand and gravel mineral safeguarding area (Strategic Resource Area 5)

Table 17: South Oxfordshire District Council Local Plan Site Allocations which fall within Mineral Consultation Areas

7.32 Appendix 10 tables the 73 sites which were allocated in the Oxford Local Plan 2036, which was adopted in 2020. None of the site allocated were in mineral consultation areas which sterilise mineral resource.

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

7.33 No applications were permitted by the County Council in 2020 that would result in the sterilization of mineral resources.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No non-mineral applications permitted with an objection on mineral safeguarding grounds from OCC		No non-mineral applications with an objection on mineral safeguarding grounds from OCC were permitted in 2020.
No District site allocations made with an objection from OCC on safeguarding grounds.		No District allocations were made in 2020 where there was an objection from the County Council on minerals safeguarding.

Triggers

- One district council application approved with an objection from OCC on mineral safeguarding grounds.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

- One application permitted by OCC leading to development which would sterilise mineral resources
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

- One District site allocation made with an objection from OCC on mineral safeguarding grounds.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

Policy M9: Safeguarding mineral infrastructure

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

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

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

b) Number of safeguarded aggregate rail depots in Oxfordshire.

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

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

7.36 No applications were determined in 2020 that would be incompatible with, or prejudicial to, a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site.

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

7.37 Appendix 8 shows that the adopted Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031 (Part 1) Partial Review - Oxford's Unmet Housing Need allocated seven sites for development in 2020. Site PR7a falls within the mineral consultation area as it lies within 250 metres of Kidlington Rail Depot. OCC did not object to site allocation PR7a on the grounds of safeguarding mineral infrastructure.

Achievement of Targets

Triggers

- One safeguarded mineral infrastructure site lost to other development.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

- One permission issued which would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site (permitted with an objection from OCC).
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

- One District site allocation made that would sterilise mineral infrastructure with objection from OCC.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

- Reduction in number of safeguarded rail depots in Oxfordshire.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No loss of a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site.		No safeguarded minerals infrastructure sites were lost to other development in 2020.
No permissions issued by District which would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site.		No permissions were issued in 2020 that would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site.
No District site allocations made which would sterilise mineral infrastructure.		No sites were allocated by the District Councils in 2020 that would sterilise mineral infrastructure.
No decline in the number of safeguarded rail depots.		There was no reduction in the number of safeguarded rail depots in Oxfordshire in 2020.

Policy M10: Restoration of mineral workings

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

a) Number of approved mineral restoration schemes.

7.38 Nine mineral restoration schemes were approved in 2020. Of the nine schemes approved, only one was for a new restoration scheme. Appendix 11 shows that the other schemes were given permission:

i) to change the date for the implementation of an approved restoration scheme;
ii) to revise a permitted restoration scheme; or
iii) for a combination of 1 and 2 above.

Proportion gain of biodiversity in restoration schemes

7.39 The County Council Environment team did not have any outstanding objections to any of the restoration schemes. As part of their assessment of whether to object, they consider whether the development would result in a net gain in biodiversity. In 2020, the County Council was not requiring the use of a biodiversity accounting metric on all applications and therefore it is not possible to measure the proportion gain in biodiversity from the restoration schemes. However, a net gain in biodiversity was sought in each planning decision.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
All restoration plans for minerals applications approved take into account the considerations set out in policy.		All applications for new/revised restoration schemes permitted in 2020 took Policy M10 into account.
All applications approved with restoration leading to a net gain in biodiversity.		No permission in 2020 had outstanding objection from Ecology. Net gain is currently not measured by the County Council.

Triggers

- One application approved for which the restoration does not take into account the considerations set out in the policy.
  - No applications were approved that did not take into account Policy.

- One application permitted including a restoration scheme which does not provide a net gain in biodiversity.
  - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

8. Monitoring of Policy Implementation – Waste

Policy W1: Oxfordshire waste to be managed

Target

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

Indicator(s)

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

8.1 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy was adopted in September 2017. It outlines the amounts of waste from the principal waste streams for which waste management capacity needs to be provided until 2031.

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

Table 18: Core Strategy Policy W1: Forecasts of waste for which waste management capacity needs to be provided 2016 – 2031 (million tonnes per annum)

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

8.3 Table 19 shows the actual (in the case of MSW) for 2020 and estimated (in the case of C&I and CDE waste) totals of waste produced in Oxfordshire within 2020.

Waste Type	Total in 2020– Actual/Estimate
Municipal Solid Waste	297,262 tonnes[9]
Commercial and Industrial Waste	492,000 tonnes[10]
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	1,059,347tonnes[11]
Total Waste arisings	1,848,609 tonnes

Table 19 Waste produced in Oxfordshire 2020

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

Waste Type	Actual tonnage 2020	Tonnage difference compared with closest target year of 2021	Policy Forecast 2021
Municipal Solid Waste	0.297	-13%	0.34
Commercial and Industrial Waste	0.492	-13%	0.56

Table 20 Current waste arisings as a % against the forecasts in Policy W1

8.5 In 2020 the waste arisings were not +/- 20% of the Policy forecasts for 2021, which is next year, for either the Municipal Solid Waste or Commercial and Industrial Waste.

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

8.7 Appendix 5 shows the location of permitted waste management facilities in Oxfordshire. Appendix 3 sets out the capacity of waste management facilities in Oxfordshire, by category of facility. A summary of this capacity is shown in the Table 21 below.

[9] 2020 records from Oxfordshire County Council

[10] Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (Jan 2023) It should be noted an updated methodology for estimating waste arisings for 2020 has been used by BPP, as set out in the Report. Therefore comparison with previous years and growth rates can only be taken as estimates. This will be explored further as we prepare a New Plan.

[11] Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (Jan 2023)

Waste Management Type	2019 Permitted/remaining Capacity (total cubic metres or tonnes per annum)	2020 Permitted/remaining Capacity (total cubic metres or tonnes per annum)
Non-hazardous Landfill	3,663, 777	**3,373, 375**
Hazardous Landfill	0	0
Inert Landfill	6,483,210	**7,608,903**
Residual Treatment	326,300	**326,300**
MSW/C&I (Non hazardous) Recycling	671,900	**636,400**
Composting/Biological Treatment	239, 600	**239,600**
CDE(Inert) recycling	1,454,199	**1,499,199**
Metal Recycling	163,700	**163,100**
Hazardous/Radioactive	548,695	**590,545**
Wastewater	42,000	**42,000**

Table 21 Total Capacity of Waste Sites within Oxfordshire in 2019 and 2020

8.8 Based on the actual tonnages for MSW and the estimated tonnages for C&I in 2020, Table 21 below shows that there is currently sufficient waste management capacity to manage these waste streams.

Projected Capacity Requirement	MSW	C&I[12]	Total Requirement (tpa)	Available Capacity
Composting/ food waste treatment	90,678	97,500	188,178	239,600
Non-hazardous waste recycling/reuse	87,810	306,000	393,810	636,400
Non-hazardous waste residual	110,668	70,000	180,668	326,300
Non-hazardous Landfill	8,106	18,500	26,606	**3,373, 375**
Total	**297,262**	**492,000**	**789,262**	**4,575,675**

Table 21: Availability of Waste Management Capacity against Target Requirements 2020

8.9 Table 22 shows the planning permissions which were granted for waste management facilities in 2020. The inert landfill permission at Shellingford Quarry (MW.0104/18) provided additional waste management capacity. Planning permission MW.0043/20 allowed an extension to the Showell Farm site which enabled the composting/food treatment facility to achieve the permitted capacity. The remaining six facilities shown in table 22 were granted permission to amend the life of the temporary waste management facilities.

[12] BPP Planning Updated Waste Baseline Report February 2022

Table 23 shows the five applications, for additional waste management capacity, that were outstanding on 31st December 2020.

Date Permitted	Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Additional Capacity Permitted	Original End Date	Newly Permitted End Date (permitted in 2020)	Planning Permission Reference
January 2020	UK AEA, Culham Science Centre	Radioactive (packaging)	Radioactive	N/A	Dec 2030	December 2036	MW.0123/19
February 2020`	UK AEA, Culham Science Centre	Radioactive (processing/packaging)	Radioactive	N/A	Dec 2030	December 2036	MW.0124/19
March 2020	Shellingford Quarry	CDE Recycling	CDE	N/A	Dec 2019	December 2044	MW.0127/19
July 2020	Showell Farm	Compost/ Food Treatment	Compost	N/A	Jan 2030	December 2040	MW.0043/20
August 2020	Harwell Southern Storage	Radioactive (storage)	Non-radioactive and VLLW/LLW[13]	N/A	2020	September 2025	MW.0072/20
September 2020	Harwell Campus	Radioactive (storage)	Non-radioactive and VLLW/LLW	N/A	2020	September 2025	MW.0073/20
September 2020	Harwell Campus	Radioactive (storage)	Non-radioactive and VLLW/LLW	N/A	2020	September 2025	MW.0074/20
September 2020	Shellingford Quarry	Inert landfill	Inert material	2,400,000 tonnes	Dec 2043	N/a	MW.0104/18

Table 22 Waste management facilities granted planning permission in 2020

Site Name	Type of Facility	Waste Type	Planning Permission Reference
Worton Farm	Hazardous	Hazardous	MW.0116/20[14]
Finmere Quarry	CDE Recycling	Secondary Aggregate Recycling	MW.0031/19[15]
Land to the west of Hatford Quarry	Inert Landfill	Inert Material	MW.0066/19[16]
Swannybrook Farm	CDE Recycling	CDE	MW.0135/19[17]
D&M Plant Hire Ltd, Dix Pit	CDE Recycling	CDE	MW.0059/19[18]

[13] Very Low Level/Low Level radioactive waste
[14] Approved 2021
[15] Awaiting determination
[16] Approved 2021
[17] Approved 2021
[18] Awaiting determination

Table 23 Applications for Waste Management Facilities (Additional Capacity) not yet determined at year end 31.12.2020

Achievement of Targets

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

Triggers

- Amount of waste managed within Oxfordshire falls or rises to +/- 20% of the figures set out in the policy, as updated by the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.
- Waste management capacity falls below that required to manage the waste streams set out in the policy, as updated by the annual monitoring reports
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

Policy W2: Oxfordshire waste management targets

Target

- Targets set out in the policy met (see Appendix 6)

Indicator(s)

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

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

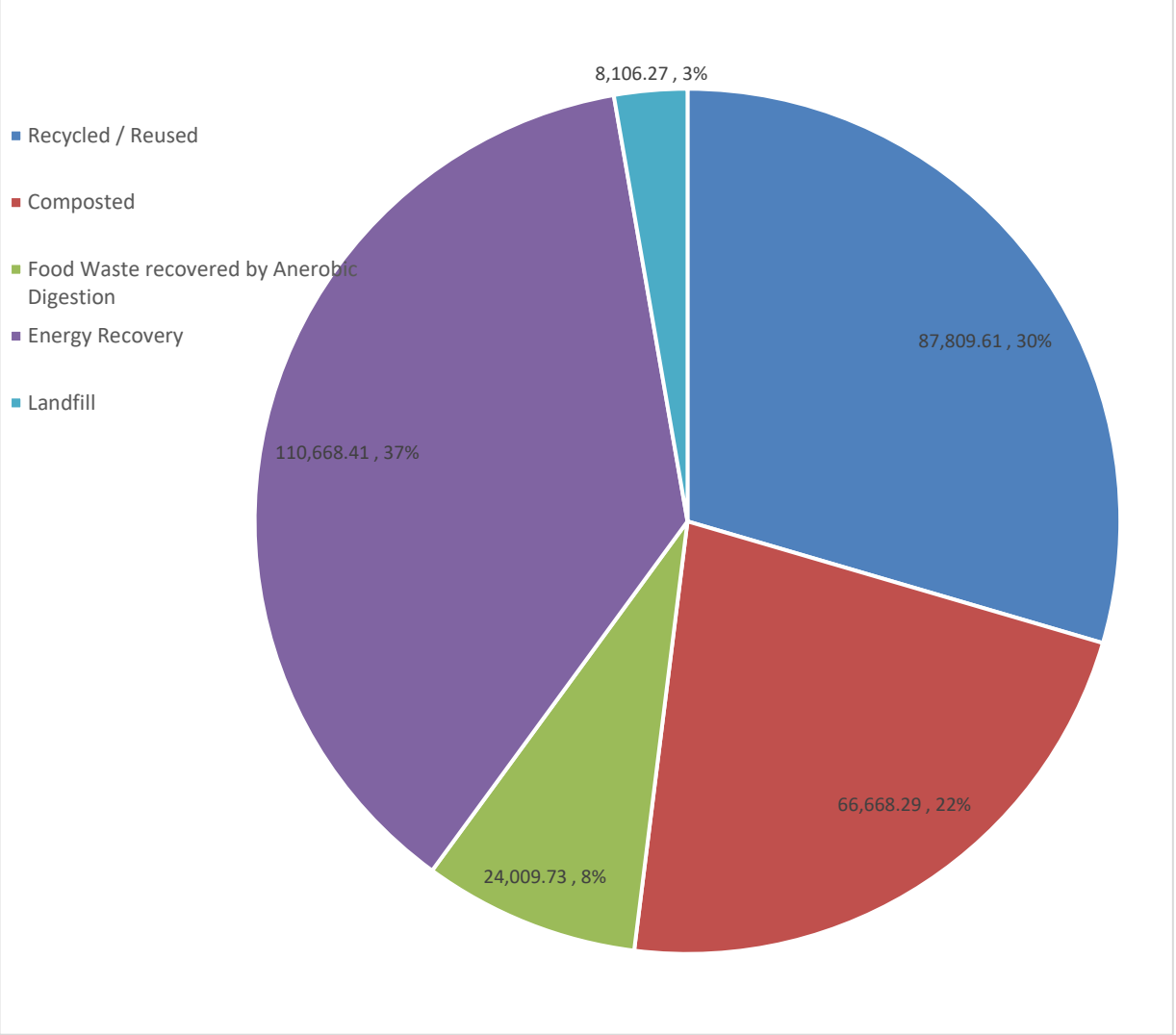


Figure 2: Municipal Solid Waste by Management Method for 2020

	Recycle/Reuse	Compost	Food Waste	Energy Recovery	Landfill	Total
Household	84,354	66,668	22,972	108,162	7,756	289,913
Non – Household	3,456	-	1,037	2,506	350	7,349
Total MSW	87,809	66,668	24,010	110,668	8,106	297,262
Percentage (Total MSW)	29.5%	22.4%	8.1%	37.2%	2.7%	100%

