

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

**OXFORDSHIRE LOCAL AGGREGATE
ASSESSMENT 2018**

November 2018



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Oxfordshire Local Aggregate Assessment 2018

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List of Definitions and Acronyms

The Local Aggregate Assessment uses the following terminology throughout this report:

- **Alternative aggregates** - A general term which can be used to refer to anything other than primary, land-won aggregates. It can include secondary, recycled and sometimes marine aggregates.
- **Apportionment** - the quantity of aggregate for which provision needs to be made in plans within each Mineral Planning Authority in order both to satisfy local needs and to contribute fairly towards National (and former Regional) expectations of future demand.
- **Landbank** - Landbank is a measure of the stock of permitted reserves expressed in terms of the number of years that these would allow production for at a given average rate of extraction. It is a theoretical measure of the life of the reserves if these were to be worked at a consistent annual rate.
- **Land-won aggregates** - Primary aggregates extracted from land.
- **Marine aggregates** - Primary aggregates dredged from the sea, almost exclusively sand and gravel.
- **MCDHW Volume 1 SHW Series 800 Type 1 aggregate** – Are unbound mixtures of aggregate that are used in the sub-base of roads. Materials include crushed rock, crushed slag, crushed concrete and well-burnt, non-plastic shale - but sand and gravels are excluded.
- **Primary aggregates** - These are aggregates produced from naturally occurring mineral deposits, extracted specifically for use as aggregate and used for the first time. They are produced either from rock formations that are crushed to produce 'crushed rock' aggregates, from naturally occurring sand and gravel deposits, or solid formations to produce soft sand.
- **Recycled aggregates** - Aggregate materials recovered from construction and demolition processes and from excavation waste on construction sites.
- **Secondary aggregates** - Aggregates derived as a by-product of other quarrying and mining operations or industrial processes, including colliery spoil, china clay waste, slate waste; power station ashes, incinerator bottom ashes and similar products.
- **Sharp sand and gravel** - Sharp sand tends to be relatively coarse and the component grains are more angular than soft sand (see below). Such sands are typically deposited within river channels, rather than in oceans, and are generally found, as part of a sequence of mixed sand & gravel, within river floodplains, river terraces, and (in areas which have been glaciated) within other types of deposit. As the name implies they have a sharper texture than soft sands and, although they can be used as building sand, they are generally not preferred for that purpose because they produce less 'workable' mortars, unless special additives are included in the mix, adding to the cost. They are better

suited to use within concrete products, not least because they usually occur in conjunction with gravels which provide the coarse aggregate component of the concrete mix.

- **Soft Sand** - Soft sand is generally fine-grained sand in which the individual grains are well-rounded, imparting a relatively soft texture and free-flowing nature to the sand. Such sands are commonly deposited in marine environments, where constant movement by the sea results in the rounding, polishing and sorting of the grains. The characteristics of such sands lend themselves especially to products which are required to 'flow' or be easily 'workable' by hand when they are being used - particularly mortars, but also plaster, in the case of very fine grained sand. These are collectively known as 'building sand'. Soft sand may also be used in asphalt products where it is used to stiffen the bitumen binder, and in concrete products - although sharp sand is more commonly used for that purpose.

The Local Aggregates Assessment uses the following acronyms throughout this report:

- **AMRI** – Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry Surveys
- **AWP** – Aggregate Working Party
- **BGS** – British Geological Survey
- **CLG** – Communities and Local Government
- **GDP** – Gross Domestic Product
- **LAA** – Local Aggregates Assessment
- **MASS** – Managed Aggregates Supply System
- **MPAs** – Mineral Planning Authorities
- **Mt** – Million tonnes
- **mtpa** – Million tonnes per annum
- **MWLP** – Minerals and Waste Local Plan
- **NPPF** – National Planning Policy Framework
- **OCC** – Oxfordshire County Council
- **PPG** – Planning Practice Guidance
- **RAWP** – Regional Aggregate Working Parties
- **ROMP** – Review of Old Mineral Permissions
- **SEEAWP** – South East of England Aggregate Working Party
- **SHMA** – Strategic Housing Market Assessment

Oxfordshire Summary of Key Data for 2017

Mineral	Sales in 2017(Mt)	Trend from 2016	10 Year Average Sales (2008-2017) (Mt)	Trend from 2016	3 Year Average Sales (2015-2017) (Mt)	Trend from 2016	LAA Rate (Mtpa)	Permitted Reserves at end 2017 (Mt)	Landbank at end 2017 (Yrs.)	Capacity in 2017 (Mtpa)
Soft Sand	0.251	↑	0.192	↑	0.237	↑	0.189	3.105	16.4	0.450
Sharp Sand & Gravel	0703	↑	0.576	↓	0.707	↑	1.015	10.805	10.6	1.379
All Sand & Gravel	0.954	↑	0.768	↓	0.945	↑	1.204	13.910	11.6	1.829
Crushed Rock	0.866	↑	0.580	↑	0.832	↓	0.584	9.318	16.0	2.173
Recycled/ Secondary	0.417	↓	0.374	n/a	0.468	↑	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.812
Rail Depots	c	↑	c	↑	c	↑	n/a	n/a	n/a	c

Note: c = confidential figure

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) are required to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), July 2018 (paragraph 207). This LAA 2018 is an update of the LAA 2017 (December 2017), using the most recent data sources. That was an update of the Oxfordshire LAA 2014, which was prepared for OCC by LUC and Cuesta Consulting. Relevant material from that LAA continues to be included in this LAA.
- 1.2 In September 2017, OCC adopted the Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy, which covers the period to 2031. The Oxfordshire LAA 2014 was a key part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy, providing a basis for the levels of provision for aggregate minerals supply in policy M2. This updated LAA will be used by the Council in monitoring the Core Strategy.
- 1.3 This 2018 LAA reviews and updates previous work and data that informed the previous LAA, and reviews national and local information which has informed the analysis and approach undertaken to forecasting the demand for aggregates in Oxfordshire. The Oxfordshire LAA 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the the NPPF and the national online Planning Practice Guidance¹ (PPG).

Background to Managed Aggregate Supply System

- 1.4 The Managed Aggregate Supply System is a process which was initially introduced following the recommendations in the 1976 report of the Advisory Committee on Aggregates chaired by Sir Ralph Verney.
- 1.5 Paragraph 060 of the PPG defines the Managed Aggregates Supply System (MASS) as seeking to “*ensure a steady and adequate supply of aggregate mineral, to handle the significant geographical imbalances in the occurrence of suitable natural aggregate resources, and the areas where they are most needed*”².
- 1.6 In accordance with the PPG, Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) which have adequate resources of aggregates should make an appropriate contribution to national as well as local supply, while making due allowance for the need to control any environmental damage to an acceptable level. This also ensures that areas with smaller amounts of aggregate make some contribution towards meeting local and national need, where that can be done sustainably.³
- 1.7 MASS works through national, sub-national and local partners working together to deliver a steady and adequate supply of aggregates, as follows:

¹ Available at: <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

² Available at: <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/minerals/planning-for-aggregate-minerals/the-managed-aggregate-supply-system/>

³ Available at: <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/minerals/planning-for-aggregate-minerals/the-managed-aggregate-supply-system/>

- At local level, MPAs are expected to prepare LAAs, to assess the demand for and supply of aggregates;
- at sub-national level, MPAs belong to and are supported by Aggregate Working Parties, who produce fit-for-purpose and comprehensive data on aggregates covering specific geographical areas; and
- at national level, there exists the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group, who monitor the overall provision of aggregates in England.

Background and Purpose of the Local Aggregate Assessment

- 1.8 The requirement to produce an annual LAA was introduced through the publication of the NPPF in March 2012. The revised NPPF, July 2018 states at paragraph 207 *“minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment, either individually or jointly, to forecast future demand, based on a rolling average of 10 years’ sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine-dredged, secondary and recycled sources)”*.⁴
- 1.9 The NPPF also requires that the LAA should take into account the advice of the relevant Aggregates Working Party (AWP) when preparing their LAA – in this case the South East England AWP (SEEAWP).
- 1.10 Paragraph 061 of the PPG (revision date 06/03/2014) defines the LAA as *“an annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a MPAs area”*⁵. It is important to note the annual nature of the LAA, which allows the information that informs the assessment to be updated regularly throughout the plan period, ensuring that changing local factors can be taken into account.
- 1.11 The Oxfordshire LAA includes the following three elements as outlined in paragraph 062 of the PPG⁶:
- Forecast of the demand for aggregates based on both the rolling average of 10-years sales data and other relevant local information;
 - an analysis of all aggregate supply options, as indicated by landbanks, mineral plan allocations and capacity data e.g. marine licences for marine aggregate extraction, recycled aggregates and the potential throughputs from wharves. This analysis should be informed by planning information, the aggregate industry and other bodies such as local enterprise partnerships; and
 - an assessment of the balance between demand and supply, and the economic and environmental opportunities and constraints that might influence the situation. It should conclude if there is a shortage or a surplus of supply and, if the former, how this is being addressed.
- 1.12 As advised by paragraph 063 of the PPG, Oxfordshire’s LAA considers all relevant aggregate supply options, including:

⁴ MHCLG. National Planning Policy Framework, July 2018.

⁵ Available at: <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/minerals/planning-for-aggregate-minerals/local-aggregate-assessments/>

⁶ Available at: <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/minerals/planning-for-aggregate-minerals/local-aggregate-assessments/>

- recycled aggregates;
- secondary aggregates;
- marine aggregates;
- imports into and exports out of the MPA area; and
- land won resources.

1.13 Reference has been made to the sources of information listed in paragraph 065 of the PPG, which are relevant to the preparation of LAAs. This includes, but is not limited to:

- The Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry Survey, which sets out sales of each type of mineral in Great Britain;
- the four-yearly Aggregate Minerals Surveys on the sales, movement, consumption and permitted reserves of aggregate minerals;
- local data on the arisings of and recovery/disposal routes of Construction and Demolition waste, including inert waste used to restore mineral sites. This includes data available from the Environment Agency;
- the Annual Report of the Aggregate Working Party, which sets out sales of aggregates, aggregate mineral reserves, local information on Construction and Demolition waste, secondary aggregates, and planning permissions;
- any Annual Monitoring Reports prepared by mineral planning authorities setting out the effectiveness of mineral policy and providing information to be used in reviewing and preparing new policies;
- published National and Sub National Guidelines on future aggregates provision (Government Guidelines); and
- data and information on mineral resources held by the British Geological Survey and the Crown Estate.

1.14 Other sources of information include:

- Construction forecasts and other national economic forecasts.
- Past and anticipated rates of development in the County, including housing market projections.
- Oxfordshire Economic Assessments and Strategic Economic Plans.
- National Infrastructure Plans.
- National and local population forecasts.
- Other public sources of information e.g. Minerals UK, and MPA web sites.
- Direct information from Oxfordshire County Council, including duty-to-cooperate information.

