

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 1 – Core Strategy Main Modifications

Schedule of the Main Modifications to the Core Strategy, May 2017

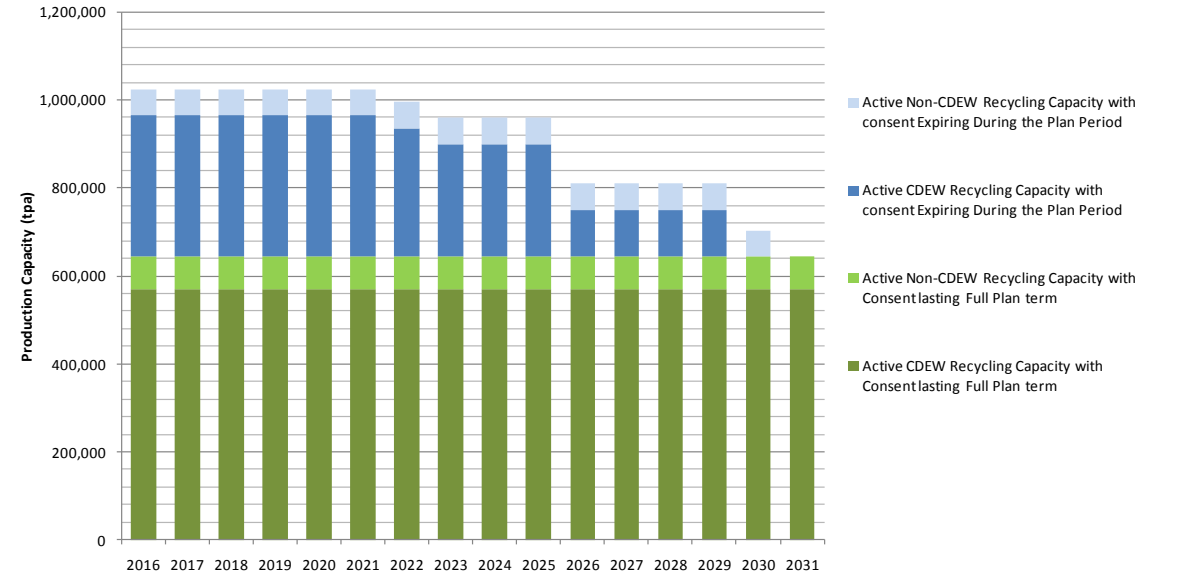
The modifications below are expressed either in the conventional form of ~~strike through~~ for deletions and underlining for additions of text, or by specifying the modification in words in *italics*.

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

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

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4. MINERALS PLANNING STRATEGY			
MM1	37	4.1	This section sets out the County Council’s minerals planning strategy and policies for the plan period to 2031. Provision must be made for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals over this period. The Council intends that this will be achieved: <u>firstly</u> by encouraging the <u>increased supply use</u> of secondary and recycled <u>recycled and secondary</u> aggregates; and <u>secondly as well as</u> by <u>making provision</u> identifying areas for <u>the remaining need to be met from mineral working to meet the need</u> for primary aggregates such as sand and gravel and crushed rock.
MM2	37	4.2	The strategy includes a spatial strategy for the delivery of the new mineral workings and other mineral supply facilities that are expected to be needed, which is illustrated on the minerals key diagram (Figure 9) at the end of this section, and policies which provide the context for considering future proposals for minerals development. <u>Spatial elements of the strategy, including principal locations for working aggregate minerals (strategic resource areas), mineral safeguarding areas and safeguarded aggregate rail depots, are shown on the Policies Map.</u> It provides a policy framework for the

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			identification of suitable sites in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document and against which planning applications for new mineral workings and other developments will be considered.
MM3	37	4.5	<p>Oxfordshire has permitted <u>and operational</u> capacity for <u>recycling producing</u> approximately 0.9 <u>1.0</u> million tonnes a year <u>per annum</u> of construction and demolition waste recycled and secondary aggregate <u>(much of this some of which is in temporary, sites being located at time-limited quarries and landfill sites). This total comprises capacities of approximately 0.9 million tonnes per annum for producing aggregate from recycling of construction demolition and excavation waste and 0.1 million tonnes per annum for producing secondary aggregate.</u> Didcot A power station ceased to operate during 2013 and ash recycling at Didcot is not included in this figure. The processing of <u>around 75,000 tonnes per annum of incinerator bottom ash</u> from the new energy recovery facility at Ardley for use as a secondary aggregate commenced in 2015 <u>and is included in the figure.</u> However, these secondary aggregates have different end uses: the power station ash was used for block making whereas incinerator bottom ash is largely used for sub-base in road construction. <u>Figure X shows the timeline for consented capacity in Oxfordshire over the plan period, as at August 2016.</u></p>

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			 <p data-bbox="607 863 1910 890">Figure X: Consented capacity for producing recycled and secondary aggregates in Oxfordshire 2016 – 2031 (August 2016).</p>
MM4	37	4.6	<p data-bbox="607 932 2040 1185">The total <u>actual</u> production of recycled and secondary aggregate is difficult to quantify because it includes, for example, material from mobile crushing plants at building and road development sites which is recycled and sometimes re-used on site, and material which passes through waste transfer stations. Surveys of secondary and recycled <u>recycled and secondary</u> aggregate producers in Oxfordshire in between 2012 and 2013 <u>2015</u> indicate a total <u>annual production</u> of around <u>450,000 tonnes</u> 470,000 tonnes are produced each year, but it is likely that the overall supply was higher <u>greater</u> than that, as the surveys were not comprehensive.</p>
MM5	38	4.8	<p data-bbox="607 1230 2040 1369">The supply of recycled and secondary aggregates in Oxfordshire will be limited largely by the scale of construction and demolition activity <u>within or in the vicinity of the County</u> and the <u>type and quantity of feedstock</u> material available from that source for recycling. The aggregate materials produced generally vary in quality and cannot meet all specifications; for higher specification applications <u>such</u></p>

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			<u>as load bearing concrete</u> , use of high quality land-won aggregate is usually the only practicable option.
MM6	38	4.9	<p>The earlier (withdrawn) Minerals and Waste Core Strategy included a policy target for recycled and secondary aggregate facility provision of 0.9 million tonnes per year. That target was from the now revoked South East Plan. It is now more appropriate for policy M1 not to set a specific target, which could be misconstrued as setting a maximum level to be achieved, but rather seek to maximise the contribution to aggregate supply in Oxfordshire from recycled and secondary aggregate sources. Policy M1 is a positive policy to enable facilities to be provided in order to achieve this objective. The production of recycled and secondary aggregate will continue to be monitored to check whether this is being achieved through this policy or whether a different approach needs to be considered.</p> <p><u>The Council supports the principle of maximising the contribution from recycled and secondary material sources to aggregate supply in Oxfordshire and wishes to encourage opportunities to develop capacity that enables more intensive processing to maximise recycled aggregate production, in line with plan objective 3.4i. Policy M1 is a positive policy to enable facilities to be provided in order to achieve this. This policy sets no target or ceiling for the amount of provision to be made but it includes a minimum level of production and/or supply of recycled and secondary aggregate that is to be enabled throughout the plan period though making provision for facilities. There will be a decrease in capacity to produce recycled and secondary aggregates from existing facilities over the Plan period, as time-limited permissions expire as indicated in Figure X above. Under policy M1, such lost capacity will at least need to be replaced. Sales and capacity for production of recycled and secondary aggregates will continue to be monitored on an annual basis to check whether the Council's objective is being met through this policy or whether a different approach needs to be considered.</u></p>
MM7	38	4.11	<p>Provision for additional facilities for the production of recycled aggregates from construction and demolition waste will be made through the <u>allocation</u> identification of sites in the Site Allocations Document, in line with <u>policy M1</u>. policies W3, W4 and W5 on waste management capacity requirements and provision and siting of facilities. <u>Facilities that produce recycled aggregate from</u></p>

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			<p><u>construction, demolition and excavation waste are also waste management facilities and therefore policy W3 on provision for waste management capacity and facilities required and policies W4 and W5 on location and siting of waste management facilities are also relevant. Policies M1 and W3 take a consistent approach to making provision for these facilities; and policy M1 requires allocated sites to be in accordance with polices W4 and W5. Additional facilities may be permitted at other sites where the requirements of relevant policies of the Plan, including Policies M1, W4 and W5, are met. Policy W5 C12 includes provision for recycling facilities to be located within the Green Belt where very special circumstances have been are demonstrated; and policy C8 allows for small-scale facilities serving local needs to be provided in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Recycled and secondary aggregate facilities with permanent permission, or with temporary permission extending at least to the end of the plan period, will be safeguarded under policy M9 and/or policy W11 and these safeguarded sites will also be identified and defined in the Site Allocations Document. Restoration of the The sites of time-limited temporary facilities, including those located at quarries and landfill sites, will be required should be restored in line with policy M10 when the facility is removed, in accordance with any restoration requirements in the planning permission.</u></p>
MM8	39	Policy M1 (4.12)	<p>Policy M1: Recycled and secondary aggregate</p> <p>So far as is practicable, the need for aggregate mineral supply to meet demand in Oxfordshire should be met from recycled and secondary aggregate materials in preference to primary aggregates, in order to minimise the need to work primary aggregates.</p> <p>The production and supply of recycled and secondary aggregate will be encouraged, in particular through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste; • recycling of road planings; • recycling of rail ballast; • recovery of ash from combustion processes; and • where available, the supply of secondary aggregates from sources outside Oxfordshire;

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MM8	39	Policy M1 (4.12)	<p>to enable the contribution made by these materials towards meeting the need for aggregates in Oxfordshire to be maximised.</p> <p><u>The production and supply of recycled and secondary aggregate, including that which improves waste separation and the range or quality of end products, will be encouraged so as to enable the maximum delivery of recycled and secondary aggregate within Oxfordshire.</u> Where practicable, the transport of recycled and secondary aggregate materials (<u>both feedstock and processed materials</u>) from <u>locations remote from sources distant to Oxfordshire</u> should be by rail.</p> <p>Permission will be granted for facilities for the production and/or supply of recycled and secondary aggregate, including temporary recycled aggregate facilities at aggregate quarries and inert waste landfill sites, at locations that meet the criteria in policies W4, W5 and C1 – C11. Proposals for temporary facilities shall provide for the satisfactory removal of the facility. At mineral working and landfill sites the facility shall be removed when or before the host activity ceases. Temporary facility sites shall be restored in accordance with the requirements of policy M10 for restoration of mineral workings.</p> <p>Sites for the production and/or supply of recycled and secondary aggregate will be safeguarded in accordance with policy W11.</p> <p>Sites proposed or safeguarded for the production and/or supply of recycled and secondary aggregate will be identified in the Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document.</p> <p><u>Provision will be made for facilities to enable the production and/or supply of a minimum of 0.926 million tonnes of recycled and secondary aggregates per annum.</u></p> <p><u>Sites which are suitable for facilities for the production and/or supply of recycled and secondary aggregates at locations that are in accordance with policies W4 and W5 and other</u></p>

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MM8	39	Policy M1 (4.12)	<p><u>relevant policies of this Plan and of other development plans will be allocated in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document. Permission will be granted for such facilities at these allocated sites provided that the requirements of policies C1 – C12 are met.</u></p> <p><u>Permission will normally be granted for recycled and secondary aggregate facilities at other sites, including for temporary recycled aggregate facilities at aggregate quarries and landfill sites, that are located in accordance with policies W4 and W5 and that meet the requirements of policies C1 – C12, taking into account the benefits of providing additional recycled and secondary aggregate capacity and unless the adverse impacts of doing so significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. Where permission is granted for such a facility at a time-limited mineral working or landfill site this will normally be subject to the same time limit as that applying to the host facility and the site shall be restored in accordance with the requirements of policy M10 for restoration of mineral workings at the end of its permitted period. Except where a new planning permission is granted for retention of the facility beyond its permitted end date, temporary facility sites shall be restored at the end of their permitted period.</u></p> <p><u>Sites for the production and/or supply of recycled and secondary aggregate will be safeguarded under Policy M9 and/or W11 and safeguarded sites will be defined in the Site Allocations Document.</u></p>
MM9	40	4.14	<p>The County Council’s Oxfordshire Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 sets the following requirements for provision for land-won aggregate supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharp sand and gravel – 1.015 million tonnes a year; • Soft sand – 0.189 million tonnes a year; • Total sand and gravel – 1.204 million tonnes a year; • Crushed rock – 0.584 million tonnes a year. <p>These figures will be revised on an annual basis through the annual Local Aggregate Assessment and will be superseded by the figures in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment.</p>