Table 24 Municipal Solid Waste by management method in 2020
Source: Oxfordshire County Council

MSW Management Route	2018	2019	2020
Reuse/Recycle	29.7%	28.7%	29.5%
Compost	20.6%	22.1%	22.4%
Food Waste	7.7%	8.1%	8.1%
Energy Recovery	39.0%	38%	37.2%
Landfill	3%	3.1%	2.7%
Total (Tonnes)	280,676	279,267	297,262

Table 25 2018 to 2020 Year on Year % comparison for Oxfordshire's MSW Management

Management Route for MSW	Recycling	Composting/ Food Waste	Residual Waste Treatment	Landfill
2020 Percentage	29.5%	30.5%	37.2%	2.7%
2021 Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Target	33%	32%	30%	5%
2020 Total Actual Landfill Diversion	97.3%			
2021 Total Landfill Diversion Target				92%

Table 26 Municipal Solid Waste by management method in 2020 – Percentage against Core Strategy Targets

8.10 Of a total 297,262 tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste managed in Oxfordshire in 2020, 87,809 tonnes (29.5%) was recycled. This is slightly below the 2021 target of 33%. A total of 90,678 tonnes (30.5%) was composted or treated food waste, which is just slightly below the target of 32% however it is an increase on 2018 and 2019 figures. 110,668 tonnes (37.2%) was residual waste from which energy was recovered, which is above the 2021 target of 30%. However,

overall diversion from landfill was around 97% which is above the total landfill diversion target of 92%. Whilst the high level of residual waste treatment appears to be helping the target for diversion from landfill to be exceeded, this could indicate that it is inhibiting waste from being treated higher up the waste hierarchy.

8.11 In 2016, 94% of Oxfordshire's municipal waste was diverted from landfill by means of recycling, composting, food waste treatment or energy recovery. In 2020, this was 97%, the same as 2018 and 2019. Overall, the percentage of waste diverted from landfill has increased from 59% in 2012/2013, to 97% in 2020, as shown in Table 27 and Figure 3.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percentage of landfill diversion	59%	58%	81%	94%	94%	96%	97%	97%	**97%**

Table 27 Oxfordshire MSW diverted from Landfill.

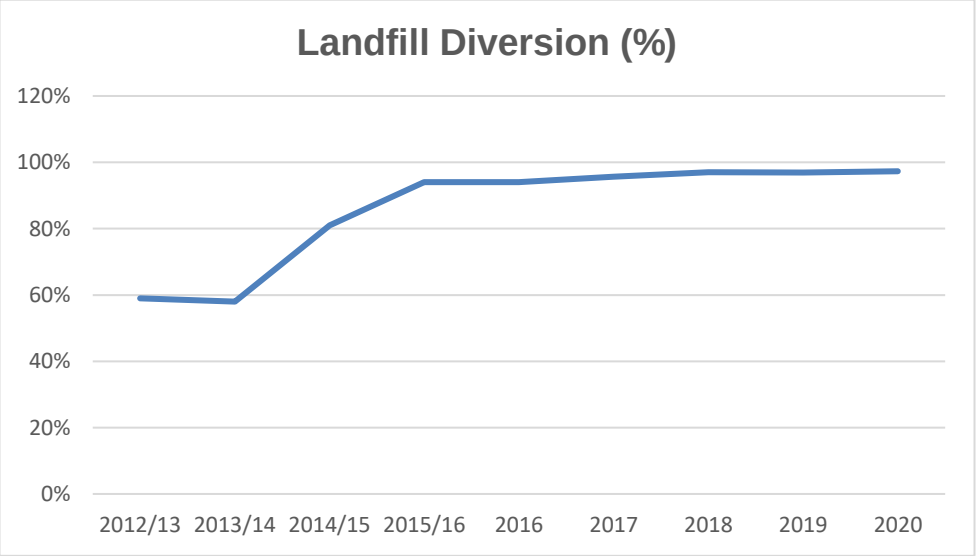


Figure 3: Landfill Diversion for MSW Waste 2012 – 2020

Commercial and Industrial Waste

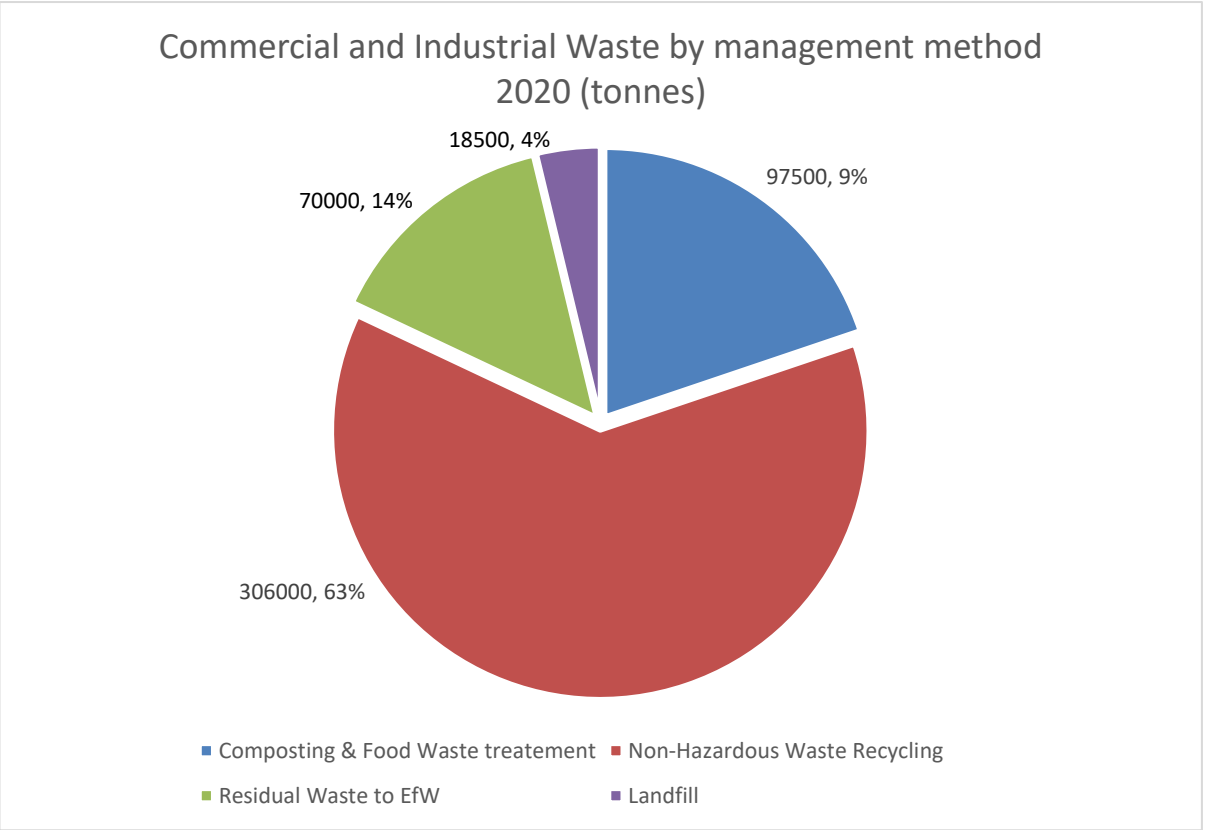


Figure 4 Commercial and Industrial Waste by Management Method 2020

Waste Type	Total Waste Arisings	Landfilled	Recycled	Composted	EfW
Commercial & Industrial	492,000 tonnes	18,500 tonnes	306,000 tonnes	97,500 tonnes	70,000 tonnes
% of total Commercial & Industrial Waste	100%	4	63%	19%	14%

Table 28 Commercial and Industrial Waste tonnages by Management Method 2020[19]

[19] Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (Jan 2023)

8.12 Of the 492,000 tonnes of Commercial and Industrial waste estimated to require management in Oxfordshire, 403,500 tonnes were recycled (82%). This is above the Core Strategy 2021 target of 60%. A total of 97,500tonnes were estimated to require composting or food waste treatment (19%), which is also above the 2021 target of 5%.

8.13 70, 000 tonnes of C&I waste (14%) were estimated to require residual waste treatment, which is lower than the 2021 target by 11% which could be an issue. However, from the findings it can be seen that that landfill fill has not gone up, in fact its reduced to its lowest at 18,500tonnes (4%). Therefore, it can be assumed the material being diverted from EfW is either being recycled or composted/food treatment which are further up the waste hierarchy.

8.14 Table 29 shows that the Plan Area could be considered on track to meet the 2021 targets.

Management Route	**Recycling**	**Composting/Food Waste**	**Residual Waste Treatment**	**Landfill**
2020 Percentage	82%	19%	14%	4%
2021 Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Target	60%	5%	25%	10%
Total Landfill Diversion	92%			
Total Landfill Diversion Target	90%			

Table 29 Commercial and Industrial Waste by management method in 2020 – Percentage against Core Strategy Targets

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

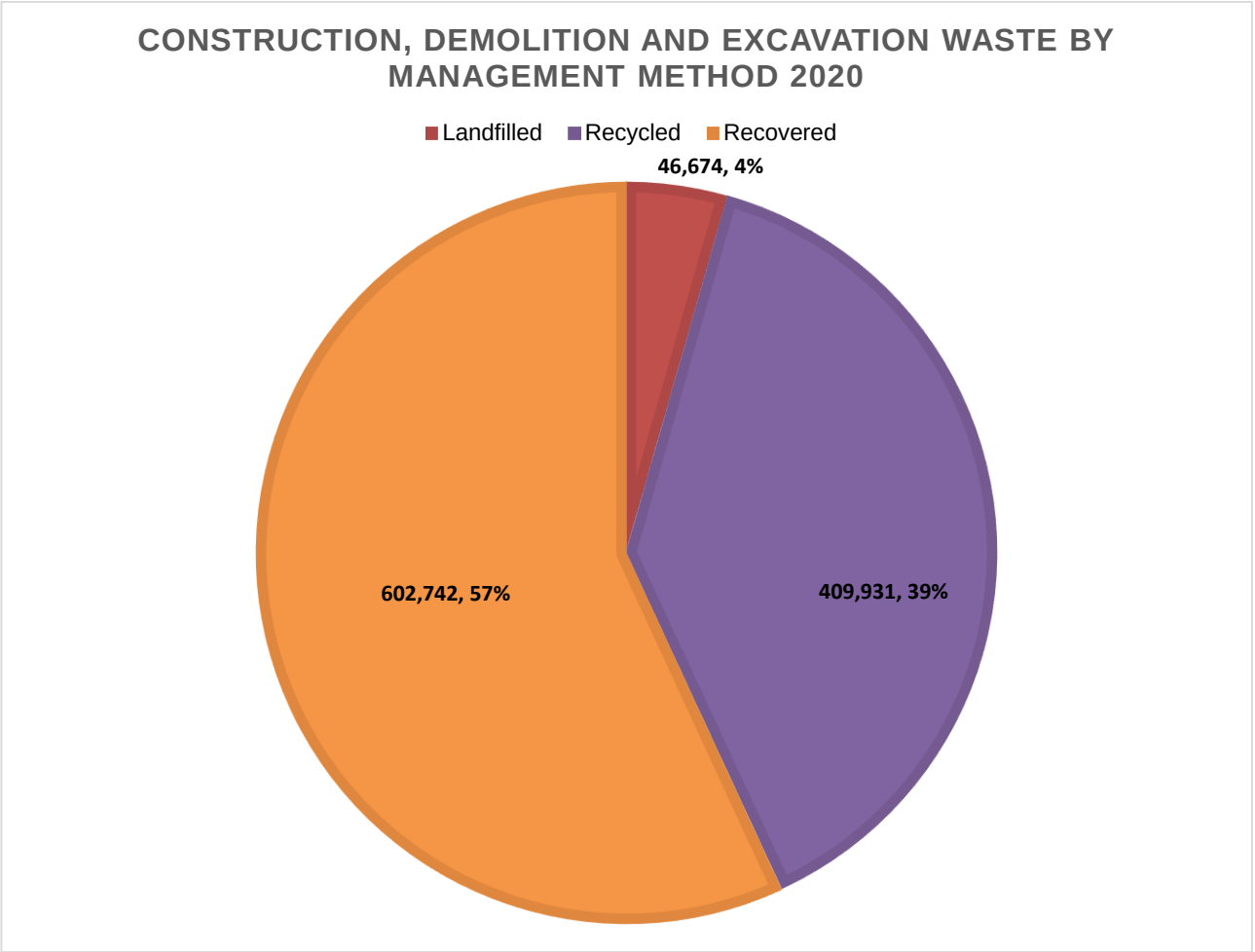


Figure 5 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste by Management Method 2020

Waste Type	Total Waste managed (Tonnes)	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled (tonnes)	Recovered (tonnes)
2020 Construction, Demolition and Excavation[20]	1,059,347	46, 674 (4%)	409, 931 (39%)	602,742 (57%)
2019 Construction, Demolition and Excavation[21]	1,310,615	56,493 (4%)	442,692 (34%)	811,430 (62%)
2018 Construction, Demolition and Excavation[22]	1,288,413	44,673 (3%)	422,393 (33%)	821,347 (64%)

Table 30 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste by Management Method, 2020 compared to 2019 and 2018[23]

[20] Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council (Jan2023

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

[22] Source: BPP Consulting for Oxfordshire County Council

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

8.15 Table 30 shows that from 2019 to 2020, the estimated amount of CDE waste produced in Oxfordshire decreased from 1,310,615 to 1,059,347 (approximately a 23% decrease). The proportion recovered, via permanent deposit to land, which is likely to be used in the restoration of mineral workings, decreased between 2019 and 2020 from 62% to 57% whilst the proportion of CDE waste disposed of stayed the same at 4%, and the proportion of CDE Waste recycled also increased from 34% to 39%.