Approach to the LAA

1.15 This assessment has been carried out fully in accordance with the above-mentioned requirements and guidance. Sales data for the preceding 10 year period (2008 to 2017, inclusive) have been used to provide a 'baseline' assessment. Where

relevant, baseline information from the 2014 LAA has been used for comparison. Consideration has then been given to the various sources of 'relevant local information', other supply options and Government Guidelines, in order to determine whether or not future provision may need to be higher or lower than that indicated by the historical sales data.

- 1.16 Given that the historical sales represent clear, factual information, a key aspect of the assessment has been that any departure from this baseline would need to be justified by clear and robust evidence, in order to underpin the soundness of the resulting conclusions on requirements for future provision (and thus for monitoring and any consequent review of the Core Strategy).
- 1.17 Where supporting data is absent, incomplete or unreliable, it has been discussed but has not been used to influence the final recommendations.

LAA Structure

- 1.18 The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

Chapter 2: Aggregates in Oxfordshire including geological resource, existing sites and permitted reserves.

Chapter 3: Past supplies of aggregates including sales, landbank, exports, imports and consumption.

Chapter 4: Factors affecting supply and demand including local supply and local demand factors, and import and export factors.

Chapter 5: Future Provision.

Chapter 6: Conclusions.

2 Aggregates in Oxfordshire

Geology of Oxfordshire

- 2.1 Oxfordshire is rich in mineral resources. Those which are used for primary aggregate production comprise extensive alluvial sand and gravel resources along the River Thames and its tributaries, smaller deposits of glacio-fluvial sand and gravels in the north east of the county, deposits of soft sand mainly in the south west, and extensive areas of limestone in the north west and of ironstone in the north. The latter are utilised for the production of relatively low grade crushed rock aggregates, and form an important part of the supply of these materials within the South East of England as a whole, but are significantly weaker than the harder crushed rocks in areas such as Somerset, South Gloucestershire and Leicestershire, which have to be imported for more demanding applications.
- 2.2 Oxfordshire also produces some secondary aggregates and a wide range of recycled aggregate materials.

Sharp Sand and Gravel

Geological Resource

- 2.3 Natural sand and gravel resources within Oxfordshire can be sub-divided into fluvial (river terrace) and glacio-fluvial resources; **Figure 2.1** at the end of this chapter shows the location of sand and gravel resources in Oxfordshire.
- 2.4 River terraces occur at several levels above the modern floodplains within the Thames, Evenlode, Windrush and Thame valleys and their minor tributaries. The sands and gravels within these terraces comprise unconsolidated materials laid down by rivers and streams since the end of the last ice age about 10,000 years ago. River terrace deposits are an important resource in the county since they generally have a lower content of fines (silt & clay), compared to the older glacio-fluvial sediments. The oldest terraces are higher above the present course of the rivers and much of their deposits are above the water table, whereas younger terraces at a lower elevation generally extend below the water table and can therefore be more costly to extract because of the need for dewatering and associated management of environmental impacts. In each case, the deposits comprise sequences of well-sorted and bedded sands and gravels with thicknesses of up to a few metres.
- 2.5 Deposits of glacio-fluvial sand and gravel are located in the north east of the county and in an area to the east of Wallingford, along the foothills of the Chiltern Hills. These were deposited by glacial melt-waters during the ice ages, the last of which ended around 10,000 years ago.
- 2.6 Glacio-fluvial sand and gravels are normally of poorer quality and much more variable than the more recent terrace deposits. This is because they are less well sorted and the proportion of fines tends to be higher. However, in Oxfordshire they

contain flint and quartzite gravels which can be of higher quality (harder and more durable) than those found elsewhere in the country.

- 2.7 To date, sand and gravel working has been concentrated within the Thames Valley and its major tributaries, to the west and south of Oxford and this has had a profound and lasting impact on the landscape in some areas such as the Lower Windrush Valley. There are, however, still significant, economically viable unworked resources in the Thames, Lower Windrush, Lower Evenlode and Lower Thame valleys.
- 2.8 In the far west of the county along the Thames Valley there are further significant resources but vehicular access to this rural area is relatively poor, distances from markets are greater and no working has hitherto taken place.
- 2.9 Sand and gravel resources associated with minor tributaries of the Thames such as the River Cherwell in the north of the county and the River Ock in the south west are incidental in nature and of no strategic importance. They are either limited in spatial extent, are thin and/or may have a high silt content.
- 2.10 A much older (Cretaceous) deposit known as the Faringdon Sponge Gravel Formation outcrops within a small area near Faringdon. This is quite different to the Quaternary deposits referred to above and comprises red and yellow gravels with fossils and fossil fragments most of which are sponges, overlain by clayey sands and capped by ferruginous sands and sandstones. It is quarried to the south of Faringdon.

Existing Sites (sharp sand and gravel)

- 2.11 In Oxfordshire there are currently ten sites with planning permission for sharp sand and gravel extraction, six of which are active. Information on these sites is summarised in Table 2.1, including the operator and a summary of the current status of each site (more detailed information on these sites is presented in Table 1 in Appendix 1).

Table 2.1: Active and Permitted Sharp Sand and Gravel Extraction Sites in Oxfordshire, including Operators and Current Status (Source: OCC)

Quarry Site	Operator	Current Status at September 2018
Cassington	Hanson Aggregates	Inactive: reserve remaining under plant site.
Caversham	Lafarge Tarmac	Existing quarry areas worked out; extension of 1.86 million tonnes permitted August 2014; commenced August 2017.
Finmere	AT Contracting	Inactive: intermittent small scale past working; reserve remaining.
Gill Mill, Ducklington	Smiths Bletchington	Active: biggest quarry in county; extension of 5.0 million tonnes permitted June 2015; large reserve remaining.

Quarry Site	Operator	Current Status at September 2018
Moorend Fam, Thames	David Einig Contracting	Active: very small site.
Stanton Harcourt (Stonehenge Farm)	Hanson Aggregates	Inactive: original quarry worked out; extension of 1.55 million tonnes permitted on appeal October 2010; permission commenced but reserve remains.
Sutton Courtenay (Bridge Farm)	Hanson Aggregates	Active: fully operational after periods of mothballing and spasmodic working but production has fluctuated for operational reasons; extension of 0.5 million tonnes permitted June 2018.
Sutton Wick	H Tuckwell & Sons	Active: small output site; small reserve remaining beneath the plant site; extension of 0.35 million tonnes permitted March 2016.
Thrupp Lane, Radley	H Tuckwell & Sons	Inactive: Estimated 0.925 million tonnes confirmed as a permitted reserve but under ROMP procedure has gone into suspension and cannot be worked until new conditions have been approved; therefore not currently included as part of permitted reserve or landbank.
Faringdon Quarry	Grundon Sand & Gravel	Active: new quarry permitted June 2013 (formerly regarded as extension to Wicklesham Quarry).

Permitted Reserves

- 2.12 Total permitted reserves of sharp sand and gravel in Oxfordshire at the end of 2017 were 10.805 mt, as shown in **Table 2.2** below. This is taken from the South East of England Aggregate Working Party (SEAWP) Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2017 calculated using annual operator returns. The actual operator returns for individual quarries cannot be presented due to confidentiality.
- 2.13 Production capacity is also relevant, as a large amount of reserve in a quarry with only a low production rate will make a smaller contribution to annual supply than equivalent reserves in a high producing quarry. Approximately 45% of permitted reserves are held in one quarry (Gill Mill), which could limit overall output from the County. In addition, approximately 12% of the sharp sand and gravel reserves are held in two quarries (Cassington and Stanton Harcourt) that were mothballed during the recession and are currently inactive. This has reduced the quantity of available reserves that can contribute to Oxfordshire's supply, thereby reducing sales from the County due to commercial decisions by operators. However, OCC have been informed by operators that extraction may recommence at these sites in the future. Caversham quarry, which has a permitted extension for 1.86 million tonnes (13% of total permitted reserves), has been inactive until it came back into operation towards the end of 2017 and this has also contributed to lower sales figures in previous years.

Table 2.2: Sharp Sand and Gravel Permitted Reserves at 31/12/16 (million tonnes) (Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2016)

Sharp Sand and Gravel Permitted Reserves at 31/12/16 (million tonnes)
10.805 mt

Soft Sand

Geological Resource

- 2.14 There are several formations of weak (poorly consolidated) sandstone of Lower Cretaceous to Jurassic age in Oxfordshire which are worked for building sand. **Figure 2.2** at the end of this chapter shows the soft sands in the county. The Horsehay Sand Formation within the Great Oolite Group (Middle Jurassic) outcrops in a limited area in the north of the county and is quarried near Duns Tew. It consists of a medium to fine grained quartzose sand up to 7m thick.
- 2.15 The Kingston formation of the Corallian Group (Upper Jurassic) outcrops in the southern and central part of Oxfordshire and runs west-south-west to east-north-east from Faringdon to the north east of Oxford. The whole formation is up to 30m thick, although the principal resource, the Highworth Grit, is only part of the formation and probably has a maximum thickness of 10-20m. The Highworth Grit consists mainly of medium-grained quartzose sand and is currently quarried in the Hatford/Shellingford & Tubney areas.
- 2.16 Some building sand is also extracted from the Faringdon Sponge Gravel Formation, referred to earlier.

Existing Sites

- 2.17 In Oxfordshire there are currently six sites with planning permission for soft sand extraction, all of which are active. Information on these sites is summarised in Table 2.3, including the operator and a summary of the current status of each site (more detailed information on these sites is presented in Table 2 in Appendix 1).

Table 2.3: Active and Permitted Soft Sand Extraction Sites in Oxfordshire, including Operators and Current Status (Source: OCC)

Quarry Site	Operator	Current Status
Bowling Green / Chinham Farm	Hills Quarry Products	Active: sand & limestone; extension of 1.6 million tonnes sand permitted June 2017; large remaining reserve (nearly 50% of total permitted reserve).
Duns Tew	Smiths Bletchington	Active: extension of 0.415 million tonnes permitted June 2017.
Hatford	Hatford Quarry Ltd (Earthline)	Active: sand & limestone.

Quarry Site	Operator	Current Status
Shellingford	Multi-Agg Ltd (Earthline)	Active: sand & limestone; permissions granted April 2011 for deepening and eastern extension, total 1.05 million tonnes sand, requires extraction to end by 31.12.20 in eastern extension and 31.12.28 in existing quarry.
Upwood	Hills Quarry Products	Active: sand & limestone; large remaining reserve (approximately 20% of total permitted reserve).
Faringdon	Grundon Sand & Gravel	Active: sharp sand & gravel and soft sand; new quarry permitted June 2013 (replaced Wicklesham Quarry).

Permitted Reserves

- 2.18 Total permitted reserves of soft sand in Oxfordshire at the end of 2017 were 3.105 mt, as shown in **Table 2.4** below. This is taken from the SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2016 calculated using annual operator returns. The actual operator returns for individual quarries cannot be presented due to confidentiality. However, total production capacity is also relevant, as a large amount of reserve in a quarry with only a low production rate will make smaller contribution to annual supply than equivalent reserves in a high producing quarry. Nearly 50% of Oxfordshire's soft sand reserves are contained in one site (Chinham Farm) and a further approximately 20% in another site (Upwood), which could limit overall output from the County.

