

OXFORDSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN

PART 2 – SITE ALLOCATIONS

PREFERRED OPTIONS CONSULTATION (Regulation 18 Consultation)

January 2020

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1. Introduction

Purpose of the Document

- 1.1 Oxfordshire County Council is responsible for minerals and waste planning within its area and has prepared the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (OMWLP) in two parts:
 - a. The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan part 1: Core Strategy (Core Strategy) was adopted in September 2017. It sets out the key principles to guide mineral and waste development up to 2031. It also sets the development management policies against which planning applications for minerals and waste development will be considered.
 - b. The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan part 2: Site Allocations (Sites Plan) will allocate specific sites for minerals and waste development and include specific policies in order to deliver the strategy as set out in the Core Strategy.
- 1.2 The Core Strategy replaced the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996, apart from saved policies relating to specific sites which will be replaced by this document. The specific policies are set out in appendix 1 of the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy and the Sites Plan will together, upon adoption of the Sites Plan, comprise the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (OMWLP), providing the over-arching strategy for provision of minerals and waste for the County.
- 1.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 sets out the legislative framework for the preparation of Local Plans whilst European and National policies and strategies provide guidance on their content. The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan must be consistent with these.
- 1.4 Oxfordshire County Council, as the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) has a statutory responsibility to identify potential sites and areas suitable for mineral and waste development within the county. There is also a responsibility to facilitate and provide for the continued provision of minerals, subject to the requirements of national and local policy.
- 1.5 The Sites Plan has the following functions:
 - a. To allocate sites for future minerals and waste development, based on a comprehensive process of site assessment and selection, in accordance with the adopted Core Strategy;
 - b. To identify and define minerals and waste facilities to be safeguarded; and
 - c. Review and determine the extent of Mineral Safeguarded Areas.
 - d. Add any applicable Development Management Policies

- 1.6 This draft plan has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. It provides an opportunity for stakeholders and communities to comment on the content of the draft plan.

How to comment on the Draft Sites Plan

- 1.7 This is a formal opportunity to respond to the content of the Sites Plan. The responses from this consultation will inform the next stage of the Sites Plan preparation (Submission Draft) that will be subject to a further round of consultation.
- 1.8 Representations are invited on this Draft Sites Plan between 22nd January 2020 and 4th March. There are specific questions within the document relating to the contents of the Sites Plan.
- 1.9 If you have any difficulty viewing the document please contact the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Policy Team using the following email address:
Minerals.Waste@Oxfordshire.gov.uk
or by telephone 07979 704458 or 07741 607726.
- 1.10 The documents will also be available to read at the following locations:
- County Hall, Oxford
 - Cherwell District Council Offices
 - Oxford City Council Offices
 - South and Vale District Offices
 - West Oxfordshire District Offices
 - Oxfordshire County Library
 - Abingdon Library
 - Banbury Library
 - Berinsfield Library
 - Bicester Library
 - Burford Library
 - Eynsham Library
 - Faringdon Library
 - Grove Library
 - Kidlington Library
 - Thame Library
 - Wantage Library
 - Witney Library
- 1.11 To comment on the draft Sites Plan please go to:
<https://www2.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/new-minerals-and-waste-local-plan>
- 1.12 Alternatively, you can:
- email us at: mineralsandwasteplanconsultation@oxfordshire.gov.uk

- complete the questionnaire on our online Consultation Portal www.consultations.oxfordshire.gov.uk ; or
- or you can send your response by post to: FREEPOST Oxfordshire County Council, Minerals and Waste Policy.

1.13 Consultation period: Wednesday 22nd January to Wednesday 4th March 2020

1.14 Representations must be received by **4:00pm on Wednesday 4th March.**

What happens next?

1.15 Subject to the outcomes of this stage, preparation of the Sites Plan is expected to progress according to the timetable below. Following submission to the Secretary of State, the dates given will be dependent on the Planning Inspectorate and therefore these below can only be an indication.

1.17 There will be further consultation on the Pre-Submission Draft, in accordance with Regulation 19 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

1.16 Key Stages

Stage	Anticipated Date
Publication of Pre-Submission Draft Sites Plan	September 2020
Sites Plan Submission to the Secretary of State	January 2021
Sites Plan Examination – Hearings	May 2021
Sites Plan Adoption	February 2022

Table 1: Sites Plan Production Timetable

1.17 Once the Pre-Submission Sites Plan and any representations have been submitted, an Independent Inspector will be appointed to examine whether the plan meets the required legal and soundness tests including the duty to co-operate and procedural requirements. The Examination, including public hearings, begins upon the Plan's submission and will consider the issues raised. The content and timing of the hearings will be set by the Inspector.

1.18 Following the end of the examination process, if the Inspector finds the Plan to be sound and legally compliant, Oxfordshire County Council can proceed to adopt the Sites Plan. It will then form part of the statutory development plan for the area.

2. Mineral Context

National Planning Policy Framework¹

- 2.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework, July 2018 includes government planning policy on facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.
- 2.2 Paragraph 204 of the NPPF sets out the requirement that we should “provide for mineral resources of local and national importance and safeguard existing, planned and potential mineral sites including for the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals, the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material”
- 2.3 Paragraph 207 of the NPPF states that Minerals planning authorities should “plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by making provision for the land-won and other elements of their Local Aggregate Assessment in their mineral plans, taking account of the advice of the Aggregate Working Parties and the National Aggregate Coordinating Group as appropriate. Such provision should take the form of specific sites, preferred areas and/or areas of search and locational criteria as appropriate”

Planning Practice Guidance²

- 2.4 National Planning Practice Guidance provides guidance to mineral planning authorities on how to plan for mineral extraction in local plans. At paragraph 008, it states:
 - “Mineral planning authorities should plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals in one or more of the following ways (in order of priority):
 - 1. Designating Specific Sites – where viable resources are known to exist, landowners are supportive of minerals development and the proposal is likely to be acceptable in planning terms. Such sites may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction;
 - 2. Designating Preferred Areas, which are areas of known resources where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated. Such areas may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction; and/or
 - 3. Designating Areas of Search – areas where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain but within which planning permission may be granted, particularly if there is a potential shortfall in supply.”
- 2.5 At paragraph 009, it gives the following explanation for why mineral planning authorities should seek to designate Specific Sites as a priority:
 - “Designating Specific Sites in minerals plans provides the necessary certainty on when and where development may take place. The better the

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2> accessed 16.12.19

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance> accessed 16.12.19

quality of data available to mineral planning authorities, the better the prospect of a site being designated as a Specific Site.”

- 2.6 In preparing the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, the County Council has been working on the basis that sufficient data will be available for specific sites to be allocated.

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Core Strategy Vision and Objectives

- 2.7 The Strategy sets Core out the mineral planning vision for the County, as set out below, and supports this by setting 12 objectives. The Sites Plan will also need to reflect the vision and objectives where appropriate. Annex 3 restates those objectives and sets out how the OMWLP policies relate to them. It also sets out how the Sites Plan will meet those objectives.

The vision for minerals planning in Oxfordshire in 2031 is that:

- a) There will be a sufficient supply of aggregate materials available to meet the development needs of the county with a world class economy, and make an appropriate contribution to wider needs, provided from the following sources (in order of priority):
 - secondary and recycled aggregate materials (where practicable);
 - locally produced sharp sand and gravel, soft sand, limestone and ironstone; and
 - import of materials such as hard crushed rock that are not available locally.
- b) Mineral workings and supply facilities will be located and managed to minimise:
 - the distance that aggregates need to be transported by road from source to market;
 - the use of unsuitable roads, particularly through settlements; and
 - other harmful impacts of mineral extraction, processing and transportation on Oxfordshire’s communities and natural and historic environment.
- c) Restored mineral workings will enhance the quality of Oxfordshire’s natural environment and the quality of life for Oxfordshire residents by:
 - delivering a net gain in biodiversity, and making a significant contribution to establishing a coherent and resilient ecological network, through the creation of priority habitats at a landscape scale;
 - enhancing the green infrastructure within Oxfordshire, providing opportunity for access to the countryside and recreation activity; and
 - helping to reduce the risk of flooding and adding to flood storage capacity.

How much mineral does Oxfordshire need?

- 2.8 The Core Strategy identified the requirement for the following aggregate minerals to be provided from land won sources (Core Strategy policy M2):

Mineral	Million tonnes per annum	Total provision requirement (million tonnes)
Sharp sand and gravel	1.015	18.270
Soft sand	0.189	3.402
Crushed rock	0.584	10.512

Table 2: Core Policy M2 Aggregate Requirements

Nice

- 2.9 Each year the Council are required to prepare a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA). The LAA analyses all aggregate supply options, assesses the balance between demand and supply, forecasts the demand for aggregates and sets the provision requirements for future supply of sand and gravel, crushed rock and recycled and secondary aggregates and is used to determine the minerals 'landbank' and identifies how much of each type of mineral we need for the Plan period.
- 2.10 Since the adoption of the Core Strategy, there has been an update to the Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA 2019), the most recent being in November 2019. Through this assessment the County has set out the current mineral requirements for the Plan period. The LAA can be found <https://www2.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/new-minerals-and-waste-local-plan>. The method for calculating the remaining requirement for minerals for the Plan Period is found in Annex 1.
- 2.11 Using the LAA 2019 provision levels and the Oxfordshire reserves at the end of 2018, the Landbank can be calculated as:
- Sand and Gravel - 12.7 years
 - Soft Sand - 12.72 years
 - Crushed Rock - 9.9 years
- 2.12 As set out in Annex 1 if we take into account sales in 2014 – 2018 and the mineral reserves that are not expected to be worked until after the Plan Period (after 2031) we need to identify sites to provide the following amounts of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock to meet the mineral requirements over the Plan Period.
- Sand and Gravel - 3.637 million tonnes.
 - Soft Sand - 0.641 million tonnes
 - Crushed rock - 1.978 million tonnes

Ensuring flexibility and maintaining supply

- 2.13 The Sites Plan needs to ensure a supply of minerals throughout the Plan period. It is usual practice for site allocation plans to include some

contingency allowance, over and above the calculated requirement, and this is commonly between 10% and 20%. This is in order to give flexibility in case sites cannot be brought forward or prove not be able to deliver the expected yield.

- 2.14 The Issues and Options Consultation (August 2018) asked whether some contingency should be added to the additional requirements for mineral working site provision. Responses to this question were about evenly divided between those who supported contingency and those who opposed it. Of those who gave a view on the appropriate level of contingency, most thought it should be 10%.
- 2.15 Sales of sharp sand and gravel in recent years have been below the provision requirement rate in Core Strategy policy M3, and sales of sharp sand are well below the LAA rate. For those reasons a contingency of 5% is felt to be a sufficient level of contingency in this instance.
- 2.16 Sales of crushed rock and soft sand have been significantly above the historic LAA figures and there is a further requirement for those minerals in the plan period. In this case 10% contingency, in line with the views given in the Issues and Options consultation is felt to be a sufficient level.
- 2.17 With the additional 5% contingency, the Sharp Sand and Gravel requirements is:

Sharp Sand and Gravel 3.637 mt + 5% contingency = 3.819 mt.

- 2.18 With the additional 10% contingency, the Soft Sand and Crushed Rock requirements are:

Soft Sand	0.641 mt + 10% contingency = 0.705 mt;
Crushed Rock	1.978 mt + 10% contingency = 2.176 mt.

- 2.19 The County Council's Planning and Regulation Committee on 15th July 2019 resolved to grant planning permission, subject to completion of a legal agreement, for the western extension to Shellingford Quarry (MW.0104/18). This would permit a further reserve of 1.8million tonnes (mt) of Limestone and 1mt of soft sand over a 22 year period to 2041, which would be an average rate of 127,000 tonnes per annum (tpa). Proportionately, that would equate to approximately 82,000tpa limestone and 45,000tpa of soft sand.
- 2.20 Assuming the working started in 2020 future that would give approximately 11 years of supply within the plan period which we would need to include:
 $11 \times 82,000 = 0.902\text{mt}$ of limestone
 $11 \times 45,000 = 0.495\text{mt}$ of soft sand
- 2.21 This would leave the mineral requirement of the soft sand and crushed rock provision as
- **Soft Sand 0.21mt**
 - **Crushed Rock 1.274mt**

Questions on Mineral Requirements

Q1. Mineral Requirements

Do you agree with the mineral requirements identified?

Please give reasoning for your answer

Q2. Sharp Sand and Gravel 5% contingency

Do you agree with the addition of 5% contingency for sharp sand and gravel?

Please give reasoning for your answer

Q3. Soft Sand and Crushed Rock 10% contingency

Do you agree with the addition of a 10% contingency for soft sand and crushed rock?

Please give reasoning for your answer

Where should we allocate Mineral sites?

- 2.22 Minerals can only be extracted where they exist in the ground. Policy M3 of the adopted Core Strategy identifies broad locations within which it is proposed that future working for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand, and crushed rock will take place. states that the principal locations for this provision will come from the Strategic Resource Areas (SRA).
- 2.23 The SRAs are broad areas of aggregate mineral resources. They are based on available geological information. They contain workable mineral deposits that have the potential to be extracted either as new quarries, or large extensions to existing quarries.
- 2.24 Policy M3 also states that specific sites for extensions to existing aggregate quarries (excluding ironstone) outside the strategic resource areas may also be allocated in the Sites Plan provided they are in accordance with policy M4 of the Core Strategy.
- 2.25 Policy M4 states that specific sites for working aggregates minerals in accordance with policy M3, to meet the requirements set out in policy M2 will be allocated in the Sites Plan, taking into account the factors set out in brief here:
- Quantity and quality of the mineral resource;
 - Priority for the extension of existing quarries;
 - Potential for restoration and afteruse;
 - Suitability and accessibility of the primary road network;

- Proximity to large towns and other markets;
- Ability to provide more sustainable movement of excavated material;
- Avoidance of AONBs;
- Avoidance of locations sites likely to have an effect on sites and species of international importance, and on Sites of Special Scientific Interest.
- Avoidance of locations likely to have an adverse effect on designated heritage assets.
- Avoidance of, or ability to mitigate potential impacts on:
 - i. locally designated areas of nature conservation and geological interest;
 - ii. non-designated heritage assets;
 - iii. local landscape character;
 - iv. water quality, water quantity, flood risk and groundwater flow;
 - v. best and most versatile agricultural land and soil resources;
 - vi. local transport network;
 - vii. land uses sensitive to nuisance (e.g. schools & hospitals);
 - viii. residential amenity & human health; and
 - ix. character and setting of local settlements;
- Potential cumulative impacts on local communities; and
- Ability to meet other objectives and policy expectations of this Core Strategy (including policies C1 – C12) and relevant policies in other development plans.