8.16 Table 31 sets out the Management Routes for CD&E waste in 2020 and the % against the % Targets for 2021, within the Core Strategy along with comments.

Management Route	2020 Value	2021 Targets	Comments
Recycled	39%	61%	Actual recorded is significantly lower than 2021 target. However, recycling practicalities are largely dictated by the nature of material ('hard' v 'soft') generated. 'Hard' materials can be processed to recycled aggregate, but these are generated by demolition which occurs periodically. Lower recycling could indicate increased waste reduction (e.g. use of soils via CI:AIRE DoW CoP) which is further up waste hierarchy and therefore more desirable plus the production of recycled aggregate on the site on which waste is generated via mobile crushers, inputs to which are not always reported through the WDI.
Recovered via permanent deposit.	57%	25%	Actual recorded is significantly greater than target probably reflecting the nature of material being produced being predominately soil and stones from excavation activity.
Disposed to Landfill	4%	14%	Actual recorded is significantly lower than target once adjustments for EWC 17 05 04 made.

Table 31 Management Profile for Oxfordshire C, D & E Waste in 2020 vs 2021 Aggregated Targets (%) [24]

Interrogator 2016/2018 & BPP Supplement (2020)

[24] BPP Planning Supplement to Waste Needs Assessment (Feb 2022)

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
Targets set out in Policy met. The target can only be accurately measured in 2021.		MSW: Recycling and Composting food waste treatments are slightly below 2021 targets, however overall landfill diversion target 2021 looks likely to be achieved.
		C&I: Recycling and Compost/Food Treatment is showing on track to exceed the 2021 targets which shows clear movement of waste up the waste hierarchy. The Landfill diversion target 2021 has been exceeded in 2020. The non-hazardous residual waste treatment tonnage is currently falling short of 25% by 2021. However, this is due to the majority of diverted waste being managed through composting and food waste treatment. This is a preferable outcome and so the shortfall should not be taken to indicate a failure to meet a target
		CDE: Overall landfill diversion targets 2021 appear to being achieved in 2020 however the recycled target is not being met. This could be down to the type of material and the demand for recovery to land to restore mineral workings.

Trigger

- Percentage of waste diverted from landfill lower than set out in the policy for three consecutive years.
    - The percentage of waste diverted from landfill is not lower than set out in Policy for 2020 considering the2021 targets.

Policy W3: Provision for Waste Management Capacity and Facilities

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

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

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

8.17 Table 32 shows the waste managed and available capacity for the waste streams identified in policy W3. Additional need for capacity during the plan period has only been identified for non-hazardous waste recycling. Table 32 below shows that there is currently sufficient waste management capacity to manage the principal waste streams in line with management targets.

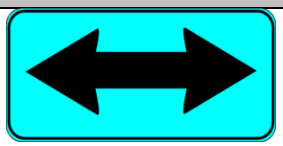
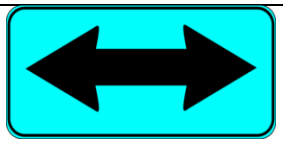
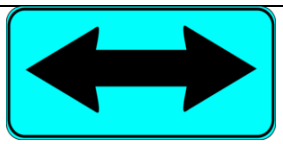
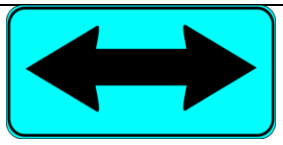
Projected Capacity Requirement	MSW	C&I	CDE (non-inert proportion 20% of CDE Category total)	Total Requirement (tpa)	Available Capacity (operational))	Surplus/ Deficit
Composting/ food waste	90,678	97,500	0	188,178	239,600	+51,422
Non-hazardous waste recycled	87,810	306,000	88,539	393,809	636,400	+242,591
Non hazardous waste residual	110,668	70,000	0	180,668	326,300	+145,632

Table 32 Waste Management capacity in Oxfordshire for specific waste streams in 2020

[26] 2020 figures used however for non-inert CDE arisings, it is using 2016 figure for the 2020 (non-inert) CDE arisings until these can be updated.

8.18 In 2020, no permissions were granted for the provision of additional waste management capacity to manage the non-hazardous element of the principal waste streams. Table 22 shows that in 2020 the composting/food waste facility at Showell Farm was granted permission to extend their site in order to accommodate its permitted capacity. Table 22 also shows the Shellingford Quarry was granted permission to extend the life of its CDE recycling facility. Extending the life of the CDE recycling facility at Shellingford Quarry will have an impact on future waste management capacity levels. The Showell Farm application and the Shellingford Quarry application were in accordance with Policies W4, W5 and C1 – C12.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
Sufficient capacity to meet the additional capacity requirements in this policy		The first milestone for this target is in 2021, and the Site Allocations Document was not produced by the end of 2020.
Permission granted for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and residual waste treatment in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12		The waste permissions granted in 2020 were in accordance with Policy.
Proposals for treatment of residual waste recovered at one of nearest appropriate installations		No applications for additional residual waste treatment were permitted in 2020.
Permissions for residual waste treatment not impeding movement of waste up the waste hierarchy and in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12		No applications for additional residual waste treatment were permitted in 2020.
Sites allocated for new facilities in the Part 2 Site Allocations Document allocated in accordance with this policy.		The Site Allocations Document was not produced by the end of 2020.

Triggers

- Additional waste management capacity allocated below additional capacity requirements in this policy for this waste management stream, as updated by Annual Monitoring Report.
    - No sites were allocated in 2020 below additional capacity requirements, therefore this trigger has not been activated.

- One application permitted for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and residual waste treatment that does not accord with relevant spatial strategy and policy requirements.
    - No applications were permitted that did not accord with the relevant spatial strategy and policy requirements in 2020, and so the trigger has not been activated.

- One application for residual waste treatment permitted for which waste will not be recovered at one of the nearest appropriate installations.
    - No applications were submitted or determined for residual waste treatment in 2020.

- Residual waste treatment capacity permitted above additional requirement set out in this policy for this waste management stream, as updated by Annual Monitoring Report or not in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.
    - No applications were submitted or determined for residual waste treatment in 2020.

- One site allocated not in accordance with relevant provisions of the policy.
    - No sites were allocated in 2020, therefore this trigger has not been activated.

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

Target

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

Indicator(s)

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

8.19 No applications for new facilities to manage the principal waste streams were permitted in 2020. However, two applications which affect existing waste facilities, which manage the principal waste streams, were permitted in 2020:
1) Shellingford Quarry – an application to extends the life of the temporary CDE waste recycling facility; and
2) Showell Farm – an application to extend the site in order accommodate the existing permitted capacity.
Table 33 outlines how the above applications complied with policy W4.

Site Name	Type of Facility	Type of Facility Scale	Assessment against Policy W4
Shellingford Quarry	CDE Recycling	Strategic Facility	Shellingford Quarry is within approximately 20km of the identified town of Abingdon. The site is immediately off the Oxfordshire lorry route network. This site is in accordance with Policy.
Showell Farm	Composting/food treatment	Non-Strategic	Showell Farm is approximately 3km from the identified small town of Chipping Norton. The site is also within 140 metres of the Oxfordshire Lorry Route Network. This site is in accordance with Policy

Table 33 Location of Facilities for Principal Waste Streams Granted 2020 and Compliance with Policy W4

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

8.20 This indicator cannot be monitored as the Site Allocations Document was not produced by 31st December 2020.

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Facilities to be permitted/allocated in accordance with the policy criteria (within the areas identified as appropriate for facilities of that scale in the policy or with access to the lorry route network in accordance with Policy C10).		The applications were compliant with policy W4. The Site Allocations Document was not produced by 31st December 2020, therefore this indicator cannot be fully monitored.

Trigger

- One planning permission granted/site allocated for a facility which does not accord with the policy criteria (in areas within the areas identified as appropriate for facilities of that scale in the policy or with good access to the lorry route network).
    - No sites were allocated in 2020
    - Planning permissions – two permissions were granted in 2020 to strategic, non-strategic waste management facilities/capacity which were in accordance with the policy W4.

Policy W5: Siting of waste management facilities

Target

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

Indicator(s)

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

Site Name	Type of Facility	Assessment against Policy W5
Shellingford Quarry	CDE Recycling	Variation to an existing planning permission for waste use, therefore in accordance with Policy. In addition, OMWCS policy W5 states that priority will be given to siting waste management facilities on land which is already in waste management use or an active working mineral working. As that land is an active mineral working and is use for CDE Recycling, it is in accordance with Policy.
Showell Farm	Composting/ food treatment	The extension area is located on greenfield land. The extension area is adjacent to an existing waste operation and was assessed to be the most suitable and sustainable option.

Table 34 Approved facilities in 2020 located on land given priority by the policy.

8.21 Table 34 summarises why the permitted application to extend the life of the CDE recycling facility at Shellingford Quarry was given priority by policy W4.

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

8.22 Table 34 also shows that the extension area permitted at Showell Farm was located on greenfield land. The assessment carried out by the Planning Officer found the extension area to be the most suitable and sustainable option. The application was in accordance with policy W5.

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

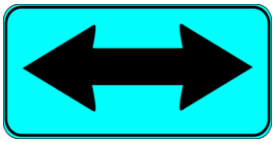
8.23 This indicator was not monitored as the Sites Allocation Plan was not adopted by 31st December 2020.

d) Number of allocated sites located on green field land

8.24 This indicator was not monitored as the Sites Allocation Plan was not adopted by 31st December 2020.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason

Facilities permitted/allocated in accordance with requirements of policy.		This indicator cannot be fully monitored as the Site Allocations Document was still being produced in 2020 Permissions granted were compliant with policy W5.

Trigger

- One planning permission granted/site allocated not in accordance with relevant provisions of the policy.
    - No sites were allocated in 2020.
    - Planning permissions - Two permissions were granted in 2020, all were in accordance with Policy.

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

Target(s)

- Priority given to use of inert waste that cannot be recycled as infill material in quarry restoration – all inert waste disposal permissions at active or unrestored quarries, or where there would be an overall environmental benefit.
- No additional capacity for inert landfill permitted contrary to policy.
- Provision for disposal of Oxfordshire's non-hazardous waste will be made at existing non-hazardous waste facilities.

Indicator(s)

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

8.25 One application was permitted in 2020 for inert waste landfilling for restoration purposes;

- Shellingford Quarry (MW.0104/18) for an additional 2,400,000 tonnes or 1,600,000m^3

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

8.26 In 2020, no applications were permitted for the permanent deposit of waste to land, other than to landfill.

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

8.27 Appendix 3 shows current estimates of inert and non-hazardous landfill capacity in Oxfordshire. There is currently 7,608,903 of inert landfill capacity and 3,373,375 of non-hazardous landfill remaining in Oxfordshire.

8.28 In 2020 approximately 73,280 tonnes of non-hazardous waste produced in Oxfordshire was sent to landfill (18,500tonnes C&I Waste, 46,674tonnes CD&E and 8,106 tonnes MSW) and approximately 602,742tonnes of inert waste went to inert landfill[27].

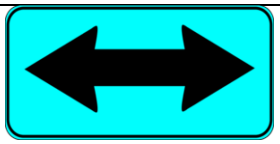
8.29 Based on these production rates, there is currently sufficient non-hazardous and inert landfill capacity to manage Oxfordshire's arisings to the end of the plan period and beyond. This is based on an estimate that 1.5t inert waste = 1m^3.