Table 2.4: Soft Sand Permitted Reserves at 31/12/17 (million tonnes) (Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2017)

Soft Sand Permitted Reserves at 31/12/16 (million tonnes)
3.105 mt

Crushed Rock

Geological Resource

- 2.19 **Figure 2.3** at the end of this chapter shows the limestone and ironstone resources in Oxfordshire. The Great Oolite Group runs north east to south west across northern Oxfordshire. It includes the Chipping Norton limestone, a medium to coarse grained oolitic limestone which forms an extensive plateau, which is up to 10.7m thick near Chipping Norton. It thins towards the north east and east.
- 2.20 The Great Oolite Group also includes the White Limestone Formation which is a pale grey to off-white or yellowish fine grained limestone, which outcrops extensively across Oxfordshire. It is currently worked in quarries in the north east of the county at Ardley, and in the far west of the county near Burford, primarily for aggregate use.
- 2.21 The Corallian Group is a complex succession of interdigitating limestones, marls, sandstones, sands, siltstones, silts, spiculites and mudstones, which outcrops in the southern/central part of Oxfordshire. Within it, the Stanford Formation

comprises limestones interbedded with marls and mudstone, which lies above the sand at Bowling Green and Shellingford. The limestones have historically been considered as overburden to the soft sand beneath; they are different to those in the White Limestone Formation. At Hatford, a harder limestone, the Highworth Limestone Member, is quarried from below the sand and can be used to produce MCDHW Volume 1 SHW Series 800 Type 1 aggregate⁷.

- 2.22 Ironstone, which is a high iron content ooidal limestone, occurs in the Marlstone Rock Formation, which comprises limestones inter-bedded with ferruginous calcareous sandstone and ferruginous mudstone beds. It outcrops extensively in the far north of the county, and is worked to the west of Banbury.

Existing Sites

- 2.23 In Oxfordshire there are currently 12 active sites, and two inactive, with planning permission for crushed rock extraction. The operator and current status of each site is provided in **Table 2.5** (more detailed information on these sites is presented in Table 3 in Appendix 1).

Table 2.5: Active and Permitted Crushed Rock Extraction Sites in Oxfordshire, including Operators and Current Status

Quarry Site	Operator	Current Status
Dewars Farm	Smiths Bletchington	Active; limestone
Burford	Smiths Bletchington	Active; limestone
Castle Barn (Sarsden Quarry)	Great Tew Partnership	Active; small site
Bowling Green / Chinham Farm	Hills Quarry Products	Active; sand and limestone
Duns Tew	Smiths Bletchington	Active; sand with small amounts of limestone
Faringdon Quarry	Grundon Sand and Gravel	Active; sand & gravel with small amounts of limestone
Hatford	Hatford Quarry Ltd (Earthline)	Active; sand and limestone
Rollright Quarry Phase 1	Hanson Aggregates	Inactive; limestone
Rollright Quarry Phase 2	Smiths Bletchington	Active; limestone
Shellingford	Multi-Agg Ltd (Earthline)	Active; sand and limestone; permissions granted April 2011 for deepening and eastern extension, total 1.05 million tonnes sand & 1.225 million tonnes limestone,

⁷ Unbound mixtures of aggregate that are used in the sub-base of roads. Materials include crushed rock, crushed slag, crushed concrete and well-burnt, non-plastic shale - but sand and gravels are excluded.

Quarry Site	Operator	Current Status
		requires extraction to end by 31.12.20 in eastern extension area and 31.12.28 in existing quarry area.
Shipton on Cherwell	Earthline	Active; limestone
Upwood	Hills Quarry Products	Active; sand and limestone
Whitehill	Smiths Bletchington	Inactive; limestone
Wroxton	Peter Bennie	Active; ironstone

Permitted Reserves

- 2.24 Permitted reserves of crushed rock in Oxfordshire, as reported in the SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2017, are shown in **Table 2.6** below.

Table 2.6: Crushed Rock Permitted Reserves at 31/12/17 (million tonnes)
(Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2017)

Crushed Rock Permitted Reserves at 31/12/16 (million tonnes)
9.318 mt for aggregate use.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

- 2.25 Until it ceased operation in March 2013, the only source of secondary aggregate within Oxfordshire was power station ash from Didcot A power station. In August 2014, incinerator bottom ash began to be produced from the new energy recovery facility at Ardley; providing approximately 75,000 tonnes per year of secondary aggregates. However, the two types of secondary aggregate have different end uses: generally, incinerator bottom ash is used for the sub-base in road construction whereas power station ash is used for block making.
- 2.26 There has been an increase in the number recycled aggregate sites/facilities in Oxfordshire over recent years; and an increase in the number of operators using washing plants, which enable more recycled material to be recovered and with a higher quality. Whilst this is perhaps indicative of a rising trend in the production of recycled aggregates, and an increasing level of sophistication in producing higher quality recycled products, only limited information is available to confirm the quantities actually being produced (this is considered in **Chapter 3**, below). The following data relates only to the level of recycling capacity, which is likely to be greater than the actual level of production. As recorded by the SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey, Oxfordshire's capacity to produce recycled and secondary aggregate in 2017 was approximately 812,000 tonnes per annum. This is a decrease from 2016

(874,000 tonnes per annum) and from 2013 (973,000 tonnes per annum)⁸⁹. However, the SEEAWP surveys do not get a full response from all operators and therefore the recorded capacity figures are likely to be lower than the actual figures.

2.27 **Table 2.7** below presents a fuller picture, showing the estimated capacity for the production of recycled and secondary aggregates at each site in 2017, sub-divided between operational and non-operational sites. Of a total capacity of approximately 1,290,000 per annum, 1,150,000 tonnes per annum is at operational facilities and 140,000 tonnes per annum is currently non-operational. Of the operational capacity, the capacity of sites with planning permission to the end of the plan period (2031) or beyond is 732,000 tonnes per annum, whereas the capacity of sites with permissions that expire before the end of 2031 is 418,000 tonnes per annum.¹⁰

Table 2.7: Estimated Capacity in Oxfordshire for the Production of Recycled and Secondary Aggregates in Oxfordshire at end of 2017 (tonnes per annum) (Source: OCC, Statement for Core Strategy Examination, M2/1, August 2016, updated October 2017 and November 2018)

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Operational Recycled Aggregate Production Facilities with Permanent consent or Time-Limited consent to end of Plan Period (2031)			
Grove Industrial Park	Aasvogel	Permanent	40,000
Rear of CEMEX batching plant, Hardwick	Fergal Contracting	Permanent	20,000 *
Drayton Depot	Oxfordshire CC Highways (road planings)	Permanent	75,000 *
Ferris Hill Farm, Hook Norton	Matthews / Banbury Skips	Permanent	1,000 *
Hundridge Farm, Ipsden, Wallingford	G D Parker / Onsyany Skips	Permanent	5,000
Lakeside, Standlake	Micks Skips	Permanent	2,000
Newlands Farm, Milton Road, Bloxham	Smiths of Bloxham	Permanent	32,000
New Wintles Farm, Eynsham	David Einig	Permanent	170,000 *

⁸ SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2016. Figure includes both CD&E waste and industrial/mineral waste.

⁹ The total capacity of 874,000 tpa is lower than that included in Table 2.7 (1,120,000tpa) as the total of 874,000 tpa is based on operator returns to the 2016 South East Aggregates Monitoring Survey; whereas the total in Table 2.7 has been calculated by OCC using information from planning applications and permissions.

¹⁰ From Matter 2 – OCC Statement for Examination M2/1.

Playhatch Quarry, Playhatch	Grabloader	Permanent	75,000 *
Rumbold's Pit, Ewelme	Hazell & Jeffries	Permanent	20,000
Sandfields Farm, Over Norton	K J Millard	Permanent	9,600 *
Shipton Hill, Fulbrook	Hickman Brothers	Permanent	12,600 *
Worton Farm, Cassington	David Einig	Permanent	48,000
Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	Smiths of Bletchington	2040	150,000 *
Ewelme No.2 Landfill	Grundon	2031	12,000 *
Total Operational Production Capacity at Recycled Aggregate Production Facilities available throughout the Plan period			672,200
Operational Recycled Aggregate Facilities with Time-Limited consent ending before end of Plan Period (2031)			
Dix Pit Complex	Sheehan	2029	95,000 *
Upwood Quarry, Besselsleigh	Hills Quarry Products	2029	15,000 *
Shipton on Cherwell Quarry	Earthline	2025	75,000 *
Prospect Farm, Chilton	Raymond Brown	2022	75,000 *
Shellingford Quarry	Earthline	2021	75,000 *
Enstone Airfield	Markham Farms / David Einig	2021	20,000 *
Total Operational Recycled Aggregate Capacity at Time-Limited Facilities			355,000
Total Operational Recycled Aggregate Production Capacity			1,027,200

Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Operational Secondary Aggregate Facilities with Permanent consent or Time-Limited consent to end of Plan Period (2031)			

Ardley ERF (IBAA facility)	Fortis IBA	2049	60,000 *
Operational Secondary Aggregate Facilities with Time-Limited consent ending before end of Plan Period (2031)			
Sutton Courtenay Block Recycling	Hanson (reject building blocks & concrete used in block making)	2030	62,500 *
Total Operational Secondary Aggregate Capacity			122,500

Overall Total Operational Capacity at 'Permanent' Facilities (facilities available throughout the Plan period)	732,200
Overall Total Operational Capacity at Time-Limited Facilities (facilities with consent ending before end of 2031)	417,500
Overall Total Operational Capacity	1,149,700