2.26 This was used as the basis for the methodology for assessing minerals sites.

Sharp Sand and Gravel - North and South allocations

2.27 In relation to sharp sand and gravel, Policy M3 of the Core Strategy states that the requirements to meet the need identified in policy M2 of the Core Strategy will be located predominantly from southern Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire / Vale of White Horse). This is in order to achieve an approximately equal split in production between southern Oxfordshire and northern Oxfordshire (Cherwell / West Oxfordshire). See Figure 1 for the North South boundary. Yellow shading indicates the area considered the North of the county and the lilac shading indicates the area considered the South of the county.



Figure 1. Diagram showing the north and south areas for Sharp Sand and Gravel

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- 2.28 In light of further planning permissions since the Core Strategy's adoption and recent sales figures for northern Oxfordshire and southern Oxfordshire the figures for the north and south have been recalculated in order to achieve this equal split of production. (Annex 1). Southern Oxfordshire has increased to 84%, and the additional requirement for northern Oxfordshire has decreased to 16% to update the requirements of northern and southern areas.
- 2.29 Therefore, with the addition of the 5% contingency for Sharp Sand and Gravel the amount we need to provide is:
- **Northern Oxfordshire** 0.583 mt + 5% contingency = **0.612 mt**;
 - **Southern Oxfordshire** 3.054 mt + 5% contingency = **3.207 mt**;
 - **Total Oxfordshire** 3.637 mt + 5% contingency = **3.819 mt**

Question on Sharp Sand and Gravel - North and South allocations

Q4. Do you agree with the identified split for Sharp Sand and Gravel between the north and south of the County?

Please give your reasoning for your answer.

Mineral Safeguarding

- 2.30 Mineral deposits are finite resources and can only be worked where they exist in the ground. It is Government policy that important mineral resources should be safeguarded for the long term. Mineral planning authorities are required to define Mineral Safeguarding Areas in minerals plans so that resources are not sterilised by non-mineral development, although there is no presumption that the resources will be worked. The County Council will have regard to the British Geological Survey good practice advice on mineral safeguarding.
- 2.31 Sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and limestone are currently extracted in Oxfordshire, and will continue to do so. Fullers Earth is not currently worked, but is a nationally scarce mineral. The Core Strategy safeguards what are currently considered to be the economically viable areas of these resources.
- 2.32 Mineral safeguarding areas are defined on the Core Strategies policies map, covering the following areas of mineral resource:
- Sharp sand and gravel resources of significance in the main river valleys, in particular including the strategic resource areas identified in policy M3;
 - Soft sand within the strategic resource areas identified in policy M3;
 - Limestone within the strategic resource areas identified in policy M3;
 - Fuller's earth in the Baulking – Fernham area.

- 2.33 Mineral safeguarding areas for other significant proven areas of important mineral resources may be defined when the Site Allocations Document is prepared. The extent of safeguarded areas can be reviewed if economic or other considerations change.
- 2.34 It is not proposed to include any further areas for safeguarding, or to in any other way review the safeguarded areas. They will remain as they currently are, as displayed in the adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy - Policies Map. To view the adopted Policies Map visit <https://www2.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/new-minerals-and-waste-local-plan>

Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Q5. Do you consider a revision of the Minerals Safeguarding Areas is required?

Please give reasoning for your answer.

Mineral Consultation Areas

- 2.35 District Councils are responsible for planning development (other than minerals and waste) in their areas. The County Council, as Mineral Planning Authority (MPA), must identify mineral consultation areas. It must then specify the types of application for which the relevant District Council must consult it on if the application lies within these areas.
- 2.36 The mineral consultation areas are based on the minerals safeguarding areas and include land within 250m of the boundary of a minerals safeguarding area. They are also shown on the Policies Map.
- 2.37 In preparation on the Sites Plan there is the option to include further mineral consultation areas around any additional minerals safeguarding areas.
- 2.38 As there would be no change to the safeguarded areas, the minerals consultation areas will likewise remain unchanged. To view the adopted Policies Map visit <https://www2.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/new-minerals-and-waste-local-plan>

Minerals Consultation Areas

Q6. Do you consider a revision of the Minerals Consultation Areas is required?

Please give reasoning for your answer

Mineral Infrastructure

- 2.39 It is also important that the infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals is safeguarded. Safeguarding of minerals infrastructure is a requirement of the NPPF (paragraph 143) and includes sites for and facilities associated with the transport of minerals by rail or water; sites for the manufacture of aggregate mineral products; and sites for the handling, processing and distribution of recycled and secondary aggregate material. The National Planning Practice Guidance gives the reasons for such safeguarding as being to: ensure that sites for these purposes are available should they be needed; and prevent sensitive or inappropriate development that would conflict with the use of sites identified for these purposes.
- 2.40 The Council considers that the following infrastructure is important to support the supply of minerals in Oxfordshire and should be safeguarded:
- Hennef Way, Banbury (existing facility);
 - Kidlington (existing facility);
 - Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay (existing facility); and
 - Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry (permitted facility).
- 2.41 District Councils are requested to consult the County Council on all planning applications for non-mineral related development that affect a safeguarded site. The District Councils will also be requested to consult the County Council on proposals for development that may be incompatible with and/or prejudicial to the future of a safeguarded facility.

Minerals Infrastructure

Q7. Are there any further mineral infrastructure facilities that should be safeguarded?

Please give reasoning for your answer

Overall Minerals Context

Q8. Do you have any other comments on the Minerals Context Section?

Please give reasoning for your answer

3 Waste Context

National Planning Policy Framework³

- 3.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework, July 2018 also includes policy for making provision for recycled and secondary aggregate supply. At paragraph 204, it states:

“Planning policies should:

- a) so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously;
- e) safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material;”.

National Planning Policy for Waste⁴

- 3.2 The National Planning Policy for Waste, October 2014 sets out the government’s waste planning policies. At paragraph 2, it states:

“In preparing their Local Plans, waste planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities:

- ensure that the planned provision of new capacity and its spatial distribution is based on robust analysis of best available data and information, and an appraisal of options.”

- 3.3 Within paragraphs 4-6 of the National Planning Policy for Waste, it sets out the detail for how Waste Planning Authorities should ‘Identify suitable sites and areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities’. It also includes, at Appendix B, a list of locational criteria that waste planning authorities should consider in testing the suitability of sites and areas in the preparation of Local Plans.

Planning Practice Guidance⁵

- 3.4 The national Planning Practice Guidance provides guidance to waste planning authorities on preparing local plans and what local plans should deliver. At paragraph 011 it states:

“The Local Plan relating to waste should identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of an area for the management of waste, aiming to drive waste management up the Waste Hierarchy. It should

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2> accessed 16.12.19

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste> accessed 16.12.19

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance> accessed 16.12.19

ensure that suitable sites and areas for the provision of waste management facilities are identified in appropriate locations.”

- 3.5 Within paragraphs 37 - 41 of the Planning Practice Guidance it further expands on how Waste Planning Authorities should ‘Identify suitable sites and areas’
- 3.6 In preparing the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, the County Council has been working on the basis that, so far as is reasonably possible, planned provision of new capacity for secondary and recycled aggregate and waste management facilities will be made through the allocation of specific sites.

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Core Strategy Vision and Objectives

- 3.7 The Core Strategy sets out the waste planning vision for the County and supports this by setting 10 objectives. The Sites Plan will also need to reflect the vision and objectives where appropriate. Annex 3 restates those objectives and sets out how the Sites Plan relates to those objectives.

The vision for waste planning in Oxfordshire in 2031 is that:

- There will have been a transformation in the way that waste is managed in Oxfordshire, with:
 - increased re-use, recycling and composting of waste;
 - treatment (so far as is practicable) of all residual waste that cannot be recycled or composted; and
 - only the minimum amount of waste that is necessary being disposed of at landfill sites.
- The county will remain largely self-sufficient in dealing with the waste it generates. An economically and environmentally efficient network of clean, well-designed recycling, composting and other waste treatment facilities will have been developed to recover material and energy from the county’s waste and support its thriving economy.
- Waste management facilities will be distributed across the county, with larger-scale and specialist facilities being located at or close to Oxford and other large towns, particularly the growth areas, and close to main transport links, and with smaller-scale facilities serving more local areas. Facilities will be located and managed to minimise the use of unsuitable roads, particularly through settlements, and other harmful impacts of waste management development on Oxfordshire’s communities and natural and historic environment. This network of waste management facilities will have helped to build more sustainable communities that increasingly take responsibility for their own waste and keep to a minimum the distance waste needs to be moved within the county.

- 3.8 The Core Strategy sets out the types and amount of wastes that need to be planned for in Oxfordshire. It highlights that Oxfordshire deals with about 90% of its own waste and is a net importer of waste, particularly due to waste imported from London, much of which is by rail. It also sets out the national and international policies with regard to the treatment and disposal of waste and which has led to the Waste Hierarchy, which sets the priorities for how waste should be managed.

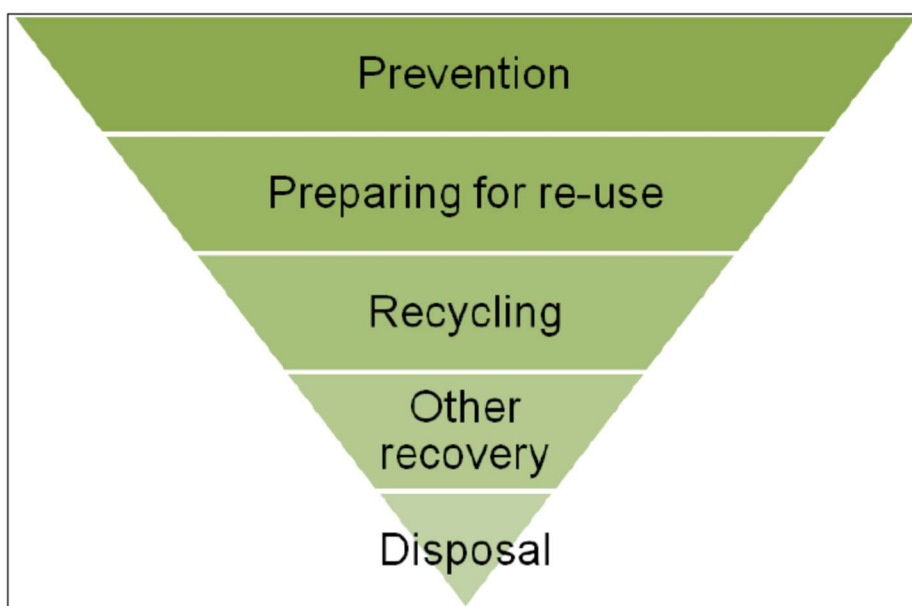


Figure 2: The Waste Hierarchy⁶

How much waste do we need to plan for?

- 3.9 Policy W1 of the Core Strategy sets out the provision that will be made for waste management in Oxfordshire as set out in Table 3.

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

- 3.10 Policy W2 of the Core Strategy sets out the targets for diverting waste from landfill, whilst Policy W3 sets out the amount of provision that will be made for

⁶ National Planning Policy for Waste

waste management of non-hazardous waste. The Core Strategy also states that the Sites Plan will allocate specific sites to meet the requirements identified.

- 3.11 The Core Strategy shows the capacity surplus/deficit available to handle the non-hazardous waste streams 2016-2031. (Table 4 below) It shows that there is a surplus in both composting and food waste treatment, but there is a deficit of 326,800tpa for non-hazardous waste recycling. We will need to identify provision for this for the Plan Period.

Facility Type		Target Year			
		2016	2021	2026	2031
Composting / food waste treatment	Capacity surplus or shortfall against target	+89,400	+71,400	+49,600	+43,600
Non-hazardous waste recycling	Capacity surplus or shortfall against target	+81,500	-145,400	-203,000	-326,800
Non-hazardous residual waste treatment	Capacity surplus or shortfall against target	+91,700	+4,500	+15,000	+8,700
Overall Non-Hazardous Waste Diversion Capacity Balance		+262,600	-69,500	-138,400	-274,500

Table 4 Oxfordshire – Capacity surplus/deficit available to manage the non-hazardous element of the principal waste streams 2016 – 2031 (tonnes per annum). Taken from the adopted Core Strategy 2017.

- 3.12 Table 5, taken from the Annual Monitoring Report 2017 shows the actual (in the case of MSW) and estimated (in the case of C&I and CDE waste) totals of waste produced in Oxfordshire in 2016

Waste Type	Total – Actual/Estimate
Municipal Solid Waste	314,808 tonnes ⁷
Commercial and Industrial	533,000 tonnes ⁸
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	1,393,000 tonnes ⁹
Total	2,241,000 tonnes

Table 5: Waste Management Estimates for the Principal Waste Streams in Oxfordshire.

⁷ 2017 records from Oxfordshire County Council

⁸ BPP Consulting for OCC – April 2016 Supplement to the 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs

Assessment. A revised figure based on updated WDI data will be published when available.