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

8.30 No such applications were determined in 2020.

[27] BPP Waste Needs Assessment Baseline Update (2023)

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
Priority given to use of inert waste that cannot be recycled as infill material in quarry restoration – all inert waste disposal permissions at active or unrestored quarries, or where there would be an overall environmental benefit		The permission granted in 2020 for inert waste landfill was for the infilling of a quarry for restoration. No permissions for the permanent deposit of waste was permitted in 2020.
No additional capacity for inert landfill permitted contrary to policy.		The only permission granted in 2020 for inert waste landfill was for the infilling of a quarry for restoration. The additional capacity was not contrary to policy as it was being used to enable the restoration of a quarry.
Provision for disposal of Oxfordshire's non-hazardous waste will be made at existing non-hazardous waste facilities.		No additional non-hazardous landfill facilities were permitted or required in 2020.

Triggers

- Permanent deposit of waste to land, other than to landfill permitted contrary to policy – where there would not be an overall environmental benefit
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.
- Inert landfill capacity permitted contrary to policy.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.
- Permission granted for additional non-hazardous landfill capacity
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

Policy W7: Management and disposal of hazardous waste

Target

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

Indicator(s)

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

8.31 Appendix 3 Category 8 shows the currently permitted hazardous waste management facilities in Oxfordshire. Table 22 shows that no applications for new hazardous waste facilities were permitted in 2020.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No reduction in total number of existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities		There was no reduction in the number of permitted hazardous waste facilities in 2020.

Trigger

- Any reduction in total number of existing and permitted hazardous waste facilities.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

Policy W8: Management of agricultural waste

Target

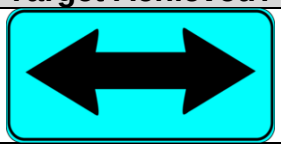
- No applications approved contrary to the policy.

Indicator(s)

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

8.32 No such applications were received or determined in 2020.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved?	Reason
No applications approved contrary to Policy		There were no applications received or permitted in 2020

Trigger

- One application approved contrary to the policy.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

Policy W9: Management and disposal of radioactive waste

Target(s)

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

Indicator(s)

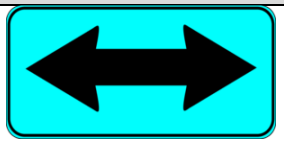
a) Permissions issued for management and disposal of low level and intermediate level radioactive waste.

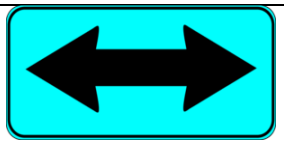
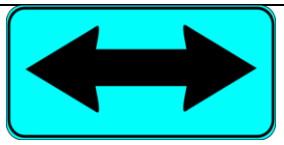
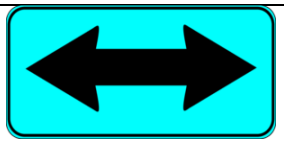
8.33 In 2020, no planning permissions were issued for new facilities to manage and dispose of low level and intermediate level radioactive waste. Table 22 shows that in 2020, permission was granted to temporarily extend the life of five operational facilities which manage and dispose of radioactive waste. Three of these facilities manage non-radioactive and Very Low Level/Low Level radioactive waste (VLLW/LLW) at Harwell Oxford Campus. The other two facilities are located at Culham Science Centre. The facilities at Culham Science Centre are under a contract with the European Commission. All applications were in accordance with policies C1 - C12.

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

8.34 The Site Allocations Document was not produced by 31st December 2020.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
Proposals for treatment or storage of low level radioactive waste to contribute to management or disposal of Oxon waste and meet requirements of C1-C12.		No applications for new facilities to treat or store low level radioactive waste were submitted or determined in 2020. Five applications to extend the life of existing facilities were permitted in 2020. These applications met the requirements of C1 – C12.

Proposals for management of intermediate radioactive waste to be at Harwell nuclear licensed site and meet requirements of C1-C12.		No applications for new facilities to manage intermediate radioactive waste were submitted in 2020. Three applications to extend the life of existing radioactive waste management facilities at Harwell were approved in 2020. These applications met the requirements of C1 – C12.
Proposals meeting the needs of an area wider than Oxfordshire only where demonstrated the need cannot be adequately provided for elsewhere and meet requirements C1-C12		The two planning permissions permitted to extend the life of the facilities at Culham Science Centre accorded with policy W9 and C1 – C12.
Specific provision made in Part 2 Site Allocations in accordance with policy		The Site Allocations Document was not produced by 31st December 2020.

Triggers

- One application approved for low level radioactive waste management that does not significantly contribute to meeting needs of Oxfordshire and wider needs can be adequately provided for elsewhere and/or does not meet requirements of C1-C12.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020

- One application approved for intermediate radioactive waste management that is not at Harwell licensed nuclear site and/or contributes to wider needs that could be adequately provided for elsewhere and/or does not meet requirements of C1-C12.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

- One site allocated in the Site Allocations Document that does not accord with the policy.
    - This trigger has not been activated, as the Site Allocations Document was not produced before by 31st December 2020.

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

Target(s)

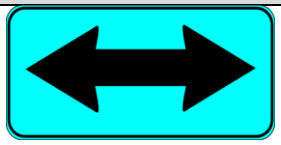
- Applications granted for the management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge planning permission is accordance with policy.

Indicator(s)

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

8.35 No permissions were granted for the management or disposal of waste water or sewage sludge during 2020.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
Applications granted for the management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge planning permission is accordance with policy		No permissions were granted for the management or disposal of waste water or sewage sludge during 2020.

Trigger

- One application permitted contrary to the policy.
    - This trigger was not activated in 2020, as no such applications were received or determined.

Policy W11: Safeguarding waste management sites

Target

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

Indicator(s)

a) Decisions resulting in non-waste management uses on sites with permission for operational waste sites with planning permission for:
  - **Operational waste sites with planning permission;**
  - **Sites with planning permission for waste use not yet brought into operation;**
  - **Vacant sites previously used for waste management uses; or**
  - **Sites allocated for waste management in the Site Allocations Document**

8.36 No district planning applications were granted by district councils in 2020 for development that would prevent or prejudice the relevant waste management sites from operating.

8.37 It has come to our attention that the Recycle/Transfer operations at Milton Park ceased in 2015, and that waste operations no longer take place at this site. The site has now been developed for other purposes, therefore Milton Park has removed from our list of safeguarded waste sites and its recycling capacity removed.

Achievement of Targets

Target	Target Achieved	Reason
Refusal of applications with an objection from OCC, or contrary to the policy.		No applications were permitted by the Oxfordshire Authorities in 2020 that would prevent or prejudice the use of a site safeguarded for waste use

Triggers

- One application permitted by District with an objection from OCC.
  - This trigger was not activated in 2020.
- One application permitted by OCC leading to development which would prevent or prejudice the use of a site safeguarded for waste use
  - This trigger was not activated in 2020.

9. Monitoring of Policy Implementation – Core Policies

9.1 Appendix 12 shows how the Core Policies have been used in the decision-making process in 2020. This was the third year of monitoring the use of the Core Polices since the Core Strategy adoption in September 2017.

9.2 Core Policies are the responsibility of Oxfordshire County Council and have been monitored through Planning Application decisions.

9.3 The indicator for each Policy will be that permissions are granted in accordance with the relevant policies, the target will be that all approved applications take into account relevant requirements of the Policy and the trigger for each Policy will be one application which does not take into account relevant requirements of the Policy.

9.4 Oxfordshire County Council received a total of 60 Minerals and Waste Planning Applications during 2020. Figure 6 details the types of application which were received in 2020 and Table 35 shows the status of these applications on 31st December 2020.

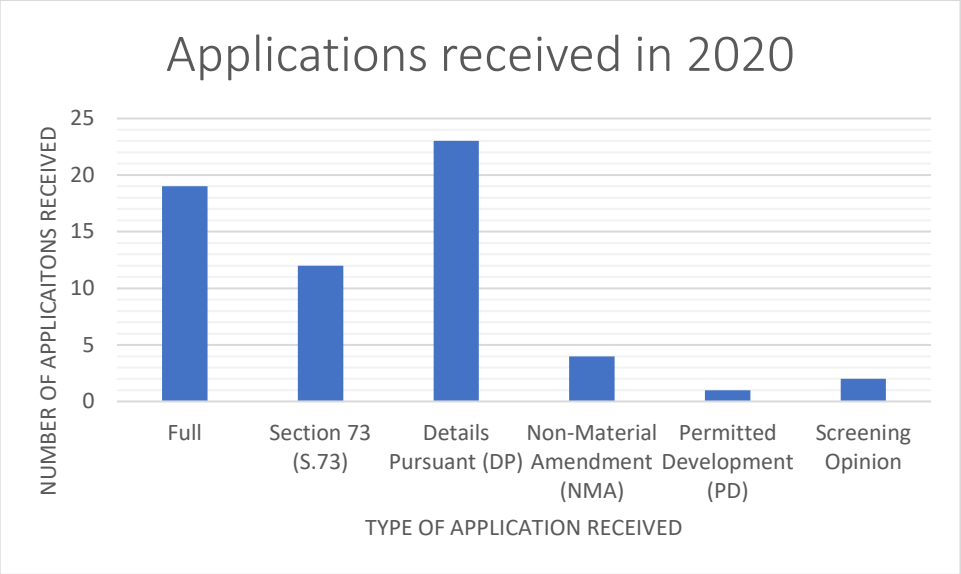


Figure 6: Type and number of applications received in 2020

Type of application	Approved	Withdrawn	Yet to be determined	Refused	Total
Full	12	1	6	0	**19**
S.73	3	1	8	0	**12**
DP	18	0	5	0	**23**
NMA	3	1	0	0	**4**
PD	1	0	0	0	**1**

Screening Opinion	0	0	1	0	**1**
Total	**37**	**3**	**20**	**0**	**60**

Table 35: Status of received applications during 2020 as at 31st December 2020

9.5 Table 35 also shows that of the minerals and waste planning applications received in 2020, 62% were approved, 5% were withdrawn and 33% are yet to be determined. There were no minerals and waste planning applications refused in 2020.

9.6 Appendix 12 sets out the use of the Core Policies within the decision-making process for Planning Applications and S73 applications in 2020.

9.7 When monitoring policies for S73 it should be also noted that the original permission will have shown the full policy consideration, and that Appendix 12 refers to those policies that are relevant to the consideration of the S73 application only. As 2020 is only the third full year of monitoring since the Core Strategy and its policies was adopted in September 2017, we do not have the historical monitoring for the original permission.

9.8 Types of application not recorded within the Core Policy Review Tables include

- **Non Material Amendment**: this is an amendment to the scheme that is non material and therefore would not affect the decision of the development against the development plan
- **Details pursuant**: This is in relation to the further details required to satisfy a condition. This would not affect the substantive decision on the development and only the policies quoted in the reasons for the condition would be considered.
- **Permitted Development**. No Policies were used in their determination.

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

Core Policies Monitored

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

Achievement of Targets

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

Triggers

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

Appendices

Appendix 1: 2020 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) timetable for the Site Allocations Document

Milestones	**MWDS January 2020** (covers the 2020 monitoring period of this AMR)	**Progress as at 31/12 2020**
Commence preparation	Sept 2017	Achieved
Community Engagement & Consultation (Reg 18)	Aug -Oct 2018	Achieved
Further Community Engagement & Consultation (Reg 18)	Jan -March 2020	Achieved
Publish proposed submission document (Reg 19)	Sept 2020	Did not meet
Submit to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Jan 2021	Did not meet
Independent Examination (Reg 24)	May 2021	Did not meet
Inspectors Report (Reg 25)	Nov 2021	Did not meet
Adoption (Reg 26)	Feb 2022	Did not meet

Appendix 2: December 2022 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) timetable for the preparation of the new Mineral and Waste Plan, and progress made as at 01/03/2023

Milestones	**MWDS December 2022**	**Progress as at 01/03/2023**
Call for Sites	February– March 2023	On track
Initial Consultation (Reg 18)	June – August 2023	On track
Draft Plan Consultation (Reg 18)	February – March 2024	On track
Consultation on Final Plan (Regulation 19)	September – October 2024	On track
Submission of the Plan for independent examination (Reg 22)	March 2025	On track
Inspectors Report	September 2025	On track
Adoption	March 2026	On track

Appendix 3 Capacity of Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire

Category 1a: Non Hazardous Landfill

Site	*Operator*	*Facility Category*	*District*	*Parish*	*Grid Ref*	*End Date*	*Remaining Void EA Data Capacity 2020 ($M^{3)}$* [28]
Finmere Quarry	Opes Industries	Non-Hazardous Landfill	Cherwell	Finmere	SP628 322	Temporary, 2028	419,016
Sutton Courtenay	FCC	Non-Hazardous Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU515 930	Temporary, 2030	2,954,359
						Total	**3,373, 375**

Category 2: Inert Landfill

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	End 2020 m^3 (* Permissions, EA Data, + 2020 Survey Data)
New Barn Farm	Grundon	Inert landfill	South Oxfordshire	Cholsey	SU598880	2039	1,400,000[29]