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MM10	40	4.18	<p>The Local Aggregate Assessment is to be reviewed annually and the provision figures are likely to change as the 10 year sales average period moves forward and other relevant local information changes. Regular monitoring of aggregates supply and demand in Oxfordshire will be carried out through the plan period and will be recorded in the Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports and used in the annual reviews of the Local Aggregate Assessment.</p>
MM11	41	4.19	<p>The current <u>Based on the Local Aggregate Assessment 2014 annual provision figures, the total requirements over the plan period 2014 to 2031 are:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sharp sand and gravel – 18.270 million tonnes (1.015 x 18);</u> • <u>Soft sand – 3.402 million tonnes (0.189 x 18); and</u> • <u>Crushed rock – 10.512 million tonnes (0.584 x 18).</u> <p><u>The Plan needs to make provision to enable the supply of these quantities of primary aggregate minerals from land won sources in Oxfordshire over the plan period. This is set out in policy M2. Taking into account actual sales in 2014 and 2015, permitted reserves remaining at the end of 2015 (excluding reserves that are not expected to be worked during the plan period*) and permissions granted in 2016**, indicate the following additional requirements for which provision needs to be made over the plan period (2014 to 2031), taking into account existing planning permissions are approximately:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharp sand and gravel – 8.866 <u>5.0</u> million tonnes; • Soft sand – 4.238 <u>1.3</u> million tonnes; and • Crushed rock – no additional requirement. <p><u>If ‘reserves’ subject to a resolution to grant permission are also taken into account, the additional requirement for sharp sand and gravel is reduced to approximately 5.4 million tonnes. Table 2 shows how these requirements are calculated. This is the position as at the end of 2016 but these additional requirements may change over time, as actual sales and remaining permitted reserves figures for further years become available, and if further planning permissions are granted. The additional requirements for each aggregate mineral type, for which provision needs to be made, will therefore be recalculated when the Site Allocations Document is prepared.</u></p> <p><i>Footnotes:</i></p>

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MM11	41	4.19	<p>* <u>The planning application for an extension to Gill Mill Quarry 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.</u></p> <p>** <u>Permissions granted in 2016 comprise:</u> <u>Sharp sand and gravel:</u> <u>Sutton Wick Quarry – extension (0.35 million tonnes) – permission granted 18 March 2016);</u> <u>Bridge Farm, Sutton Courtenay Quarry – deeper working (0.165 million tonnes) – permission granted 17 May 2016.</u></p>
MM12	41	4.20	<p>This is the current position but this- <u>The requirement for aggregate mineral working in the county may change over the plan period if the levels of annual provision change as the Local Aggregate Assessment is reviewed annually. Such changes are likely to be relatively small from one year to another but may add up to more substantial change over a period of years. The strategy for mineral working therefore needs to have sufficient</u> <u>includes flexibility to allow for changes in demand for locally supplied aggregates; policy M2 requires landbanks to be maintained in accordance with the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment and taking into account the need to maintain sufficient productive capacity; and policy M5 provides for permission to be granted where the need for aggregate supply cannot be met from allocated sites. Policy M2 therefore does not include the figures from the current Local Aggregate Assessment but instead makes a policy commitment to meeting the requirements in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment. Provision to meet these requirements in policy M2 will be made through the locations for mineral working identified in policy M3 and the allocation of specific sites for mineral working in the Site Allocations Document under policy policies M3 and M4, taking into account the need for appropriate flexibility to enable the plan to be delivered.</u></p>
MM13	42	Table 2	<u>Table 2: Aggregate provision required over plan period 2014 – 2031</u>

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			<i>Delete Table 2</i>
MM14	43	Policy M2 (4.21)	<p>Policy M2: Provision for working aggregate minerals</p> <p>Provision will be made through policies M3 and M4 to enable the supply of: aggregate minerals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>sharp sand and gravel - 1.015 mtpa giving a total provision requirement of 18.270 million tonnes</u> • <u>soft sand - 0.189 mtpa giving a total provision requirement of 3.402 million tonnes</u> • <u>crushed rock - 0.584 mtpa giving a total provision requirement of 10.512 million tonnes</u> <p>from land-won sources within Oxfordshire to meet the requirement identified in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment throughout for the period to the end of 2014 – 2031 inclusive.</p> <p>Permission will be granted for aggregate mineral working under policy M5 to enable separate landbanks of reserves with planning permission to be maintained for the extraction of minerals of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least 7 years for sharp sand and gravel; • at least 7 years for soft sand; • at least 10 years for crushed rock; <p>in accordance with the annual requirement rates in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment, taking into account the need to maintain sufficient productive capacity to enable these rates to be realised.</p>
MM15	44	4.29	<p><u>Using four indicators of construction activity – population, housing, jobs and land for economic development – and looking at both the existing situation and the forecast or planned position at 2031 within each of the five Oxfordshire District Council areas, there is an approximately equal split between northern Oxfordshire (Cherwell and West Oxfordshire Districts and half of Oxford City) and southern Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Districts and half of Oxford City).</u></p> <p>There is a broadly equal split in existing and forecast levels of economic growth and development</p>

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			<p>between the northern and southern parts of the county (taking Oxford as a mid-point), and consequently <u>Consequently</u>, it is expected that there will be a similar broadly <u>approximately</u> equal split in the demand for aggregate within the county <u>between northern and southern Oxfordshire over the plan period</u>. The plan objectives include minimising the distance that minerals need to be transported by road, from quarry to market. In line with this, the minerals planning strategy should promote and enable a move over the plan period to a distribution of sharp sand and gravel production that more closely reflects the distribution of demand for aggregate within the county.</p>
MM16	45	4.30	<p><u>An assessment of options for the distribution of additional sharp sand and gravel working has shown that the option that best meets this objective, and that overall is the most sustainable, is for 25% of the additional tonnage required to be provided in northern Oxfordshire – within the Thames, Lower Windrush and Lower Evenlode Valleys area from Standlake to Yarnton strategic resource area (which lies entirely within West Oxfordshire); and 75% to be provided in southern Oxfordshire – in the Thames and Lower Thame Valleys area from Oxford to Cholsey and Thames Valley area from Caversham to Shiplake strategic resource areas. This reflects the current situation of concentration of remaining permitted reserves within northern Oxfordshire (mainly in West Oxfordshire District) and should lead to an approximately equal split of production capacity for sharp sand and gravel between northern and southern Oxfordshire by 2031. This means changing the balance of production capacity between the strategic resource areas in western Oxfordshire (mainly in West Oxfordshire District) and southern Oxfordshire (in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Districts), even though remaining resources of sharp sand and gravel are more extensive in West Oxfordshire. In view of the relatively high level of existing permitted reserves in the northern part of Oxfordshire (mainly in West Oxfordshire), any <u>The</u> requirement for additional sites for sharp sand and gravel should <u>therefore</u> be met primarily in the southern part of the county, at least <u>particularly</u> over the first half of the plan period. Provision for additional <u>sharp</u> sand and gravel working in southern Oxfordshire would enable local supplies of aggregate for planned housing and economic growth in this part of the county, including the Science Vale area. The Council will seek to achieve this objective of changing <u>change in the balance</u> <u>distribution</u> of production capacity through the selection of sites to be allocated for sharp sand and gravel working in the Site Allocations Document <u>and through making decisions on planning applications.</u></u></p>

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MM17	45	4.33	<p>Within the northern part of the County, the only significant remaining resources of sharp sand and gravel lie within the strategic resource areas <u>are located</u> along the Thames Valley to the west/north west of Oxford and the related Lower Windrush and Lower Evenlode Valleys (mostly <u>almost all</u> in West Oxfordshire District, with a small part but partly in Cherwell District). Whilst any <u>the</u> requirement for additional sites for sharp sand and gravel should be met primarily in the southern part of the county, in the event that <u>some</u> further provision for working is also <u>expected to be</u> required from the northern part of the county in <u>before the end of</u> the plan period, <u>and this should be from within the Thames, Lower Windrush and Lower Evenlode Valleys area from Standlake to Yarnton strategic resource area</u>, which includes the existing working areas of the Lower Windrush Valley and around Cassington.</p> <p><u>There are also large areas of sharp sand and gravel resource within the part of the Thames Valley to the west of the Lower Windrush Valley, around Bampton and Clanfield, but these are not included within the strategic resource areas in policy M3. This is Provision should not be made from the resource areas further to the west, around Bampton and Clanfield, primarily because these areas are further from the main locations of demand for aggregate in Oxfordshire, in some cases in terms of direct distance but more generally due to the relatively long routes that would be involved using and lack suitable road access to the advisory lorry route network and avoiding unsuitable bridges and environmentally sensitive areas (see policy C10 and Figure 13). The requirement for further working areas within the plan period can be met from the strategic resource areas that are closer to the main areas of demand and provision should not be made from the areas around Bampton and Clanfield. An assessment undertaken as part of the sustainability appraisal of the plan has shown that excluding the areas around Bampton and Clanfield is the more sustainable option.</u></p>
MM18	46	4.35	<p>Potentially important archaeological constraints have been identified in the Lower Windrush Valley, south of Hardwick, and at a number of locations within the Thames and Lower Thame Valleys (Oxford to Cholsey) strategic resource area. The Council will work with English Heritage to ensure that important archaeology is given appropriate protection, in particular when sites for minerals working are allocated in the Site Allocations document.</p>

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MM18	46	4.35	<u>The Lower Windrush Valley part of the Thames, Lower Windrush and Lower Evenlode Valleys (Standlake to Yarnton) strategic resource area to the south of Hardwick is of particular archaeological significance, as are a number of locations in the Thames and Lower Thame Valleys (Oxford to Cholsey) strategic resource area. Both strategic resource areas quite possibly contain archaeological remains which, whilst not scheduled, are demonstrably of equivalent importance to scheduled monuments and which should therefore be accorded the same protection as these designated heritage assets in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework. In accordance with this, and minerals planning objective 3.4 viii, any such important archaeological resources should be conserved and enhanced, and would therefore present a significant constraint on mineral extraction in these strategic resource areas. The Council will work with Historic England to undertake further detailed assessment of this archaeological resource, to ensure that it is given appropriate protection, in particular when sites for mineral working are allocated in the Site Allocations Document.</u>
MM19	48	4.44	Government policy is that major minerals developments should only be permitted in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in exceptional circumstances and that landbanks of aggregate minerals should, as far as is practical, be maintained outside AONBs, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas. There are sufficient aggregate resources in Oxfordshire outside these designated areas and sites such that working within them is not necessary. Policy C8 provides protection for the landscape quality of the county and policy C9 provides protection for the historic environment. <u>Government Policy is that mineral extraction in the Green Belt is not inappropriate development, provided it preserves the openness of the Green Belt, and does not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt. Therefore this has not been applied as a constraint for the locations of working aggregate minerals.</u>
MM20	48	Policy M3 (4.45)	Policy M3: Principal locations for working aggregate minerals The principal locations for aggregate minerals extraction will be within the following strategic resource areas, as indicated on the Minerals Key Diagram <u>shown on the Policies Map</u>: Sharp sand and gravel

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MM20	48	Policy M3 (4.45)	<p><u>in northern Oxfordshire (Cherwell District and West Oxfordshire District):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Thames, Lower Windrush and Lower Evenlode Valleys area from Standlake to Yarnton; <p><u>in southern Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire District and Vale of White Horse District):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Thames and Lower Thame Valleys area from Oxford to Cholsey; • The Thames Valley area from Caversham to Shiplake. <p>Soft sand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Corallian Ridge area from Oxford to Faringdon; • The Duns Tew area. <p>Crushed rock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area north west of Bicester; • The Burford area south of the A40; • The area east and south east of Faringdon. <p><u>Specific sites (new quarry sites and/or extensions to existing quarries) for working aggregate minerals will be identified within these strategic resource areas will be allocated in the Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document, in accordance with policy M4.</u></p> <p><u>Specific sites for extensions to existing aggregate quarries (excluding ironstone) outside the strategic resource areas may also be allocated in the Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document provided they are in accordance with policy M4.</u></p> <p><u>Sites allocated for sharp sand and gravel working (including both new quarry sites and extensions to existing quarries, including any extensions outside the strategic resource areas), to meet the requirement in policy M2 will be located such that approximately 25% of the additional tonnage requirement is in northern Oxfordshire and approximately 75% of the additional tonnage requirement is in southern Oxfordshire, to achieve an approximately equal</u></p>

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			<u>split of production capacity for sharp sand and gravel between northern and southern Oxfordshire by 2031.</u>
MM21	49	Policy M4 (4.46)	<p>Policy M4: Sites for working aggregate minerals</p> <p><u>Specific sites for working aggregate minerals within the strategic resource areas identified in in accordance with policy M3, to meet the requirements set out in policy M2 will be allocated in the Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document, taking into account the following factors in accordance with the following criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) consideration of the quantity and quality of the mineral resource; b) achieving a change over the course of the plan period in the balance of production capacity for sharp sand & gravel between the strategic resource areas in western & southern Oxfordshire to more closely reflect the distribution of demand within the county; e) <u>b)</u> priority for the extension of existing quarries, where environmentally acceptable (including taking into consideration criteria d) c) to m) l)) and after consideration of criterion b), before working new sites; d) <u>c)</u> potential for restoration and after-use and for achieving the restoration objectives of the Plan in accordance with policy M10; e) <u>d)</u> suitability & accessibility of the primary road network; f) <u>e)</u> proximity to large towns and other locations of significant demand to enable a reduction in overall journey distance from quarry to market; g) <u>f)</u> ability to provide more sustainable movement of excavated materials;