⁹ 2016 estimate based on methodology in April 2016 Supplement to the 2015 Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment. See Appendix 6. This methodology is used to estimate a 'minimum' figure for CDE waste

- 3.13 Each year the waste capacity within Oxfordshire is monitored within our Annual Monitoring Report. Work is currently underway on the Annual Monitoring Report for 2018. However, until this is complete, we have used the figures contained within the Annual Monitoring Report for 2017 for assessing our current need and implications for the Waste Strategy.
- 3.14 Our current operational capacity within Oxfordshire (2017) for each waste type is set out below in Table

Waste Management Type	Operational Capacity (Total cubic metre or tonnes per annum)
Non Hazardous landfill	4,771,000m ³
Inert landfill	6,933,000m ³
Hazardous landfill	0
Residual treatment	300,000tpa
MSW/C&I (non-hazardous) recycling	655,900tpa
Composting/Biological Treatment	243,100tpa
CDE (Inert Recycling)	978,600tpa
Metal Recycling	164,700tpa
Hazardous/Radioactive	548,677tpa
Wastewater	42,00tpa

Table 6: Summary of Operational Waste Management Capacity 2017.¹⁰

- 3.15 Based on the management targets in policy W2, and the estimates of the principal waste streams in Table 5 above and our current available operational capacity (Table 6), Table 7 below shows that there is currently sufficient waste management capacity to manage these waste streams in line with the management targets, and therefore in accordance with the Core Strategy.

Projected Capacity Requir	MSW	C&I	CDE (non-inert proportion)	Total Requirement (tpa)	Available Capacity
	2017				
Composting/ food waste treatment	91,886	26,673	2,090*	120,649	243,100
Non-hazardous waste recycling	104,560	293,404	22,985*	420,949	655,900
Non -hazardous waste residual	95,054	80,019	6,269*	181,342	300,000

*Only approximately 3% of the estimated 1.393mt of CDE waste in 2016 was from non-inert sources, as opposed to the 20% predicted. Consequently this estimate has reduced

Table 7: Availability of Waste Management Capacity against Target Requirements

¹⁰ Taken from the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2017

- 3.16 The Core Strategy acknowledges that Oxfordshire has sufficient capacity for both composting/food waste treatment and non-hazardous waste residual over the Plan period, but there is a deficit of 326,800tpa for non-hazardous waste recycling. This deficit is projected to evident from 2021. We will therefore need to identify provision for this for the Plan Period.
- 3.17 Unlike minerals which needs a steady supply, there is no reason to limit the number of waste management facilities other than landfill. This would allow the greatest flexibility to the waste industry and provide the best possibility of further diversion from landfill.
- 3.18 This is highlighted by the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy not setting out a limit for Waste Management provision for the Plan period and encouraging the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy.
- 3.19 The Sites Plan aims to continue to encourage the consideration of the waste as a resource that can re-used, recycled or used for energy recovery. We also recognise that even where this takes place there will still be some residual waste, that cannot be dealt with by other waste management processes. Residual waste can still be viewed as a resource which can be used to restore former mineral workings, or as part of improved restorations at existing mineral workings, such as for improvements to habitats and for increased biodiversity.
- 3.20 As we wish to encourage the use of waste as a resource and after considering the current capacity within Oxfordshire, we do not intend to identify any further sites beyond the existing landfill sites to be allocated in the Sites Plan.

Allocation of landfill sites

Q9. Do you agree that the Sites Plan should not contain any landfill sites for the Plan period?

Please give the reasoning for your response.

Where should we allocate waste sites?

- 3.21 Policy W4 ***Locations for facilities to manage the principal waste streams*** within the Core Strategy provides the general strategy for the location of new waste facilities. Unless otherwise specified (see policies W7, W8, W9 and W10) this policy applies to facilities managing the principal waste streams
- 3.22 Policy W5 **Siting of waste management facilities** sets out the priorities for siting waste management facilities on land that:
- is already in waste management or industrial use; or
 - is previously developed, derelict or underused; or
 - is at an active mineral working or landfill site; or

- involves existing agricultural buildings and their curtilages; or
- is at a waste water treatment works.

It also states that waste management facilities may be sited on other land in greenfield locations where this can be shown to be the most suitable and sustainable option.

3.23 These were used as the basis for the methodology for assessing waste sites

Strategic and Non-Strategic sites

3.24 The Core Strategy highlights that the following will be used as a guide to differentiation between different scales of facility¹¹:

- Strategic facilities are those that would manage at least 50,000tpa of waste;
- Non-strategic facilities are those that manage between 20,000 and 50,000 tpa of waste; and
- smaller scale facilities are those that manage less than 20,000 tpa waste or 25,000 tpa of inert waste for recycling.

3.25 Policy W4 sets out that Strategic waste management facilities are those likely to serve the county as a whole, or at least large parts of it. Banbury, Bicester, Oxford, Abingdon and Didcot are large centres of population linked by A34/M40. Bicester, Oxford and Didcot are expected to experience considerable growth and together with Banbury and Abingdon will account for a very significant portion of the county's waste production.

3.26 Non-strategic waste management facilities are likely to serve an area equivalent to that of a district and should normally be located close to Oxford City or the larger towns: Abingdon, Bicester, Didcot, Banbury, Witney and Wantage & Grove. Growth at these towns, particularly the key growth areas of Bicester, Oxford, Didcot and Wantage & Grove, may bring forward site opportunities for additional waste management facilities. Non-strategic waste management facilities may also be located at or close to the small towns of Carterton, Chipping Norton, Faringdon, Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford.

Overall Waste Context

Q10. Do you have any other comments on the Waste Context Section?

Please give reasoning for your answer

¹¹ Other factors may also be relevant e.g. where there is clearly defined catchment area

4. Previous consultations

- 4.1 Originally, the Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Site Allocations documents were being progressed in parallel, rather than sequentially. As a result, the initial Issues and Options consultation was undertaken on Waste sites in February 2007 and Mineral sites in April 2007.
- 4.2 It was then decided to progress the Core Strategy ahead of the Sites Plan, with the Sites Plan to be prepared after adoption of the Core Strategy. Due to this decision the information on nominated sites was reviewed in 2015 to provide evidence for the Core Strategy.
- 4.3 Work on the preparation of the Draft Sites Plan commenced in early 2018 and all this previous work needed to be completely refreshed for the Sites Plan, as it had been nearly 11 years since the initial consultations.

Initial informal stakeholder consultation – January 2018

- 4.4 A Draft Site Assessment Methodology was published in January 2018 to provide a consistent basis for the process of selecting sites for allocation. This proposed Draft Site Assessment Methodology was published for a six-week consultation along with a Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. The consultation documents were published on the Council's website, with an invitation to comment, and relevant stakeholders were directly informed, including local community groups, parish and district councils, adjoining county / unitary councils, the minerals and waste industry, and statutory bodies.
- 4.5 32 responses were received to the initial consultation:
- 5 of which made no comment;
 - 6 made comments on specific sites rather than on the consultation documents;
 - The remaining 21 responses made comments on the proposed site assessment methodology; and
 - 7 also made comments on the draft sustainability appraisal scoping report.
- 4.6 A summary of the consultation responses are available on the Council's website at: <https://www2.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/new-minerals-and-waste-local-plan>

Call for Sites – January 2018

- 4.7 The Draft Site Assessment Methodology included a renewed 'call' for site nominations. This was circulated to all potentially interested minerals and waste operators, agents and landowners that we are aware of, to encourage

as wide as possible a range of site options to be put forward for assessment for possible inclusion in the Sites Plan.

- 4.8 There was a large response on sites for mineral working, with many previous nominations being re-confirmed and some additional sites being put forward.
- 4.9 The response on sites for waste management facilities was more limited. Many of the previous nominations were either not re-confirmed or were no longer available, with some having now been permitted, although some new sites were nominated. Some changes were made to the Site Assessment Methodology and the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report in the light of the comments received.

Issues and Options Consultation (Regulation 18) – August 2018

- 4.10 In August 2018 Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 Site Allocations Issues and Options was published for consultation for 8 weeks until 4th October. This was the first formal stage of consultation and was the first key stage in the preparation of the Sites Plan. At this stage in the plan preparation process, no decisions were made as to the sites that should or should not be included in the plan or on any other policy matters.
- 4.11 The Issues and Options consultation invited views on:
 - a. What the Sites Plan should cover?
 - b. What issues the Sites Plan should address?
 - c. What options should be considered? – in particular, which sites should be considered for allocation for minerals and waste development?
 - d. What information will assist in the assessment of these options?
- 4.12 We also sought views on a revised Draft Site Assessment Methodology and Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report following the initial informal stakeholder consultation.
- 4.13 We received 158 responses generating nearly 1300 comments to the Issues and Options consultation document and supporting documents.
 - 111 respondents made representations to the questions within the Consultation documents (not including Question 2) or made general comments, generating over 800 comments;
 - 126 respondents made representations specifically on the sites (Question 2), generating over 400 individual comments.
- 4.14 A summary of the consultation responses and how they have been addressed are available on the Council's website at:
<https://www2.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/new-minerals-and-waste-local-plan>

Further call for sites - August 2018

- 4.15 As part of this consultation we included a further 'call' for site nominations to enable any other site options that previously haven't been considered to come forward.
- 4.16 This draft Sites Plan is supported by a Minerals and Waste Assessment Report which includes a site selection and assessment methodology. It considers those sites proposed for allocation and those sites which have been discounted, together with the justification for the decisions taken.
- 4.17 Since the site assessment was undertaken a further two sites have been nominated for potential inclusion within the plan. We need to consult on these sites and undertake Site Assessments, therefore please find enclosed the Additional Nominated Sites 2020 document, now on consultation. These sites are:
- Site 291: Bradfield Grove Farm, Grove, Wantage.
 - Site CR25: Shipton on Cherwell SW Extension
- 4.18 This Additional Site Nomination consultation document, which includes a response form, can also be viewed at:
- <https://www2.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/new-minerals-and-waste-local-plan>
- 4.19 It is also available at those places identified at paragraph 1.10
- 4.20 The consultation on these two sites will also run from **Wednesday 22nd January to 4pm Wednesday 4th March**. Please send all responses using the details above.
- 4.21 Please note no decisions on these two sites have been taken at this time, nor have any assessments been made. These two sites are not contained within the Draft Plan at this stage.
- 4.22 Following this consultation, we will review and consider all the responses received and make any appropriate further changes to the Site Allocations Plan before Submission.

5 How we chose our Preferred Options

- 5.1 Following our various call for sites, the latest one being in August – October 2018 we had a selection of Mineral site nominations and Waste site nominations.
- 5.2 We appointed Adams Hendry to undertake the Site Assessments of all the nominated sites using the Site Assessment Methodology, which was based on the minerals and waste policies as set out in sections 2 and 3 above.
- 5.3 The Site Assessment methodology meant that the sites were assessed in two phases:
- Stage 1a was a high-level consideration against policy and those that did not meet the criteria within Stage 1a did not progress to Stage 1b;
 - Stage 1b was a more detailed evaluation and considered in further detail
- 5.4 The methodology used in the Assessments was based upon the draft methodology consultation in August 2018. Amendments to the draft methodology have been made following the consultation and initial assessments, in light of the detail that would have been required. The methodology is as used in the Adams Hendry report. For Stage 1b, this involved a move away from the RAG scoring to a more qualitative, statement approach.
- 5.5 Further detail of the assessment of each site is set out in the Mineral and Waste Sites Assessment October 2019.
- 5.5 Adams Hendry were also commissioned to undertake the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA), Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). These documents form our evidence base for the Sites Plan and their findings were used in the consideration of sites. All these supporting documents are available to view on our website¹² and for more information on what each one of these documents, view Annex 2.
- 5.6 This table shows the mineral sites made it through to Stage 1a and how they progressed. Further details can be found in Mineral and Waste Sites Assessment October 2019

¹² <https://www2.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/new-minerals-and-waste-local-plan>

5 How we chose our Preferred Options

Site No.	Site Name	Location	Stage 1a	Stage 1b	Preferred option
CR-11 SS-15	Hatford Quarry North extension	Hatford	Green	Green	Red
CR-12 SS-12	Land at Chinham Farm (Chinham Hill)	Stanford in the Vale	Green	Green	Green
CR-13	Dewars Farm Quarry East extension	Ardley / Middleton Stoney	Green	Green	Red
CR-15	Land off the B4100, Baynards Green	Ardley / Fritwell	Green	Green	Red
CR-17 SS-03	Hatford Quarry South extension	Hatford	Green	Green	Red
CR-19	Dewars Farm Quarry south extension	Middleton Stoney	Green	Green	Red
CR-21 SS-16	Hatford Quarry Stanford extension	Stanford in the Vale	Green	Green	Red
CR-22 SS-18	Hatford Quarry West extension	Stanford in the Vale	Green	Green	Green
CR-23 SS-19	Home Farm	Carswell	Green	Green	Red
CR-24 SS-07	Home Farm	Shellingford	Green	Green	Red
SG-08	Lower Road, Church Hanborough	Church Hanborough / Eynsham	Green	Green	Red
SG-09 and SG-59	Land north of Drayton St Leonard and Berinsfield and land at Stadhampton	Drayton St Leonard / Stadhampton	Green	Green	Red
SG-11 and SG-65	Land north east of Sonning Eye (Caversham phases 'D' & 'E')	Eye and Dunsden	Green	Green	Red
SG-18	Land near Standlake	Standlake / Northmoor	Green	Green	Red
SG-20	Land between Eynsham & Cassington	Eynsham / Cassington	Green	Green	Red
SG-20a	Wharf Farm	Cassington	Green	Green	Red
SG-20b	Land at Eynsham	Eynsham	Green	Green	Green
SG-29	Sutton Farm, Sutton	Stanton Harcourt	Green	Green	Red
SG-42	Nuneham Courtenay	Nuneham Courtenay	Green	Green	Green
SG-62	Appleford	Didcot	Green	Green	Red
CR-17 SS-03	Hatford Quarry South extension	Stanford in the Vale	Green	Green	Red
CR-24 SS-07	Home Farm	Shellingford	Green	Green	red
CR-12 SS-12	Land at Chinham Farm (Chinham Hill)	Stanford in the Vale	Green	Green	Green
CR-11 SS-15	Hatford Quarry North extension	Hatford	Green	Green	Red