[28] Taken from 2020 WDI
[29] Planning permission
+ WDI 2020

Finmere Quarry Landfill	Opes Industries	Inert Landfill	Cherwell	Finmere	SP 628 322	2031	0
Ardley Fields Landfill	Viridor	Inert Landfill	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	Closed	86,350
Shipton Quarry Landfill	Earthline	Inert Landfill	Cherwell	Shipton-on-Cherwell	SP 478 174	2025	548,100+
Ewelme No.2 Landfill	Grundon	Inert Landfill	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SP 646 905	2032	120,240+
Moorend Lane Farm	David Einig Contracting Ltd.	Inert Landfill	South Oxfordshire	Thame	SP 713 067	2022	0[30]
Shellingford Quarry Landfill	Earthline	Inert Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 328 937	2044	880,000
Shellingford Quarry Landfill (western extension)	Earthline	Inert Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford		2043	1,600,000
Upwood Quarry	Hills	Inert Landfill	Vale of White	Tubney	SP 452 003	2029	327,449+

[30] Using waste received data from WDI 2020 at a conversion rate of 1.5

			Horse				
Bowling Green Farm	Hills	Inert Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Shellingford	SU 313 948	2038	891,838[31]
Gill Mill Quarry (Area 13)	Smiths of Bletchington	Inert Landfill	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	2020	0
Gill Mill	Smiths	Inert landfill	West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	SP 370 078	2044	729,724[32]
Enstone Quarry	Markham Farms	Inert Landfill	West Oxfordshire	Enstone		2021	0
Cassington Quarry	Hanson Quarry Products Ltd.	Inert Landfill	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	2024	0 [33]
Woodeaton Quarry	McKenna	Inert Landfill	South Oxfordshire	Woodeaton	SP533122	2025	238,040+

[31] Using waste received data from WDI 2020 at a conversion rate of 1.5

[32] Using data of waste received from WDI 2020 at a conversion rate of 1.5

[33] Estimated in Waste Needs Assessment 2015, Cassington inactive in 2019 (LAA2020)

Caversham (extension)	Lafarge	Inert landfill	South Oxfordshire	Eye & Dunsden	SU748767	2029	762,066[34]
Old Quarry, Worsham	Brize Norton Gun Club	Inert landfill	West Oxfordshire	Asthal	SP299117	2026	10,470
Sutton Wick (CAMAS Land)	H Tuckwell & Sons Ltd	Inert Landfill	Vale of White Horse	Drayton		Temporary	14,626[35]
						Total	**7,608,903**

[34] Using waste received data from WDI 2020 at a conversion rate of 1.5

[35] Using waste received data from WDI 2020 at a conversion rate of 1.5

Category 3: MSW/C&I Recycling/Transfer

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Alkerton landfill	S&W Recycling	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Cherwell	Alkerton	SP 383 432	2026	6,500
Allotment Land, Thorpe Meade	Grundon	Recycle/Transfer	Cherwell	Banbury	SP 467 403	Committed	60,000
Ardley HWRC	Viridor	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	2026	7,500
Ardley Landfill	Viridor	Recycle/Transfer	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 543 259	2019	75,000
B&E Skips	B&E Waste Recc	Recycle/Transfer	West Oxfordshire	Minster Lovell	SP 313 098	Permanent	12,000
Charlett Tyre Yard	Charlett Tyres	Recycle/Transfer	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 480 119	Permanent	1,000
Cowley Marsh Depot	City Council	Recycle/Transfer	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 541 048	Permanent	3,000
Culham No.1	Green Star	Recycle/Transfer	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 531 953	Permanent	50,000
Dix Pit HWRC	FCC	Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)	West Oxfordshire	Stanton Harcourt	SP 410 045	2028	14,100

Dix Pit Transfer Station	**FCC**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Stanton Harcourt**	**SP 410 045**	**2029**	**40,000**
Downs Road (old FloGas site)	**UBICO**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Witney**	**SP 329 103**	**Permanent**	**15,000**
Drayton WRRC	**W&S Recycling**	**Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Drayton**	**SU 475 933**	**Permanent**	**12,400**
Ewelme No.2	**Grundon**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**South Oxfordshire**	**Ewelme**	**SP 646 905**	**2032**	**25,000**
Ewelme No.2	**Grundon**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**South Oxfordshire**	**Ewelme**	**SP 646 905**	**2032**	**12,000**
Finmere Quarry	**Opes Industries**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**Cherwell**	**Finmere**	**SP 628 322**	**2031**	**90,000**
Grove Industrial Park	**Aasvogel**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Grove**	**SU 385 895**	**Permanent**	**5,000**
Hill Farm	**J James Ltd**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Appleford**	**SU523922**	**Permanent**	**20,000**
Lakeside Park	**Micks Skips**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Standlake**	**SP 384 044**	**Permanent**	**23,000**
Manor Farm	**KWC Amor**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Kelmscott**	**SU 251 990**	**Permanent**	**200**

Oakley Wood	**W&S Recycling**	**Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)**	**South Oxfordshire**	**Nuffield**	**SU 640 890**	**Permanent**	**9,900**
Prospect Farm/Chilton Waste Transfer	**Raymond Brown**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Chilton**	**SU 498 851**	**2022**	**20,000**
Redbridge Waste Centre	**W&S Recycling**	**Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)**	**Oxford City**	**Oxford**	**SP 518 038**	**Permanent**	**15,600**
Sandfields Farm	**K J Millard**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Over Norton**	**SP 447 240**	**Permanent**	**3,000**
Stanford-in-Vale HWRC	**W&S Recycling**	**Recycle/Transfer (HWRC)**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Stanford-in-Vale**	**SU 330 939**	**2026**	**7,600**
Sutton Courtenay Transfer Station & MRF	**FCC**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Sutton Courtenay**	**SU 515 930**	**2030**	**160,000**
Thorpe Lane Depot	**Cherwell DC**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**Cherwell**	**Banbury**	**SP 467 406**	**Permanent**	**100**
Tyre Depot	**Philips Tyres**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**South Oxfordshire**	**Elsfield**	**SP 527 092**	**Permanent**	**1,500**
Worsham Quarry	**Fraser Evans**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Minster Lovell**	**SP 296 103**	**Permanent**	**12,000**

Worton Farm	**M&M Skip Hire**	**Recycle/Transfer**	**Cherwell**	**Yarnton**	**SP 471 113**	**Permanent**	**60,000**
						Total Capacity	**636,400**

Category 4: Residual Waste Treatment

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

Category 5: Composting/Biological Treatment

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Worton Farm	ST Green Power	Compost/Food treatment	Cherwell	Yarnton	SP 471 113	Permanent	48,500
Ashgrove Farm/Ardley Green Composting site	ST Green Power	Compost/Food treatment	Cherwell	Ardley	SP 534 256	Permanent	35,000
Battle Farm/Wallingford Composting	ST Green Power	Compost/Food treatment	South Oxfordshire	Crowmarsh	SU 622 905	Permanent	45,000
Sutton Courtenay Landfill	FCC	Compost/Food treatment	Vale of White Horse	Sutton Courtenay	SU 515 930	2030	40,000
Glebe Farm	ST Green Power	Compost/food treatment	Vale of White Horse	Hinton Waldrist	SU 366 972	2024	5,000
Church Lane	National Trust	Compost/Food treatment	Vale of White Horse	Coleshill	SU 234 938	Permanent	100
Showell Farm	ST Green Power	Compost/Food treatment	West Oxfordshire	Chipping Norton	SP 356 296	2040	21,000

Battle Farm/Wallingford AD	**ST Green Power**	**Compost/Food treatment**	**South Oxfordshire**	**Crowmarsh**	**SU622905**	**Permanent**	**45,000**
						Total	**239,600**

Category 6: CDE Recycling

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Ardley ERF (IBAA) Facility	**Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling**	**CDE Recycling**	**Cherwell**	**Ardley**	**To be confirmed**	**2049**	**90,000**
Barford Road Farm[36]	**North Oxfordshire Topsoil Ltd**	**CDE Recycling (Soil)**	**Cherwell**	**South Newington**	**SP412 330**	**Permanent**	**5,000**
Burford Quarry	**Pavestone UK**	**CDE Recycling**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Burford**	**SP269 107**	**Non Operational 2024**	**500**
Cemex Batching	**Fergal Contracting**	**CDE Recycling**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Hardwick**	**SP 387 057**	**Permanent**	**20,000**
Dix Pit Complex	**Sheehans**	**CDE Recycling**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Stanton Harcourt**	**SP 403 050**	**2028**	**175,000**
Drayton Depot	**OCC**	**CDE Recycling**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Drayton**	**SU 489 940**	**Permanent**	**75,000**
Enstone Airfield	**Markham Farms**	**CDE Recycling**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Enstone**	**SP389 263**	**2021**	**20,000**
Ewelme No.2	**Grundon**	**CDE Recycling**	**South Oxfordshire**	**Ewelme**	**SP 646 905**	**2032**	**12,000**

[36] Soil recycling is not included in the Oxfordshire Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) 2021.

Ferris Hill Farm	**Matthews**	**CDE Recycling**	**Cherwell**	**Hook Norton**	**SP 355 351**	**Permanent**	**24,999**
Gill Mill Quarry	**Smiths of Bletchington**	**CDE Recycling**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Ducklington**	**SP 370 078**	**2040**	**175,000**
Grove Industrial Park	**Aasvogel**	**CDE Recycling**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Grove**	**SU 385 895**	**Permanent**	**40,000**
Hundridge Farm	**Onsyany Skips**	**CDE Recycling**	**South Oxfordshire**	**Ipsden**	**SU 669 854**	**Permanent**	**5,000**
Lakeside Park	**Micks Skips**	**CDE Recycling**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Standlake**	**SP 384 044**	**Permanent**	**2,000**
New Wintles Farm	**David Einig Contracting Ltd.**	**CDE Recycling**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Eynsham**	**SP 431 108**	**Permanent**	**170,000**
Newlands Farm	**Smiths of Bloxham**	**CDE Recycling**	**Cherwell**	**Bloxham**	**SP 439 352**	**Permanent**	**32,000**
NW Corner of TW Depot[37]	**Clancy Docwra**	**CDE Recycling**	**Cherwell**	**Kidlington**	**SP 476 153**	**Non-operational Permanent**	**20,000**
Playhatch Quarry	**Grabloader**	**CDE Recycling**	**South Oxfordshire**	**Eye & Dunsden**	**SU 740 765**	**Permanent**	**75,000**
Prospect Farm	**Raymond Brown**	**CDE Recycling**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Chilton**	**SU 498 851**	**2022**	**75,000**
Rumbolds Pit	**Richard Hazel**	**CDE Recycling**	**South Oxfordshire**	**Ewelme**	**SU 645 927**	**Permanent**	**20,000**
Sandfields Farm	**K J Millard**	**CDE Recycling**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Over Norton**	**SP 447 240**	**Permanent**	**9,600**

[37] All operational equipment has been removed from the site.

Shellingford Quarry	**Earthline**	**CDE Recycling**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Shellingford**	**SU 328 937**	**2044**	**100,000**
Shipton Hill	**Hickman Bros**	**CDE Recycling**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Fulbrook**	**SP 267 138**	**Permanent**	**12,600**
Shipton Quarry	**Earthline**	**CDE Recycling**	**Cherwell**	**Shipton-on-Cherwell**	**SP 478 174**	**2025**	**75,000**
Stonepitt Barn	**S.Belcher**	**CDE Recycling**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Frilford**	**SU422973**	**Permanent**	**75,000**
Sutton Courtenay Asphalt Recycling	**Hanson**	**CDE Recycling**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Sutton Courtenay**	**SU 515 930**	**2030**	**50,000**
Sutton Courtenay Landfill	**Hanson**	**CDE Recycling**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Sutton Courtenay**	**SU 515 930**	**2030**	**62,500**
Swannybrook Farm	**NAP Grab Hire**	**CDE Recycling (soil)**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Kingston Bagpuize**	**SU 407 967**	**Permanent**	**5,000**
Upwood Park	**Hills**	**CDE Recycling**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Tubney**	**SP 452 003**	**2029**	**15,000**
Worton Farm (Cresswell Field)	**David Einig Contracting Ltd.**	**CDE Recycling**	**Cherwell**	**Yarnton**	**SP 471 113**	**Permanent**	**48,000**
Wroxton	**Peter Bennie Ltd**	**CDE Recycling**	**Cherwell**	**Wroxton**	**SP 403 418**	**2042**	**10,000**

						Total	**1,499,199**

Category 7: Metal Recycling

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Claridges Car Breakers	Claridge	Metal Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Carterton	SP 279 060	Permanent	1,000
Fords Yard, Menmarsh Road	A McGee	Metal Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Waterperry	SP 613 098	Permanent	2,000
Greenwoods	Yassine Saleh	Metal Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Garsington	SP 576 018	Permanent	300
Jackdaw Lane	Metal Salvage	Metal Recycling	Oxford City	Oxford	SP 524 051	Permanent	1,000
Mains Motors, Woodside	Main Motors	Metal Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 649 893	Permanent	10,000
Menlo Industrial Park	ASM	Metal Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Thame	SP 691 054	Permanent	25,000
Milton Pools	R L Mead	Metal Recycling	South Oxfordshire	Gt. Haseley	SP 654 032	Permanent	1,000
Newlands Farm	Smiths	Metal Recycling	Cherwell	Bloxham	SP 439 352	Permanent	50,000
Old Railway Halt	John Aldridge	Metal Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Gt. Rollright	SP 327 303	Permanent	7,500
Quelches Orchard	Brakespeares	Metal Recycling	Vale of White Horse	Wantage	SU 411 887	Permanent	5,000
Riding Lane Scrap Yard	Smith Bros	Metal Recycling	West Oxfordshire	Crawley	SP 330 137	Permanent	15,000