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MM21	49	Policy M4 (4.46)	<p>h) <u>g</u>) avoidance of locations within or significantly affecting an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;</p> <p>i) <u>h</u>) avoidance of locations likely to have an adverse effect on sites and species of international nature conservation importance and Sites of Special Scientific Interest; in the case of locations within the Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton part of the Thames, Lower Windrush and Lower Evenlode Valleys area, it must be demonstrated that there will be no change in water levels in the Oxford Meadows Special Area of Conservation and the proposal must not involve the working of land to the north or north east of the River Evenlode; in the case of locations within the Corallian Ridge area, it must be demonstrated that there will be no change in water levels in the Cothill Fen Special Area of Conservation;</p> <p>j) <u>i</u>) avoidance of locations likely to have an adverse effect on <u>the significance of designated heritage assets, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, and Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields,</u> or on archaeological assets which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to a Scheduled Monument;</p> <p>k) <u>j</u>) avoidance of, or ability to suitably mitigate, potential significant adverse impacts on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. locally designated areas of nature conservation and geological interest; ii. <u>non-designated heritage assets;</u> iii. <u>local landscape character;</u> iv. <u>water quality, water quantity, flood risk and groundwater flow;</u> v. <u>best and most versatile agricultural land and soil resources;</u> vi. <u>local transport network;</u> vii. <u>land uses sensitive to nuisance (e.g. schools & hospitals);</u> viii. <u>residential amenity & human health; and</u>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM21	49	Policy M4 (4.46)	<p>viii ix. <u>ix.</u> character and setting of local settlements;</p> <p>h) k) <u>k)</u> potential cumulative impact of successive and/or simultaneous mineral development, including with non-mineral development, on local communities; <u>and</u></p> <p>m) l) <u>l)</u> ability to meet other objectives and policy expectations of this <u>Core Strategy Plan</u> (including policies C1 – C11 <u>C12</u>) and relevant policies <u>policies</u> in other development plans.</p>
MM22	50	Policy M5 (4.47)	<p>Policy M5: Working of aggregate minerals</p> <p><u>Prior to the adoption of the Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document, permission will be granted for the working of aggregate minerals where this would contribute towards meeting the requirement for provision in policy M2 and provided that the proposal is in accordance with the locational strategy in policy M3 and that the requirements of policies C1 – C12 are met.</u></p> <p>Permission will be granted for the working of aggregate minerals within the sites allocated further to policy M4 provided that the requirements of policies C1 – C11 <u>C12</u> are met.</p> <p>Permission will not be granted for the working of aggregate minerals outside the sites allocated further to policy M4 unless the requirement to maintain a steady <u>and adequate</u> supply of aggregate in accordance with policy M2 cannot be met from within those sites <u>and provided that the proposal is in accordance with the locational strategy in policy M3 and the requirements of policies C1 – C12 are met.</u> The criteria in policy M4 will be taken into consideration in the determination of planning applications for aggregate minerals working in locations not allocated under policy M4.</p> <p>Permission will exceptionally be granted for the working of aggregate minerals outside the sites allocated further to policy M4 where extraction of the mineral is required prior to a</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM22	50	Policy M5 (4.47)	<p>planned development in order to prevent the mineral resource being sterilised, having due regard to policies C1 – C11 <u>C12</u>.</p> <p>Prior to the adoption of the Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document, permission will be granted for the working of aggregate minerals where this is required in order to maintain landbanks in accordance with policy M2 and taking into consideration the criteria in policy M4 and provided that the requirements of policies C1 – C11 are met.</p> <p><u>Permission will exceptionally be granted for borrow pits to supply mineral to associated construction projects, having due regard to policies C1 – C12, provided that all of the following apply:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>the site lies on or in close proximity to the project area so that extracted mineral can be conveyed to its point of use with minimal use of public highways and without undue interference with footpaths and bridleways;</u> • <u>the mineral extracted will only be used in connection with the project;</u> • <u>it can be demonstrated that supply of the mineral from the borrow pit would have less environmental impact than if the mineral were supplied from an existing source;</u> • <u>the borrow pit can be restored without the use of imported material, other than that generated by the project; and</u> • <u>use of the borrow pit is limited to the life of the project.</u> <p>Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs, permission for working of ironstone for aggregate use will not be permitted except in exchange for an agreed revocation (or other appropriate mechanism to ensure the non-working) without compensation of an equivalent existing permission in Oxfordshire containing potentially workable resources of ironstone and where there would be an overall environmental benefit.</p>
MM23	51	Policy M6 (4.51)	<p>Policy M6: Aggregate rail depots</p> <p>The following rail depot sites are safeguarded for the importation of aggregate into</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM23	51	Policy M6 (4.51)	<p>Oxfordshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hennef Way, Banbury (existing facility); • Kidlington (permitted replacement facility); • Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay (existing facility); • Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry (permitted facility); • And any other aggregate rail depot sites which are permitted, as identified in the Annual Monitoring Report. <p>Permission will be granted for new aggregate rail depots at locations with suitable access to an advisory lorry route shown on the Oxfordshire Lorry Route Maps (policy C10) and that meet the criteria in <u>requirements of policies C1 – C14 C12.</u></p> <p>Safeguarded rail depot sites will be identified in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document.</p> <p>Proposals for development that would directly prevent or prejudice the use of a safeguarded rail depot site for an aggregates rail depot will not be permitted unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a suitable alternative rail depot site can be provided; or • it can be demonstrated that there is no longer a need for the site to be safeguarded for aggregate rail depot use. <p>Proposals on land near to a safeguarded rail depot site for development sensitive to disturbance from, and which would indirectly prevent or prejudice the operation or establishment of, an aggregate rail depot at the safeguarded site will not be permitted unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development is in accordance with a site allocation for development in an adopted local plan or neighbourhood plan; or • a suitable alternative aggregate rail depot site can be provided; or • it can be demonstrated that the safeguarded rail depot site is no longer needed for Oxfordshire’s aggregate supply requirements.

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM24	54	Policy M7 (4.60)	<p>Policy M7: Non-aggregate mineral working</p> <p>All proposals for the working of non-aggregate minerals, including exploration and appraisal, shall meet the criteria in <u>requirements of policies C1 – C14 C12.</u></p> <p><u>Building Stone</u> Permission will be granted for extensions to existing quarries and new quarries for the extraction of building stone where a need for the material has been demonstrated and the <u>scale, extent and location of the proposed quarrying is small-scale are such that adverse impacts upon the environment and amenity can be avoided, minimised or adequately mitigated.</u></p> <p><u>Clay</u> The extraction of clay will be permitted in conjunction with the working of sharp sand and gravel from the locations in policy M3. The extraction of clay will not be permitted in other locations unless it can be demonstrated that there is a local need for clay which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cannot be met by extraction in conjunction with sharp sand and gravel working; or • would be met with less overall environmental impact than by extraction in conjunction with sharp sand and gravel working. <p><u>Chalk</u> The extraction of chalk for agricultural or industrial use in Oxfordshire will be permitted provided the proposed quarrying is small-scale and a local need for the material has been demonstrated. Extraction of chalk for wider purposes, including as an aggregate or for large scale engineering will not be permitted unless the proposal is demonstrated to be the most sustainable option for meeting the need for the material.</p> <p><u>Fuller's Earth</u> The working of fuller's earth will be permitted provided that a national need for the mineral</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM24	54	Policy M7 (4.60)	<p>has been demonstrated.</p> <p><u>Oil and Gas</u> (conventional and unconventional) Proposals for the exploration and appraisal of oil or gas will be permitted provided arrangements are made for the timely and suitable restoration and after-care of the site, whether or not the exploration or appraisal operation is successful.</p> <p>The commercial production of oil and gas will be supported in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full appraisal programme for the oil or gas field has been successfully completed; and • The proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological, technical and operational factors; and • For major development in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty it is clearly demonstrated that <u>there are exceptional circumstances and the proposal is in the public interest, including in terms of national considerations, in accordance with the 'major developments test' in the NPPF (Paragraph 116).</u>
MM25	55	4.63	<p>Mineral safeguarding areas will be <u>are</u> defined on <u>the Policies Map maps in the Site Allocations Document</u>, covering the following areas of mineral resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sharp sand and gravel resources of significance in the main river valleys, in particular including the strategic resource areas identified in policy M3;</u> • <u>Soft sand within the strategic resource areas identified in policy M3;</u> • <u>Limestone within the strategic resource areas identified in policy M3;</u> • <u>Fuller's earth in the Baulking – Fernham area.</u> <p><u>Mineral safeguarding areas for other significant proven areas of important mineral resources may be defined when the Site Allocations Document is prepared.</u> The extent of safeguarded areas can be reviewed if economic or other considerations change.</p>
MM26	55	4.64	District Councils in Oxfordshire are responsible for planning development (other than minerals and

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>waste) in their areas. The County Council, as Mineral Planning Authority, must also identify mineral consultation areas and specify the types of application for non-mineral related development on which the relevant district council must consult the County Council within these areas. The mineral consultation areas will be <u>are</u> based on the minerals safeguarding areas and will include land within 250m of the boundary of a Minerals Safeguarding Area <u>minerals safeguarding area</u>. <u>They are also shown on the Policies Map. They will be identified and updated when necessary in the Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports. Further mineral consultation areas will be similarly defined around any additional minerals safeguarding areas that are defined when the Site Allocations Document is prepared.</u></p>
MM27	55	Policy M8 (4.65)	<p>Policy M8: Safeguarding mineral resources</p> <p>Mineral Safeguarding Areas will be defined in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document, covering the following mineral resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharp sand and gravel in the main river valleys, including the strategic resource areas identified in policy M3, and other areas of proven resource; • 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. <p>Mineral resources in these <u>Mineral Safeguarding Areas shown on the Policies Map</u> are safeguarded for possible future use. Development that would prevent or otherwise hinder the possible future working of the mineral will not be permitted unless it can be shown that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site has been allocated for development in an adopted local plan or neighbourhood plan; or • The need for the development outweighs the economic and sustainability considerations relating to the mineral resource; or • The mineral will be extracted prior to the development taking place. <p><u>Mineral Consultation Areas, based on the Mineral Safeguarding Areas, are shown on the</u></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM27	55	Policy M8 (4.65)	<p><u>Policies Map. Within these areas the District Councils will consult the County Council on planning applications for non-mineral development will be defined, identified and updated when necessary in the Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports.</u></p>
MM28	57	Policy M9 (4.71)	<p>Policy M9: Safeguarding mineral infrastructure</p> <p>Existing and permitted infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals in Oxfordshire is safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily prevent the operation of the infrastructure or would prejudice or jeopardise its continued use by creating incompatible land uses nearby.</p> <p><u>Safeguarded sites include the following rail depot sites which are safeguarded for the importation of aggregate into Oxfordshire:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Hennef Way, Banbury (existing facility);</u> • <u>Kidlington (existing facility);</u> • <u>Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay (existing facility); and</u> • <u>Shipton-on-Cherwell Quarry (permitted facility);</u> • <u>as shown on the Policies Map; and</u> • <u>any other aggregate rail depot sites which are permitted, as identified in the Annual Monitoring Report.</u> <p><u>Other safeguarded sites will be identified defined</u> in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document.</p> <p>Proposals for development that would <u>directly or indirectly</u> prevent or prejudice the use of a site safeguarded for mineral infrastructure will not be permitted unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development is in accordance with a site allocation for development in an adopted local plan or neighbourhood plan; or • it can be demonstrated that the infrastructure is no longer needed; or • the capacity of the infrastructure can be appropriately and sustainably provided elsewhere.

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM29	61	Policy M10 (4.85)	<p>Policy M10: Restoration of mineral workings</p> <p>Mineral workings shall be restored to a high standard and in a timely and phased manner to an after-use that is appropriate to the location and delivers a net gain in biodiversity. The restoration <u>and after-use</u> of mineral workings must take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the characteristics of the site prior to mineral working; • the character of the surrounding landscape and the enhancement of local landscape character; • the amenity of local communities, including opportunities to enhance green infrastructure provision and provide for local amenity uses and recreation; • the capacity of the local transport network; • the quality of any agricultural land affected, <u>including the restoration of best and most versatile agricultural land</u>; • <u>the conservation of soil resources</u> • flood risk and opportunities for increased flood storage capacity; • <u>the impacts on flooding and water quality of any use of imported material in the proposed restoration</u>; • bird strike risk and aviation safety; • any environmental enhancement objectives for the area; • the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity appropriate to the local area , supporting the establishment of a coherent and resilient ecological network through the landscape-scale creation of priority habitat; • the conservation and enhancement of geodiversity; and • the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment; <u>and</u> • <u>consultation with local communities on options for after-use.</u> <p>Planning permission will not be granted for mineral working unless satisfactory proposals have been made for the restoration, aftercare and after-use of the site, including where</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification														
MM29	61	Policy M10 (4.85)	necessary the means of securing them in the longer term. Proposals for restoration must not be likely to lead to any increase in recreational pressure on a Special Area of Conservation.														
MM30	62	Figure 9	<i>Delete Figure 9: Minerals Key Diagram and replace with Policies Map.</i>														
5. WASTE PLANNING STRATEGY																	
MM31	64	Table 3	<p><u>Table 3: Waste produced in Oxfordshire in 2012 (tonnes) Baseline waste arising in Oxfordshire requiring provision for management (million tonnes per annum)</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>MSW</th> <th>C&I</th> <th>CDE</th> <th>Hazardous</th> <th>Agricultural</th> <th>Waste Water</th> <th>LLW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>300,000 <u>0.300*</u></td> <td>710,000 <u>0.533**</u></td> <td>932,000 <u>1.033**</u></td> <td>50,000 <u>0.050*</u></td> <td>900,000 <u>0.900*</u></td> <td>23,000 <u>0.023*</u></td> <td>See table 4415</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Baseline year 2012 ** Baseline year 2014 Source: MSW (Municipal Solid Waste) – Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) C&I (Commercial and Industrial Waste) – BPP Consulting for OCC ('as managed' estimate) CDE (Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste) – Oxfordshire County Council ('as managed' estimate – there is considerable uncertainty over this figure, see paragraph 5.5b) Hazardous waste – BPP Consulting for OCC Agricultural waste – BPP Consulting for OCC (estimate) Waste Water – Thames Water plc LLW (Low Level Radioactive Waste)</p>	MSW	C&I	CDE	Hazardous	Agricultural	Waste Water	LLW	300,000 <u>0.300*</u>	710,000 <u>0.533**</u>	932,000 <u>1.033**</u>	50,000 <u>0.050*</u>	900,000 <u>0.900*</u>	23,000 <u>0.023*</u>	See table 4415
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MM32	64	5.5a (new Paragraph)	<u>The BPP Review of the Waste Needs Assessment (2014) established a point of production 'arising' figure for the C&I and CDE waste streams, whereas the Supplement to the Waste Needs Assessment (2016) used a method developed by national government to establish an 'as managed' waste figure for each of these waste streams. The 'as managed' figures in broad terms are approximately 60-70%</u>														