Non-Operational Facilities

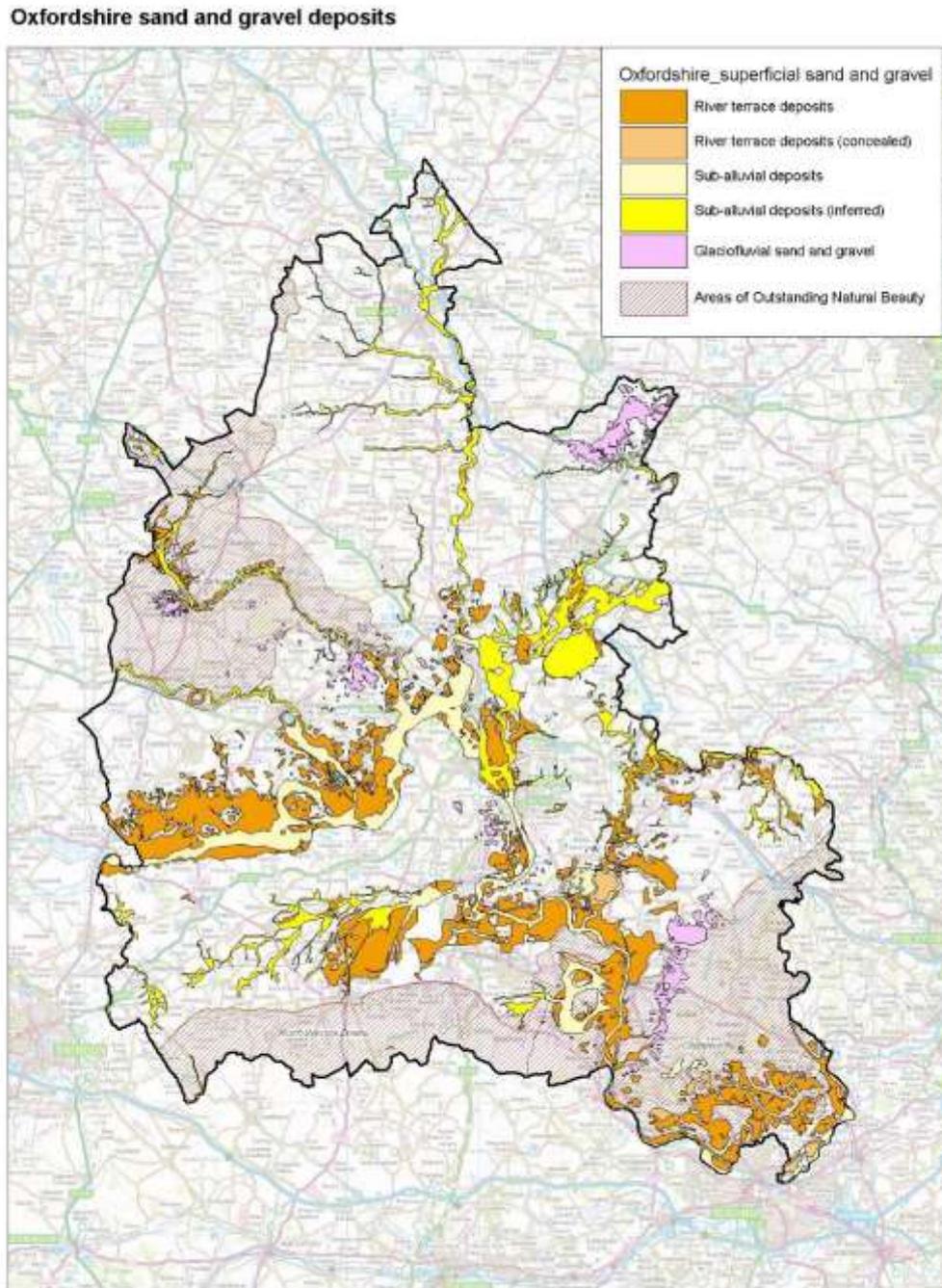
Facility Name	Operator	Planning Life	Production Capacity (tpa)
Appleford Sidings	Hanson (rail ballast recycling)	Permanent	100,000
Blackstone Farm, Blackthorn	N Mauger (not yet commenced)	Permanent	15,000
Lakeside Park, Standlake (ETHOS)	Ethos Recycling	Permanent	25,000
Burford Quarry (Pavestone factory)	Pavestone / Smiths (broken blocks etc from factory)	2024	500
Total Non-Operational Capacity			140,500

Operational and Non-Operational Facilities

Total Operational and Non-Operational Capacity (tpa)	1,290,200
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* Updated estimate

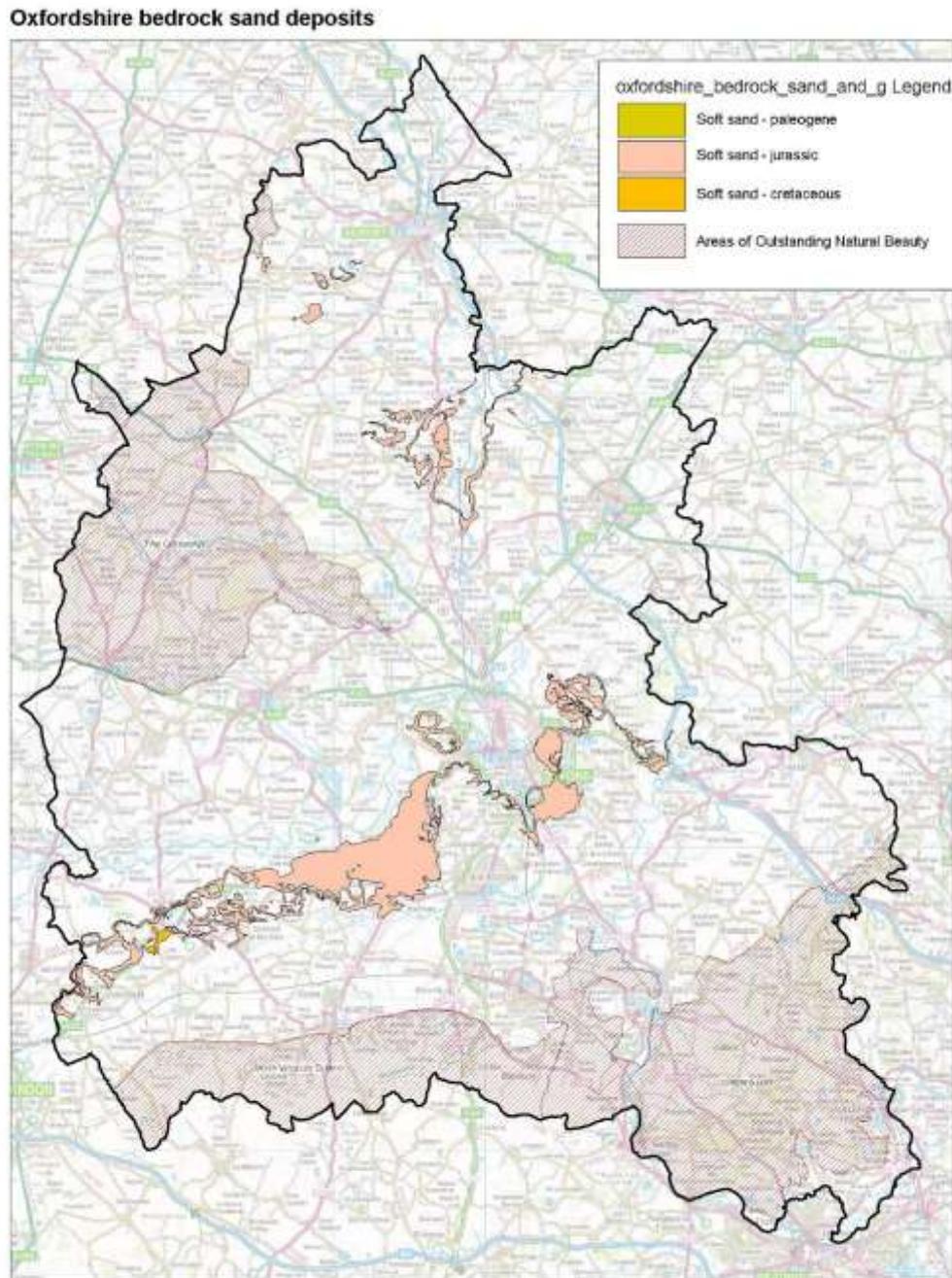
Figure 2.1: Sand and gravel deposits in Oxfordshire



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Figure 2.2: Bedrock (soft) sand deposits in Oxfordshire

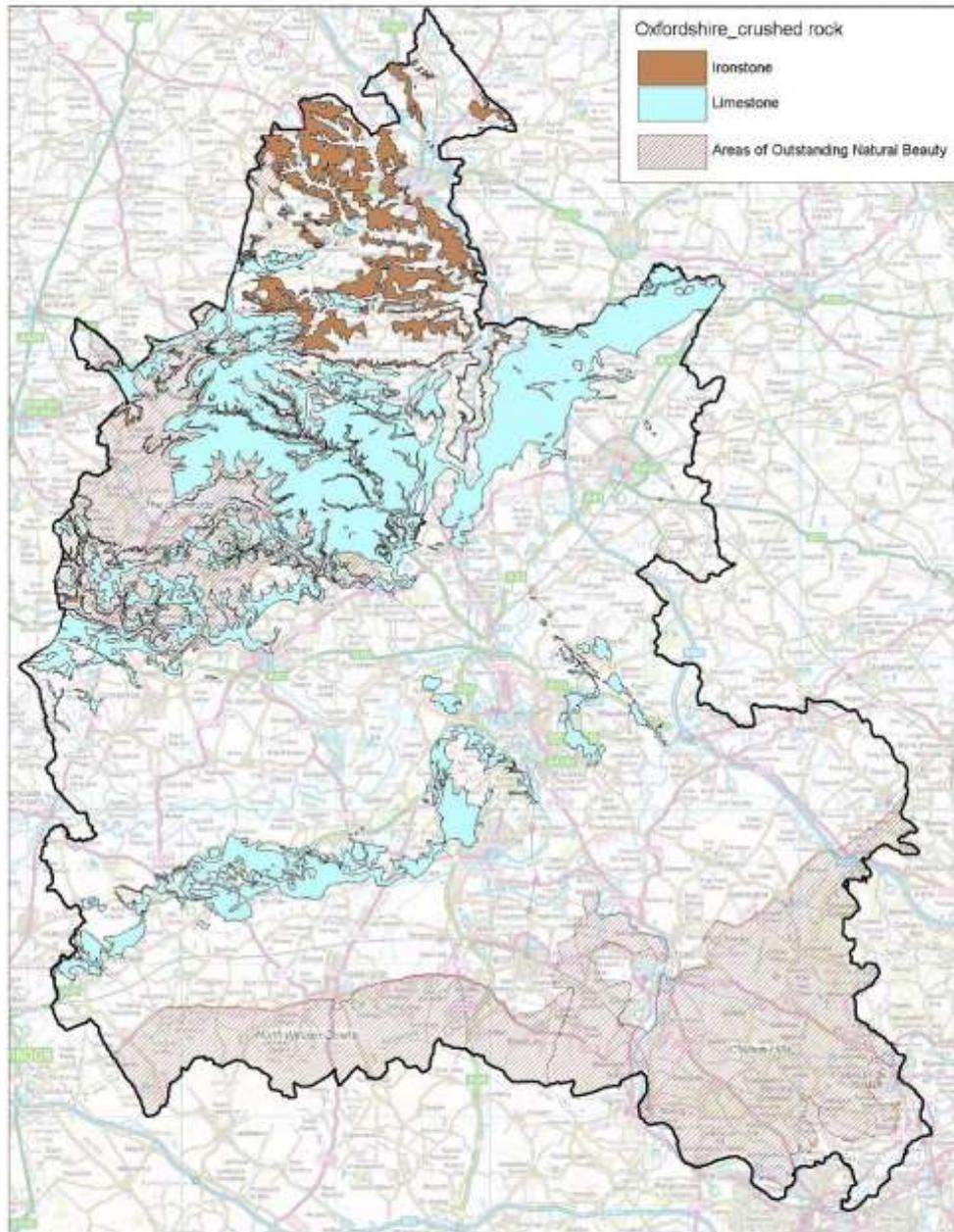


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Figure 2.3: Crushed rock (limestone and ironstone) deposits in Oxfordshire