Roadside Farm	**Haynes**	**Metal Recycling**	**Vale of White Horse**	**E. Challow**	**SU 378 886**	**Permanent**	**5,000**
Sturt Farm (2a/4)	**College Motors**	**Metal Recycling**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Shilton**	**SP 275 105**	**Permanent**	**1,000**
Sutton Wick Lane	**Abingdon Car Breakers**	**Metal Recycling**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Drayton**	**SP 492 946**	**Permanent**	**1,000**
T&B Motors, 62/64 West End	**T&B Motors**	**Metal Recycling**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Witney**	**SP 358 106**	**Permanent**	**1,000**
The Metal Yard	**T R Rogers**	**Metal Recycling**	**South Oxfordshire**	**Nuneham Courtenay**	**SU 553 993**	**Permanent**	**2,000**
Thorpe Mead 2a/3a	**Banbury Motors**	**Metal Recycling**	**Cherwell**	**Banbury**	**SP 469 403**	**Permanent**	**300**
Whitecross Metals	**Alumini Holdings**	**Metal Recycling**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Wootton**	**SP 483 004**	**Permanent**	**25,000**
Windmill Nursery	**Dulcie Hughes**	**Metal Recycling**	**Cherwell**	**Blackthorn**	**SP 609 207**	**Permanent**	**10,000**
						Total	**163,100**

Category 8: Hazardous/Radioactive

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Ewelme No.1	Grundon	Hazardous/Radioactive	South Oxfordshire	Ewelme	SU 646 902	Permanent	11,000
Culham JET	CSC Ltd	Hazardous/Radioactive	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 536 958	2022	315
Culham North	Culham Science Centre	Radioactive	South Oxfordshire	Culham	SU 534957	2036	30
Harwell Western Storage	Magnox	Hazardous/Radioactive	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Permanent	500,000
Harwell (Land north of Marshall West Car Park)	Magnox	Hazardous/Radioactive	Vale of White Horse	Harwell		2025	50,000
Harwell B462	Magnox	Hazardous/Radioactive	Vale of White Horse	Harwell	SU 474 866	Permanent	3,000
Drayton Depot Transfer Station	OCC	Hazardous/Radioactive	Vale of White Horse	Drayton	SU 489 940	Permanent	20,000
Oxford Rd Depot	Vale Housing	Hazardous	Vale of White Horse	E. Hanney	SU 421 932	Permanent	100
Lower Yard (Unit 8)	Amity Insulation	Hazardous/Radioactive	West Oxfordshire	Eynsham	SP 431 086	Permanent	100

Plot J, Lakeside Industrial Estate, Standlake	Alder and Allen	Hazardous/Radioactive	West Oxfordshire	Standlake	SP 384 044	Permanent	6,000
						Total	**590,545**
						Total Excluding Harwell Western Storage	**90,545**

Category 9: Waste Water

Site	Operator	Facility Category	District	Parish	Grid Ref	End Date	Capacity (TPA)
Bicester Strategic STW	**Thames Water**	**Waste Water**	**Cherwell**	**Bicester**	**SP 579 210**	**Permanent**	**2,000**
Banbury Strategic STW	**Thames Water**	**Waste Water**	**Cherwell**	**Banbury**	**SP 471 402**	**Permanent**	**5,000**
Cholsey STW	**Thames Water**	**Waste Water**	**South Oxfordshire**	**Cholsey**		**To be confirmed**	**Not Known**
Oxford STW	**TWA Ltd**	**Waste Water**	**South Oxfordshire**	**Sandford**	**SP 544 019**	**Permanent**	**25,000**
Didcot Strategic STW	**TWA Ltd**	**Waste Water**	**South Oxfordshire**	**Didcot**	**SU 520 913**	**Permanent**	**3,000**
Wantage Strategic	**TWA Ltd**	**Waste Water**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Grove**	**SU 403 915**	**Permanent**	**3,000**

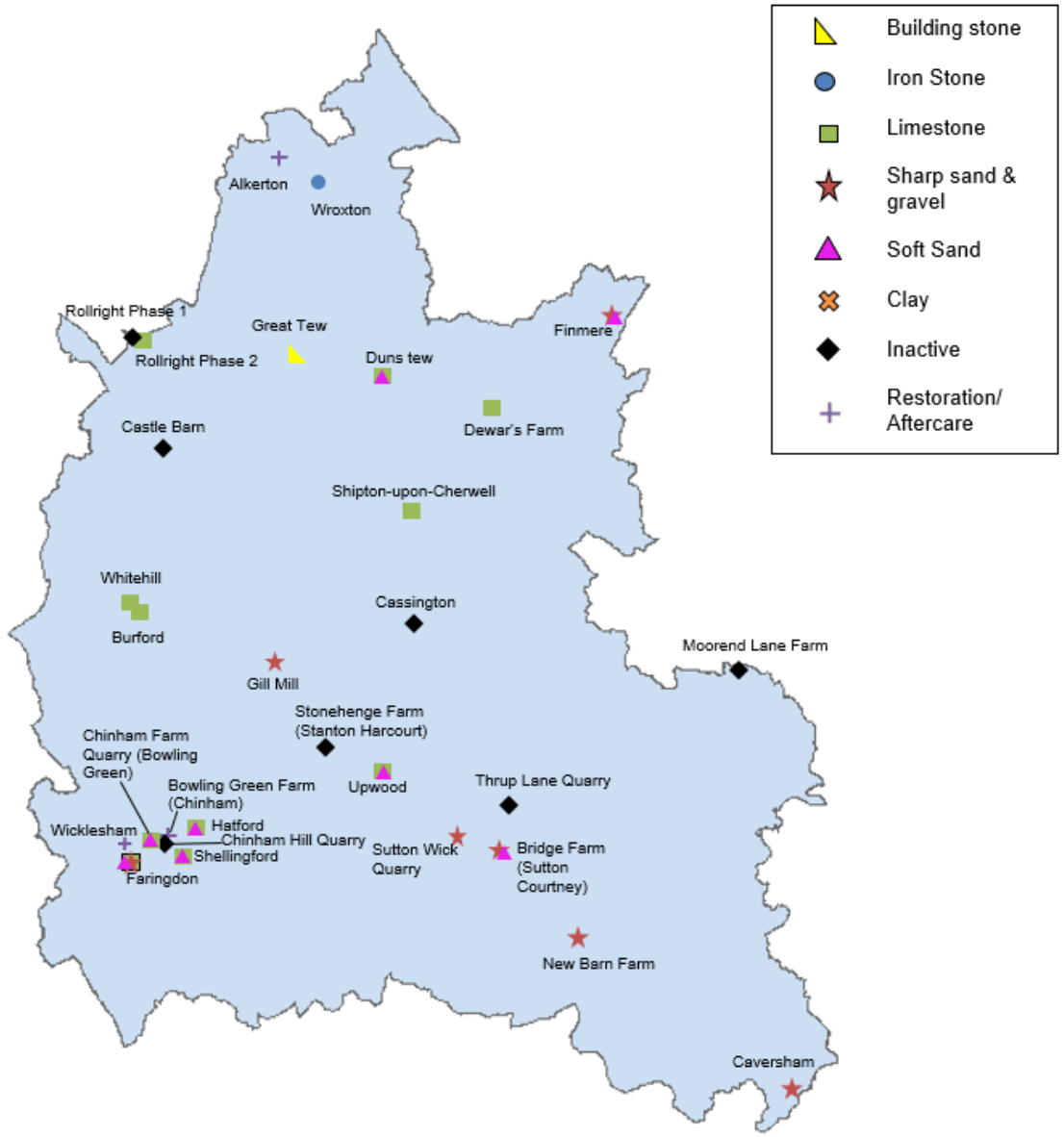
STW							
Witney Strategic STW	**TWA Ltd**	**Waste Water**	**West Oxfordshire**	**Ducklington**	**SP 348 084**	**Permanent**	**4,000**
						Total	**42,000**

Appendix 4: Mineral Working Sites in Oxfordshire (End of 2020)

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

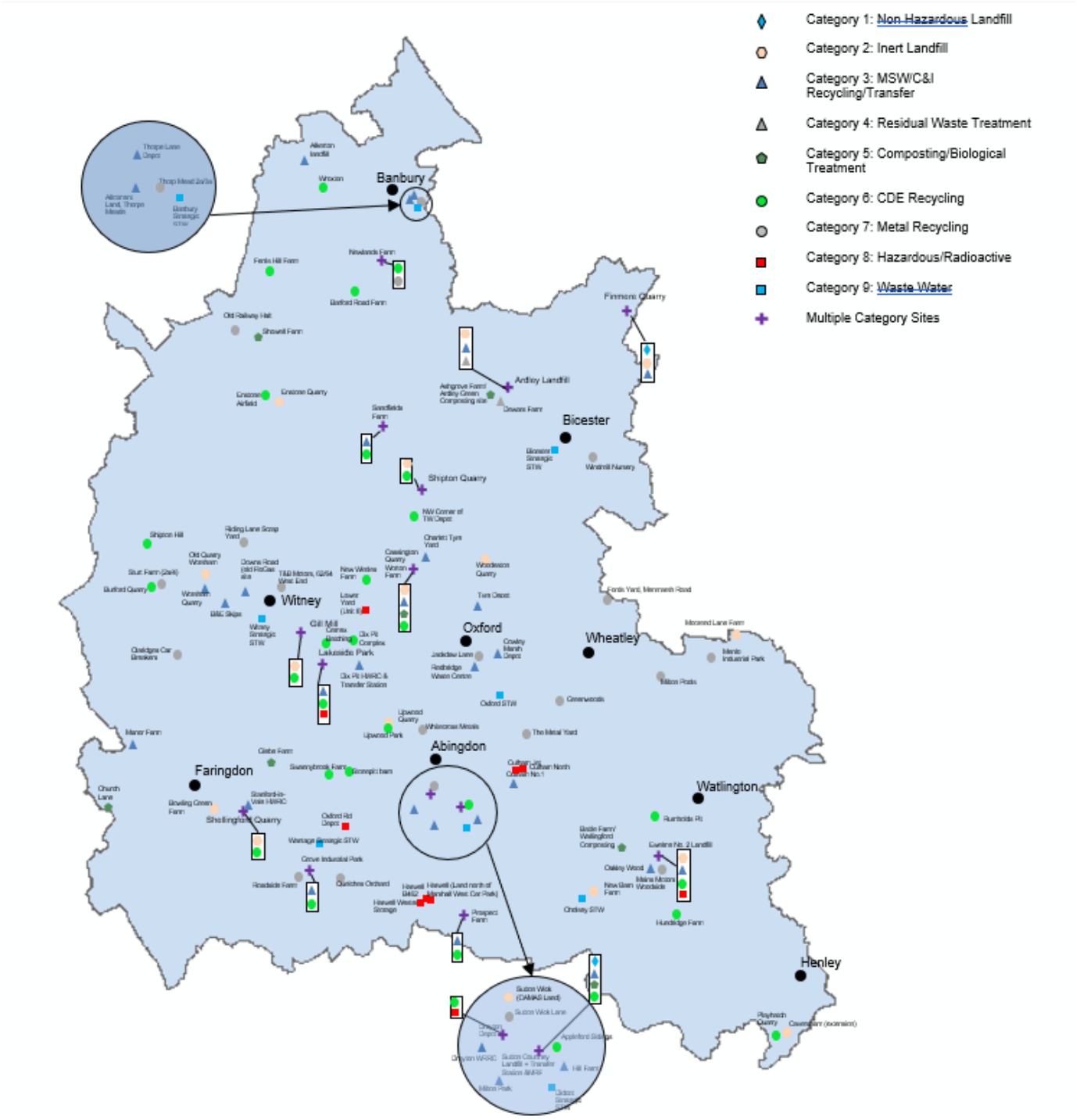
Caversham Quarry	Lafarge Tarmac	Active
Wicklesham Quarry	Grundon Sand and Gravel Ltd.	Aftercare
Chinham Hill Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	Inactive
Thrupp Lane Quarry	H Tuckwell & Sons	Inactive
New Barn Farm, Cholsey	Grundon Sand and Gravel Ltd.	Active

Active Mineral Working Sites in Oxfordshire (As at end of 2020)