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
			<p><u>of the equivalent 'arising' figures. The reason for the difference between the values (other than the three year time lag between estimates) is attributable to the fact that a certain amount of waste is managed through routes outside the formal management system. This might be through management on the site of production (e.g. crushing of demolition waste and incorporation into groundworks), through methods ancillary to other activities such as storage and distribution (e.g. backhauling by major retailers of packaging waste for bulking at distribution depots), or through the use of mobile plant that do not require express planning consent and therefore bypassing static facilities. The actual degree to which such activities may contribute to the management of these waste streams today and in the future is not fully able to be accounted for. Therefore the 'as managed' values for C&I waste included in Tables 3 and 4 and in Policy W1 should be regarded as minimum arising values.</u></p>
MM33	64	5.5b (new paragraph)	<p><u>There is considerable uncertainty over the estimated figure for CDE waste in Table 3 and over forecasts for this waste stream. Significantly different figures can be derived depending on the assumptions used. Consequently, no forecasts for CDE waste are included in Table 4; and no values for this waste stream are included in Policy W1. Nevertheless, the estimate of 1.033 mtpa shown in Table 1 can be taken as a minimum value for the amount of CDE waste to be managed going forward. This will include an element of non- inert waste, which has been estimated to comprise 20% of the total, and this waste will require management as non-hazardous waste rather than inert waste. Inert waste is expected to be primarily managed through recycling, in particular at recycled aggregate production facilities, recovery operations or the backfilling of mineral workings. Some will continue to go to landfill for restoration purposes.</u></p>
MM34	64	5.6	<p>Forecasts of waste produced in Oxfordshire are likely to change over time, as circumstances affecting the amount of waste produced change and new information becomes available. The forecasts are therefore not included in policy W1. Current (January 2015) forecasts for the MSW and C&I waste streams are set out in Table 4. <u>No forecasts for CDE waste are included.</u> These forecasts will be kept under review and updated as necessary in the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification																																																
			Reports. <u>The forecasts in Table 4 are included in policy W1.</u>																																																
MM35	64	Table 4	<p>Table 4: Forecasts of amounts of principal waste streams to be managed — Oxfordshire waste arisings 2012 — 2031 (million tonnes)</p> <p><u>Table 4: Forecasts of amounts of principal waste streams (excluding CDE) to be managed – (million tonnes)</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2012</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2026</th> <th>2031</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MSW</td> <td>0.300</td> <td>0.320</td> <td>0.343</td> <td>0.360</td> <td>0.376</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C&I</td> <td>0.710</td> <td>0.736</td> <td>0.758</td> <td>0.766</td> <td>0.773</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.542</td> <td>0.564</td> <td>0.573</td> <td>0.583</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CDE</td> <td>1.005</td> <td>1.220</td> <td>1.483</td> <td>1.483</td> <td>1.483</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0.932</td> <td>1.133</td> <td>1.379</td> <td>1.379</td> <td>1.379</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>2.015</td> <td>2.276</td> <td>2.584</td> <td>2.609</td> <td>2.632</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1.942</td> <td>2.189</td> <td>2.480</td> <td>2.505</td> <td>2.528</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: <u>Supplement to the Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment, BPP for OCC 2015 2016</u></p>		2012	2016	2021	2026	2031	MSW	0.300	0.320	0.343	0.360	0.376	C&I	0.710	0.736	0.758	0.766	0.773			0.542	0.564	0.573	0.583	CDE	1.005	1.220	1.483	1.483	1.483		0.932	1.133	1.379	1.379	1.379	Total	2.015	2.276	2.584	2.609	2.632		1.942	2.189	2.480	2.505	2.528
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MM36	65	5.8	<p>The commercial and industrial waste forecast takes account of economic growth forecasts for Oxfordshire and Defra national forecasts. A <u>high moderate</u> growth rate has been used (as explained in the <u>Supplement to the Waste Needs Assessment 2016</u>), based on a compound annual growth in waste arisings of 0.7% to 2021 and 0.2% thereafter. This results in an overall increase in arisings <u>the amount of waste to be managed of approximately 7% from the 2014 baseline figure to the forecast for 2031.</u> some 9% between 2012 and 2031.</p>																																																
MM37	65	5.9	<p>Future construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings will be largely governed by the rate of new building work. <u>The national Planning Policy Guidance for waste states that when forecasting future arisings for this waste stream, waste planning authorities should start from the basis that net arisings will remain constant over time as there is likely to be a reduced evidence base on which forward projections can be based*.</u> Following this guidance, it can be taken that a minimum of 1.033</p>																																																

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>mtpa of CDE waste will require management in Oxfordshire throughout the plan period to 2031. Forecasts also take account of policy, legislation and standards – all of which are pushing the sector to more sustainable waste management methods. Again, a high growth rate scenario has been used (as explained in the Waste Needs Assessment), but this has been partly checked by pressures to reduce waste. Steady growth in this waste stream is anticipated each year to 2021, based on an assumption that the rate of construction will increase as the economy picks up and house building increases in response to recently assessed demands³⁵. An increase of 50% in this type of waste is possible, with waste levels stabilising thereafter.</p> <p><i>*Insert new footnote:</i> <u>National Planning Practice Guidance for waste, paragraph 033 (October 2014)</u></p> <p><i>Delete footnote 35:</i> Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, GL Hearn, March 2014</p>
MM38	66	Policy W1 (5.12)	<p>Policy W1: Oxfordshire waste to be managed</p> <p>Provision will be made for waste management facilities <u>to provide capacity that allows Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in the management of its principal waste streams – municipal solid waste (or local authority collected waste), commercial and industrial waste, and construction, demolition and excavation waste – over the period to 2031.</u></p> <p><u>The amounts of these wastes that need to be managed for which waste management capacity needs to be provided is as identified in the most recent Oxfordshire Waste Needs Assessment or update of these amounts in the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports. follows:</u></p> <p><u>Forecasts of waste for which waste management capacity needs to be provided 2016 – 2031 (million tonnes per annum)</u></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification																
MM38	66	Policy W1 (5.12)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Waste Type</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2026</th> <th>2031</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>Municipal Solid Waste</u></td> <td><u>0.32</u></td> <td><u>0.34</u></td> <td><u>0.36</u></td> <td><u>0.38</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Commercial and Industrial Waste</u></td> <td><u>0.54</u></td> <td><u>0.56</u></td> <td><u>0.57</u></td> <td><u>0.58</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>These forecasts will be kept under review and updated as necessary in the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports.</u></p> <p>Provision of <u>for</u> facilities for hazardous waste, agricultural waste, radioactive waste and waste water/sewage sludge will be in accordance with policies W7, W8, W9 and W10 respectively.</p>	Waste Type	2016	2021	2026	2031	<u>Municipal Solid Waste</u>	<u>0.32</u>	<u>0.34</u>	<u>0.36</u>	<u>0.38</u>	<u>Commercial and Industrial Waste</u>	<u>0.54</u>	<u>0.56</u>	<u>0.57</u>	<u>0.58</u>	
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MM39	69	Policy W2 (5.22)	<p>Policy W2: Oxfordshire waste management targets</p> <p>Provision will be made for capacity to manage the principal waste streams in a way that provides for the maximum diversion of waste from landfill, in line with the following targets:</p> <p><i>Delete current table and replace with:</i></p> <p><u>Oxfordshire waste management targets 2016 – 2031</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4"><u>Year</u></th> </tr> <tr> <th><u>2016</u></th> <th><u>2021</u></th> <th><u>2026</u></th> <th><u>2031</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MUNI CIPAL WAST</td> <td><u>Composting & food waste treatment</u></td> <td><u>29%</u></td> <td><u>32%</u></td> <td><u>35%</u></td> <td><u>35%</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<u>Year</u>				<u>2016</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2031</u>	MUNI CIPAL WAST	<u>Composting & food waste treatment</u>	<u>29%</u>	<u>32%</u>	<u>35%</u>	<u>35%</u>
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Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification					
MM39	69	Policy W2 (5.22)		<u>Non-hazardous waste recycling</u>	<u>33%</u>	<u>33%</u>	<u>35%</u>	<u>35%</u>
				<u>Non-hazardous residual waste treatment</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>
				<u>Landfill</u> <u>(these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
				<u>Total</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
			<u>COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL WASTE</u>	<u>Composting & food waste treatment</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
				<u>Non-hazardous waste recycling</u>	<u>55%</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>65%</u>	<u>65%</u>
				<u>Non-hazardous residual waste treatment</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification					
MM39	69	Policy W2 (5.22)		<u>Landfill</u> <u>(these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
				<u>Total</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
			<u>CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION & EXCAVATION WASTE</u>	<u>Proportion of Projected Arisings taken to be Inert*</u>	<u>80%</u>	<u>80%</u>	<u>80%</u>	<u>80%</u>
				<u>Inert waste recycling (as proportion of inert arisings)</u>	<u>55%</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>65%</u>	<u>70%</u>
				<u>Permanent deposit of inert waste other than for disposal to landfill** (as proportion of inert arisings)</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>
				<u>Landfill (as proportion of inert arisings)</u> <u>(these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>5%</u>

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MM39	69	Policy W2 (5.22)		<u>Total (inert arisings)</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
				<u>Proportion of Projected Arisings taken to be Non- Inert*</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>20%</u>
				<u>Composting (as proportion of non-inert arisings)</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
				<u>Non-hazardous waste recycling (as proportion of non-inert arisings)</u>	<u>55%</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>65%</u>	<u>65%</u>
				<u>Non-hazardous residual waste treatment (as proportion of non-inert arisings)</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>
				<u>Landfill (as proportion of non-inert arisings) (these percentages are not targets but are included for completeness)</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification						
MM39	69	Policy W2 (5.22)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total (non-inert arisings)</td> <td><u>100%</u></td> <td><u>100%</u></td> <td><u>100%</u></td> <td><u>100%</u></td> </tr> </table> <p>* It is assumed that 20% of the CDE waste stream comprises non-inert materials (from breakdown in report by BPP Consulting on Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste in Oxfordshire, February 2014, page 7). The subsequent targets are proportions of the inert or non-inert elements of the CDE waste stream.</p> <p>** This includes the use of inert waste in backfilling of mineral workings & operational development such as noise bund construction and flood defence works.</p> <p>Proposals for the management of all types of waste should demonstrate that the waste cannot reasonably be managed through a process that is higher up the waste hierarchy than that proposed.</p>		Total (non-inert arisings)	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
	Total (non-inert arisings)	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>				
MM40	69	5.23	<p>Table 5 shows how the forecast tonnages <u>of non-hazardous waste</u> for the principal waste streams in policy W1 should be managed in order that <u>for the waste management targets in policy W2 can be met</u>. Waste management capacity equivalent to these tonnages needs to be provided if Oxfordshire is to be net self-sufficient in meeting its waste needs (policy W1). <u>The non-hazardous element of the CDE waste stream has been calculated based on the arising value of 1.033 mtpa which is considered to be a minimum. The management capacity required for the inert element of this waste stream is not specified in view of the uncertainty over the baseline value and forecast, and consequent absence of figures for CDE waste in policy W1; and also in recognition of the positive approach in policies W3 and M1 towards provision of additional capacity for recycling of CDE waste, particularly for the production of recycled aggregate, whereby there is no requirement for need to be demonstrated against a specified capacity requirement and, subject to proposals being in accordance with other relevant policies, there is no ceiling set on the level of capacity that may be provided.</u></p>						