5 How we chose our Preferred Options

SS-16	Hatford Quarry Stanford Extension	Stanford in the Vale	Green	Green	Red
SS-18	Hatford Quarry West extension	Hatford	Green	Green	Green
SS-19	Home Farm	Carswell	Green	Green	Red

Table 8: Minerals Sites Assessment summary following Stage 1a

5.7 This table shows the waste sites made it through to Stage 1a and how they progressed. Further details can be found in Mineral and Waste Sites Assessment October 2019

Site No.	Site Name and Location	Stage 1a	Stage 1b
2	Prospect Farm, Chilton	Green	Red
3	Dix Pit (Area 2), Stanton Harcourt	Green	Red
8	New Wintles Farm, Eynsham	Green	Red
9	Worton Farm Areas C & D, Yarnton	Green	Red
10	Sutton Courtenay Landfill Area 1, Sutton Courtenay/Appleford	Green	Green
11	Finmere Quarry, Finmere	Green	Green
18	Holloway Farm, Waterstock/Milton Common	Green	Red
23	Alkerton Landfill and Civic Amenity Site, Alkerton	Green	Red
26	Whitehill Quarry, Burford	Green	Green
103	Lakeside Industrial Estate, Standlake	Green	Green
229	Shellingford Quarry, Shellingford/Staford in the Vale	Green	Green
236	Sheehan Recycled Aggregates Plant, Dix Pit Complex, Stanton Harcourt	Green	Red
245	Challow Marsh Farm, West Challow	Green	Red
249B	High Cogges Farm, Witney	Green	Green

261	The Marshes, Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton	Green	Red
274	Moor End Lane Farm, Moor End Lane, Thame	Green	Green
276	Oday Hill, Sutton Wick	Green	Red
278	Land off the B4100, Baynards Green, Ardley / Fritwell	Green	Red
279	Rear of Ford Dealership, Rycote Lane, Thame	Green	Green
282	Land at Field Barn Farm, North of A417, Ardington, Wantage	Green	Site Withdrawn
283	Hatford Quarry Stanford Extension, Stanford in the Vale	Green	Red
285	(Magnox) Harwell Site, Harwell Campus, Harwell	Green	Red
287	Ardley Fields	Green	Green
289	Overthorpe Industrial Estate	Green	Green

Table 9: Waste Site Assessment Summary

- 5.8 The final decision on the suitability and preference for each of the minerals and waste sites was made by Oxfordshire County Council based on the conclusions from the Adams Hendry assessments and the supporting documents including the SA/SEA, SFRA, HRA etc.
- 5.9 The next Chapter – Our Sites – sets out our conclusions to the sites and identifies our Preferred Options for ensuring we meet our Minerals and Waste Requirements.

Site Assessment Process

Q11. Do you support the Site Assessment process used to identify the Minerals and Waste Sites for inclusion within the Plan?

Please give reasoning for your answer

Site Assessment Process

Q12. Do you support the findings of the Site Assessments?

Please be site specific if referring to the findings of a particular site/s.
Please give reasoning for your answer

6. Minerals Site Assessment

Sharp Sand and Gravel Sites

- 6.1 Eighteen sand and gravel sites were assessed in the Stage 1b of the Site Assessment process. Of these six were not considered suitable to be allocated in the Sites Plan. These sites, and the reasons they are not suitable are set out in Table 10.

Site	Reason site considered not suitable to be allocated in the Sites Plan
SG17 – Land at Culham.	The site is a new site within a Strategic Resource Area (SRA). It would not normally be considered unsuitable for that reason alone, but it is also in an area where the highway network is at severe capacity, there is potential harm to heritage assets, it is in flood zones 2 and 3, and it could impact the strategy in the emerging South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2034.
SG23 – Windrush North, Gill Mill.	The allocation would not result in additional mineral being worked until after 2031.
SG27 – Vicarage Pit, Cogges Lane.	The allocation would not result in additional mineral being worked until after 2031.
SG60 – White Cross Farm.	The site is the subject to a current planning application that would involve restoration to a marina. The development of a marina in that location would be contrary to South Oxfordshire Local Plan policies and it has not been suggested that the material would be excavated for any other reason than to create the marina.
SG63 – Finmere Quarry.	The site is outside the Strategic Resource Area (SRA) and would not therefore be in accordance with the principal locations for working aggregates minerals as set out in policies M3 and M4 of the Core Strategy.
SG67 – Sutton Wick Quarry.	The site is outside the Strategic Resource Area (SRA) and would not therefore be in accordance with the principal locations for working aggregates minerals as set out in policies M3 and M4 of the Core Strategy.

Table 10: Sharp Sand and Gravel Sites from Stage 1b of the Sites Assessment, not considered suitable to be allocated

- 6.2 The twelve remaining sites remain as reasonable alternatives. In order to achieve the equal split of production between northern Oxfordshire and southern Oxfordshire, we need to look at the sites proposed within each of these areas. As stated above, the sites plan must seek to allocate sites in the northern Oxfordshire to deliver 0.612mt; and in southern Oxfordshire to deliver 3.207mt

Northern Oxfordshire Reasonable Alternatives

Site Reference	Site	Estimated Reserve (Million tonnes (mt))	Extension or New Quarry
SG08	Lower Road, Church Hanborough	2.5mt	New Quarry
SG18	Land Near Standlake	0.5mt	Extension
SG20	Land between Eynsham and Cassington	1.5mt	New Quarry
SG20a	Land between Eynsham and Cassington	1.6mt	New Quarry
SG20b	Land between Eynsham and Cassington	1.86mt	New Quarry
SG29	Sutton Farm, Sutton	5.0mt	New Quarry
Total		12.96mt	

Table 11: Sharp Sand and Gravel Reasonable Alternative Sites within northern Oxfordshire*Southern Oxfordshire Reasonable Alternatives*

Site Reference	Site	Estimated Reserve (Million tonnes (mt))	Extension or New Quarry
SG09 & SG59	Land at Drayton St Leonard & Berinsfield	6mt	New Quarry
SG11 & SG65	Land situated NE of Sonning Eye	3.5mt	Extension
SG42	Land at Nuneham Courtenay	4.4mt	New Quarry
SG62	Appleford	1.1mt	New Quarry
Total		15mt	

Table 12: Sharp Sand and Gravel Reasonable Alternative Sites within southern Oxfordshire**Northern Oxfordshire Preferred Option**

- 6.3 In northern Oxfordshire, the priority for allocation of extensions to existing quarries would lead to the allocation of site SG18 Land at Standlake. However, the quarry to which this site would be an extension is not currently operating, and so there is a concern that the site if allocated would not be delivered within the plan period. The site would have an estimated yield of 0.5million tonnes. This would be below the requirement needed in the northern area.
- 6.4 Sites SG-08 and SG29 would produce far more mineral than is required in the plan period and would not therefore achieve a steady supply. The smallest of the new quarries, and therefore the best fit in terms of the required reserve would be sites SG20, SG20a and SG20b. Site 20b would give a slightly

higher tonnage of sand and gravel than SG20 and SG20a. However, site SG20 would involve working both sides of the A40, and site SG20a would be a far bigger site area and closer to the Oxford Meadow Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Site SG-20b also has the highest rate of estimated mineral per hectare, at 46,000 tonnes compared to 40,000 for SG-20 and 33,000 for SG20a. The best of the proposals for new quarries would be therefore be site SG20b.

- 6.5 All the sites have undergone a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA), and this did not show an issue with the allocation of site SG20b in relation to the Oxford Meadows SAC, however the site would require mitigation to ensure it did not affect sensitive receptors. The site has an estimated reserve of 1.86million tonnes which would be well above the requirement for northern Oxfordshire.
- 6.6 Site SG20b Land between Eynsham and Cassington is therefore the preferred option for northern Oxfordshire.

Question on Preferred Option 1

Q13. Do you agree with the allocation of Preferred Option 1 – SG20b – Land between Eynsham and Cassington to meet the identified need within northern Oxfordshire?

Please give reasoning for your answer

Southern Oxfordshire Preferred Option

- 6.7 In southern Oxfordshire we have identified the need to deliver 3.207million tonnes (mt) over the Plan period. The priority for allocation of extensions to existing quarries would initially lead to the allocation of site SG11 & SG65 Land situated NE of Sonning Eye. This site however, is not due to come into use until 2029, which is at the end of the plan period (2031), and would only provide 0.34mt. This would be well below the requirement needed in southern Oxfordshire.
- 6.8 Site SG62 Appleford is proposed as an extension to an existing quarry but it is separated from the existing plant site by the waste recycling uses, waste bodies, roads and a railway. It therefore appears in fact to be a new stand-alone quarry rather than an extension to the existing The site would have a lifetime of 3 years and would produce 1.1mt of sand and gravel over the lifetime of the site. If we allocated this site there would still be a requirement for a further site to provide 1.9mt of sand and gravel in the southern Oxfordshire area.
- 6.9 The two remaining sites would have yields of 3.9mt (SG42 Land at Nuneham Courtenay) and 6mt (SG09 & SG59 Land at Drayton St Leonard & Berinsfield). Of these two sites, SG42 Land at Nuneham Courtenay would

have fewer constraints, it would yield less mineral reserve but still be well above the remainder of the amount needed for the south of the County.

- 6.10 Therefore, SG42 Land at Nuneham Courtenay is the preferred option for southern Oxfordshire.

Question on Preferred Option 2

Q14. Do you agree with the allocation of Preferred Option 2 – SG42 Land at Nuneham Courtenay to meet the identified need for Sharp Sand and Gravel within southern Oxfordshire?

Please give reasoning for your answer

- 6.11 Taking all those sites together would give a total reserve of 5.76 million tonnes. The split would be as follows:
 Northern Oxfordshire (Site SG20b) 1.86 million tonnes (32%)
 Southern Oxfordshire (Site SG42) 3.90 million tonnes (68%)
- 6.12 As well as being above the requirement for the county this would not achieve the rebalancing of production from northern Oxfordshire to southern Oxfordshire to the extent set out in the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. It does however move towards rebalancing the production capacity of the Minerals sites within northern and southern areas of the County. The need for further rebalancing would need to be taken into account as part of the next review of the Local Plan.

Soft Sand and Crushed Rock

- 6.13 As set out in the Mineral Context Chapter the requirements for soft sand and crushed rock are:
- 0.21mt soft sand
 - 1.274mt crushed rock
- 6.14 Of the 15 soft sand and crushed rock sites assessed in the Stage 1b process, two were not suitable to be allocated in the Sites Plan. These sites, and the reasons they are not suitable are set out in Table 13.

Site	Reason site considered not suitable to be allocated in the Sites Plan
CR07 - Adjacent to Whitehill Quarry, Burford	The allocation would not result in additional mineral being worked until after 2031.
CR10 Burford Quarry SW extension	The allocation would not result in additional mineral being worked until after 2031.

Table 13: Crushed Rock sites from Stage 1b of the Sites Assessment not considered suitable to be allocated

- 6.15 Given that crushed rock is the larger requirement needed, and that some sites would provide both crushed rock and soft sand, it would be sensible to look at the crushed rock allocation first. If insufficient soft sand is dug as a consequence of digging for crushed rock, further sites for soft sand will be considered.

Soft sand and Crushed Rock Reasonable Alternatives

- 6.16 There are therefore 10 reasonable alternatives for Crushed Rock , 7 of which contain Soft Sand reserves

Site Reference	Site	Mineral Crushed Rock (CR) Soft Sand (SS)	Estimated Reserve (Million tonnes (mt))	Extension
CR13	Dewars Farm Quarry East Extension	CR	3.6mt	Extension
CR15	Land off the B4100 Baynards Green	CR	4.5mt	New
CR19	Dewars Farm Quarry South Extension	CR	2.2mt	Extension
SS03 & CR17	Hatford Quarry South Extension	CR/SS	1.7mt soft sand 1.8mt crushed rock	Extension
SS07 & CR24	Home Farm Shellingford	CR/SS	1mt soft sand 2mt crushed rock	New
SS12 & CR12	Land at Chinham Farm	CR/SS	0.3 soft sand 0.1 crushed rock	Extension
SS15 & CR11	Hatford Quarry North Extension	CR/SS	0.5mt soft sand 1.5 crushed rock	Extension
SS16 & CR21	Hatford Quarry Stanford Extension	CR/SS	3.5mt soft sand 2mt crushed rock	Extension
SS18 & CR22	Hatford Quarry West Extension	CR/SS	0.2mt soft sand 1.2mt crushed rock	Extension
SS19 & CR23	Home Farm Carswell	CR/SS	1mt soft sand 1mt crushed rock	New

Table 14: Reasonable alternatives for crushed rock and soft sand

- 6.17 CR13 Dewars Farm Quarry East Extension and CR19 Dewars Farm Quarry South Extension are extensions within the Strategic Resource Area (SRA),

but would not come into use until 2029 and would give only 2 years of extraction within the plan period. At the rate proposed to be worked in the nomination, this would give up to 0.5mt per year and 1mt over the two-year period. However as this is at the end of the plan period it would be better to consider allocating this site in a later review.

- 6.18 Sites CR15 Land off the B4100 Baynards Green, SS07 & CR24 Home Farm Shellingford, and CR19 & CR23 Home Farm, Carswell would be within the SRA but would be new sites rather than an extension. These do not therefore accord with the preference for crushed rock provision as set out in the Core Strategy.
- 6.19 Of the remaining sites, the extensions to Hatford Quarry are the ones that have reserves that could provide the most crushed rock and soft sand.
- SS03 & CR17 Hatford Quarry South Extension would have a significant impact on landscape and the Hatford Conservation Area
 - SS15 & CR11 Hatford Quarry North Extension would have high ecological impacts and moderate landscape impacts.
 - SS16 & CR21 Hatford Quarry Stanford Extension would have high landscape impacts and moderate ecological impacts.
 - SS18 & CR22 Hatford Quarry West Extension would have the potential for high ecological impacts and moderate landscape impacts.