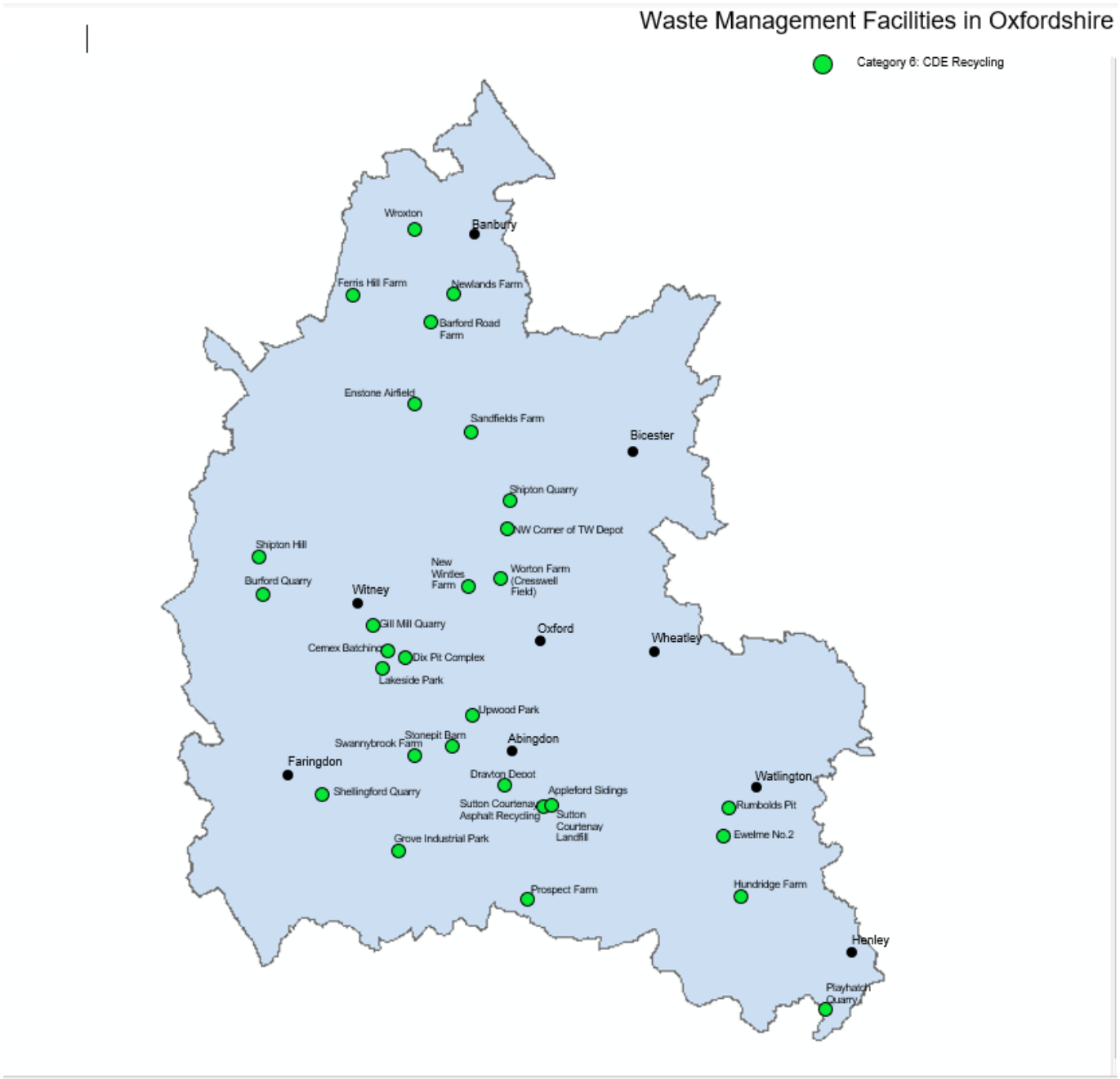


Appendix 5 Waste Sites in Oxfordshire (End of 2020)

Waste Management Facilities in Oxfordshire



Location of Municipal and Commercial & Industrial Waste Facilities and Sites (As at end of 2020)



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

Appendix 6: Policy W2 Waste Targets

	Year			
	2016	**2021**	**2026**	**2031**
MUNICIPAL WASTE				
Composting & food waste treatment	29%	32%	35%	35%
Non-hazardous waste recycling	33%	33%	35%	35%
Non-hazardous residual waste treatment	30%	30%	25%	25%
Landfill (these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)	8%	5%	5%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL WASTE				
Composting & food waste treatment	5%	5%	5%	5%
Non-hazardous waste recycling	55%	60%	65%	65%
Non-hazardous residual waste treatment	15%	25%	25%	25%
Landfill (these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)	25%	10%	5%	5%

Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION & EXCAVATION WASTE				
Proportion of Projected Arisings taken to be Inert*	*80%*	*80%*	*80%*	*80%*
Inert waste recycling **(as proportion of inert arisings)**	55%	60%	65%	70%
Permanent deposit of inert waste other than for disposal to landfill** **(as proportion of inert arisings)**	25%	25%	25%	25%
Landfill **(as proportion of inert arisings)** **(these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)**	20%	15%	10%	5%
Total **(inert arisings)**	100%	100%	100%	100%
Proportion of Projected Arisings taken to be Non-Inert*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*
Composting **(as proportion of non-inert arisings)**	5%	5%	5%	5%
Non-hazardous waste recycling **(as proportion of non-inert arisings)**	55%	60%	65%	65%
Non-hazardous residual waste treatment **(as proportion of non-inert**	15%	25%	25%	25%

arisings)				
Landfill **(as proportion of non-inert arisings)** **(these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)**	25%	10%	5%	5%
Total **(non-inert arisings)**	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Appendix 7: Status of the District Local Plans at 31st December 2020

District/City Council	Plan Adopted	Latest status
Cherwell District Council[38]	Adopted 2015 and part readopted 2016 Partial Review – Oxford's Unmet Housing Need adopted 2020.	Cherwell Local Plan 2040 currently in preparation
West Oxfordshire District Council[39]	Adopted 2018	West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2041 currently in preparation[40].
South Oxfordshire District Council[41]	Adopted 2020	Joint Local Plan 2041 currently in preparation. This will be a joint plan between South Oxfordshire and the Vale of White Horse District Council[42].
Vale of the White Horse District Council[43]	LPP1 adopted 2016 and LPP2 adopted Oct 2019	Joint Local Plan 2041 currently in preparation. This will be a joint plan between The Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District Council[44].
Oxford City Council [45]	Adopted June 2020	Oxford Local Plan 2040 currently in preparation[46].

[38] Local Plans | Cherwell District Council
[39] Local plan - West Oxfordshire District Council (westoxon.gov.uk)
[40] Local Plan 2041 - preparation of a new plan - West Oxfordshire District Council (westoxon.gov.uk)
[41] Adopted Local Plan 2035 - South Oxfordshire District Council (southoxon.gov.uk)
[42] Joint Local Plan 2041 - South Oxfordshire District Council (southoxon.gov.uk)
[43] Local Plan 2031 - Vale of White Horse District Council (whitehorsedc.gov.uk)
[44] Joint Local Plan 2041 - Vale of White Horse District Council (whitehorsedc.gov.uk)
[45] Adopted Development Plan | Oxford Local Plan 2016-2036 | Oxford City Council
[46] Oxford Local Plan 2040 | Oxford Local Plan 2040 | Oxford City Council

Appendix 8 Site allocations made in the adopted Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031 (Part 1) Partial Review - Oxford's Unmet Housing Need

Site Allocation	Site Allocation Name	Size of site	Number of houses	Within a Mineral Consultation Area	Mineral Resource Area affected
PR6a	Land East of Oxford Road	48ha	690	No	None
PR6b	Land West of Oxford Road	32ha	670	No	None
PR6c	Land at Frieze Farm	30ha	N/a land reserved for the potential construction of a golf course	Yes - Thames, Lower Windrush & Evenlode Valleys – Stanton to Yarnton Mineral Consultation Area.	Within 250 metres of a Sharp Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area (Thames, Lower Windrush & Evenlode Valleys – Standl)
PR7a	Land South East of Kidlington	32ha	430	Yes – Kidlington Rail Depot Consultation Area	None
PR7b	Land at Stratfield Farm	10.5ha	120	No	None
PR8	Land East of the A44	190ha	1,950	No	None
PR9	Land West of Yarnton	99ha	540	No	None

Appendix 9: Site allocations made in the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 - 2035

Site Allocation	Site Allocation Name	Size of site	Number of houses	Within a Mineral Consultation Area	Mineral Consultation Area affected
STRAT7	Land at Chalgrove Airfield	255Ha	3,000	No	N/a
STRAT8	Culham Science Centre	77Ha	-	Yes	Partially affects Thames and Lower Thame Valleys – Oxford to Cholsey
STRAT9	Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre	217Ha	3,500	Yes	Thames and Lower Thame Valleys – Oxford to Cholsey
STRAT10i	Land at Berinsfield Garden Village	132Ha	1,700	Yes	Thames and Lower Thame Valleys – Oxford to Cholsey
STRAT11	Land South of Grenoble Road	153Ha	3,000	No	N/a
STRAT12	Land at Northfield	68Ha	1,800	No	N/a
STRAT13	Land North of Bayswater Brook	110Ha	1,100	No	N/a
STRAT14	Land at Wheatley Campus, Oxford Brookes	21Ha	500	No	N/a

	University				
H2f	Didcot Gateway		300	No	N/a
H2g	Hadden Hill		74	No	N/a
H2h	Land south of A4130		166	No	N/a
H5	Land to the West of Priest Close, Nettlebed	0.76Ha	11	No	N/a
H6	Joyce Grove, Nettlebed	10.9Ha	20	No	N/a
H7	Land to the South and West of Nettlebed Service Station	1.3Ha	15	No	N/a
EMP4i	Southmead Industrial Estate East	2.66Ha	-	Yes	Thames and Lower Thame Valleys – Oxford to Cholsey
EMP4ii	Southmead Industrial Estate West	0.26 Ha	-	No	N/a
EMP7i	Land at Hithercroft Road and Lupton Road	0.87Ha	-	No	N/a
EMP7ii	Land at the junction of Whitley Road and Lester Way	0.25Ha	-	Yes	Thames and Lower Thame Valleys – Oxford to Cholsey
EMP9i	Land at Monument Business Park	2.25Ha	-	No	N/a

Appendix 10: Site allocations made in the Oxford Local Plan 2036

Site Allocation	Site Allocation Name	Size of site	Number of homes	Within a Mineral Consultation Area	Within a Safeguarding Area
AOC1	West End and Osney Mead	N/a	-	No	No
SP1	Sites in the West End	N/a	734 minimum	No	No
SP2	Osney Mead	17.4Ha	circa 247	No	No
AOC2	Cowley Centre Distribution Centre	N/a	-	No	No
SP3	Cowley Centre	3.65Ha	226 minimum	No	No
AOC3:	Blackbird Leys Area of Change	N/a	-	No	No
SP4	Blackbird Leys Central Area	8.10Ha	200 minimum	No	No
AOC4	East Oxford-Cowley Road District Centre	N/a	-	No	No
AOC5	Summertown District Centre	N/a	-	No	No
SP5	Summer Fields School Athletics Track	1.38Ha	120 minimum	No	No
SP6	Diamond Place and Ewert House	1.73Ha	160 minimum	No	No

AOC6	Headington District Centre	N/a	-	No	No
AOC7	Cowley Branch Line	N/a	-	No	No
SP7	Unipart	30.63Ha	-	No	No
SP8	MINI Plant Oxford	82.13Ha	-	No	No
SP9	The Oxford Science Park (Littlemore & Minchery Farm)	27.1Ha	-	No	No
SP10	Oxford Business Park	35.4Ha	-	No	No
SP11	Sandy Lane Recreation Ground and Land to the Rear of the Retails Park	5.15Ha	120 minimum	No	No
SP12	Northfield Hostel	0.7Ha	30 minimum	No	No
SP13	Edge of Playing Fields, Oxford Academy	0.58Ha	20 minimum	No	No
SP14	Kassam Stadium Sites	9Ha	150 minimum	No	No
SP15	Knights Road	2.25Ha	80 minimum	No	No
AOC8	Marston Road	N/a	-	No	No
SP16	Government Buildings and Harcourt House	2.36Ha	70 minimum	No	No
SP17	Headington Hill Hall and	10.05Ha	200 minimum	No	No

	Clive Booth Student Village				
SP18	Land Surrounding St Clements Church	1.61Ha	-	No	No
AOC9	Old Road	N/a	-		No
SP19	Churchill Hospital Site	22.73Ha	-	No	No
SP20	Nuffield Orthopedic Centre	8.37Ha	-	No	No
SP21	Old Road Campus	6.41Ha	-	No	No
SP22	Warneford Hospital	8.78Ha	-	No	No
SP23	Marston Paddock	0.78Ha	39 minimum	No	No
SP24	St Frideswide Farm	3.95Ha	125 minimum	No	No
SP25	Hill View Farm	3.52Ha	110 minimum	No	No
SP26	Land West of Mill Lane	1.99Ha	75 minimum	No	No
SP27	Park Farm	1.56Ha	60 minimum	No	No
SP28	Pear Tree Farm	2.01Ha	122 minimum	No	No
SP29	Land East of Redbridge Park & Ride	3.64Ha	162 minimum	No	No
SP30	St Catherine's College Land	0.61Ha	31 minimum	No	No
SP31	Banbury Road University Sites	3.78Ha	60 minimum	No	No

SP32	Bertie Place Recreation Ground and Land Behind Wytham Street	3.26Ha	30 minimum	No	No
SP33	Canalside Land	0.49 Ha	-	No	No
SP34	Court Place Gardens	3.89Ha	-	No	No
SP35	Cowley Marsh Depot	1.70Ha	80 minimum	No	No
SP36	Faculty of Music, St Aldates	0.32Ha	40 minimum	No	No
SP37	Former Barns Road East Allotments	0.5Ha	25 minimum	No	No
SP38	Former Iffley Mead Playing Fields	2.04Ha	84 minimum	No	No
SP39	Grandpont Car Park	0.44	22 minimum	No	No
SP40	Jesus College Sports Ground	0.55	28 minimum	No	No
SP41	John Radcliffe Hospital Site	27.75	-	No	No
SP42	Land at Meadow Lane	0.989Ha	29 minimum	No	No
SP43	Lincoln College Sports Ground	2.34Ha	90 minimum	No	No
SP44	Littlemore Park	5.44Ha	270 minimum	No	No