Oxfordshire crushed rock resources



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3 Past Supplies of Aggregates

Introduction

- 3.1 This section of the LAA describes the past supply patterns of aggregates in Oxfordshire. For each of the types of primary aggregate (sharp sand and gravel; soft sand; and crushed rock) and for secondary and recycled aggregate, data on past sales from within, and imports to and exports from, Oxfordshire are provided. Information presented in this Chapter has been derived from the SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys collected by OCC, and from the government Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry Surveys (AMRI)¹¹.
- 3.2 Comparisons are also made with the levels of ‘apportionment’ for aggregate production in Oxfordshire as identified in the former South East Plan (also known as the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East). Apportionments were the quantities of aggregate for which provision needed to be made in plans within each MPA in order both to satisfy local needs and to contribute fairly towards National and Regional expectations of future demand.
- 3.3 Prior to the introduction of LAAs through the NPPF in March 2012, the guidance on the provision for aggregates that each region should plan for was issued by Central Government, which was subsequently sub-apportioned at the Regional level to Mineral Planning Authorities through the Regional Spatial Strategy. The apportionment figures were for total sand and gravel sales, and therefore related to sharp sand and gravel and soft sand combined.
- 3.4 Under the NPPF the apportionments indicated by the relevant Aggregates Working Party, and the current National and Sub-National Guidelines, as published by DCLG can be used as sources of information to assist the preparation of LAAs¹². The sub-regional apportionment figures for the South East were included in Policy M3 of the South East Plan, which was revoked in March 2013. Prior to that, when in 2010 the government announced the revocation of regional strategies, MPAs were advised that they could choose to use alternative figures for their planning purposes if they had new or different information supported by a robust evidence base (letter from CLG Chief Planning Officer dated 6th July 2010¹³).
- 3.5 In Oxfordshire there are two conflicting sources for the ‘top-down’ apportionment figures:
- Policy M3 of the South East Plan (published in May 2009 but subsequently abolished in March 2013) required Oxfordshire to provide for 1.82 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of sand & gravel (including soft sand), and 1.0 mtpa of crushed rock.

¹¹ DCLG. Minerals Extraction in Great Britain, Business Monitor PA1007. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/minerals>

¹² As stated in paragraph 065 of the PPG - <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/minerals/planning-for-aggregate-minerals/local-aggregate-assessments/>

¹³ Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7995/100706-Letter_to_Chief_Planning_Officers-Revocation_of_Regional_Strategies.pdf

- The Secretary of State’s proposed changes to policy M3 (in March 2010) proposed the apportionment figures for Oxfordshire should be revised to 2.1 mtpa for sand & gravel and 0.66 mtpa for crushed rock: a net reduction overall and a shift in the balance between the two different types of aggregate. Although the South East Plan itself was subsequently revoked, along with all other Regional Spatial Strategies in England, it is those revised figures which were proposed for use by South East planning authorities in the CLG Chief Planning Officer’s letter of 6th July 2010.

3.6 However, the proposed changes were never formally adopted in the South East Plan before it was abolished and therefore did not become policy. For this reason, the original apportionments in Policy M3 of the South East Plan are used for the purpose of information and comparison within this assessment.

Sharp Sand and Gravel

Past Sales

3.7 Sales of sharp sand and gravel from quarries in Oxfordshire and England, and the Oxfordshire sales as a percentage of England sales, for the period 2003 – 2017 are shown in **Table 3.1**. These figures are from aggregates monitoring surveys undertaken annually by the County Council on behalf of the SEEAWP, and AMRI Surveys.

**Table 3.1: Sales of Sharp Sand and Gravel 2003 – 2017 (million tonnes)
(Sources: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys, and AMRI Surveys)**

	Oxfordshire Sharp Sand & Gravel Sales (million tonnes) ¹⁴	England Sharp Sand & Gravel Sales (million tonnes) ¹⁵	Oxfordshire s sales as a percentage of England’s sales ¹⁶
2003	1.372	48.674	2.82%
2004	1.184	51.591	2.29%
2005	1.090	48.109	2.27%
2006	0.983	46.316	2.12%
2007	0.893	44.52	2.01%
2008	0.629	41.527	1.51%
2009	0.462	31.705	1.46%
2010	0.455	31.794	1.43%
2011	0.489	31.392	1.56%

¹⁴ Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys

¹⁵ Source: Mineral Extraction in Great Britain survey, Table 2 “Sand and Gravel for Construction”. Please note that 2014 is the most recent published report.

¹⁶ Figures include data for marine dredged material. This data is allocated to the county in which the port of landing is situation.

	Oxfordshire Sharp Sand & Gravel Sales (million tonnes) ¹⁴	England Sharp Sand & Gravel Sales (million tonnes) ¹⁵	Oxfordshire s sales as a percentage of England's sales ¹⁶
2012	0.559	28.702	1.95%
2013	0.401	30.634	1.31%
2014	0.639	33.831	1.89%
2015	0.768	<i>2015 figures not available</i>	
2016	0.651	<i>2016 figures not available</i>	
2017	0.703	<i>2017 figures not available</i>	
Rolling 10 year annual average, 2003 2012	0.812	40.433	2.01%
Rolling 10 year annual average, 2004 2013	0.715	38.629	1.85%
Rolling 10 year annual average, 2005 2014	0.660	36.853	1.79%
Rolling 10 year annual average, 2006 2015	0.628	n/a	n/a
Rolling 10 year annual average, 2007 2016	0.595	n/a	n/a
Rolling 10 year annual average, 2008 2017*	0.576	n/a	n/a
Average of last 3 years 2014 2016	0.686	n/a	n/a
Average of last 3 years 2015 2017	0.707	n/a	n/a

* The 10 year annual average for Oxfordshire's sharp sand & gravel sales from from 2008 to 2017 has been used as the 'baseline' for historical sales, as this is the 10 year period of most recent sales data available for Oxfordshire. Previous rolling averages from 2003 are included for comparison.

- 3.8 Sales of sharp sand and gravel in Oxfordshire fell year on year from 2003 to 2010, with a slight resurgence in 2011 and 2012, before falling again in 2013. Sales increased sharply in 2014 and 2015 but fell back in 2016. However sales increased in 2017 and were the second highest annual sales since 2007. Based on linear trend analysis¹⁷ (provided in **Appendix 2**), the average rate of decline over the period 2007 to 2016 in Oxfordshire was 0.0025 mtpa, giving a total decline of 0.0225mtpa over the 10 year period (9 intervals of decline). This represents an average decline of 3.7% over the baseline period. Comparison between Oxfordshire and England sales figures can only be made up to 2014, because England figures are not available on the same basis for 2015, 2016 and 2017. From 2007 – 2014 the average rate of decline in Oxfordshire was 0.031mtpa giving a total decline of 0.217mt for the eight year period (7 intervals of decline), an average decline of 32.2% over this period. In England over the same period, the average rate of decline was 1.651 mtpa, a total of 11.56mt (28.9%), a similar percentage to Oxfordshire.
- 3.9 The figures demonstrate that the average decline in Oxfordshire's sales of sharp sand and gravel from 2007 – 2014 was approximately the same as was the case for England as a whole. More recent figures are available for Oxfordshire which show that over the last 10 years (2008 – 2017) there was an average annual increase in sales of 3.9%, due to the general increase in sales since the recession years.
- 3.10 Three sharp sand and gravel quarries in Oxfordshire operated by Oxfordshire's previous largest producer (Hanson) reduced/suspended operations during the recession. The quarries in question were Sutton Courtenay, Cassington and Stanton Harcourt. Production stopped at Sutton Courtenay in 2004 and at Cassington and Stanton Harcourt Quarries in 2008/2009. As well as contributing to the overall steeper decline of sales in Oxfordshire, compared with England at that time (76% for Oxfordshire compared with 56% for England for the period 2003 – 2012, LAA 2014), these changes are also likely to account for the particularly marked reductions from 2003 to 2004, and from 2007 to 2008 as shown in **Table 3.1**. Intermittent working recommenced at Sutton Courtenay Quarry from 2007, however, its sales were well below capacity until it became fully operational again towards the end of 2013. The closure of Caversham Quarry during 2013 due to exhaustion of reserves in 2012, pending grant of permission for an extension (approved in August 2014 but not commenced until 2017), is also likely to have affected the total sales in 2013.
- 3.11 There was a 15% fall in sales of sharp sand and gravel from quarries in Oxfordshire from 2015 to 2016. Most of this decrease was accounted for by sales at one quarry - Bridge Farm, Sutton Courtenay. Discounting this one quarry, the Oxfordshire decrease was not dissimilar to a general small decrease in sales of sharp sand and gravel across the South East of England. Hanson, the operator of Sutton Courtenay Quarry, have informed the County Council that the fall in sales at this quarry in 2016 was caused primarily by a break in production whilst they awaited the determination and issue of the planning permission to work the full depth of gravel in Phase 4b at Bridge Farm; the permission was issued on 17 May 2016. The shortfall in supply from Bridge Farm was made up by imports of marine dredged material, delivered by rail from East London into Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay Depot; crushed rock (limestone) is also imported by rail into this depot,

¹⁷ This is a more reliable measure of the trend than simply comparing the individual figures for 2007 and 2016

from Somerset, and can be used to substitute for sand and gravel. In 2017 sales of sand and gravel extracted from Bridge Farm, Sutton Courtenay Quarry returned to the 2015 level; and overall sales of sharp sand and gravel in Oxfordshire increased again.

- 3.12 Other local factors that may have influenced the overall decline in sharp sand and gravel include the time taken to determine planning applications (although this is not thought to have been a significant factor in more recent years), and potential operational constraints. However it is more difficult to identify the extent to which, or if and when these factors affected past sales in Oxfordshire.
- 3.13 Over the 10 year period 2003 – 2012, Oxfordshire’s sales of sharp sand and gravel declined far more steeply than for England as a whole; but more recently (2007 – 2014) the decrease has been more similar.

Soft Sand

Past Sales

- 3.14 Sales of soft sand from quarries in Oxfordshire and England and the Oxfordshire sales as a percentage of England sales, for the period 2003–2017 are shown in **Table 3.2**. These figures are from aggregates monitoring surveys undertaken annually by the County Council on behalf of the SEEAWP, and AMRI surveys.

Table 3.2: Sales of Soft Sand 2003–2017 (million tonnes) (Sources: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys, and AMRI Surveys)

	Oxfordshire Soft Sand Sales (million tonnes) ¹⁸	England Soft Sand Sales (million tonnes) ¹⁹	Oxfordshire s sales as a percentage of England’s sales.
2003	0.234	11.300	2.07%
2004	0.295	11.144	2.65%
2005	0.199	10.817	1.84%
2006	0.183	9.832	1.86%
2007	0.166	9.992	1.66%
2008	0.151	8.607	1.75%
2009	0.165	6.105	2.70%
2010	0.142	4.929	2.88%
2011	0.201	5.197	3.87%
2012	0.155	4.527	3.42%

¹⁸ SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys

¹⁹ Source: Mineral Extraction in Great Britain survey, Table 2 “Sand and Gravel for Construction”. Please note that 2014 is the most recent published report.