Soft Sand and Crushed Rock Preferred options

- 6.20 Site SS12 & CR12 Land at Chinham Farm would have only a moderate loss of ecology and landscape which could be mitigated at planning application stage, and indeed the site had been granted planning permission in 2011, but the planning permission lapsed. The site would yield just 0.1million tonnes of crushed rock, but it would deliver 0.3million tonnes of soft sand.
- 6.21 SS18 & CR22 Hatford Quarry West Extension is slightly better in terms of impacts, than SS15 & CR11, and SS16 & CR21; and all are better in terms of impacts than SS03 and CR17. The site would yield 1.2million tonnes of crushed rock and 0.2million tonnes of soft sand. This would be just short of the requirement.
- 6.22 As SS18 & CR22 Hatford Quarry West Extension would have the potential for high ecological impacts and moderate landscape impacts, these would have to be mitigated at application stage.
- 6.23 Allocating sites SS12 & CR12 and SS18 & CR22 would provide:
- 1.3mt Crushed Rock
 - 0.5mt Soft Sand
- 6.24 This would meet both the crushed rock and soft sand requirements of Oxfordshire for the plan period. There is therefore no need to allocate any sites for soft sand only.

Question on Preferred Option 3

Q15. Do you agree with the allocation of Preferred Option 3 –SS12 & CR12 Land at Chinham Farm to meet the identified Soft Sand and Crushed Rock need within the Plan Period?

Please give reasoning for your answer

Question on Preferred Option 4

Q16. Do you agree with the allocation of Preferred Option 4 – SS18 & CR22 Hatford Quarry West Extension to meet the identified Soft Sand and Crushed Rock need within the Plan Period?

Please give reasoning for your answer

Overall Minerals Site Assessment

Q17. Do you have any other comments on the Preferred Options for Minerals?

Please give reasoning for your answer

7. Waste Site Assessments

- 7.1 As set out in the Waste Context Chapter, unlike Minerals, the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy does not set out a limit for Waste Management provision for the Plan period and encourages the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy.
- 7.2 Of the 12 waste sites assessed in the Stage 1b process by the consultants, one site was considered not suitable to be allocated in the Sites Plan.
- 7.3 Site 010 Sutton Courtenay is in an area where land is safeguarded for highway improvements in the Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2031, and has therefore been removed from the list of reasonable options.
- 7.4 There are also two sites for which the recommendation from the consultants is inconclusive:
009 – Worton Farm, Yarnton; and
224 – Ambrose Quarry, Ewelme.
- 7.5 Site 009, Worton Farm, Yarnton consists of two areas (Areas C & D): Area D has been granted planning permission on appeal, partly because it was considered to be previously developed land. It is not proposed to allocate it in the plan as it now has permission. The second area, Area C, is part of a mineral extraction area with permission to extract until 2022, with restoration to follow. It would therefore not be suitable for a waste site without exceptional circumstances for its release from the Green Belt. It is not therefore proposed to be allocated in the Sites Plan.
- 7.6 Site 224 Ambrose Quarry is a dormant quarry with a long-term restoration scheme required by 2044. The site could be used for short term uses and might benefit from further infilling to achieve a better restoration, but the site is not suitable for allocation as a waste site
- 7.7 As mentioned above, the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy seeks to enable waste to be moved up the waste hierarchy, away from landfill and towards increased re-use, recycling, composting and recovery of resources for waste. To that end there is no requirement to choose between suitable sites, rather they should be made available to allow more options for facilities to come forward.
- 7.8 The preferred sites are for waste management facilities that would divert waste from landfill, but it is not proposed to be more prescriptive at the allocation stage.
- 7.9 The following sites are therefore the preferred sites for allocation in the Sites Allocation Plan:

Site Reference	Site
011	Finmere Quarry, Finmere
026	Whitehill Quarry, Burford
103	Lakeside Industrial Estate, Standlake
229	Shellingford Quarry, Shellingford / Stanford in the Vale
249B	High Cogges Farm, Witney
274	Moorend Lane Farm, Thame
279	Rear of Ford Dealership, Ryecote Lane
287	Ardley Fields, Ardley
289	Overthorpe Industrial Estate, Banbury

Table 15: Reasonable alternatives for Waste

Preferred Options Waste Sites

Q18. Do you agree with the allocation of these sites as Preferred Options for Waste Sites. Please refer to the Site Reference in your response.

Please give reasoning for your answer.

Strategic Waste Facilities

- 7.10 Of these sites 287 – Ardley Fields is located close to Bicester, and 289 Overthorpe Industrial Estate is located in Banbury and both are identified as managing at least 50,000tpa. Therefore these would be suitable for allocation as strategic waste facilities.

Strategic Waste Sites

Q19. Do you agree with the allocation of the sites below as Strategic Waste Facilities for the Plan Period?

- 287 Ardley Fields
- 289 Overthorpe Industrial Estate

Please state to which site you are referring to in your answer. Please give reasoning for your answer.

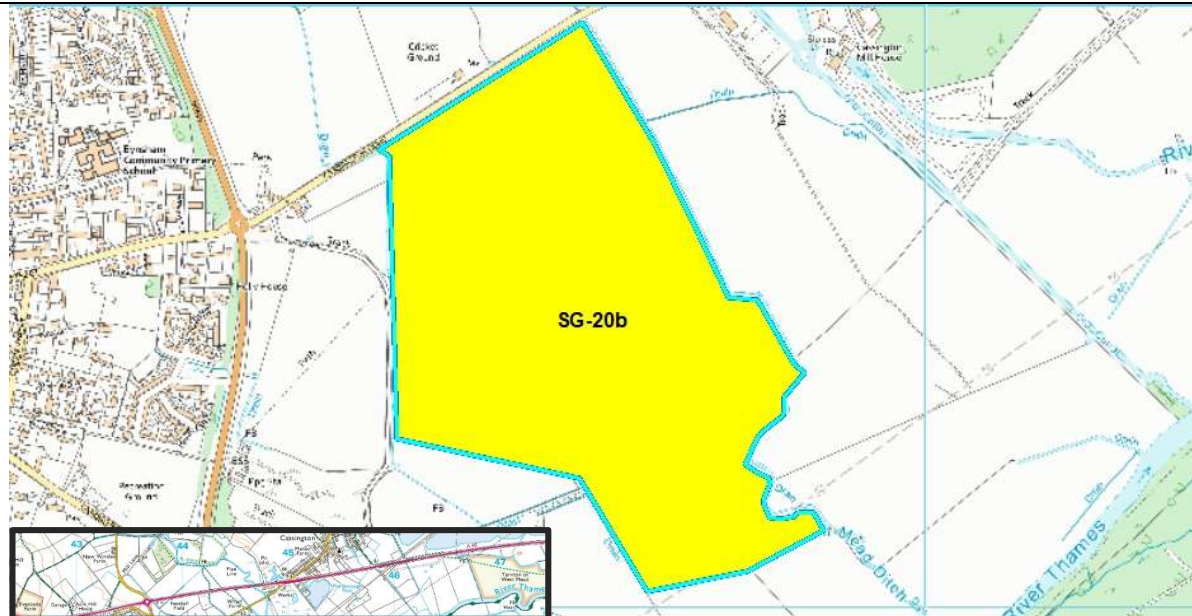
Strategic Waste Sites

Q20. Are there any other sites that should be included as Strategic Waste Sites?

Please give reasoning for your answer.

8. Preferred Mineral Sites for Allocation Policies

Policy SP1 Land between Eynsham and Cassington (SG20b)



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Planning Permission will be granted for the extraction of sand and gravel, provided it conforms to the core policies of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy, and that it can be demonstrated that:

- It will cause vibration or dust, or have any other effect on the nearby industrial use that manufactures sensitive equipment;
- It will not cause any hydrological change to the Oxford Meadows SAC.

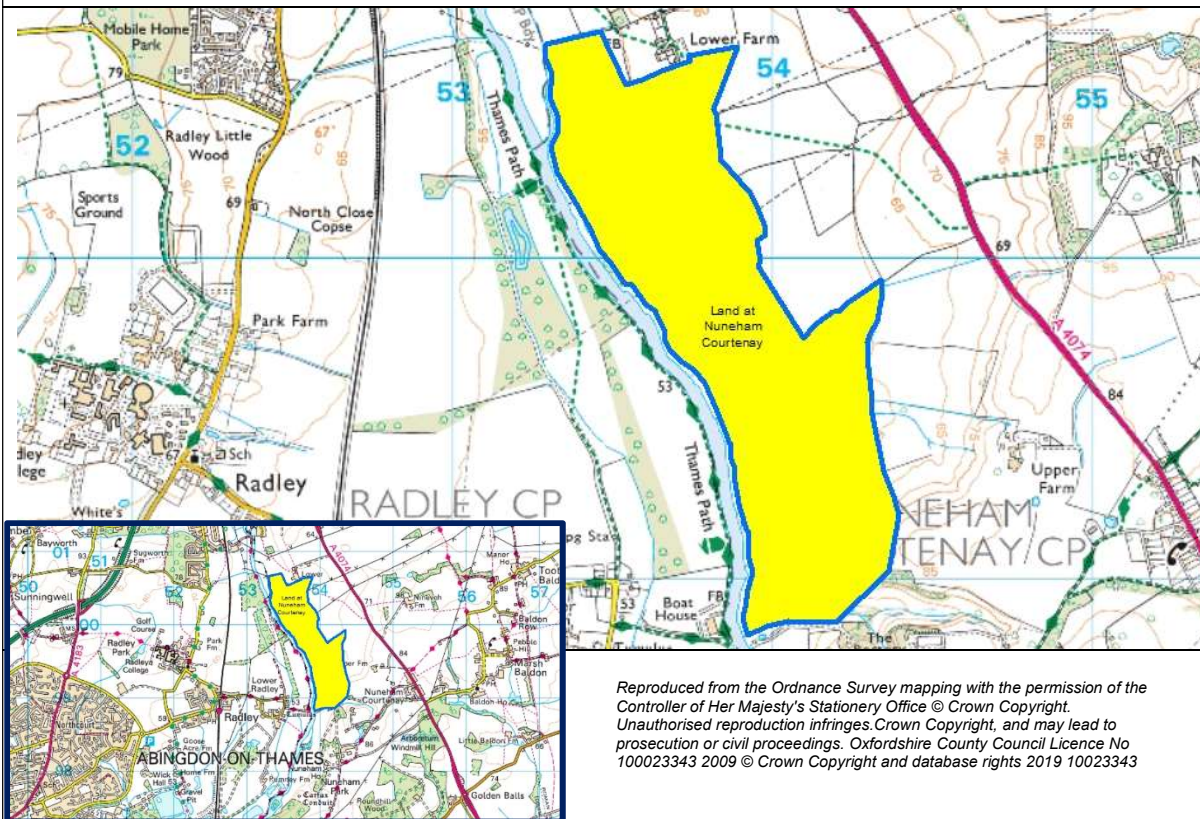
Policy SP1 Land between Eynsham and Cassington (SG20b)

Q21a. Do you support Policy SP1 Land Between Eynsham and Cassington (SG20b)?

Q21b. Should we include any further information within the Policy?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

Policy SP2 Land at Nuneham Courtenay (SG42)



Planning Permission will be granted for the extraction of sand and gravel, provided it conforms to the core policies of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy, and that a 100m buffer zone is maintained between the mineral extraction area and nearby residential uses.

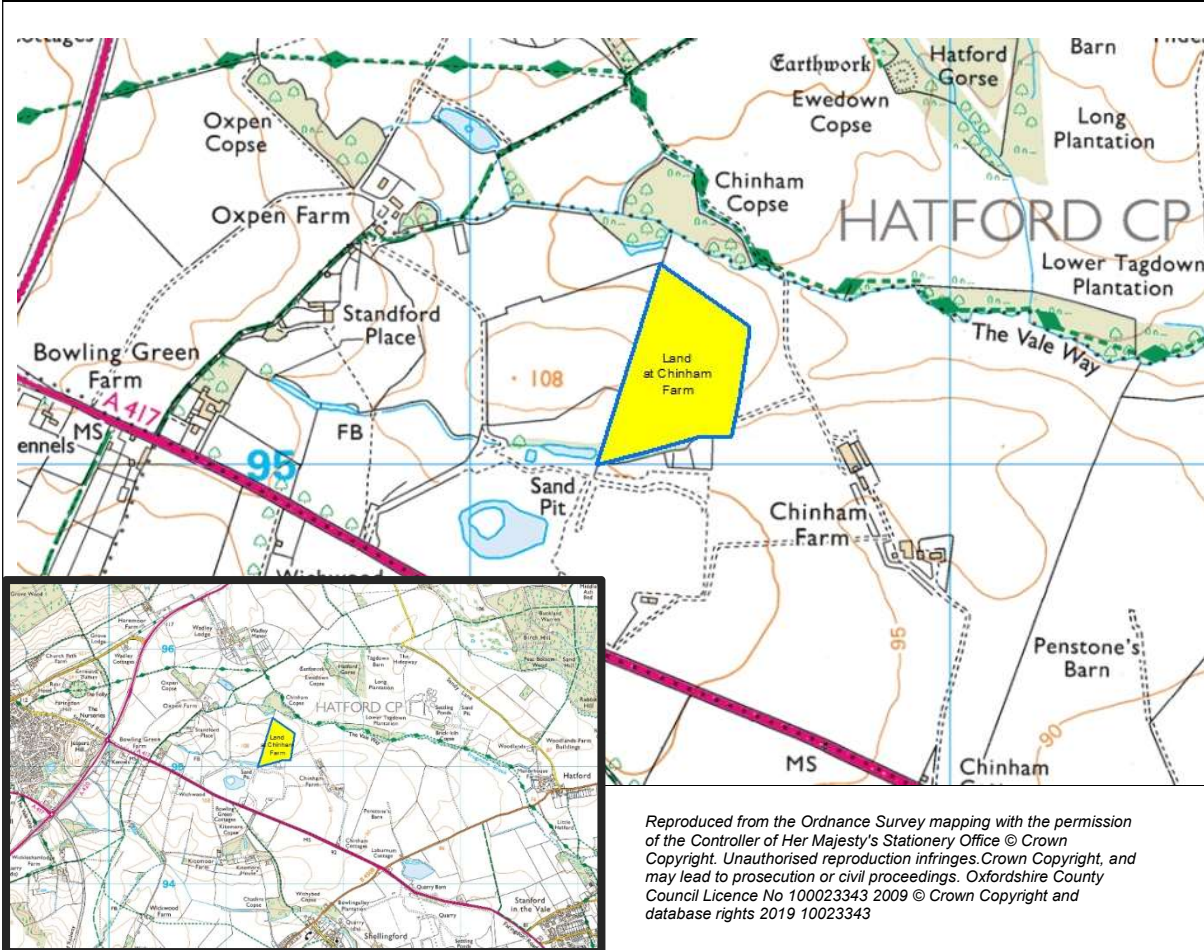
Policy SP2 Land at Nuneham Courtenay (SG42)

Q22a. Do you support Policy SP2 Land at Nuneham Courtenay?