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification																																																																																
MM41	70	Table 5	<p>Delete current Table 5 and replace with:</p> <p><u>Table 5: Oxfordshire: estimated non-hazardous waste management capacity required 2016 – 2031 (tonnes per annum)</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Projected Capacity Requirement</u></th> <th><u>MSW</u></th> <th><u>C&I</u></th> <th><u>CDE (non-inert proportion)</u></th> <th><u>Total (tpa)</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Composting/ food waste treatment</u></td> <td><u>92,800</u></td> <td><u>27,100</u></td> <td><u>10,300</u></td> <td><u>130,200</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Non-hazardous waste recycling</u></td> <td><u>105,600</u></td> <td><u>298,100</u></td> <td><u>113,700</u></td> <td><u>517,400</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Non-hazardous waste residual</u></td> <td><u>96,000</u></td> <td><u>81,300</u></td> <td><u>31,000</u></td> <td><u>208,300</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Composting/ food waste treatment</u></td> <td><u>109,700</u></td> <td><u>28,200</u></td> <td><u>10,300</u></td> <td><u>148,200</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Non-hazardous waste recycling</u></td> <td><u>113,200</u></td> <td><u>338,100</u></td> <td><u>124,000</u></td> <td><u>575,300</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Non-hazardous waste residual</u></td> <td><u>102,900</u></td> <td><u>140,900</u></td> <td><u>51,700</u></td> <td><u>295,500</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Composting/ food waste treatment</u></td> <td><u>126,000</u></td> <td><u>28,700</u></td> <td><u>10,300</u></td> <td><u>165,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Non-hazardous waste recycling</u></td> <td><u>126,000</u></td> <td><u>372,500</u></td> <td><u>134,400</u></td> <td><u>632,900</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Non-hazardous waste residual</u></td> <td><u>90,000</u></td> <td><u>143,300</u></td> <td><u>51,700</u></td> <td><u>285,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">2031</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Composting/ food waste treatment</u></td> <td><u>131,600</u></td> <td><u>29,100</u></td> <td><u>10,300</u></td> <td><u>171,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Non-hazardous waste recycling</u></td> <td><u>131,600</u></td> <td><u>378,600</u></td> <td><u>134,400</u></td> <td><u>644,600</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Projected Capacity Requirement</u>	<u>MSW</u>	<u>C&I</u>	<u>CDE (non-inert proportion)</u>	<u>Total (tpa)</u>	2016					<u>Composting/ food waste treatment</u>	<u>92,800</u>	<u>27,100</u>	<u>10,300</u>	<u>130,200</u>	<u>Non-hazardous waste recycling</u>	<u>105,600</u>	<u>298,100</u>	<u>113,700</u>	<u>517,400</u>	<u>Non-hazardous waste residual</u>	<u>96,000</u>	<u>81,300</u>	<u>31,000</u>	<u>208,300</u>	2021					<u>Composting/ food waste treatment</u>	<u>109,700</u>	<u>28,200</u>	<u>10,300</u>	<u>148,200</u>	<u>Non-hazardous waste recycling</u>	<u>113,200</u>	<u>338,100</u>	<u>124,000</u>	<u>575,300</u>	<u>Non-hazardous waste residual</u>	<u>102,900</u>	<u>140,900</u>	<u>51,700</u>	<u>295,500</u>	2026					<u>Composting/ food waste treatment</u>	<u>126,000</u>	<u>28,700</u>	<u>10,300</u>	<u>165,000</u>	<u>Non-hazardous waste recycling</u>	<u>126,000</u>	<u>372,500</u>	<u>134,400</u>	<u>632,900</u>	<u>Non-hazardous waste residual</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>143,300</u>	<u>51,700</u>	<u>285,000</u>	2031					<u>Composting/ food waste treatment</u>	<u>131,600</u>	<u>29,100</u>	<u>10,300</u>	<u>171,000</u>	<u>Non-hazardous waste recycling</u>	<u>131,600</u>	<u>378,600</u>	<u>134,400</u>	<u>644,600</u>
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MM42	71	Table 6	<p>Table 6: Oxfordshire – capacity available to manage waste at existing facilities 2012 <u>2016</u> – 2031 (tonnes per annum)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Facility type</u> <u>Type of waste management</u></th> <th>2012</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2026</th> <th>2031</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Non-hazardous waste recycling</td> <td>600,300</td> <td>598,900</td> <td>429,900</td> <td>429,900</td> <td>317,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Composting / food waste treatment</td> <td>219,600</td> <td>219,600</td> <td>219,600</td> <td>214,600</td> <td>214,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-hazardous residual waste treatment</td> <td>300,000</td> <td>300,000</td> <td>300,000</td> <td>300,000</td> <td>300,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inert waste recycling</td> <td>1,153,100</td> <td>1,145,100</td> <td>1,105,100</td> <td>889,600</td> <td>889,600</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Oxfordshire County Council Municipal and Commercial and Industrial wastes are managed at non-hazardous waste facilities Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste is managed at inert waste facilities</p>					<u>Facility type</u> <u>Type of waste management</u>	2012	2016	2021	2026	2031	Non-hazardous waste recycling	600,300	598,900	429,900	429,900	317,800	Composting / food waste treatment	219,600	219,600	219,600	214,600	214,600	Non-hazardous residual waste treatment	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	Inert waste recycling	1,153,100	1,145,100	1,105,100	889,600	889,600
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MM43	71	5.25	<p>Table 7 shows when and for which types of facility a need is expected to arise for additional waste management capacity and the amount required. Shortfalls arise where the capacity provided by existing facilities (table 6) is insufficient to meet the estimated waste management capacity requirement (table 5). Policy W3 provides for these requirements to be monitored and kept up to date in the Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports. Waste management capacity requirements will be kept under review and updated in the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports.</p>																																		

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MM44	71	Table 7	<p><i>Delete current Table 7 and replace with:</i></p> <p><u>Table 7: Oxfordshire – Capacity surplus/deficit available to manage the non-hazardous element of the principal waste streams 2016 – 2031 (tonnes per annum)</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"><u>Facility Type</u></th> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4"><u>Target Year</u></th> </tr> <tr> <th><u>2016</u></th> <th><u>2021</u></th> <th><u>2026</u></th> <th><u>2031</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>Composting/ food waste treatment</u></td> <td><u>Capacity surplus or shortfall against target</u></td> <td><u>+89,400</u></td> <td><u>+71,400</u></td> <td><u>+49,600</u></td> <td><u>+43,600</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Non- hazardous waste recycling</u></td> <td><u>Capacity surplus or shortfall against target</u></td> <td><u>+81,500</u></td> <td><u>-145,400</u></td> <td><u>-203,000</u></td> <td><u>-326,800</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Non- hazardous residual waste treatment</u></td> <td><u>Capacity surplus or shortfall against target</u></td> <td><u>+91,700</u></td> <td><u>+4,500</u></td> <td><u>+15,000</u></td> <td><u>+8,700</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Facility Type</u>		<u>Target Year</u>				<u>2016</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2031</u>	<u>Composting/ food waste treatment</u>	<u>Capacity surplus or shortfall against target</u>	<u>+89,400</u>	<u>+71,400</u>	<u>+49,600</u>	<u>+43,600</u>	<u>Non- hazardous waste recycling</u>	<u>Capacity surplus or shortfall against target</u>	<u>+81,500</u>	<u>-145,400</u>	<u>-203,000</u>	<u>-326,800</u>	<u>Non- hazardous residual waste treatment</u>	<u>Capacity surplus or shortfall against target</u>	<u>+91,700</u>	<u>+4,500</u>	<u>+15,000</u>	<u>+8,700</u>
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Overall Non-Hazardous Waste Diversion Capacity Balance	<u>+262,600</u>	<u>-69,500</u>	<u>-138,400</u>	<u>-274,500</u>				
MM45	72	5.28	<p>Facilities for <u>preparation for re-use, transfer, recycling, and composting of waste</u> and treatment (of food waste) help move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy. These types of facilities should <u>are</u> generally be encouraged, particularly having regard to the shortfall in <u>non-hazardous recycling capacity</u> that is expected to arise later in <u>over</u> the plan period. <u>Transfer facilities do not manage waste themselves but can assist the efficient transportation of waste to facilities that do, thereby helping to move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy.</u> Recycling, and <u>composting and food waste treatment</u> facilities may manage some waste from other areas at the same time as providing capacity that helps to meet Oxfordshire's waste management needs.</p>					
MM46	72	Policy W3 (5.30)	<p>Policy W3: Provision for waste management capacity and facilities required</p> <p><u>Provision will be made for the following additional waste management capacity to manage the non-hazardous element of the principal waste streams: through this policy and policies W4, W5 and W6 sufficient to meet the need for management of the principal waste streams identified in policy W1 and the waste management targets in policy W2, including any provision that needs to be made for additional waste management capacity that cannot be met by existing facilities.</u></p> <p><u>Non-hazardous waste recycling:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>by 2021: at least 145,400 tpa</u> • <u>by 2026: at least 203,000 tpa</u> • <u>by 2031: at least 326,800 tpa</u> <p><u>Waste management capacity requirements will be kept under review and updated in the</u></p>					

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM46	72	Policy W3 (5.30)	<p>Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports. The Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports will also set out how the waste management capacity requirements are expected to be met, including the capacity that is expected to be provided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent and established waste management facilities; • Time-limited waste management facilities; • Sites with planning permission for waste management facilities that have not yet been built; • Sites allocated for waste development in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document. <p>Account will be taken of any requirements for additional waste management capacity (as identified in Table 7 or the most recent update in the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports) in the consideration of proposals for new waste management facilities for the principal waste streams.</p> <p>Proposals for facilities for re-use, transfer and pre-treatment of waste (recycling, composting and treatment of food waste) will normally be permitted. Proposals for the treatment of residual waste will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the development would not impede the achievement of the waste management targets in policy W2 and that it would enable waste to be recovered at one of the nearest appropriate installations.</p> <p><u>Specific sites for strategic and non-strategic waste management facilities (other than landfill) to meet the requirements set out in in this policy, or in any update of these requirements in the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports, at locations that are in accordance with policies W4 and W5 and other relevant policies of this Plan and of other development plans will be allocated in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document. Other sites which are suitable for strategic and non-strategic waste management facilities and which provide additional capacity for preparation for re-use, recycling or composting of waste or treatment of food waste (including waste transfer facilities that help such provision) at locations that are in accordance with policies W4 and W5 and</u></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM46	72	Policy W3 (5.30)	<p><u>other relevant policies of this Plan and of other development plans will also be allocated in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document.</u></p> <p><u>Permission will be granted at allocated sites for the relevant types and sizes of waste management facilities for which they are allocated provided that the requirements of policies C1 – C12 are met.</u></p> <p><u>Permission will normally be granted for proposals for waste management facilities that provide capacity for preparation for re-use, recycling or composting of waste or treatment of food waste (including waste transfer facilities that help such provision) at other sites that are located in accordance with policies W4 and W5 and that meet the requirements of policies C1 – C12, taking into account the benefits of providing additional capacity for the management of waste at these levels of the waste hierarchy, and unless the adverse impacts of doing so significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. Where permission is granted for such a facility at a time-limited mineral working or landfill site this will normally be subject to the same time limit as that applying to the host facility and the site shall be restored in accordance with the requirements of policy M10 for restoration of mineral workings at the end of its permitted period. Except where a new planning permission is granted for retention of the facility beyond its permitted end date, temporary facility sites shall be restored at the end of their permitted period.</u></p> <p><u>Proposals for non-hazardous residual waste treatment will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the development would not impede the movement of waste up the hierarchy and that it would enable waste to be recovered at one of the nearest appropriate installations, and provided that the proposal is located in accordance with policies W4 and W5 and meets the requirements of policies C1-C12. Account will be taken of any requirements for additional non-hazardous residual waste management capacity that may be identified in the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Reports in the consideration of proposals for additional non-hazardous residual waste management capacity for the principal waste streams.</u></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM46	72	Policy W3 (5.30)	Proposals for disposal by landfill will be determined in accordance with policy W6.
MM47	74	5.33	<p>Strategic <u>waste management</u> facilities are likely to serve the county as a whole, or at least large parts of it. <u>Banbury, Bicester, Oxford, Abingdon and Didcot</u> (figure 2) are large centres of population linked by A34/M40. Bicester, Oxford and Didcot are expected to experience considerable growth and together with <u>Banbury and Abingdon</u> will account for a very significant portion of the county's waste <u>production</u>. Any strategic waste management facilities should normally be within <u>40 15 kilometres</u> of Oxford City centre (<u>which is approximately equivalent to a zone of 12km from the built up area of Oxford</u>) or 5 kilometres of the specified towns, but avoiding the Oxford Green Belt and North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (see policy policies W5 and C8). Facilities in these locations will be closer <u>to large quantities of waste arisings</u>, thereby avoiding the need for long distance movements by lorry road. They can also benefit from the linkage provided by the A34/M40, which allows for movement of waste <u>by road</u> without directly impacting on local communities. Growth at <u>these towns, particularly the key growth areas of Bicester, Oxford and Didcot</u>, may also bring forward site opportunities for <u>new additional waste management</u> facilities. Locations further from these towns may also be suitable where there is good access to the Oxfordshire lorry route network (policy C10). Whilst Banbury is the second largest town in Oxfordshire, it is not included as a location for strategic waste management facilities because it is located in the north of the county, away from the main concentration of population and development, and it is not one of the key growth areas.</p>
MM48	74	5.34	<p>Non-strategic waste <u>management</u> 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 (figure 2). Growth at these towns, particularly the key growth areas of Bicester, Oxford, Didcot and Wantage & Grove, may bring forward site opportunities for <u>new additional waste management</u> facilities. <u>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.</u> Any non-strategic waste management facilities should normally be within <u>15 kilometres of Oxford City centre or 5 kilometres of the specified large towns or 2 kilometres of the small towns</u>; but non-strategic facilities are also unlikely to be compatible with the aims of planning in</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification																
			<p>the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (policy C8). Locations further from the large specified towns may also be suitable where there is good access to the Oxfordshire lorry route network (policy C10) or other benefits can be demonstrated (e.g. providing a local supply of recycled aggregates or making good use of previously developed land). Locations in the Oxford Green Belt should be avoided (see policy W5). Non-strategic facilities are also unlikely to be compatible with the aims of planning in the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (policy C8). The locations locational areas for both strategic and/or non-strategic waste management facilities around Oxford, Abingdon, Didcot and Wantage and Grove exclude the Oxford Meadows, Cothill Fen, Little Wittenham and Hackpen Hill Special Areas of Conservation and a 200 metre dust impact buffer zone adjacent to these SACs. Locations in the Green Belt for both strategic and/or non-strategic waste management facilities will be considered against policy W5 C12 in line with the NPPF.</p>																
MM49	75	5.36	<p>The hierarchical <u>sequential</u> nature of the <u>spatial</u> strategy is illustrated in Table 9.</p> <p><u>Table 9: Locations for different sizes of waste management facilities</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Town</th> <th>Strategic</th> <th>Non-strategic</th> <th>Small scale</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Abingdon, Bicester, Didcot, Oxford, Banbury</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banbury, Witney, Wantage & Grove</td> <td>x</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small Towns*</td> <td>x</td> <td>x✓</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Oxfordshire County Council * Carterton, Chipping Norton, Faringdon, Henley-on-Thames, Thame, Wallingford</p>	Town	Strategic	Non-strategic	Small scale	Abingdon, Bicester, Didcot, Oxford, Banbury	✓	✓	✓	Banbury , Witney, Wantage & Grove	x	✓	✓	Small Towns*	x	x ✓	✓
Town	Strategic	Non-strategic	Small scale																
Abingdon, Bicester, Didcot, Oxford, Banbury	✓	✓	✓																
Banbury , Witney, Wantage & Grove	x	✓	✓																
Small Towns*	x	x ✓	✓																
MM50	75	5.37	<p>One of the aims of the plan is to achieve a <u>more</u> balanced distribution of waste management capacity across the county in relation to population and consequent waste arisings. Table 10 shows that with</p>																