	Oxfordshire Soft Sand Sales (million tonnes) ¹⁸	England Soft Sand Sales (million tonnes) ¹⁹	Oxfordshire s sales as a percentage of England's sales.
2013	0.165	5.221	3.16%
2014	0.230	4.954	4.64%
2015	0.233	<i>2015 figures not available</i>	n/a
2016	0.227	<i>2016 figures not available</i>	n/a
2017	0.251	<i>2017 figures not available</i>	n/a
Rolling 10 year annual average (2003 2012)	0.189	8.246	2.34%
Rolling 10 year annual average (2004 2013)	0.182	7.637	2.38%
Rolling 10 year annual average (2005 2014)	0.176	7.018	2.51%
Rolling 10 year annual average (2006 2015)	0.179	n/a	n/a
Rolling 10 year annual average (2007 2016)	0.184	n/a	n/a
Rolling 10 year annual average (2008 2017) *	0.192	n/a	n/a
Average of last 3 years 2014 2016	0.230	n/a	n/a
Average of last 3 years 2015 2017	0.237	n/a	n/a

* The 10 year annual average for Oxfordshire's soft sand sales from 2008 to 2017 has been used as the 'baseline' for historical sales, as this is the 10 year period of most recent sales data available for Oxfordshire. Previous rolling averages from 2003 are included for comparison.

3.15 Over the last 10 years, there has been an overall increase in the sales of soft sand in Oxfordshire. Linear trend analysis (provided in **Appendix 2**) over the period 2007 to 2016 reveals an average rate of increase of 0.0089 mtpa for Oxfordshire, representing a total of 0.0801mt, or 55.9% increase on average over this period.

Comparison between Oxfordshire and England sales figures can only be made up to 2014, because England figures are not available on the same basis for 2015 and 2016. From 2007 – 2014 the average rate of increase in Oxfordshire was 0.0065mtpa giving a total increase of 0.0455mt for the eight year period, equating to a 30.5% increase on average. In England over the same period, sales declined at an average rate of 0.675 mtpa, giving a total decline of 4.725mt, representing an average decline of 55% over the period. The Oxfordshire annual sales increased after 2013, with sales in 2014, 2015 and 2016 (risen again in 2017) being steady at almost the same level as in 2003. Sales increased in 2017 were the highest during the recorded period apart from 2004.

- 3.16 It is not clear why the national figures have declined markedly, while Oxfordshire sales have increased. In the 2014 LAA, the previous baseline period (2003 – 2012) showed that average sales had decreased both for Oxfordshire and England as a whole. More recently, as shown by the 10 year baseline for this LAA (2008 – 2017), the average trend has been for increasing sales of soft sand in Oxfordshire.

All Sand and Gravel

Comparison between Past Sales and Sub-Regional Apportionment

- 3.17 **Table 3.3** compares combined sales of sand and gravel against the sub-regional apportionment for Oxfordshire that would have applied for each year from 2004, including over the 'baseline' period, 2008 to 2017. The apportionment was not a production target, but a guide to the level of provision required, based on a 'top-down' analysis from central Government and the Aggregate Working Parties. Since 2007, sales have fallen from being 58% of the apportionment amount to only 48% in 2016 (although sales did rise to 55% of the apportionment in 2015).
- 3.18 Over the 10 year baseline period (2008 - 2017), the average annual production of all sand & gravel in Oxfordshire was 0.768 mtpa. This represents only 42% of the apportionment for the County in the former South East Plan.

Table 3.3: Comparison of Oxfordshire's Sales of Sand and Gravel and Apportionment 2004 – 2017 (million tonnes) (Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Sand & Gravel Sales	1.479	1.289	1.166	1.059	0.780	0.627	0.597	0.690	0.714	0.566
Oxfordshire Apportionment (million tonnes per annum)	2.0	2.0	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82
Sales as a percentage of Apportionment	74%	65%	64%	58%	43%	34%	33%	38%	39%	31%

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Sand & Gravel Sales	0.869	1.001	0.879	0.954
Oxfordshire Apportionment (million tonnes per annum)	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82
Sales as a percentage of Apportionment	48%	55%	48%	52%

- 3.19 The historic decline in Oxfordshire’s sand and gravel sales as a percentage of the apportionment up to 2013, as shown in **Table 3.3**, is likely to be due to a number of reasons. Clearly, the recent prolonged recession has played a major part, but this does not fully explain why it was still so low from 2010 - 2013, when the economy in general began to recover. As noted earlier, this may be because of the commercial decisions by quarry operators to mothball certain sites and delay the commencement of production at others, focusing instead on importing aggregates from larger and more efficient quarries in other counties. More recently, Oxfordshire’s sand and gravel sales as a percentage of the apportionment have increased to 52% in 2017, although this is still lower than the percentage at the start of the baseline period (2007) of 58%.
- 3.20 As discussed more fully in **Chapter 4**, these commercial decisions by operators appear to have influenced the supply pattern beyond the end of the recession (up to at least 2013), but do not necessarily represent a permanent ‘step-change’ and should not be relied upon as a guide to the requirements for future provision. Reliance on the reduced level of sales as a guide to future production requirements would be likely to risk under-provision in future years, which in turn could impede Oxfordshire’s plans for economic growth.

Reserves and Landbank

- 3.21 A landbank, with respect to land-based primary aggregate, is simply a stock of mineral reserves with planning permission for extraction. Permitted reserves of sand and gravel in Oxfordshire, as at the end of 2017, are shown in **Table 3.4** below.

Table 3.4: Permitted reserves of sand and gravel in Oxfordshire at 31.12.2017 (Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2017)

	Permitted Reserves at 31.12.2017 (million tonnes)
Sharp Sand and Gravel	10.805 mt
Soft Sand	3.105 mt
Total Sand and Gravel	13.910 mt

- 3.22 The landbank is a measure of the stock of permitted reserves expressed in terms of the number of years that these would allow production for at a given average rate of extraction. It is a theoretical measure of the life of the reserves if these were to be worked at a consistent annual rate. The rate that is assumed for this purpose has, in the past, usually been the annualised level of apportionment for each MPA, as advised by the former Regional Aggregate Working Parties (RAWPs) and/or included in the former Regional Strategies, based on sub-division of the Regional totals given in CLG’s Guidelines. Since the introduction of the NPPF, and in accordance with the national Planning Practice Guidance, the landbank should be based on the forecast future level of demand in the most recent LAA.
- 3.23 In practice, rates of production are variable from year to year. Apparent landbanks will be effectively reduced during periods of rising production and lengthened during times of recession. In planning for future provision it is therefore important to take account of the likely pattern of economic activity over a long period of time, rather than relying on short term trends. Table 3.5 shows the provisional landbanks at the end of 2017 for each type of primary aggregate based on the LAA 2017 levels; and, for comparison, equivalent ‘landbanks’ based on three different rates: the average of the most recent 10 years of sales (i.e. the ‘baseline’ period for the LAA), the average of the 3 most recent years of sales, and the former South East Plan apportionment level.

Table 3.5: Oxfordshire Sand and Gravel Landbank at 31 December 2017 (million tonnes)

Permitted Reserves at 31 December 2017 by Aggregate	Landbank based on LAA 2017 provision figures	Landbank based on average sales of last 10 years (2008 2017)	Landbank based on average sales of last 3 years (2015 2017)	Landbank based on Oxfordshire Apportionment in former South East Plan
Sharp Sand and Gravel – 10.805 mt	10.6 years at 1.105 mtpa	18.8 years at 0.576 mtpa	15.3 years at 0.707 mtpa	N/A (the sand & gravel apportionment does not distinguish between sharp sand & gravel and soft sand)
Soft Sand – 3.105 mt	16.4 years at 0.189 mtpa	16.2 years at 0.192 mtpa	13.1 years at 0.237 mtpa	
Total Sand & Gravel – 13.910 mt	11.6 years at 1.204 mtpa	18.1 years at 0.768 mtpa	14.7 years at 0.945 mtpa	7.6 years at 1.82 mtpa

- 3.24 The NPPF requires MPAs to make provision for the maintenance of a landbank of at least seven years for sand and gravel. The figures in **Table 3.5** show that the Oxfordshire landbanks of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and total sand and gravel at the end of 2017 are above this minimum level based on the LAA 2017 provision figures; and also based on the 10 year and 3 year sales averages and the former apportionment. The implications of this are discussed in **Chapter 5**.

Crushed Rock

Past Sales

- 3.25 Sales of crushed rock from quarries in Oxfordshire and England, and the Oxfordshire sales as a percentage of England sales, for the period 2003 – 2017 are shown in **Table 3.6**. These figures are from aggregates monitoring surveys undertaken annually by the County Council on behalf of the SEEAWP, and AMRI surveys.

Table 3.6: Sales of Crushed Rock 2003 – 2016 (million tonnes) (Sources: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys, and AMRI Surveys)

	Oxfordshire Crushed Rock Sales (million tonnes) ²⁰	England Crushed Rock Sales (million tonnes) ²¹	Oxfordshire sales as a percentage of England's sales.
2003	0.629	83.957	0.75%
2004	0.557	85.653	0.65%
2005	0.564	80.593	0.70%
2006	0.495	83.722	0.59%
2007	0.717	82.922	0.86%
2008	0.543	75.179	0.72%
2009	0.363	59.666	0.61%
2010	0.272	50.115	0.54%
2011	0.322	57.744	0.56%
2012	0.242	52.980	0.46%
2013	0.502	53.417	0.94%
2014	1.061	63.835	1.66%
2015	0.914	<i>2015 figures not available</i>	n/a
2016	0.715	<i>2016 figures not available</i>	n/a
2017	0.867	<i>2017 figures not available</i>	n/a

²⁰ SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys

²¹ Source: Mineral Extraction in Great Britain Survey. Please note that 2014 is the most recent published report.

	Oxfordshire Crushed Rock Sales (million tonnes) ²⁰	England Crushed Rock Sales (million tonnes) ²¹	Oxfordshire sales as a percentage of England's sales.
Rolling 10 year annual average 2003 2012	0.470	71.253	0.66%
Rolling 10 year annual average 2004 2013	0.458	68.199	0.67%
Rolling 10 year annual average 2005 2014	0.508	66.017	0.77%
Rolling 10 year annual average 2006 2015	0.543	n/a	n/a
Rolling 10 year annual average 2007 2016	0.565	n/a	n/a
Rolling 10 year annual average 2008 2017 *	0.580	n/a	n/a
Average of last 3 years 2014 2016	0.897	n/a	n/a
Average of last 3 years 2015 2017	0.832	n/a	n/a

* The 10 year annual average for Oxfordshire's crushed rock sales from 2008 to 2017 has been used as the 'baseline' for historical sales, as this is the 10 year period of most recent sales data available for Oxfordshire. Previous rolling averages from 2003 are included for comparison.