Q22b. Should we include any further information within the Policy?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

Policy SP3 Land at Chinham Farm (SS12 & CR12)



Planning Permission will be granted for the extraction of crushed rock and soft sand, provided it conforms to the core policies of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy.

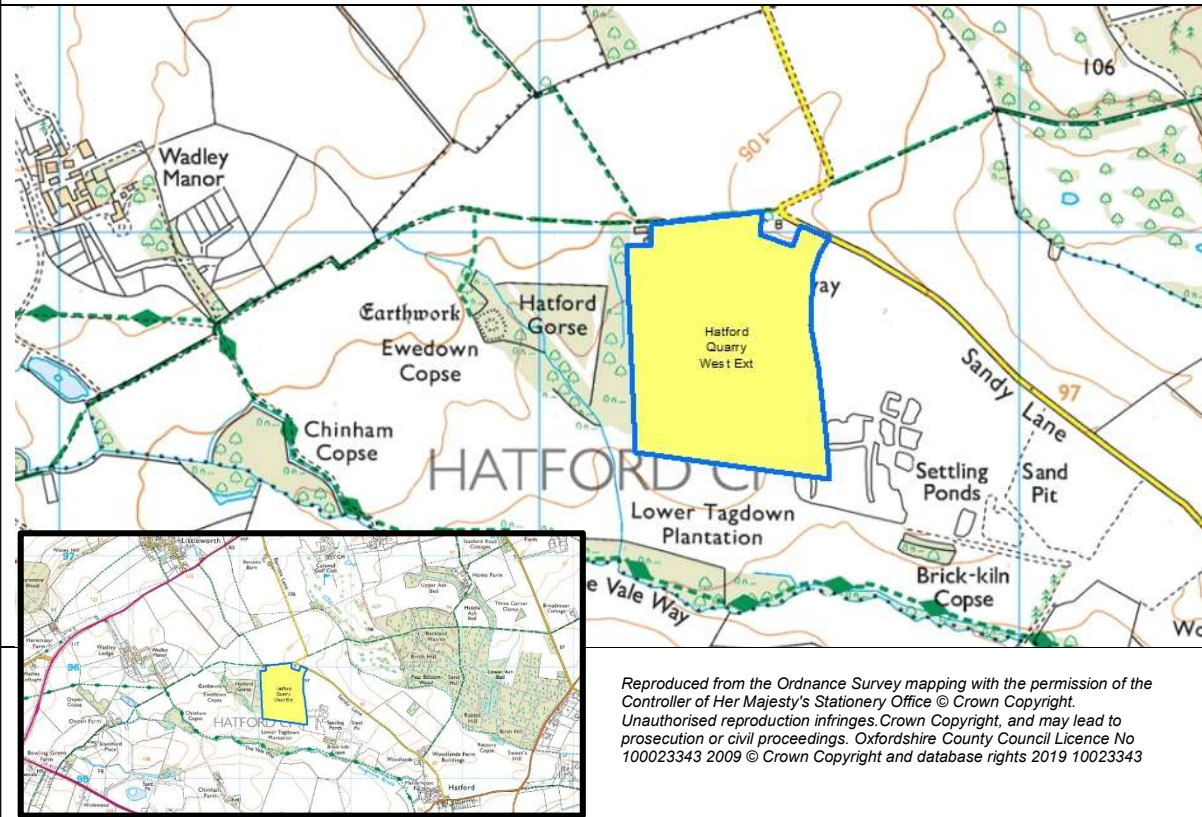
Policy SP3 Land at Chinham Farm (SS12 & CR12)

Q23a. Do you support Policy SP3 Land at Chinham Farm (SS12 & CR12)?

Q23b. Should we include any further information within the Policy?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

Policy SP4 Hatford Quarry West Extension (SS18 & CR22)



Planning Permission will be granted for the extraction of crushed rock and soft sand, provided it conforms to the core policies of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy, and that a 100m buffer zone is maintained between the mineral extraction area and nearby residential uses.

Policy SP4 Hatford Quarry West Extension (SS18 & CR22)

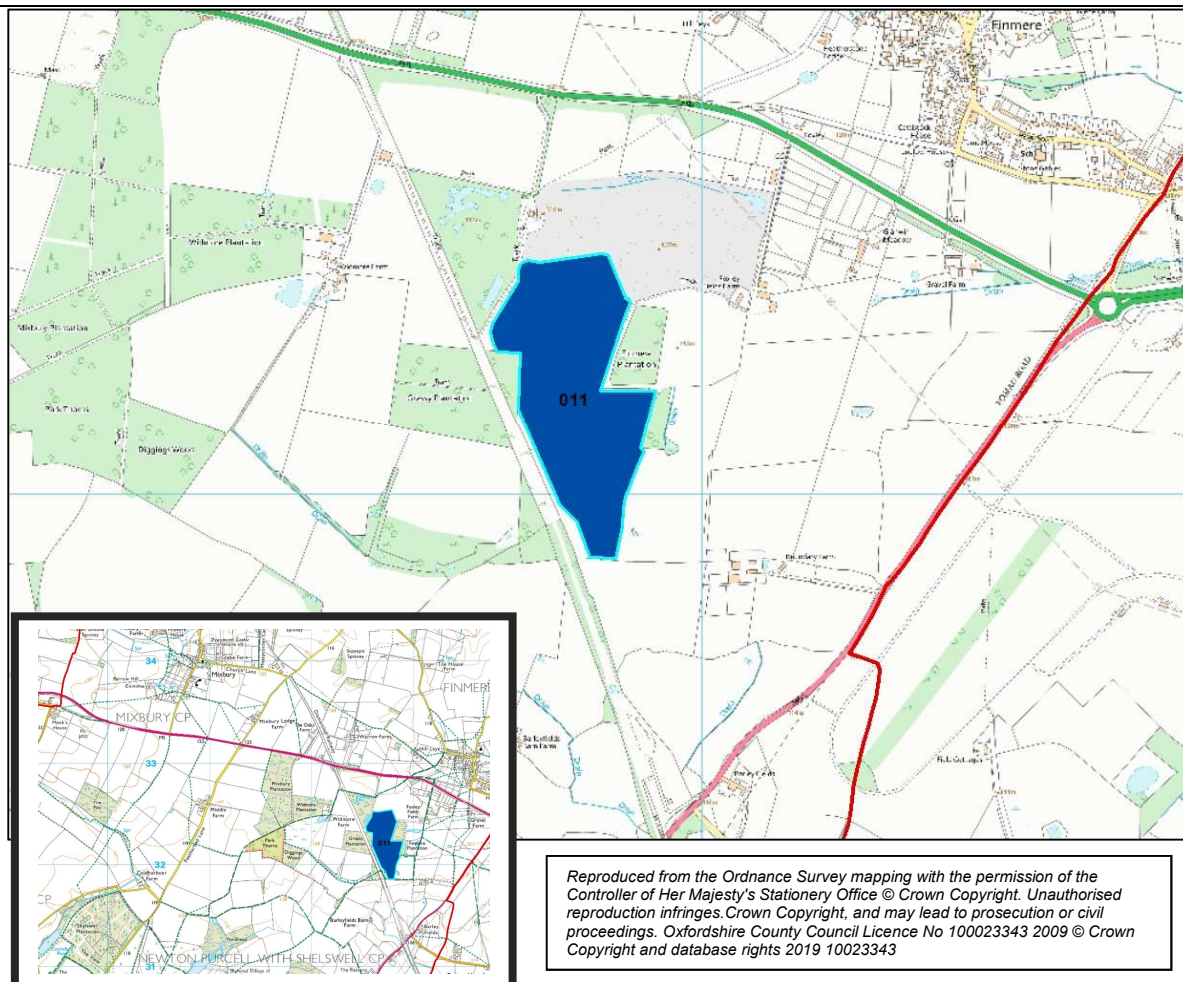
Q24a. Do you support Policy SP4 Hatford Quarry West Extension (SS18 & CR22)?

Q24b. Should we include any further information within the Policy?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

9. Preferred Waste Sites for Allocation Policies

Policy SP5 Finmere Quarry, Finmere (011)



Planning Permission will be granted for further waste recycling and reuse facilities, provided it conforms to the core policies of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy.

The site was also nominated as site for an extension to landfill operations. This sites plan is not allocating sites for further landfilling. Proposals for landfill will be considered against the policies in the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy

Policy SP5 Finmere Quarry, Finmere (011)

Q25a. Do you support Policy SP5 Finmere Quarry, Finmere (011)?

Q25b. Should we include any further information within the Policy?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

Policy SP6 Whitehill Quarry, Burford (026)



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Planning Permission will be granted for inert waste recycling and reuse facilities, provided it conforms to the core policies of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy.

Policy SP6 Whitehill Quarry, Burford (026)

Q26a. Do you support Policy SP6 Whitehill Quarry, Burford (026)?

Q26b. Should we include any further information within the Policy?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

Policy SP7 Lakeside Industrial Estate, Standlake (103)



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Planning Permission will be granted for waste recycling and reuse facilities, provided it conforms to the core policies of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy.

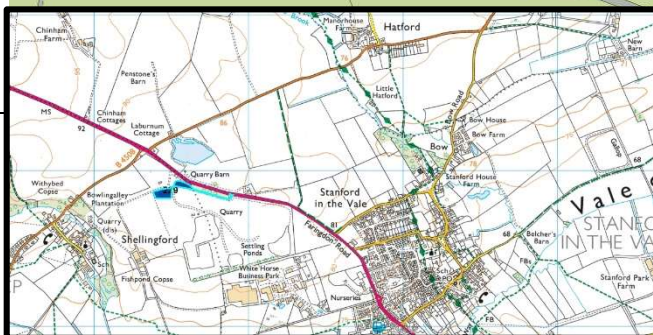
Policy SP7 Lakeside Industrial Estate, Standlake (103)

Q27a. Do you support Policy SP7 Lakeside Industrial Estate, Standlake (103)?

Q27b. Should we include any further information within the Policy?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

Policy SP8 Shellingford Quarry, Shellingford / Stanford in the Vale (229)



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Planning Permission will be granted for waste recycling and reuse facilities, provided it conforms to the core policies of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy.

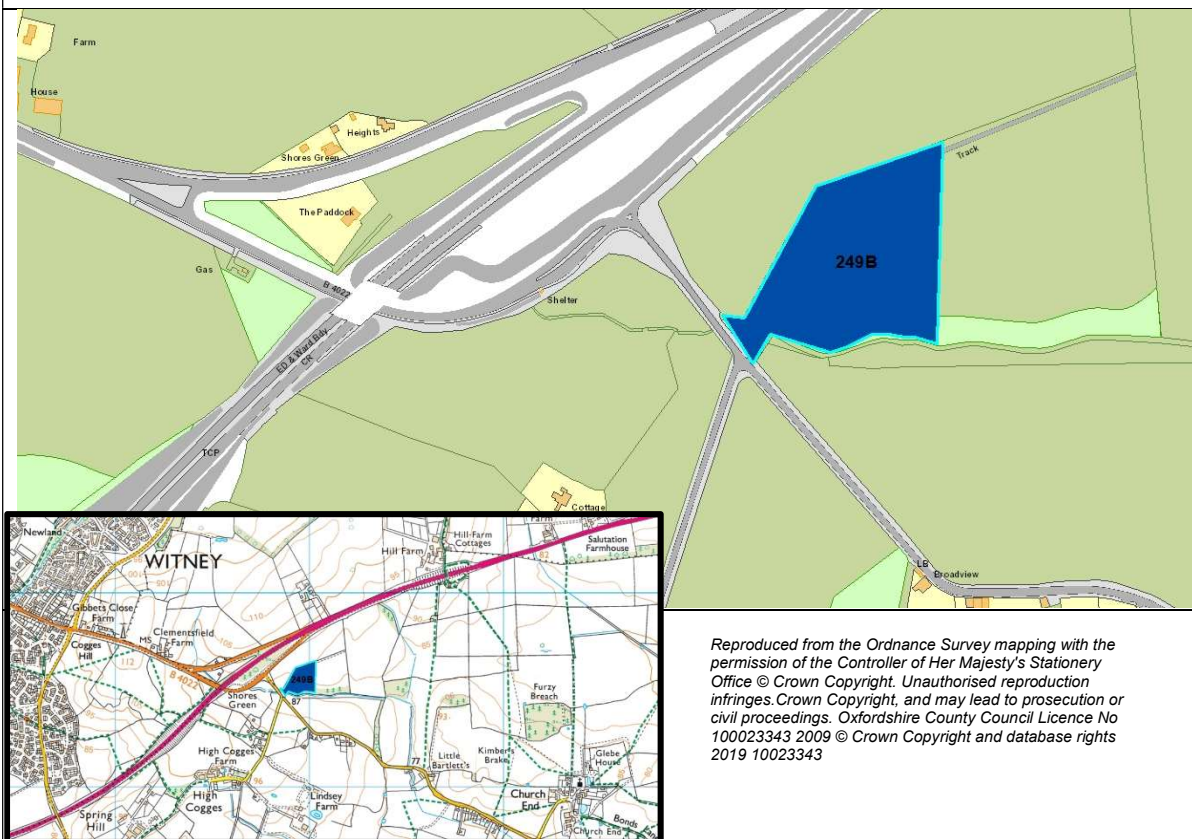
Policy SP8 Shellingford Quarry, Shellingford/Stanford in the Vale (229)

Q28a. Do you support Policy SP9 Shellingford Quarry, Shellingford/Stanford in the Vale (229)?