SP45	Manor Place	1.24Ha	-	No	No
SP46	Manzil Way Resource Centre	0.75Ha	-	No	No
SP47	Thornhill Park	4.84Ha	534 minimum	No	No
SP48	Old Power Station	0.32Ha	-	No	No
SP49	Oriel College Land at King Edward Street and High Street	0.26Ha	7 minimum	No	No
SP50	Oxford Brookes University Marston Road Campus	1.18Ha	59 minimum	No	No
SP51	Oxford Stadium	3.37Ha	-	No	No
SP52	Oxford University Press Sports Ground	3.65Ha	130 minimum	No	No
SP53	No.1 Pullens Lane	0.42Ha	11 minimum	No	No
SP54	Radcliffe Observatory Quarter	2.27Ha	48 minimum	No	No
SP55	Ruskin College Campus	1.86Ha	-	No	No
SP56	Ruskin Field	1.19Ha	-	No	No
SP57	Slade House	1.68Ha	-	No	No
SP58	Summertown House, Apsley Road	0.29Ha	20 minimum	No	No
SP59	Union Street	N/a	20 minimum	No	No

	Car Park				
SP60	University of Oxford Science Area and Keble Road Triangle	12.4Ha	20 minimum	No	No
SP61	Valentia Road Site	0.76Ha	12 minimum	No	No
SP62	West Wellington Square	0.88Ha	18 minimum	No	No
SP63	Bayards Hill Primary School Part Playing Fields	1.96Ha	30 minimum	No	No
SP64	William Morris Close Sports Ground	1.24Ha	82 minimum	No	No

Appendix 11: Restoration schemes approved in 2020

Application Number	Site Name	Restoration proposal of mineral working	Development Description
MW.0104/18	Land to the west of Shellingford Quarry	Restoration plan	Proposed extraction of mineral and restoration by infilling with imported inert materials to agricultural and nature conservation.
MW.0049/19	Bridge Farm Quarry	Revised restoration plan	Section 73A application to continue the development permitted by planning permission no. MW.0127/16 (P16/V2694/CM) for Small extension to Bridge Farm Quarry to extract sand and gravel and restoration to agriculture and lakes with reed fringes without complying with conditions 1, 3, 18, 19, 41 and 42 such that i) mineral would be removed from phase 7 via stockpile and haul road as permitted by planning permission no. MW.0093/18 (P18/V2145/CM); ii) mineral would be removed from phases 5 and 6 by road subject to separate grant of full planning permission, iii) amendments to order of phased working and restoration, iv) amendments to final restoration scheme to either a) restoration including importation of inert fill to phase 5 by road subject to separate grant of full planning permission or b) no mineral extraction from either phases 5 or 6 and replacement of stripped soils to original ground levels.
MW.0111/19	Cassington Quarry	Revised restoration plan	Section 73 application for the continuation of the winning and working of sand and gravel with restoration using suitable imported materials to vary conditions 1 and 6 of planning permission 15/04415/CM to amend the approved restoration scheme for the plant site.
MW.0114/19	Shellingford Quarry	Amended end date	Section 73 application to continue the development of planning permission STA/SHE/8554/12-CM (application reference MW.0020/11 for the extension of areas of extraction of limestone and sand and restoration to agriculture at original ground levels using inert fill over total quarry area and retention of existing facilities) without complying with conditions 1 (approved drawings), 3 (end date) , 4 (temporary stockpiles), 16 (access improvement works), 42 (working and restoration), 43 (agricultural aftercare) and 44 (restoration, aftercare and management) in order to extend the end date from 2028 to 2044 and to regularise other amendments.
MW.0126/19	Controlled Reclamation Landfill Site	Revised restoration plan and amended end date	Section 73 application for the continuation of development of Planning Permission no. 16/04159/CM (MW.0141/16) (engineering operations for the restoration of former landfill site and temporary provision of an area for topsoil recycling) without complying with Conditions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13, in order to revise the levels of the approved landform to reflect final contours; to provide for additional time to complete final planting and grass seeding to complete final restoration and landscaping of the site; and for consequential amendment to the aftercare details.
MW.0127/19	Shellingford Quarry	Amended end date	Section 73 application to continue the development of planning permission STA/SHE/8554/9-CM (application reference MW.0161/09 for the storage and exportation of

			sorted inert material) without complying with conditions 22 (end date for importation), 23 (restoration details) and 39 (end date for processing and exportation) in order to extend the end date for importation from 2019 to 2044, to amend the end date for restoration from 2021 to 2045 and to amend the end date for processing and exportation from 2020 to 2044.
MW.0062/20	Hatford Quarry	Revised restoration plan and amended end date	Section 73 Variation of Condition Planning Application to extend the end date (condition 3) and make other minor material amendments to conditions 1 (Plans and Specifications), 7 (Importing Material), 11 (Restoration of Site), 14 (Bunds), 27 (Processing), 34 (Fencing Details) and 37 (Aftercare Scheme) of planning permission P12/V2015/CM (The extension of quarry for the extraction of limestone and sand with restoration to agriculture; associated processing operations and plant, retention of site office and weighbridge) at Hatford Quarry, Faringdon.
MW.0063/20	Rollright Quarry	Revised restoration plan and amended end date	Section 73 application to continue development permitted at Rollright Quarry, under permission 20/00079/CM (MW.0001/20) to vary conditions 2, 3, 28, 31 and 38 relating to the completion date, restoration and planting details of Phase 2.
MW.0064/20	Rollright Quarry	Amended end date	Section 73 application to vary conditions 3 and 4 of application 07/1461/P/CM (MW.020/07) for construction of a new entrance and access road on land adjacent to Phase 2 of Rollright Quarry.

Appendix 12: Core Policy use in Planning Applications in 2020

Planning Reference	Site Name	Site Detail	CI	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12
MW.0109/19	Chinham farm	To import sharp sand which is blended with Dry Screened Sand to supply the construction market around Faringdon.	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MW.0106/18	Great Tew Quarry	Extension of concrete yard and access ramp adjacent multi-purpose building and installation of two water tanks.	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0064/19	Sutton Wick Landfill	Application to regularise the planning position in relation to a number of small structures utilised in the management of the Southern Landfill.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MW.0123/19	Culham North	Section 73 application to continue the development permitted by permission MW.0156/14 (P15/S0082/CM) without complying with condition 2 in order to extend the date for the removal of the structures, and the restoration of the land from 2030 to 2036.	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y

MW.0125/19	Culham North	Section 73 application to continue the development permitted by permission MW.0148/14 (P14/S3927/CM) without complying with condition 3 in order to extend the date for the removal of the structure and the restoration of the land from 2021 to 2036.	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
MW.0124/19	Culham North	Section 73 application to continue the development permitted by permission MW.0155/14 (P15/S0081/CM) without complying with condition 2 in order to extend the date for the removal of the structure and the restoration of the land from 2030 to 2036.	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
MW.0132/19	Slape Hill Quarry	Section 73 application to continue the development permitted by planning consent 14/0267/P/CM (MW.0015/14) without complying with condition 1, in order to extend the restoration period by 6 months from November 2019 to May 2020.	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MW.0049/19	Sutton Courtenay (Bridge Farm)	Section 73A application to continue the development permitted by planning permission no. MW.0127/16	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N

		(P16/V2694/CM) without complying with conditions 1,3,18,19, 41 and 42.												
MW.0114/19	Shellingford Quarry	Section 73 application to continue the development of planning permission STA/SHE/8554/12-CM (application reference MW.0020/11 without complying with conditions 1,3,4,16,42,43 and 44 in order to extend the date from 2028 to 2044 and to regularise other amendments.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MW.0127/19	Shellingford Quarry	Section 73 application to continue the development of planning permission STA/SHE/8554/9-CM without complying with conditions 22,23 and 39 in order to extend the importation end date from 2019 to 2044, the restoration date from 2021 to 2045 and the end date for processing and exportation from 2020 to 2044.	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MW.0126/19	Controlled Reclaimation	Section 73 application for the continuation of development of Planning Permission no. 16/04159/CM (MW.0141/16) without complying with	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N

		Conditions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13, in order to revise the levels of the approved landform to reflect final contours; to provide for additional time to complete final planting and grass seeding to complete final restoration and landscaping of the site; and for consequential amendment to the aftercare details.												
MW.0001/20	Rollright Quarry	Section 73 application to continue development permitted at Rollright Quarry, under permission 07/01777/P/CM to vary conditions 3 and 4 relating to an amended operating scheme for Phase 2.	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MW.0111/19	Worton Farm (Hanson)	Section 73 application to vary conditions 1 and 6 of planning permission 15/04415/CM in order to amend the approved restoration scheme for the plant site.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MW.0043/20	Showell Farm	Proposal for the extension of the processing area at Showell Farm Composting Facility, Showell Farm. Extension to include relocation of external bunding	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

		and extension of concrete processing pad.												
MW.0051/20	Hatford Quarry	New Mobile Home within the Site Office Area.	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MW.0072/20	Harwell Southern Storage	Temporary retention of a semi-rigid building for the temporary storage of non-radioactive waste and high volume Very Low Level/Low Level (VLLW/LLW) radioactive waste.	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MW.0073/20	Harwell Southern Storage	Temporary retention of a semi-rigid building for the temporary storage of non-radioactive waste and high volume Very Low Level/Low Level (VLLW/LLW) radioactive waste.	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MW.0074/20	Harwell Southern Storage	Temporary retention of a semi-rigid building for the temporary storage of non-radioactive waste and high volume Very Low Level/Low Level radioactive waste (VLLW/LLW).	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MW.0061/20	Sewage Works Oxford	Full application for a replacement Thermal Hydrolysis Plant (THP) boiler house building and addition of	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y

		flue to existing boiler house chimney at Oxford Sewage Treatment Works.												
MW.0033/18	White Cross Farm	Application to allow the development of an offline River Thames marina basin with fixed and floating pontoon moorings for approximately 280 boats, slipway, secure and public car parking, refuelling and pump-out dock, refuse and recycling area, marina office and café, toilet and shower block and laundry facilities, boat hire building, picnic and barbeque area, open water area, circular footpath, boat workshop, new footbridge and creation of new grazing marsh, grassland, pond, reedbed and wet woodland habitat with a construction phase involving the extraction and processing of sand and gravel, the importation of inert fill and the construction of new site accesses, landscaping and screening bunds.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

MW.0104/18	Shellingford Quarry	Proposed extraction of mineral and restoration by infilling with imported inert materials to agriculture and nature conservation.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MW.0083/20	Sewage Works Oxford	Installation of four lightning masts to Digester Tank no.2.	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MW.0046/20	Sutton Courtenay (Rail Head)	Construction and operation of two additional rail sidings.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
MW.0062/20	Hatford Quarry	Section 73 Variation of Condition Planning Application to extend the end date and make other minor material amendments to conditions 1,7,11,14,27,34 and 37 of planning permission P12/V2015/CM.	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MW.0063/20	Rollright Quarry	Section 73 application to continue development permitted at Rollright Quarry, under permission 20/00079/CM (MW.0001/20) to vary conditions 2, 3, 28, 31 and 38 relating to the completion date, restoration and planting details of Phase 2.	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N

MW.0064/20	Rollright Quarry	Section 73 application to vary conditions 3 and 4 of application 07/1461/P/CM (MW.020/07) for construction of a new entrance and access road on land adjacent to Phase 2 of Rollright Quarry.	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N

Appendix 13: 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.

Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) – see Monitoring Report.

Apportionment – historical 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

Appendix 14: Abbreviations

Acronym	Full Name
AMR	Authority Monitoring Report
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AWP	Aggregates Working Party
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste
CAG	Cabinet Advisory Group
CIA	Climate Impact Assessment
CTA	Conservation Target Area
DLUHC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
DtC	Duty to Cooperate
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Equality Impact Assessment
EfW	Energy from Waste Facility
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre
I&O	Issues and Options
ILW	Intermediate Level Waste
IVC	In vessel Composting Facility
LAA	Local Aggregates Assessment
LDF	Local Development Framework
LTCP	Local Transport and Connectivity Plan
LVSS	Landscape and Visual Sensitivity Study
MBT	Mechanical and Biological Treatment
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MASS	Managed Aggregate Supply System
MWDF	Minerals and Waste Development Framework
MWDS	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
MWLP	Minerals and Waste Local Plan
NACG	National Aggregate Coordinating Group
NAMS	National Aggregate Monitoring Survey
NDA	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
NHW	Non-Hazardous Waste
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPW	National Planning Policy for Waste
PO	Preferred Options
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statements
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEEAWP	South East England Aggregates Working Party

SEWPAG	South East Waste Planning Advisory group
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
TA	Transport Assessment
VLLW	Very Low level waste
WCA	Waste Collection Authority
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority
WNA	Waste Needs Assessment
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme

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FREEPOST OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

www.oxfordshire.gov.uk

mineralsandwasteplanconsultation@oxfordshire.gov.uk