- 3.26 Linear trend analysis (provided in **Appendix 2**) over the period 2007 to 2016 reveals an average rate of increase of 0.04 mtpa for Oxfordshire. The resulting overall increase over that period (i.e. 0.36 mt) represents an average increase of 95%. Comparison between Oxfordshire and England sales figures can only be made up to 2014, because England figures are not available on the same basis for 2015, 2016 and 2017. From 2007 – 2014 the average rate of increase in Oxfordshire was 0.0224mtpa giving a total average increase of 0.1658mt (or 36.9%) for the eight year period. In England over the same period, sales declined at the average rate of 3.04mtpa, giving a total decline of 21.29mt. This represents an average decline of 29%.
- 3.27 The 2014 LAA identified that the impact of the prolonged recession on crushed rock sales was more pronounced in Oxfordshire compared with that in England. This was attributed to the fact that Oxfordshire's crushed rock is generally suitable only for relatively low specification works, and might therefore have been less resilient to

the economic downturn than the higher specification rock types found in other parts of the country.

- 3.28 In the 2014 LAA, the previous baseline period (2004 – 2013) showed that average sales had decreased both for Oxfordshire and England as a whole. More recently, as shown by the 10 year baseline for this LAA (2008 – 2017), the average trend has been for increasing sales of crushed rock in Oxfordshire, particularly from 2013. Although sales decreased in the previous 2 years (2015 and 2016) they increased again in 2017. The three year average level of sales is still above pre-recession levels, which may indicate a change in supply or demand patterns. Data from the last three years are not available for England as a whole, and therefore it is not possible to discern whether this effect has occurred nationally.

Comparison between Past Sales and Sub-Regional Apportionment

- 3.29 **Table 3.7** compares Oxfordshire’s sales of crushed rock against the sub-regional apportionment for Oxfordshire that would have applied for each year over the period from 2004, including the 10 year baseline period from 2008 to 2017.

Table 3.7: Comparison of Oxfordshire’s Sales of Crushed Rock and Apportionment 2004 – 2017 (million tonnes) (Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Crushed Rock Sales	0.557	0.564	0.495	0.717	0.543	0.363	0.272	0.322	0.242
Oxfordshire Apportionment (million tonnes per annum)	There was no crushed rock apportionment before 2006		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sales as a percentage of Apportionment			50%	72%	54%	36%	27%	32%	24%

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Crushed Rock Sales	0.502	1.061	0.914	0.715	0.867
Oxfordshire Apportionment (million tonnes per annum)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sales as a percentage of Apportionment	50%	101%	91%	72%	87%

- 3.30 The apportionment was not a production target but a guide to the level of provision required, based on a ‘top-down’ analysis from central Government and the Aggregate Working Parties. Nevertheless, **Table 3.7** shows that Oxfordshire’s crushed rock sales have been consistently below the level of apportionment, apart from in 2014. The percentages were clearly lower during the latter part of the recession and beyond, prior to the resurgence of sales in 2013, peaking in 2014 at 101% of Oxfordshire’s apportionment. Over the 10 year baseline period as a whole, Oxfordshire’s crushed rock production averaged 0.580 mtpa, which represents only 58% of the apportionment.
- 3.31 However, as noted earlier with regard to the even steeper decline in local sand & gravel production during the recession, any reliance on the reduced level of sales as a guide to future production requirements would be likely to risk under-provision in future years, which in turn could impede Oxfordshire’s plans for economic growth, especially as sales have increased since 2013 reaching higher levels than 2003-2013. This is considered further in **Chapter 4**.

Reserves and Landbank

- 3.32 Permitted reserves of crushed rock in Oxfordshire are shown in **Table 3.8** below.

Table 3.8: Permitted reserves of crushed rock in Oxfordshire for aggregate use at 31.12.2017 (Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2017)

	Permitted Reserves at 31.12.2016 (million tonnes)
Crushed Rock	9.318

- 3.33 As explained in the foregoing section on sand & gravel, a landbank is a measure of the stock of permitted reserves expressed in terms of the number of years that these would allow production for at a given average rate of extraction. Since the introduction of the NPPF, and in accordance with the national Planning Practice Guidance, the landbank should be based on the forecast future level of demand in the most recent LAA. The Oxfordshire crushed rock landbank at the end of 2017 is set out in **Table 3.9** shows the provisional landbank for crushed rock at the end of 2017 based on the LAA 2017 level; and, for comparison, the equivalent ‘landbank’ based on three different rates: the average of the most recent 10 years of sales (i.e. the ‘baseline’ period for the LAA), the average of the 3 most recent years of sales, and the former South East Plan apportionment level.

Table 3.9: Oxfordshire Crushed Rock Landbank at 31 December 2017 (million tonnes)

Permitted Reserves at 31 December 2017 by Aggregate	Landbank based on LAA 2017 provision figure	Landbank based on average sales of last 10 years (2008 2017)	Landbank based on average sales of last 3 years (2015 2017)	Landbank based on Oxfordshire Apportionment
Crushed Rock – 9.318 mt	16.0 years at 0.584 mtpa	16.1 years at 0.580 mtpa	11.2 years at 0.832 mtpa	9.318 years at 1.0 mtpa

3.34 The NPPF requires MPAs to make provision for the maintenance of a landbank of at least ten years for crushed rock. The figures in **Table 3.9** show that the Oxfordshire landbank of crushed rock at the end of 2017 is above this minimum level based on the LAA 2017 provision figure; and also based on the 10 year and 3 year sales averages; but is just under 10 years using the former apportionment.

Exports, Imports and Consumption of Primary Aggregates

3.35 Every county in the UK has to import aggregates from elsewhere because the geology means that no single county area produces exactly the profile of different types of aggregate in the exact amounts or proportions consumed therein. This is what MASS seeks to address.

3.36 All sales of aggregate are the result of commercial decisions by both buyers and sellers and the resulting movements reflect the relative locations of supply and demand. Where these movements cross a county boundary, they are tracked in the four (or five) yearly national aggregates monitoring surveys, the latest of which were in 2005, 2009 and 2014. The 2005 survey report is generally referred to as AM2005, and the 2009 and 2014 equivalents as AM2009 and AM2014.

3.37 However overall information about aggregate cross boundary movements is crude, because:

- The survey is only undertaken at four (or five) yearly intervals, at best it can only be regarded as a snapshot of a dynamic picture.
- The results from the different surveys are reported differently.
- Only direct sales from quarries are tracked and not subsequent movements after processing elsewhere or from merchants.
- Sales of soft sand and of sharp sand and gravel are combined.
- In some cases the figures are reported in groups of areas which are larger than individual MPAs.

3.38 Therefore, any conclusions from these AM surveys need to be treated with caution.

3.39 The reports provide information on sales of aggregates from MPA areas or groups of MPAs together with the destinations of those sales. The reports also show consumption of aggregates by MPA areas or groups of MPAs. Consumption of aggregates relates to all aggregates used in the subject area, a figure derived from collating the stated destinations of movements of aggregates between all areas.

Consumption

3.40 According to AM2014, Oxfordshire was a net exporter of sand and gravel in 2014, and a net importer of crushed rock, as shown in **Table 3.10**. Total consumption of sand and gravel in Oxfordshire in 2014 was 0.765 million tonnes, compared with sales in Oxfordshire of 0.869 million tonnes (114 %). This shows that in 2014 there was a net export of sand and gravel out of Oxfordshire.

3.41 For crushed rock, total Oxfordshire consumption in 2014 was 1.501 million tonnes, compared with sales in Oxfordshire of 1.061 million tonnes (71%). This shows that in 2009 Oxfordshire was a net importer of crushed rock. Some types of crushed

rock, e.g. higher specification (harder) rock types needed for higher strength concrete, road construction and maintenance, are not available in Oxfordshire (apart from the limited deposits at Hatford), so there will always be a need for some supplies to be brought into the county from elsewhere. The net balance therefore depends on the demand for the predominantly lower grade type of crushed rock produced in Oxfordshire from within the county and from surrounding counties and elsewhere.

Table 3.10: Imports, Exports and Consumption of Primary Aggregates in Oxfordshire 2009 and 2014 (millions of tonnes) (Source: Collation of the Results of the 2009 Aggregates Minerals Survey for England and Wales, DCLG, October 2011 and Collation of the Results of the 2014 Aggregates Minerals Survey for England and Wales, DCLG, October 2016)

	Sand and Gravel 2009	Crushed Rock 2009	All Primary Aggregates 2009	Sand and Gravel 2014	Crushed Rock 2014	All Primary Aggregates 2014
A. Production / Sales in Oxfordshire	0.628	0.363	0.991	0.869	1.061	1.93
B. Exported out of Oxfordshire	0.140	0.179	0.319	0.221	0.347	0.568
C. Produced and consumed in Oxfordshire (A – B)	0.487	0.184	0.672	0.648	0.714	1.362
D. Imported into Oxfordshire	0.270	0.441	0.711	0.117	0.787	0.904
E. Total Consumption in Oxfordshire (C + D)	0.757	0.625	1.383	0.765	1.501	2.266

- 3.42 The equivalent figures for 2005 are not available because Oxfordshire was grouped with Buckinghamshire and Berkshire in the AM2005 Report. For Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire combined (BOB), Table 11 of the AM2005 shows that total consumption of sand and gravel was 2.171 million tonnes, indicating that net exports of sand and gravel from these three counties was 1.328 million tonnes.
- 3.43 For crushed rock, Table 11 of AM2005 shows that total consumption of crushed rock in the combined areas of BOB in 2005 was 2.462 million tonnes, indicating that between them net imports of crushed rock into the three counties was 1.898 million tonnes.
- 3.44 No equivalent information can be derived from the earlier AM2001 Survey report, because all results are presented on a regional basis and there are no local figures.

- 3.45 Table 3.10 includes figures for 2009 and 2014. These show that in 2009 Oxfordshire had been a net importer of sand and gravel, but in 2014 it was a net exporter. Oxfordshire was a net importer of crushed rock in both years. Consumption of sand and gravel has increased slightly from 2009 to 2014, and consumption of crushed rock has increased significantly from 2009 to 2014.

Marine Sand and Gravel

- 3.46 Marine sand and gravel is principally used for the same purposes as sharp sand and gravel. Information on sales of marine sand and gravel is available from AMRI, and also from the AM surveys. The AM2005, AM2009 and AM2014 reports show that Oxfordshire's consumption of marine sand was just 1,000 tonnes in 2005 (shared with Buckinghamshire and Berkshire), increasing to 16,000 tonnes in 2009 and down to 6,000 tonnes in 2014. In 2016 there were marine sand and gravel imports into Oxfordshire by rail into Sutton Courtenay, to make up for a shortfall in supply of land-won sharp sand and gravel caused by a break in production at Bridge Farm Quarry for operational reasons.