Q28b. Should we include any further information within the Policy?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

Policy SP9 High Cogges Farm, Witney (249B)



Planning Permission will be granted for an anaerobic digestion facility for farm and food waste provided it conforms to the core policies of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy

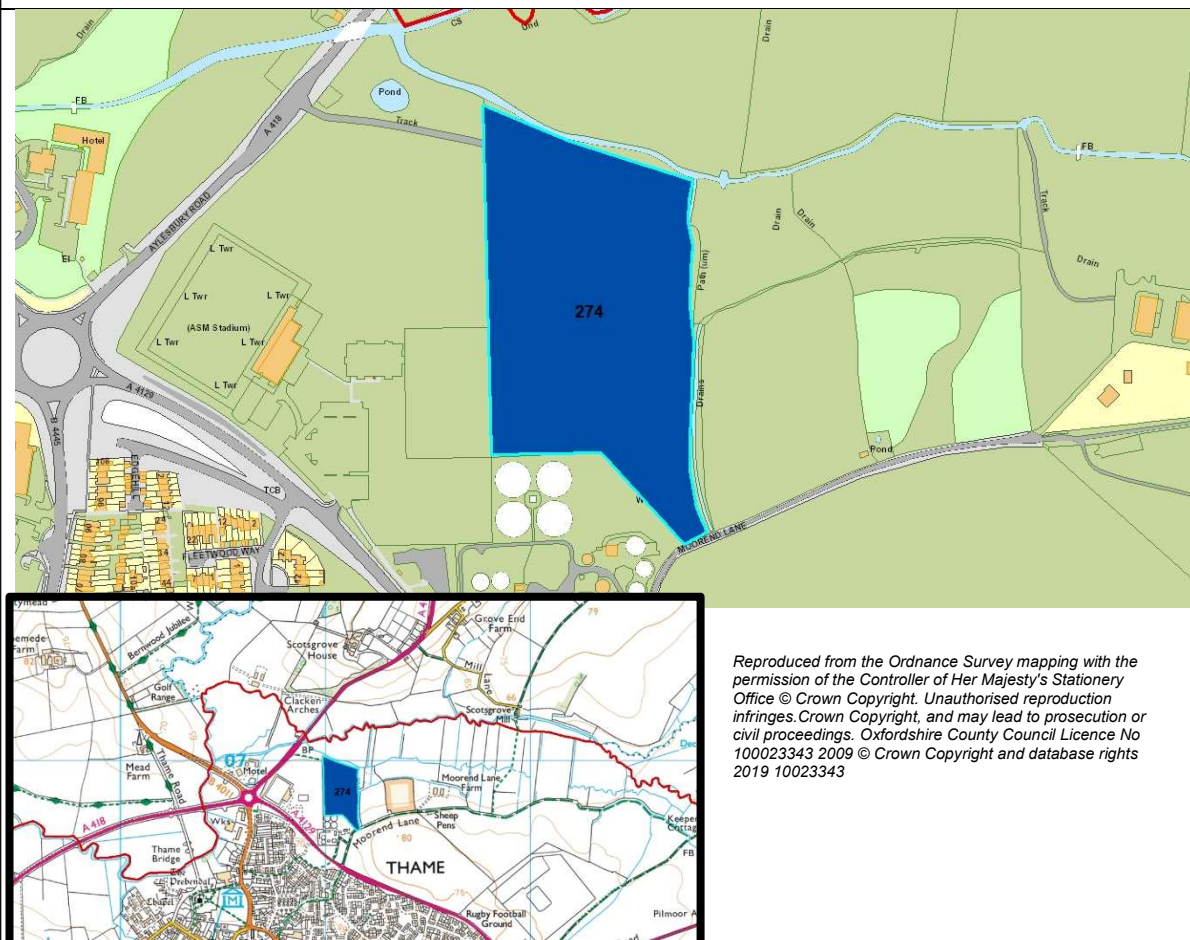
Policy SP9 High Cogges Farm, Witney (249B)

Q29a. Do you support Policy SP10 Lakeside Industrial Estate, Standlake (103)?

Q29b. Should we include any further information within the Policy?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

Policy SP10 Moorend Lane Farm, Thame (274)



Planning Permission will be granted for further waste recycling and reuse facilities, provided it conforms to the core policies of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy.

Policy SP10 Moorend Lane Farm, Thame (274)

Q30a. Do you support Policy SP11 Moorend Lane Farm, Thame (274)?

Q30b. Should we include any further information within the Policy?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

Policy SP11 Rear of Ford Dealership, Ryecote Lane (279)



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Planning Permission will be granted for waste recycling and reuse facilities, provided it conforms to the core policies of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy.

The site was nominated for recycling of construction and demolition waste, and soil screening. The site is in industrial use (B8 and B1(a)) and planning permission was granted on 12th September 2012 for the erection of an office and warehouse building by South Oxfordshire District Council (P/12/S1230/FUL). Consent was granted for a contractor's storage yard and associated offices on land adjoining the site to the west (P/18/S3093/FUL) on the 18th January 2019. The site is also alongside a car showroom. It is therefore suitable for other possible waste uses.

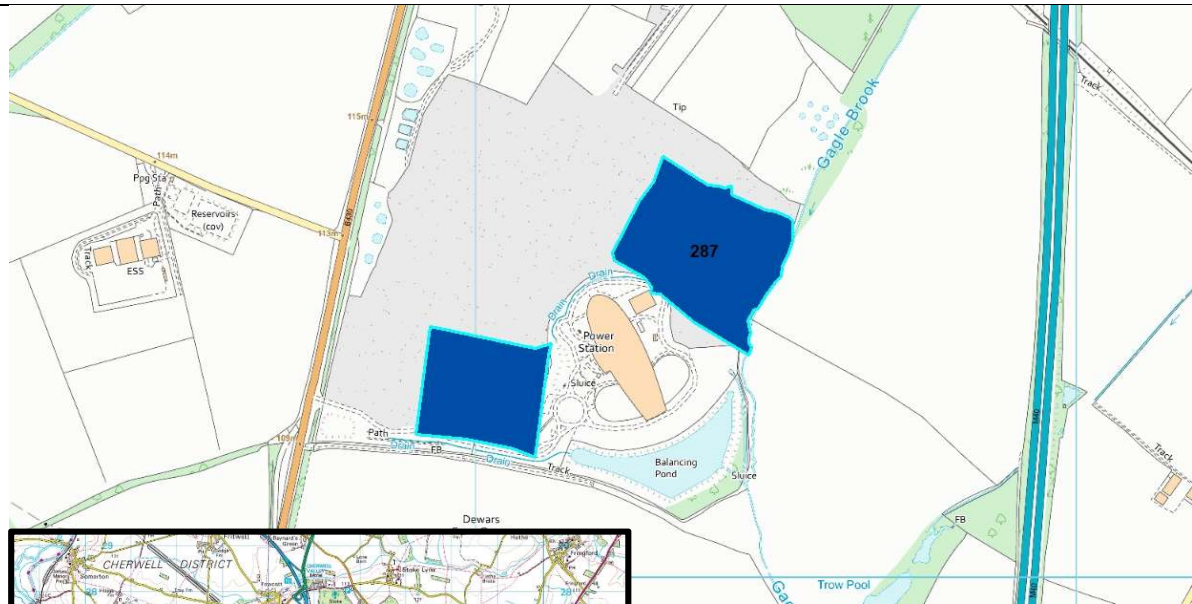
Policy SP11 Rear of Ford Dealership, Ryecote Lane (279)

Q31a. Do you support Policy SP12 Rear of Ford Dealership, Ryecote Lane (279)?

Q31b. Should we include any further information within the Policy?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

Policy SP12 Ardley Fields, Ardley (287)



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Planning Permission will be granted for further waste recycling and reuse facilities, provided it conforms to the core policies of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy.

This site would be a strategic waste site serving predominantly the Banbury area

Policy SP12 Ardley Fields, Ardley (287)

Q32a. Do you support Policy SP13 Ardley Fields, Ardley (287)?

Q32b. Should we include any further information within the Policy?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

Policy SP13 Overthorpe Industrial Estate, Banbury (289)



Planning Permission will be granted for further waste recycling and reuse facilities, provided it conforms to the core policies of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy.

This site would be a strategic waste site serving predominantly the Bicester area

Policy SP13 Overthorpe Industrial Estate, Banbury (289)

Q33a. Do you support Policy SP14 Overthorpe Industrial Estate, Banbury (289)?

Q33b. Should we include any further information within the Policy?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

Any other Site Policies

Q34. Are there any other sites that should be included within the Site Policies?

Please give reasoning for your answers.

10. Annex 1 – Mineral Calculations

Sharp Sand and Gravel provision required over plan period 2014 – 2031 Calculations

	Sharp Sand & Gravel (million tonnes)
A. Annual Provision (from policy M2 / LAA)	1.015
B. Requirement 2014 – 2031 (policy M2) (A x 18 years)	18.270
B.i Requirement 2014 – 2031 (North)	9.135
B.ii Requirement 2014 – 2031 (South)	9.135
C. Sales in 2014 – 2018 (Oxfordshire)	3.558
C.i Sales in 2014 – 2018 (North)	1.974
C.ii Sales in 2014 – 2018 (South)	1.584
D. Remaining requirement (B – C)	14.712
D.i Remaining requirement (North) (Bi – Ci)	7.161
D.ii Remaining requirement (South) (Bii – Cii)	7.551
E. Permitted Reserves at end 2018	12.925
E.i Permitted Reserves at end 2018 (North)	7.728
E.ii Permitted Reserves at end 2018 (South)	5.197
F. Permissions granted from 01.01.2019 to 25.07.2019	0
F.i Permissions 01.01.19 – 25.07.19 (North)	0
F.ii Permissions 01.01.19 – 25.07.19 (South)	0
G. Total permitted reserves available (from beginning 2019) (E + F)	12.925
G.i Total reserves available (North)	7.728
G.ii Total reserves available (South)	5.197
H. Estimated permitted reserves available to be worked during remainder of plan period (from beginning 2019 to end 2031)	11.075
H.i Estimated permitted reserves available to be worked during remainder of plan period (from beginning 2019 to end 2031) (North)	6.578
H.ii Estimated permitted reserves available to be worked during remainder of plan period (from beginning 2019 to end 2031) (South)	4.497
J. Remaining requirement to be provided for in Plan (D – H)	3.637 (100%)
Ji Remaining requirement to be provided for in the Plan (North) – alternative method of calculation (Di – Hi)	0.583 (16%)
Jii Remaining requirement to be provided for in the Plan (South) – alternative method of calculation (Dii – Hii)	3.054 (84%)

Notes:

1. Permitted Reserves at end 2017 (Row E) do not include approximately 1.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel at Thrupp Farm Quarry, Radley (South), which were previously included. Under 'ROMP' procedure the planning permission for this site has gone into suspension, and is currently dormant, and the site cannot be worked until there has been a review of the planning conditions attached to the planning permission. Consequently, in accordance with national Planning Practice Guidance, the 'reserves' at this site should not currently be included as permitted reserves and they do not form part of the landbank.
2. The planning application for an extension to Gill Mill Quarry (South) submitted in 2013 and permitted in 2015 is for the working of a total of 7.8 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel (including 2.8 million tonnes previously permitted and 5.0 million tonnes in the extension area). Information in the application indicates this will be worked over 22 years from 2013, giving an average rate of working of approximately 0.35 million tonnes per annum. Mineral working at Gill Mill Quarry is therefore expected to extend beyond the end of the plan period (2031); of the total of 7.8 million tonnes, it is estimated approximately 6.65 million tonnes will be worked within the plan period and approximately 1.15 million tonnes will remain to be worked after 2031.
3. The planning application for a new quarry at New Barn Farm, Cholsey (South) submitted in 2016 and permitted in 2018 is for the working of a total of 2.5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. Information in the application indicates this will be worked over 18 years from 2019, at an average rate of working of approximately 0.14 million tonnes per annum. Mineral extraction at New Barn Farm is therefore expected to extend beyond the end of the plan period (2031); of the total of 2.5 million tonnes, it is estimated approximately 1.8 million tonnes will be worked within the plan period and approximately 0.7 million tonnes will remain to be worked after 2031.
4. The permitted reserves of sharp sand and gravel available to be worked during the plan period have therefore been reduced by 1.85 million tonnes, from 12.946 million tonnes (row G) to an estimated 11.096 million tonnes (row H).
5. The planning application for an extension to Bowling Green Farm Quarry submitted in 2016 and permitted in June 2017 is for the working of a total of 1.6 million tonnes of soft sand. Information in the application indicates this will be worked over 19 years from 2018 to 2036 at an average rate of working of approximately 0.08 million tonnes per annum. Mineral working at Bowling Green Farm Quarry is therefore expected to extend beyond the end of the plan period (2031); of the total of 1.6 million tonnes, it is estimated approximately 1.1 million tonnes will be worked within the plan period and approximately 0.5 million tonnes will remain to be worked after 2031.
6. The planning application for an extension to Duns Tew Quarry submitted in 2014 and permitted in May 2017 is for the working of a total of 0.415 million tonnes of soft sand. Information in the application indicates this will be worked over 16/17 years from 2017 to 2033/34 at an average rate of working of approximately 0.025 million tonnes per annum. Mineral working at Duns Tew Quarry is therefore expected to extend beyond the end of the plan period (2031); of the total of 0.415 million tonnes, it is estimated approximately 0.365 million tonnes will be worked within the plan period and approximately 0.05 million tonnes will remain to be worked after 2031.

7. The permitted reserves of soft sand available to be worked during the plan period have therefore been reduced by 0.55 million tonnes, from 3.209 million tonnes (row G) to an estimated 2.659 million tonnes (row H).
8. The figures at rows E.i & Eii, Gi & Gii and H.i & H.ii for sharp sand and gravel represent the *current* distribution of permitted reserves.