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>the exception of Oxford there is a reasonably well balanced distribution in the number of existing waste facilities between the districts, but that the distribution of the waste management capacity these facilities provide is less well balanced. This should be taken into account in making decisions on locations for facilities. <u>The spatial strategy in policy W4 provides opportunity for this imbalance to be addressed, subject to suitable sites for waste management facilities being available.</u> In particular, any opportunities that arise to add to <u>There is a particular need for additional</u> waste management capacity in <u>or close to</u> Oxford should where possible be taken, although <u>the constraint of the Green Belt and pressures for other forms of development suggest that Oxford is unlikely to be able to provide the balance of waste management capacity achieved in the other districts.</u></p>
MM51	76	Policy W4 (5.39)	<p>Policy W4: Locations for facilities to manage the principal waste streams</p> <p>Facilities (other than landfill) to manage the principal waste streams should be located as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strategic waste management facilities should normally be located in or close to <u>Banbury, Bicester, Oxford, Abingdon and Didcot</u>, as indicated on the <u>Key Waste Key Diagram</u>. <u>Locations further from these towns may be appropriate where there is access to the Oxfordshire lorry route network in accordance with Policy C10.</u> b) Non-strategic waste management facilities should normally be located in or close to <u>Banbury, Bicester, Oxford, Abingdon and Didcot</u>, and the other large towns (<u>Banbury, Witney and Wantage & Grove</u>) and the small towns (<u>Carterton, Chipping Norton, Faringdon, Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford</u>), as indicated on the <u>Key Waste Key Diagram</u>. <u>Locations further from these towns may be appropriate where there is access to the Oxfordshire lorry route network in accordance with Policy C10.</u> c) Elsewhere in Oxfordshire, and particularly in more remote rural areas, facilities should only be small scale, in keeping with their surroundings.

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM51	76	Policy W4 (5.39)	<p><u>The locations for strategic and/or non-strategic waste management facilities around Oxford, Abingdon, Didcot and Wantage and Grove exclude the Oxford Meadows, Cothill Fen, Little Wittenham and Hackpen Hill Special Areas of Conservation and a 200 metre dust impact buffer zone adjacent to these SACs.</u></p> <p><u>As indicated on the Waste Key Diagram, strategic and non-strategic waste management facilities (that comprise major development) should not be located within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty except where it can be demonstrated that the ‘major developments test’ in the NPPF (paragraph 116), and as reflected in policy C8, is met.</u></p> <p>Specific sites for waste management facilities (other than landfill) to meet the requirements set out in Policy W3 will be allocated in accordance with this locational strategy in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document. The suitability of any new sites for allocation in the Site Allocations Document will be assessed against the criteria in policies W5 and C1 – C11.</p>
MM52	78	Policy W5 (5.49)	<p>Policy W5: Siting of waste management facilities</p> <p>Priority will be given to siting waste management facilities on land that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><u>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.</u></p> <p>Proposals for temporary facilities must provide for the satisfactory removal of the facility and restoration of the site at the end of its temporary period of operation, including at mineral</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM52	78	Policy W5 (5.49)	<p>working and landfill sites where the facility shall be removed on or before the cessation of the host activity. Temporary facility sites shall be restored in accordance with the requirements of policy M10 for restoration of mineral workings.</p> <p>Waste management facilities will not be permitted on green field land unless this can be shown to be the most suitable and sustainable option for location of the facility.</p> <p>Waste management development that is inappropriate in the Green Belt will not be permitted unless there are very special circumstances why it should not be located in the Green Belt. Conditions may be imposed on any permission granted to ensure that the development only serves to meet a need that comprises or forms part of the very special circumstances.</p> <p>Proposals for new waste management facilities shall meet the criteria in policies C1 – C11.</p>
MM53	84	Policy W6 (5.65)	<p>Policy W6: <u>Landfill and other permanent deposit of waste to land</u></p> <p>Non-hazardous waste disposal facilities</p> <p>Provision for disposal of Oxfordshire’s non-hazardous waste will be made at existing non-hazardous landfill facilities which will also provide for the disposal of waste from other areas (including London and Berkshire) as necessary. Further provision for the disposal of non-hazardous waste by means of landfill will not be made.</p> <p>Permission may be granted to extend the life of existing non-hazardous landfill sites to allow for the continued disposal of residual non-hazardous waste to meet a recognised need and where this will allow for the satisfactory restoration of the landfill in accordance with a previously approved scheme.</p> <p>Permission will be granted for facilities for the management of landfill gas and leachate where required to fulfil a regulatory requirement or to achieve overall environmental benefit,</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM53	84	Policy W6 (5.65)	<p>including facilities for the recovery of energy from landfill gas. Provision should be made for the removal of the facilities and restoration of the site at the end of the period of management.</p> <p>Inert waste disposal facilities</p> <p>Provision for the <u>permanent deposit to land or disposal to landfill</u> of inert waste which cannot be recycled will be made at existing facilities and in sites that will be allocated in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document. Provision will be made for sites with capacity sufficient for Oxfordshire to be net-self-sufficient in the management and disposal of inert waste.</p> <p>Priority will be given to the use of inert waste that cannot be recycled as infill material to achieve the satisfactory restoration and after use of active or unrestored quarries. Permission will not otherwise be granted for development that involves the <u>permanent deposit or disposal</u> of inert waste on land unless there would be overall environmental benefit.</p> <p>General</p> <p>Proposals for landfill sites shall meet the <u>requirements of criteria in policies C1 – C14 C12</u>.</p> <p>Landfill sites shall be restored in accordance with the requirements of policy M10 for restoration of mineral workings.</p>
MM54	86	Policy W7 (5.73)	<p>Policy W7: Management and disposal of hazardous waste</p> <p>Permission will be granted for facilities for the management and disposal of hazardous waste where they are designed to manage waste produced in Oxfordshire. Facilities that are likely to serve a wider area should demonstrate that they will meet a need for waste management that is not adequately provided for elsewhere.</p>

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			Proposals for new waste management facilities shall meet the criteria in <u>requirements of policies W4, W5 and C1 – C1112</u> .
MM55	87	Policy W8 (5.78)	<p>Policy W8: Management of agricultural waste</p> <p>Proposals for the treatment of agricultural waste within a unit of agricultural production will normally be acceptable; and such proposals will be encouraged to provide for the generation of energy from this waste or heat for local use.</p> <p>Proposals that are designed to treat agricultural waste in conjunction with other wastes at facilities not located on an agricultural unit will be assessed in accordance with policies W4 and W5.</p> <p>Provision for the management of non-organic agricultural waste will be made at facilities designed to manage inert, non-hazardous and hazardous wastes in accordance with policies W3 and W7.</p> <p>All proposals shall meet the criteria in <u>requirements of policies C1 – C1112</u>.</p>
MM56	91	Policy W9 (5.92)	<p>Policy W9: Management and disposal of radioactive waste</p> <p>Permission will be granted for proposals for the management or disposal of low level radioactive waste where it is demonstrated that a significant contribution could be made to the management or disposal of waste produced in Oxfordshire. <u>Permission will be granted for proposals for management of intermediate level radioactive waste produced in Oxfordshire at the Harwell nuclear licensed site. Permission will be granted for Pproposals relating to low level radioactive waste or intermediate level radioactive waste that provide for the needs of a</u></p>

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			<p>wider area should demonstrate <u>where it is demonstrated that</u> they would meet a need for waste management that is not adequately provided for elsewhere. <u>and are consistent with national strategy for radioactive waste management.</u></p> <p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document will allocate sites to make specific provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the treatment and storage of Oxfordshire’s intermediate level legacy radioactive waste at Harwell Oxford Campus and Culham Science Centre pending its disposal at a national disposal facility; • the treatment and storage of low level legacy radioactive waste at Harwell Oxford Campus and Culham Science Centre pending its eventual disposal; and • the disposal of low level radioactive waste at bespoke facilities at Harwell Oxford Campus or at Culham Science Centre if this is demonstrated to be the most sustainable option for disposal of this waste. <p>All proposals shall meet the criteria in <u>requirements of</u> policies C1 – C11<u>12</u>.</p>
MM57	93	Policy W10 (5.97)	<p>Policy W10: Management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge</p> <p>Permission will be granted for proposals for the treatment and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge where they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the interests of long term waste water management; or • to improve operational efficiency; or • to enable planned development to be taken forward. <p>Proposals should accord with policies C1 – C11<u>12</u> and will otherwise only be considered favourably if there is an over-riding need that cannot be met in a more suitable location and provided that any adverse environmental impact is minimised.</p>

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MM58	94	5.103	<p>Pending the adoption of the Site Allocations Document the District Councils are requested to consult the County Council (as Waste Planning Authority) on all planning applications for non-waste development that are proposed on a safeguarded site, thereby ensuring that any waste planning issues can be properly taken into account. The District Councils are also requested to consult the County Council on proposals for development close to a safeguarded site to allow consideration to be given to whether it may be incompatible with or prejudicial to current or future waste use of the safeguarded site. The Site Allocations Document will confirm where consultation may not be necessary, but pending the adoption of that document a consultation zone of 250m will be applied to all safeguarded sites <u>except sewage treatment works, where a 400m consultation zone will apply.</u></p>
MM59	94	Policy W11 (5.105)	<p>Policy W11: Safeguarding waste management sites</p> <p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document will identify sites that will be safeguarded for waste <u>management</u> use for the duration of <u>their planning permission the plan period</u>, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>operational waste management</u> sites in waste use and with planning permission <u>allowing the use to continue for the remainder of the plan period</u>; • sites with planning permission for waste <u>management</u> use <u>which have not yet been brought into operation</u> but where the use or development permitted has not yet been undertaken; • vacant sites last used for waste <u>management</u> purposes; and • sites allocated for waste management development in the Site Allocations Document. <p>Pending the adoption of the Site Allocations Document existing and permitted waste management sites (as specified in Appendix 2) are safeguarded for future waste management use <u>the sites safeguarded for waste management use are specified in Appendix 2.</u></p> <p>The list of sites safeguarded for future waste management use will be monitored and kept up to date in the Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report.</p>

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MM59	94	Policy W11 (5.105)	<p>Proposals for development that would <u>directly or indirectly</u> prevent or prejudice the use of a site safeguarded for waste management will not be permitted unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development is in accordance with a site allocation for development in an adopted local plan or neighbourhood plan; or • equivalent waste management capacity can be appropriately and sustainably provided elsewhere; or • it can be demonstrated that the site is no longer required for waste management.
6. CORE POLICIES FOR MINERALS AND WASTE			
MM60	101	6.XX (new paragraph to be inserted after 6.20)	<p><u>Archaeological remains sometimes exist in waterlogged conditions. In such cases, their preservation relies on them remaining saturated with water. Where waterlogged remains are present, appropriate measures should be taken to afford their preservation.</u></p>
MM61	101	Policy C4 (6.21)	<p>Policy C4: Water environment</p> <p>Proposals for minerals and waste development will need to demonstrate that there would be no unacceptable adverse impact on or risk to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quantity or quality of surface or groundwater resources required for habitats, wildlife and human activities; • The quantity or quality of water obtained through abstraction unless acceptable provision can be made; <u>and</u> • The flow of groundwater at or in the vicinity of the site; <u>and</u> • <u>Waterlogged archaeological remains.</u> <p>Proposals for minerals and waste development should ensure that the River Thames and other watercourses and canals of significant landscape, nature conservation, or amenity value are adequately protected <u>from unacceptable adverse impacts.</u></p>