Soft Sand provision required over plan period 2014 – 2031
Calculations

	Soft Sand (million tonnes)
A. Annual Provision	0.243 (LAA 2019 Rate)
B. Requirement 2014 – 2031 (policy M2) (A x 18 years)	4.374
C. Sales in 2014 – 2018	1.193
D. Remaining requirement (B – C)	3.181
E. Permitted Reserves at end 2018	3.091
F. Permissions granted from 01.01.2019 to 25.07.2019	0
G. Total permitted reserves available (from beginning 2019) (E + F)	3.091
H. Estimated permitted reserves available to be worked during remainder of plan period (from beginning 2019 to end 2031)	2.54
I. Remaining requirement to be provided for in Plan (D – H)	0.641
J. Add 10% Contingency	0.064
K. Total provision to be made in Plan (I + J)	0.705

Notes:

1. The planning application for an extension to Bowling Green Farm Quarry submitted in 2016 and permitted in June 2017 is for the working of a total of 1.6 million tonnes of soft sand. Information in the application indicates this will be worked over 19 years from 2018 to 2036 at an average rate of working of approximately 0.08 million tonnes per annum. Mineral working at Bowling Green Farm Quarry is therefore expected to extend beyond the end of the plan period (2031); of the total of 1.6 million tonnes, it is estimated approximately 1.1 million tonnes will be worked within the plan period and approximately 0.5 million tonnes will remain to be worked after 2031.
2. The planning application for an extension to Duns Tew Quarry submitted in 2014 and permitted in May 2017 is for the working of a total of 0.415 million tonnes of soft sand. Information in the application indicates this will be worked over 16/17 years from 2017 to 2033/34 at an average rate of working of approximately 0.025 million tonnes per annum. Mineral working at Duns Tew Quarry is therefore expected to extend beyond the end of the plan period (2031); of the total of 0.415 million tonnes, it is estimated approximately 0.365 million tonnes will be worked within the plan period and approximately 0.05 million tonnes will remain to be worked after 2031.

10. Annex 1 – Mineral Calculations

3. The permitted reserves of soft sand available to be worked during the plan period have therefore been reduced by 0.55 million tonnes, from 3.209 million tonnes (row G) to an estimated 2.659 million tonnes (row H).

Crushed Rock provision required over plan period 2014 – 2031
Calculations

	Crushed Rock (Million tonnes)
A. Annual Provision (from policy M2 / LAA)	0.778 (LAA 2019 rate)
B. Requirement 2014 – 2031 (policy M2) (A x 18 years)	14.004
C. Sales in 2014 – 2018	4.308
D. Remaining requirement (B – C)	9.696
E. Permitted Reserves at end 2018	7.718
F. Permissions granted from 1 January 2018 to 28 January 2018	0
G. Total permitted reserves available (from beginning 2019) (E + F)	7.718
H. Estimated permitted reserves available to be worked during remainder of plan period (from beginning 2019 to end 2031)	7.718
I. Remaining requirement to be provided for in Plan (D – H)	1.978
J. Add 10% Contingency	0.198
K. Total provision to be made in Plan (I + J)	2.176

11 Annex 2 Supporting Document Information

1. The supporting documents that provide the evidence base, assessment and methodology behind the draft Sites Plan, including those listed below are available to download from <https://www2.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/new-minerals-and-waste-local-plan>

Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment

2. The production of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report is mandatory under Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The purpose of the SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of planning policy documents. It also fulfils the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. This draft Sites Plan has been subject to a site assessment and sustainability appraisal which is available to view on the County's website.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

3. Appropriate Assessment/Habitats Regulations Assessment of land use plans is required under the European Communities (1992) Council Directive 92/43/EEC (the 'Habitats Directive'). Habitats Regulations Assessment provides for the protection of: European Sites/Natura 2000 sites, which comprise Special Areas of Conservation
4. (SACs), candidate SACs (cSACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Potential SPAs (pSPAs) and Ramsar sites as designated under the RAMSAR convention on wetlands of international importance (1971). These are areas which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Community.
5. The Core Strategy, along with the preferred sites and reasonable alternatives included in the draft Sites Plan, have undergone Habitats Regulations Assessment screening, under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The HRA is available to view on the County's website. The findings of the HRA were considered in the Sites Plan preparation.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

6. Paragraph 157 of The Revised National Planning Policy Framework states that "all plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development – taking into account the current and future impacts of climate change – so as to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property."
7. An SFRA in relation to the preferred sites and reasonable alternatives was undertaken and is available to view on the County's website. The findings of the SFRA were considered in the Sites Plan preparation.

Supporting Documents

Q.35 Do you have any comments on the findings of the Supporting Documents

Please reference which supporting document you are referring to in your answer.

Please give reasoning for your answer

Annex 3 Core Strategy Objectives and relationship to the Sites Plan

Minerals Objectives

	Objective from the Core Strategy	Relationship to OMWLP policies
i	Facilitate the efficient use of Oxfordshire's mineral resources by encouraging the maximum practical recovery of aggregate from secondary and recycled materials for use in place of primary aggregates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy M1 of the Core Strategy encourages the use of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates. The Sites Plan will identify sites to be safeguarded, and allocate sites suitable for recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste.
ii	Make provision for a steady and adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock over the plan period to meet the planned economic growth and social needs of Oxfordshire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy M2 of the Core Strategy sets out the amount of minerals needed to meet supply over the plan period. The Site Plan will allocate sites to meet any additional requirements, taking into account the latest figures from the Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA). The allocation of sites will seek to allow flexibility in the supply of minerals, but also not over allocate sites in order to maintain a steady supply.
iii	Make an appropriate contribution to meeting wider needs for aggregate minerals, having regard to the strategic importance of Oxfordshire's mineral resources, particularly sand and gravel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County Council has a duty to cooperate, and will agree statements of common ground with other counties in the region, and with the South East England Regional Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP).
iv	Enable a continued local supply of limestone and ironstone for building and walling stone for the maintenance, repair and construction of locally distinctive buildings and structures, and of clay to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy for non aggregate mineral is set out in policy M7 of the Core Strategy. Site allocations do not need to be made.

Annex 3 Core Strategy Objectives and relationship to the Sites Plan

	meet local needs for engineering and restoration material.	
v	Provide a framework for investment and development by mineral operators and landowners through a clear and deliverable spatial strategy which is sufficiently flexible to meet future needs and has regard to existing and planned infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Core Strategy has set out the spatial strategy for minerals, and the SAP will allocate sites in accordance with that strategy.
vi	Minimise the flood risk associated with minerals development and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including through restoration schemes which provide habitat creation as a mechanism for addressing climate change adaptation and additional flood storage capacity in the floodplain where possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies C2 and C3 of the Core Strategy take a criteria based approach to climate change and flood risk. These issues have also been taken into account in the assessment of sites for the SAP.
vii	Minimise the transport impact of mineral development on local communities, the environment and climate change by minimising the distance minerals need to be transported by road and encouraging where possible the movement of aggregates by conveyor, pipeline, rail and on Oxfordshire's waterways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy C10 of the Core Strategy takes a criteria based approach to transport implications of development. Transport impacts have also been taken into account in the assessment of sites for the SAP.
viii	Protect Oxfordshire's communities and natural and historic environments (including important landscapes and ecological, geological and archaeological and other heritage assets) from the harmful impacts of mineral development (including traffic).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy C9 of the Core Strategy takes a criteria based approach to the effect on the historic environment and archaeology. These impacts have also been taken into account in the assessment of sites for the SAP. <p>The protection of Oxfordshire's communities are holistically assessed by the Minerals and Waste Local Plan parts 1 and 2.</p>
ix	Provide benefits to Oxfordshire's natural environment and local communities through the restoration and aftercare of mineral workings at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy M10 of the Core Strategy requires sites to be restored in a timely manner to a high standard.

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	the earliest opportunity, in particular by contributing to nature conservation, enhancing the quality and extent of Conservation Target Areas, contributing to landscape character, improving access to the countryside, safeguarding local amenity, providing opportunities for local recreation and providing benefit to the local economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy C5 of the Core Strategy requires proposals to demonstrate that they will not have an unacceptable impact on the local environment, human health and safety, residential amenity and other sensitive receptors, and the local economy.
x	Implement a biodiversity-led restoration strategy that delivers a net gain in biodiversity, and contributes to establishing a coherent and resilient ecological network, through the landscape-scale creation of priority habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy C7 of the Core Strategy requires that minerals and waste development conserve, and where possible, deliver a net gain in biodiversity.
xi	Safeguard important known resources of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand, crushed rock and fuller's earth to ensure that those resources are not needlessly sterilised and remain potentially available for future use and are considered in future development decisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy M8 of the Core Strategy seeks to safeguard existing mineral resources through the identification of mineral safeguarding areas.
xii	Safeguard important facilities for the production of secondary and recycled aggregate, railhead sites for the bulk movement of aggregate into Oxfordshire by rail and other infrastructure to support the supply of minerals in Oxfordshire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy M9 of the Core Strategy seeks to safeguard existing and permitted mineral infrastructure. The Core Strategy lists the existing rail depot sites, and the Sites Plan will identify any additional mineral infrastructure sites to be safeguarded. Policy M6 of the Core Strategy is aimed at permitting new aggregate rail depots in suitable locations.

Waste Objectives

	Objective from the Core Strategy	Relationship to OMWLP policies
i	Make provision for waste management (including residual waste disposal) capacity that allows Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in meeting its own needs for municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, and construction, demolition and excavation waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy M1 of the Core Strategy encourages the Recycling of aggregates and the use of waste materials as Secondary Aggregates. • The Sites Plan will identify sites to be safeguarded, and allocate sites suitable for recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste. • Policy W1 of the Core Strategy sets out the amount of waste arisings and the capacity of waste management facilities in the County.
ii	Make provision for facilities for the management of agricultural waste, waste water, hazardous waste and radioactive waste produced in Oxfordshire, recognising that specialist facilities for hazardous and radioactive wastes often require provision at a sub-national or national level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies W8, W10, W7 and W9 respectively of the Core Strategy have a criteria based approach to these waste types.
iii	Support initiatives that help reduce the amounts of waste produced and provide for the delivery, as soon as is practicable, of waste management facilities that will drive waste away from landfill and as far up the waste hierarchy as possible; in particular facilities that will enable increased re-use, recycling and composting of waste and the recovery of resources from remaining waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy M1 of the Core Strategy encourages the Recycling of aggregates and the use of waste materials as Secondary Aggregates. • The Sites Plan will identify sites to be safeguarded, and allocate sites suitable for recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste. • Policy W2 of the Core Strategy sets out the waste management targets for diversion from landfill. • Policy W3 of the Core Strategy sets out the capacity required for waste management capacity to manage the non-hazardous

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		<p>element of the principle waste stream. It states that permission will normally be granted for such uses provided certain criteria are met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sites Plan will allocate sites for waste management facilities that divert waste from landfill.
iv	<p>Seek to provide for waste to be managed as close as possible to where it arises, and encourage other Waste Planning Authorities to become net self-sufficient in meeting their own waste needs, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimise the distance waste needs to be transported by road; • reduce adverse impacts of waste transportation on local communities and the environment; and • enable communities to take responsibility for their own waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy W4 of the Core Strategy sets out the locational strategy for waste, which seeks to place the strategic facilities near to the main centres of population; non-strategic sites can be located nearer small towns. More remote locations would be suitable for small scale facilities. • The Sites Plan will allocate sites based on those principles. • Policy W5 of the Core Strategy further sets out the priorities for locating waste management facilities.
v	<p>Provide for a broad distribution of waste management facilities to meet local needs across Oxfordshire and make more specific provision for larger facilities that are needed to serve the whole or more substantial parts of the county or a wider area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy W4 of the Core Strategy sets out the locational strategy for waste, which seeks to place the strategic facilities near to the main centres of population; non-strategic sites can be located nearer small towns. More remote locations would be suitable for small scale facilities. • The Sites Plan will allocate sites based on those principles.
vi	<p>Seek to ensure that the waste management facilities required in Oxfordshire are provided as an integral part of the infrastructure of the county and where possible are located to enable local employment and local use of energy (heat and power) recovered from waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy W5 of the Core Strategy sets out the priorities for locating waste management facilities. These include sites in existing waste management or industrial use, previously developed land and waste water treatment works. <p>In addition the County will draw up statements of common ground with districts where necessary.</p>

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vii	Seek to maintain opportunity for necessary disposal of residual waste from Oxfordshire and other areas in operational landfill sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy W6 of the Core Strategy sets out that the priority for landfill provision will be at existing landfill sites, and the use of inert waste that cannot be recycled for the restoration of quarries where environmental benefits can be achieved.
viii	Avoid the unnecessary loss of green field land when making provision for sites for waste management facilities, giving priority to the re-use of previously developed land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The priority for siting of waste management facilities in policy W5 of the Cores Strategy does not include green field sites, but the policy does state that waste management facilities may be sited in greenfield locations where this can be shown to be the most suitable and sustainable location.
ix	Protect Oxfordshire's communities and natural and historic environments (including important landscapes and ecological, geological and archaeological and other heritage assets) from the harmful impacts of waste management development (including traffic).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy W3 of the Core Strategy states that proposals for non-hazardous waste will be granted at allocated sites for the types of waste they area allocated provided that policies C1 – C12 of the Core Strategy are met. Policy C5 of the Core Strategy seeks to protect the local environment and amenity, policy C7 of the Core Strategy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity, policy C8 of the Core Strategy seeks to protect the local landscape, and policy C9 seeks to protect the historic environment and archaeology. Policy C10 of the Core Strategy requires transport issues to be taken into account and mitigated, and policy C11 of the Core Strategy seeks to protect the rights of way.
x	Secure the satisfactory restoration of temporary waste management sites, including landfills, where the facility is no longer required or acceptable in that location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy W6 of the Core Strategy requires landfills to be restored in accordance with a previously approved scheme.