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MM62	104	6.30	<p><u>Sites on BMV agricultural land should usually be restored to a similar standard. Where a significant area of BMV agricultural land would not be restored after mineral extraction, proposals will need to demonstrate that there is an overriding need for the mineral which cannot reasonably be met on lower grade land, that all options for reinstatement without loss of quality have been considered (for example by infilling with inert materials, low level drainage or engineered landform) and that there is good planning reason to justify the development in that location. Any Other benefits, such as a net gain in biodiversity, that may result from a different form of restoration after-use will also be a relevant consideration. Where restoration would not be to agriculture, provision for the sustainable management and use of soils disturbed during extraction should be demonstrated, such that if required the soils would be in a state capable of supporting agriculture. This should include stripping handling and storage of soils in ways that maintain soil quality and safeguards BMV land so that it retains its long term capability.</u> Where BMV agricultural land is not restored, proposals must show how alternative and beneficial use is to be made of <u>any surplus</u> high quality soils that are not being replaced.</p>
MM63	105	Policy C6 (6.31)	<p>Policy C6: Agricultural land and soils</p> <p>Proposals for minerals and waste development shall demonstrate that they take into account the presence of any best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p><u>Significant development leading to the permanent loss of best and most versatile agricultural land will only be permitted where it can be shown that there is a need for the development which cannot reasonably be met using lower grade land and where all options for reinstatement without loss of quality have been considered taking into account other relevant considerations.</u></p> <p>Development proposals should make provision for the management and use of soils in order to maintain <u>agricultural land quality (where appropriate) and soil quality, including making a positive contribution to the long-term conservation of soils in any restoration.</u></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM64	106	6.35	Oxfordshire also has a large number of sites designated locally for their importance to wildlife or habitat including Local Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserves and Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation. Development should avoid any adverse effects on <u>ensure that no significant harm would be caused to these areas.</u>
MM65	106	6.35a (new paragraph from second half of 6.35)	<u>In general (other than for SACs), if avoidance of adverse effects significant harm</u> is not feasible, adequate mitigation or as a last resort compensatory measures that will result in the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity (or geodiversity) should be provided. If the effects cannot be avoided or mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for, then the development should not be allowed to proceed.
MM66	107	Policy C7 (6.40)	<p>Policy C7: Biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should conserve and, where possible, deliver a net gain in biodiversity.</p> <p>The highest level of protection will be given to sites and species of international nature conservation importance (e.g. Special Areas of Conservation and European Protected Species) and development that would be likely to adversely affect them will not be permitted.</p> <p><u>In all other cases,</u> Ddevelopment that would result in significant harm will not be permitted unless the harm can be <u>avoided</u>, adequately mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for to result in a net gain in biodiversity (or geodiversity) or, if the impact cannot be fully mitigated or compensated for, the benefits of the development on that site clearly outweigh the harm. <u>In addition:</u></p> <p>(i) Development that would be likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (either individually or in combination with other development) will not be permitted except where the benefits of the development at this site clearly outweigh both the impacts that it is likely to have on the Site of Special Scientific Interest and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM66	107	Policy C7 (6.40)	<p style="text-align: center;">Scientific Interest.</p> <p>(ii) Development that would result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees, will not be permitted except where the need for and benefits of the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.</p> <p>(iii) Development shall ensure that no significant harm would be caused to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Nature Reserves; - Local Wildlife Sites; - Local Geology Sites; - Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation; - Protected, priority or notable species and habitats, <p><u>except where the need for and benefits of the development in that location clearly outweigh the harm.</u></p> <p>All proposals for mineral working and landfill shall demonstrate how the development will make an appropriate contribution to the maintenance and enhancement of local habitats, biodiversity or geodiversity (including fossil remains and trace fossils), including contributing to the objectives of the Conservation target Areas wherever possible. Satisfactory long-term management arrangements for restored sites shall be clearly set out and included in proposals. These should include a commitment to ecological monitoring and remediation (should habitat creation and/or mitigation prove unsuccessful).</p>
MM67	108	6.43	<p><u>Parts of the Cotswolds, and North Wessex Downs and Chilterns AONBs are situated close to towns the large towns of Witney, Wantage and Didcot, which are locations where growth is expected and additional waste will be produced, and are included in the towns specified in Policy W4. The small towns of Chipping Norton, Henley, and Wallingford, which are also specified in policy W4 as locations for waste facilities, are situated close to the Cotswolds, Chilterns and North Wessex Downs AONBs respectively. Small scale* waste management facilities for local needs could be acceptable in AONBs</u></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
			<p><u>where the development would not compromise the objectives of their designation¹⁰⁵. Policy W4 looks to steer larger scale Any new waste facilities that are required should be located ** to be in or close to these towns and specified towns, but at Witney, Wantage, Didcot, Chipping Norton, Henley, and Wallingford, such facilities will need to be located in a way that does not adversely affect the character or setting of the AONB. Larger scale facilities are unlikely to be acceptable in or close to the AONB. Small scale waste management facilities for local needs could be acceptable where the development would not compromise the objectives of their designation. Proposals for development (both minerals and waste) within AONBs should have regard to the relevant AONB Management Plan.</u></p> <p><i>*Insert new footnote:</i> <u>Facilities less than 20,000 tonnes per annum (small-scale facilities in Policy W4)</u></p> <p><i>Footnote 105:</i> <u>In May 2013 an appeal decision in West Berkshire (APP/W0340/A/12/2188549) found that a proposal for a MRF of 25-30,000tpa capacity would be “out of character with the beauty and tranquillity of the AONB.” The Waste Strategy Topic Paper provides information on appeal decisions where waste facilities of this size have been proposed in AONBs.</u></p> <p><i>** Insert new footnote:</i> <u>Facilities 20,000 tonnes per annum and over (strategic and non-strategic facilities in Policy W4)</u></p>
MM68	109	Policy C8 (6.46)	<p>Policy C8: Landscape</p> <p>Proposals for minerals and waste development shall demonstrate that they respect and where possible enhance local landscape character, and are informed by landscape character assessment. Proposals shall include adequate and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on landscape, including careful siting, design and landscaping. <u>Where significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensatory environmental enhancements shall be made to offset the residual landscape and visual impacts.</u></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>Great weight will be given to conserving the landscape and scenic beauty of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and high priority will be given to the enhancement of their natural beauty. Proposals for minerals and waste development within an AONB or that would significantly affect an AONB shall demonstrate that they take this into account and that they have regard to the relevant AONB Management Plan. Major developments within AONBs will not be permitted except <u>in exceptional circumstances and</u> where it can be demonstrated they are in the public interest, <u>in accordance with the ‘major developments test’ in the NPPF (paragraph 116)</u>. Development within AONBs shall normally only be small-scale, to meet local needs and should be sensitively located and designed.</p> <p>Where adverse impacts cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensatory environmental enhancements shall be made to offset the residual landscape and visual impacts.</p>
MM69	115	New paragraphs (based on 5.46 – 5.48)	<p><u>The Oxford Green Belt</u></p> <p>Most <u>In accordance with the NPPF (paragraphs 87-88), proposals for waste management facilities that constitute inappropriate development are, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances. When considering planning applications, substantial weight should be given to any harm to the Green Belt. ‘Very special circumstances’ will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations. are likely to be inappropriate in the Green Belt. The National Planning Policy Framework requires that substantial weight be given to any harm that is likely to be caused by development in the Green Belt. Development that is harmful to the Green Belt should only be approved in very special circumstances; and where the potential harm to the Green Belt is clearly outweighed by other planning considerations. National Policy (NPPF paragraph 90) is that mineral extraction in the Green Belt is not inappropriate development, provided it preserves the openness of the Green Belt, and does not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt.</u></p> <p>In the past, planning permissions have been granted for some waste development to take place in the</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
MM69	115	New paragraphs (based on 5.46 – 5.48)	<p>Oxford Green Belt, recognising the difficulty of finding suitable sites in and close to Oxford. Until recently <u>Previous national policy stated that the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities, together with the</u> allowed for ‘significant weight’ to be given to the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management <u>are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission.</u> when considering sites for waste development in the Green Belt. This is no longer the case. The National Planning Policy for Waste <u>states that in preparing Local Plans, waste planning authorities should first look for suitable sites and areas outside the Green Belt for waste management facilities that, if located in the Green Belt, would be inappropriate development; and that the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities should be recognised in the preparation of Local Plans.</u> does, however, recognise that some types of waste management facilities may still have to be located in the Green Belt due to their particular locational needs.</p> <p>Any proposal for inappropriate development in the Green Belt must make clear why there are very special circumstances for it to be sited there, including why that type of facility needs to be located in the Green Belt. Consideration should be given as to why other locations, in particular areas around Didcot and Bicester (policy W4) that are outside the Oxford Green Belt, do not provide suitable alternatives <u>options</u>. If it is demonstrated that there are very special circumstances for development on land in the Green Belt, conditions are likely to be imposed to ensure that <u>the permitted any waste facility only serves to meet a need that has been identified as forming part of the very special circumstances.</u> These considerations apply equally to facilities that are intended to operate for a temporary period.</p>
MM70	115	Policy C12	<p><u>Policy C12: Green Belt</u></p> <p><u>Proposals that constitute inappropriate development in the Green Belt, will not be permitted except in very special circumstances. ‘Very special circumstances’ will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.</u></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
			<u>Conditions may be imposed on any permission granted to ensure that the development only serves to meet a need that comprises or forms an ‘other consideration’ in the Green Belt balance leading to the demonstration of very special circumstances.</u>
7. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING			
MM71	119	7.20 <u>7.21</u>	Observations recorded in the monitoring reports will feed into reviews of the minerals planning strategy. It is intended that the Core Strategy will be reviewed and rolled forward every five years. However, monitoring may indicate a need for review of part or whole of the Core Strategy sooner. For example, if it becomes clear that the provision for minerals supply in the strategy is insufficient or excessive, or that insufficient sites can be allocated or are coming forward as planning applications within the strategic resource areas identified, an earlier review of the Core Strategy may be required. <u>Unless otherwise stated in the monitoring framework, where a trigger is consistently breached for three consecutive years, this would indicate that a review of that policy or part of policy is necessary.</u>
MM72	124	7.44 <u>7.45</u>	Observations recorded in the monitoring reports will feed into review of the waste planning strategy. It is intended that the Core Strategy will be reviewed and rolled forward every five years. However, monitoring may indicate a need for review of part or whole of the Core Strategy sooner. For example, if it becomes clear that the provision for additional waste facilities in the Core Strategy is insufficient, or that insufficient sites can be allocated or are coming forward as planning applications within the strategy locations identified, an earlier review of the Core Strategy may be required. <u>Unless otherwise stated in the monitoring framework, where a trigger is consistently breached for three consecutive years, this would indicate that an update of the Waste Needs Assessment is required. Where an up to date Waste Needs Assessment indicates differences to the policy, a review of that policy or part of policy is necessary.</u>
MM73	124	Section 7	<i>Monitoring framework to be included. (See Appendix A)</i>
MM76	145	Glossary	<u>Strategic Resource Area</u> – a broad area of aggregate mineral resources which, based on available geological information, contains potentially workable mineral deposits that, in terms of extent and probable depth of mineral, have the potential to provide new mineral working sites either in the form of

Ref	Page	Policy/ paragraph	Main Modification
			<p><u>new quarries or large extensions to existing quarries. Strategic resource areas are areas within which potential sites for mineral working will be identified and assessed for possible allocation in the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document. They are defined by natural boundaries such as roads and rivers and by geological mapping information. They exclude Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Special Areas of Conservation, and buffer zones adjacent to the latter, as well as larger settlements, but other designations and constraints, individual and smaller groups of houses and other more isolated built developments are not excluded. Land allocated or proposed to be allocated for development in adopted or emerging district local plans and neighbourhood plans is also not necessarily excluded. These are all factors to be taken into account in the assessment of site options when the Site Allocations Document is prepared.</u></p> <p><u>Strategic resource areas are different from ‘Areas of Search’. Areas of search are defined in the National Planning Practice Guidance as “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” (Paragraph: 008; Reference ID: 27-008-20140306). Strategic resource areas differ in that permission will normally only be granted for mineral working within them at sites that are allocated in the Site Allocations Document (policy M5). Whilst permission may be granted within a strategic resource area but outside of an allocated site either prior to adoption of the Site Allocations Document or as an exception after adoption of the Site Allocations Document (see policy M5), the main purpose of the strategic resource areas is to define those areas of the county within which sites will be allocated and not areas where planning permission will necessarily be granted.</u></p>

Appendix A

The following monitoring framework is proposed to be included at the end of Section 7 of the Core Strategy – see MM73.

Monitoring Framework

Minerals Policy							
Policy	Strategic Objective (Minerals Planning Objectives section 3.4)	Indicator(s)	Responsibility for implementation	How	Timescale for implementation	Target	Trigger
M1 Recycled and secondary aggregates	i, v	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permissions granted for recycled and secondary aggregates. • Capacity of recycled and secondary aggregate supply facilities. • Annual production of recycled and secondary aggregate. • Proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregates. • Sites allocated for secondary and recycled aggregates in 	<p>OCC</p> <p>Recycled and secondary aggregate operators</p>	<p>DM decisions</p> <p>Part 2: Site Allocations Document</p>	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain capacity for recycled and secondary aggregate at least 0.926 million tonnes per year. • Sites allocated/ permission granted in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing capacity falling to below target capacity. • Proportion of total aggregate supply from secondary and recycled aggregate changes $\pm 10\%$. • Sites for secondary and recycled aggregate allocated/permitted not in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.

		Part 2: Site Allocations Document.					
M2 Provision for working aggregate minerals	ii, iii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permissions granted for working of land-won aggregate minerals. • Permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock. • Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock. • Landbanks of permitted reserves for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock. • Annual sales of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock extracted in Oxfordshire. 	OCC Aggregate mineral producers	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production capacity maintained at annual requirement rates. • Landbanks maintained for at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 years for sharp sand and gravel; - 7 years for soft sand; and - 10 years for crushed rock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production capacity less than annual requirement rate for three consecutive years. • Permitted reserves falling to 10% above landbank target.
M3 Principal locations for working aggregate minerals	ii, iii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites allocated for aggregate minerals. • Production capacity for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock split between western 	OCC Mineral industry	Part 2 Site Allocations Document	Adoption of Part 2: Site Allocations Document On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sites allocated for aggregate mineral extraction to be within locations specified. • Production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One site allocated that does not fall within the locations specified. • Production capacity

		Oxfordshire (West Oxfordshire District and Cherwell District) and southern Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse).				capacity split 50:50 between western and Southern Oxfordshire by the end of the plan period.	increases proportionally in western Oxfordshire for two consecutive years. • Production capacity in southern Oxfordshire above 60%.
M4 Sites for working aggregate minerals	ii, iii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites allocated for aggregate minerals. 	OCC Mineral industry	Part 2 Site Allocations Document	Adoption of Part 2 Site Allocations Document On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites allocated for aggregate mineral extraction to be in accordance with policy M4. • Sites allocated to meet requirements for provision in Policy M2 (taking into account permissions granted). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One site allocated that is not in accordance with policy M4. • Allocated sites do not meet requirements for provision in Policy M2 (taking into account permissions granted).
M5 Working of aggregate minerals	ii, iii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permissions granted for working aggregate minerals – spatial distribution, quantity of resource. • Permissions granted for borrow pits. 	OCC Mineral industry	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to adoption of Site Allocations Document, permissions granted to meet requirements for provision in Policy M2, and in accordance with policies M3, M4 and C1-C12. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to adoption of Site Allocations Document, one permission granted that is not required to meet provision requirements in Policy M2 and/or not in accordance with policies M3, M4 and C1-C12.

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following adoption of Site Allocations Document, permissions granted only where requirements for provision in Policy M2 cannot be met from allocated sites, and in accordance with policies M3 and C1-C12. • Permission only granted in other circumstances where this is required prior to development to prevent sterilisation of resource. • Permission granted for borrow pits to meet the requirements set out in policy. • Working of ironstone only permitted where it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following adoption of Site Allocations Document, one application permitted outside allocated sites (unless it is to prevent sterilisation or because the requirement set out in policy M2 cannot be met from within the specific sites identified) and/or not in accordance with policies M3 and C1-C12. • Permission granted for borrow pit/s that do not meet the requirements of policy. • Working of ironstone permitted contrary to policy.
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						is in exchange for an agreed revocation of an equivalent existing permission.	
M6 Aggregate rail depots	iii, vii, xii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots. 	OCC Minerals industry District councils	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All permissions granted for new aggregate rail depots to have suitable access to lorry route and meet requirements in policies C1-C12. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One permission granted for new aggregate rail depot that does not have suitable access to lorry route and/or meet requirements in policies C1-C12.
M7 Non-aggregate mineral working	iv, v	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permissions granted for non-aggregate mineral working 	OCC Mineral industry	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All applications granted planning permission meet relevant policy requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One application permitted that does not meet relevant policy requirements.
M8 Safeguarding mineral resources	v, xi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and area of applications granted for non-minerals development in mineral consultation areas, which sterilise mineral resources. • Number and area of site allocations made by District Planning Authorities for non-minerals development in mineral consultation areas, which sterilise 	OCC District Councils Neighbourhood Development Authorities.	District Site Allocations District DM decisions OCC DM decisions Neighbourhood Plans	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No non-mineral applications permitted with an objection on mineral safeguarding grounds from OCC. • No District site allocations made with an objection from OCC on safeguarding grounds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One DC application approved with an objection from OCC on mineral safeguarding grounds. • One application permitted by OCC leading to development which would sterilise mineral resources. • One District site

		<p>mineral resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OCC objections to district development on safeguarding mineral resources grounds. • Number of applications consulted on from District to OCC within a Mineral Consultation Area. 					<p>allocation made with an objection from OCC on mineral safeguarding grounds.</p>
M9 Safeguarding mineral infrastructure	ii, iii, iv, v, vii, xii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of safeguarded mineral infrastructure sites in Oxfordshire. • Number of safeguarded aggregate rail depots in Oxfordshire. • District development which is incompatible with or prejudicial to a safeguarded site. • OCC objections to district development on safeguarding mineral infrastructure grounds. 	<p>OCC</p> <p>District Councils</p> <p>Neighbourhood Development Authorities</p>	<p>OCC DM decisions</p> <p>District DM decisions</p> <p>District site allocations</p> <p>Neighbourhood Plans.</p>	<p>On-going (annual monitoring)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No loss of a safeguarded mineral infrastructure site. • No permissions issued by District which would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site. • No District site allocations made which would sterilise mineral infrastructure. • No decline in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One safeguarded mineral infrastructure site lost to other development. • One permission issued which would lead to significant harm or prejudice to a safeguarded site (permitted with an objection from OCC) • One District site allocation made that would sterilise mineral infrastructure with objection from OCC. • Reduction in

						number of safeguarded rail depots	number of safeguarded rail depots in Oxfordshire.
M10 Restoration of mineral workings	v, viii, ix, x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of approved mineral restoration schemes. Proportion gain of biodiversity in restoration schemes. 	<p>OCC</p> <p>Minerals industry</p> <p>Biodiversity partner organisations (including RSPB and BBOWT)</p>	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All restoration plans for minerals applications approved take into account the considerations set out in policy. All applications approved with restoration leading to a net gain in biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One application approved for which the restoration does not take into account the considerations set out in the policy. One application permitted including a restoration scheme which does not provide a net gain in biodiversity.

Waste Policy							
Policy	Strategic Objective (Waste Planning Objectives section 3.7)	Indicator(s)	Responsibility for implementation	How	Timescale for implementation	Target	Trigger
W1 Oxfordshire waste to be managed	i, ii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total amounts of waste managed within Oxfordshire for the specified waste streams. Waste management capacity in Oxfordshire for the specified waste 	<p>OCC</p> <p>Waste management industry</p>	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oxfordshire's waste management capacity sufficient to meet the amount required in this policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of waste managed within Oxfordshire falls or rises to +/- 20% of the figures set out in the policy, as updated by the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste

		streams.					Annual Monitoring Reports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management capacity falls below that required to manage the waste streams set out in the policy, as updated by the annual monitoring reports.
W2 Oxfordshire waste management targets	i, iii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of waste managed in Oxfordshire. Quantity of Oxon Non-haz waste to landfill. Quantity of Oxon waste to genuine MRF. Quantity of Oxon waste to EfW. Quantity of Oxon waste to land recovery and inert landfill. Recycled/secondary aggregate sales. Quantity of Oxon waste to composting/AD plants. 	OCC Waste management industry Environment Agency	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets set out in the policy met. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of waste diverted from landfill lower than set out in the policy for three consecutive years.
W3 Provision of waste management capacity and	i, iii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total amounts of waste managed within Oxfordshire for the specified waste streams. 	OCC Waste management	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient capacity to meet the additional capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional waste management capacity allocated below additional capacity

facilities required		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management capacity in Oxfordshire for the specified waste streams. • Permissions granted for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and treatment of residual waste. 	industry			<p>requirements in this policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permission granted for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and residual waste treatment in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12. • Proposals for treatment of residual waste recovered at one of nearest appropriate installations. • Permissions for residual waste treatment not impeding movement of waste up waste hierarchy and in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12. 	<p>requirements in this policy for this waste management stream, as updated by Annual Monitoring Report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One application permitted for reuse, recycling, composting/food waste treatment and residual waste treatment that does not accord with relevant spatial strategy and policy requirements. • One application for residual waste treatment permitted for which waste will not be recovered at one of the nearest appropriate installations. • Residual waste treatment capacity permitted above additional requirement set out in this policy for this waste management stream, as updated by Annual Monitoring Report or not in accordance with policies W4, W5 and C1-C12.
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites allocated for new facilities in the Part 2 Site Allocations Document allocated in accordance with this policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One site allocated not in accordance with relevant provisions of the policy.
W4 Locations for facilities to manage the principal waste streams	i, iii, iv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of permissions for strategic, non-strategic and small scale waste management facilities/capacity. • Location of sites allocated for strategic and non-strategic waste management facilities/capacity. 	OCC Waste management industry	DM decisions Allocation of specific sites in Part 2 Site Allocations Document	Ongoing (annual monitoring) Adoption of Part 2 Site Allocations Document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities to be permitted/allocated in accordance with the policy criteria (within the areas identified as appropriate for facilities of that scale in the policy or with access to the lorry route network in accordance with Policy C10). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One planning permission granted/site allocated for a facility which does not accord with the policy criteria (in areas within the areas identified as appropriate for facilities of that scale in the policy or with good access to the lorry route network).
W5 Siting of waste management facilities	i, viii, ix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of approved facilities located on land given priority by the policy. • Number of approved facilities located on green field land. • Number of allocated sites located on land given priority by the policy. 	OCC Waste management facility	DM decisions	Ongoing (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities permitted/allocated in accordance with requirements of policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One planning permission granted/site allocated in not in accordance with relevant provisions of the policy.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of allocated sites located on green field land 					
W6 Landfill	i, vii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of applications permitted for inert waste landfilling for restoration purposes. • Number of applications permitted for the permanent deposit of waste to land, other than to landfill. • Existing and permitted landfill capacity relative to estimated requirements. • Number of developments permitted that would reduce non-hazardous landfill capacity. 	OCC Waste management industry	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority given to use of inert waste that cannot be recycled as infill material in quarry restoration – all inert waste disposal permissions at active or unrestored quarries, or where there would be an overall environmental benefit • No additional capacity for inert landfill permitted contrary to policy. • Provision for disposal of Oxfordshire's non-hazardous waste will be made at existing non-hazardous waste facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent deposit of waste to land, other than to landfill permitted contrary to policy – where there would not be an overall environmental benefit • Inert landfill capacity permitted contrary to policy. • Permission granted for additional non-hazardous landfill capacity.
W7 Management and disposal	ii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and capacity of existing and permitted hazardous 	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reduction in total number of existing and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any reduction in total number of existing and permitted hazardous

of hazardous waste		waste facilities in Oxfordshire.				permitted hazardous waste facilities.	waste facilities.
W8 Management of agricultural waste	ii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of applications approved for treatment of agricultural waste within a unit of agricultural production. 	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No applications approved contrary to the policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One application approved contrary to the policy.
W9 Management and disposal of radioactive waste	ii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permissions issued for management and disposal of low level and intermediate level radioactive waste. Specific provision made in Part 2 Site Allocations Document for treatment and storage of low level and intermediate level waste. 	OCC	DM Decisions Part 2 Site Allocations Document	On-going (annual monitoring) Adoption of Part 2 Site Allocations Document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals for treatment or storage of low level radioactive waste to contribute to management or disposal of Oxon waste and meet requirements of C1-C12. Proposals for management of intermediate radioactive waste to be at Harwell nuclear licensed site and meet requirements of C1-C12. Proposals meeting the needs of an area wider than Oxfordshire only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One application approved for low level radioactive waste management that does not significantly contribute to meeting needs of Oxfordshire and wider needs can be adequately provided for elsewhere and/or does not meet requirements of C1-C12. One application approved for intermediate radioactive waste management that is not at Harwell licensed nuclear site and/or contributes to wider needs that could be adequately provided for elsewhere and/or does not meet requirements of C1-C12.

						<p>where demonstrated the need cannot be adequately provided for elsewhere and meet requirements C1-C12.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific provision made in Part 2 Site Allocations in accordance with policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than one site allocated in Part 2 Site Allocations document that does not accord with the policy.
W10 Management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge	ii, ix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permissions granted for proposals for the management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge. 	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications granted for the management and disposal of waste water and sewage sludge planning permission is accordance with policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One application permitted contrary to the policy.
W11 Safeguarding waste management sites	i, ii	<p>Decisions resulting in non-waste management uses on sites with permission for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • operational waste sites with planning permission, • sites with planning permission for waste use not yet brought into operation. • vacant sites previously used for waste management uses or • sites allocated for waste 	OCC District Councils	District DM decisions OCC DM decisions on Regulation 3 and Minerals development	On-going (annual monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal of applications with an objection from OCC, or contrary to the policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One application permitted by District with an objection from OCC. • One application permitted by OCC leading to development which would prevent or prejudice the use of a site safeguarded for waste use.

		management in the Site Allocations Document.					
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Core Policies							
Policy	Strategic Objective	Indicator(s)	Responsibility for implementation	How	Timescale for implementation	Target	Trigger
C1 Sustainable development	Minerals i, viii, xi Waste i, iv, ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All of approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.
C2 Climate change	Minerals vi Waste iii, vi	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All of approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.
C3 Flooding	Minerals vi	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All of approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.
C4 Water environment	Minerals viii Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All of approved applications taking into account relevant requirements	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.

						of the policy.	
C5 Local environment, amenity and economy	Minerals viii Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.
C6 Agricultural land and soils	Minerals viii Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.
C7 Biodiversity and geodiversity	Minerals viii, ix, x Waste ix,	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.
C8 Landscape	Minerals viii Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.
C9 Historic environment and archaeology	Minerals viii Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.

						relevant requirements of the policy.	
C10 Transport	Minerals vii Waste iv,	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy
C11 Rights of way	Minerals viii, ix Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	All approved applications taking into account relevant requirements of the policy.	One application permitted which does not take into account relevant requirements of the policy.
C12 Green Belt	Minerals viii, ix Waste ix	Permissions granted in accordance with policy	OCC	DM decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)		