Destinations

- 3.47 **Tables 3.11(a) (sand and gravel) and 3.11(b) (crushed rock)** below show where the primary aggregates produced in Oxfordshire in 2009 and 2014 were distributed. These figures are from the information collected by OCC as part of the AM 2009 and AM2014 surveys. Most sand and gravel (78% in 2009 and 75% in 2014) was used locally within Oxfordshire. Relatively small quantities were exported to adjoining counties, in particular Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, with very little going further afield. The proportion of sales distributed to Berkshire increased significantly from 2009 (3%) to 2014 (11%).
- 3.48 The proportion of the crushed rock produced in Oxfordshire that was used in the county increased very substantially from 50% of sales (180,867 tonnes) in 2009 to 63% of sales (663,463 tonnes) in 2014. The main recipients of exports were Northamptonshire & Warwickshire and Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes (particularly in 2014), with lesser quantities going to other adjoining counties and very little going further afield. From 2009 to 2014 the percentage of total exports that went to Berkshire and to Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes increased and those to Wiltshire, Swindon & Gloucestershire and Northamptonshire & Warwickshire declined.

Table 3.11(a): Destinations of Sand & Gravel Produced in Oxfordshire 2009 and 2014 (Source: Oxfordshire County Council Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2009 and 2014)

Destination	2009 Sand and Gravel (including soft sand)		2014 Sand and Gravel (including soft sand)	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
Oxfordshire	487,260	77.6	648,282	74.60
Berkshire	20,785	3.3	99,259	11.42
Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes	13,663	2.2	9,712	1.11
Rest of South East & London	15,565	2.5	4,642	0.81
Wiltshire, Swindon & Gloucestershire	68,203	10.9	95,089	10.94
Northamptonshire & Warwickshire	4,993	0.8	9,674	1.11
TOTAL	627,783	100	866,658	100

Table 3.11(b): Destinations of Crushed Rock Produced in Oxfordshire 2009 and 2014 (Source: Oxfordshire County Council Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2009 and 2014)

Destination	2009 Crushed Rock		2014 Crushed Rock	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
Oxfordshire	180,867	49.8	663,463	62.56
Berkshire	23,081	6.4	254,223	23.97
Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes				
Rest of South East & London	0	0	5,755	0.55
Wiltshire, Swindon & Gloucestershire	29,694	8.2	14,308	1.35
Northamptonshire & Warwickshire	118,788	32.7	121,258	11.43
TOTAL	362,839	100	1,060,573	99.86

- 3.49 The AM2005 survey report combined figures for the destinations of aggregates sold in Oxfordshire with the destinations of sales in Berkshire and Buckinghamshire. It is therefore not possible to derive equivalent figures to those in **Table 3.11** for 2005.
- 3.50 However, it is possible to recognise, that in 2009 significantly more (60%) of Oxfordshire's sand and gravel (0.487mt) was used within Oxfordshire than was supplied to Oxfordshire together with Berkshire and Buckinghamshire in 2005 (0.304mt), as shown by **Table 3.12**. This indicates that the main effects of the reduction of sand and gravel sales, principally sharp sand and gravel, between 2005 and 2009, was a significant reduction in exports to neighbouring counties and/or lower production.

Table 3.12: Destinations of Sand and Gravel Produced in Oxfordshire 2005, 2009 and 2014 (Source: AM2005, and AM2009, 2014)

Source MPA	Destination	Sand and gravel (millions of tonnes) 2005	Sand and gravel (millions of tonnes) 2009	Sand and gravel (millions of tonnes) 2014
Oxfordshire	Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire	0.304	0.520 of which 0.487 in Oxfordshire	0.757 of which 0.648 in Oxfordshire
	Elsewhere in South East	0.418	0.015	0.012
	Elsewhere	0.550	0.090	0.100
	Unallocated	0.017	0	0
TOTAL		1.289*	0.627*	0.869*

*Totals may not match sub totals due to varying categories

- 3.51 There was also a shift in the destinations of crushed rock produced in Oxfordshire between 2005 and 2009, as shown in **Table 3.13** below. The overall total amount of crushed rock produced fell from 0.564 million tonnes in 2005 to 0.363 million tonnes in 2009, a fall of 35%. Whilst the amount that went 'elsewhere' remained about the same, the amount that went elsewhere within the South East fell significantly. This indicates that the main effect of the reduction of crushed rock sales between 2005 and 2009 was a significant reduction in exports to neighbouring counties in the South East, which presumably will have had to rely on imports of crushed rock from elsewhere, or substitution by other materials (sand and gravel or secondary/recycled aggregates) to make up for the reduction in sales from Oxfordshire. The amount of crushed rock produced increased significantly from 2009 to 2014.

Table 3.13: Destinations of Crushed Rock Produced in Oxfordshire 2005 and 2009 (Source: AM2005, AM2009 and AM2014)

Source MPA	Destination	Crushed rock (millions of tonnes) 2005	Crushed rock (millions of tonnes) 2009	Crushed rock (millions of tonnes) 2014
Oxfordshire	Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire	0.277	0.184 all in Oxfordshire	0.919
	Elsewhere in South East	0.134	0.025 incl. Berkshire & Buckinghamshire	0.010
	Elsewhere	0.152	0.154	0.130
TOTAL		0.564*	0.363	1.061

*May not match sub totals due to varying categories.

Sources

- 3.52 It is not possible to discern the sources of the aggregate imported into Oxfordshire from the information in the AM survey reports. However, the British Geological Survey (BGS) provided some further information about the sources of aggregates consumed in Oxfordshire in 2009 and 2014 which is set out in **Tables 3.14(a) and 3.14(b) (for 2009) and 3.15(a) and 3.15(b) (for 2014)**.

Table 3.14(a): Sources of sand and gravel consumed in Oxfordshire 2009 (Source: BGS)

Source	Proportion	Tonnage where known (millions of tonnes)
Oxfordshire	64%	0.474
Gloucestershire	25%-20%	0.145- 0.185
Warwickshire, Bristol (marine), Hampshire, Berkshire and Leicestershire (in descending order)	Between 5% and 1% from each area	n/a
Milton Keynes, Central Bedfordshire (includes Bedford Borough), Kent, Cambridgeshire, Staffordshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorset, Wiltshire, Solihull (includes Walsall) and Hertfordshire (in descending order)	Less than 1% from each area	n/a

**Table 3.14(b): Sources of crushed rock consumed in Oxfordshire 2009
(Source: BGS)**

Source	Proportion	Tonnage where known (millions of tonnes)
Oxfordshire	29%	0.181
South Gloucestershire	30%-25%	0.187- 0.156
Somerset	25% - 20%	0.156- 0.125
Leicestershire	15%-10%	0.093- 0.063
Rhondda, Cynon, Taf (Taff), Gloucestershire and Powys (in descending order)	Between 5% and 1% from each area	n/a
Shropshire, North Somerset and Caerphilly/Merthyr Tydfil (merged for confidentiality) and Derbyshire (in descending order)	Less than 1% from each area	n/a

**Table 3.15(a): Sources of sand and gravel consumed in Oxfordshire 2014
(Source: BGS)**

Source	Proportion	Tonnage where known (millions of tonnes)
Oxfordshire	80-90%	0.612 - 0.6885
Wiltshire, Windsor & Maidenhead, Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire	1-10%	0.00765 – 0.0765
Devon, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, West Berkshire, Central Bedfordshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire.	<1%	<0.00765

**Table 3.15(b): Sources of crushed rock consumed in Oxfordshire 2014
(Source: BGS)**

Source	Proportion	Tonnage where known (millions of tonnes)
Oxfordshire	40-50%	0.6 – 0.75
Somerset	30-40%	0.45 – 0.6
Leicestershire	10-20%	0.15 – 0.3
Gloucestershire	1-10%	0.015 – 0.15
North Somerset, South Gloucestershire, Cambridgeshire, Shropshire, Powys	<1%	<0.015

- 3.53 It is clear that in 2009 there were significant imports of sand and gravel into Oxfordshire, coming mainly from Gloucestershire. For crushed rock, South Gloucestershire, Somerset and (to a lesser extent) Leicestershire were the main sources of imports into Oxfordshire.
- 3.54 It is clear that in 2014 Oxfordshire was the main source of sand and gravel consumed in the county, with small amounts imported from Wiltshire, Windsor & Maidenhead, Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire. For crushed rock, Somerset and (to a lesser extent) Leicestershire were the main sources of imports into Oxfordshire.

Imports of Crushed Rock by Rail

- 3.55 There are three railhead depots in Oxfordshire used for importing aggregates, namely at Banbury, Kidlington and Sutton Courtenay and these are safeguarded in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. These depots import crushed rock aggregates from the South West (Somerset) and the East Midlands (Leicestershire). There is planning permission for a further railhead aggregate depot at Shipton on Cherwell, but this has not yet been developed. There is also a depot at Hinksey Sidings, Oxford but this is used solely by the rail industry to bring in rail ballast for internal use on the rail network; it is currently operational but its use for the transshipment of rail ballast has been intermittent in the past.
- 3.56 Figures for imports of crushed rock by rail collected by OCC are only available from 2007 onwards. Prior to that year only the regional totals are available. The Oxfordshire figures are confidential because they are derived from returns for only two companies. The figures incorporate imports by rail from Somerset, Leicestershire and elsewhere, but also include significant quantities (from South Wales and South Gloucestershire) that are delivered to the rail depots by road, thus distorting the true picture for rail transportation (but at least providing quantification of those road imports). The figures do not include imports of crushed rock to Hinksey Sidings, Oxford, which was brought in by rail and despatched by rail for use as rail ballast on the rail network (over a wider area than just Oxfordshire).

3.57 Although the raw data is confidential, it is possible to report the variations over time (from 2007 onwards) in overall sales from the rail depots from the two reporting companies. **Table 3.16**, below, thus expresses the annual sales from rail depots for 2008 to 2017 as proportions of the sales figure for 2007.

Table 3.16: Pattern of sales from Oxfordshire rail depots 2007-2017 (Source: Oxfordshire County Council Aggregates Monitoring Survey)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Proportion of 2007 sales of subsequent year sales	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5

3.58 **Table 3.16** shows that the figures vary from one year to another but that up to 2013 the fluctuation is less marked than those for sales of sand & gravel. In part, at least, this probably reflects the fact that rail imports were used during the recession to compensate for the loss of output from some of the mothballed quarries within Oxfordshire. Since 2013, the situation has changed markedly, with annual rail imports for 2014 to 2017 being more than double the rate in 2007.

3.59 The combined sales from the three railhead depots that were operational in 2017 represent 88% of the total throughput capacity of these three depots, indicating that there is currently little headroom for further increase in imports of crushed rock by rail. If the permitted railhead depot at Shipton on Cherwell is developed, the capacity will be increased.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

Past Sales

3.60 Although reasonable data on recycling capacity is available for Oxfordshire, as discussed in **Chapter 2**, and whilst that may be indicative of increasing production and sophistication, there is only partial information on the actual levels of production and use of these materials. Past aggregates monitoring surveys, for example, have not produced a full response from secondary and recycled aggregates site operators. As a result, recorded sales of secondary and recycled aggregates in Oxfordshire for particular years (notably 2010, 2011 and 2014), are believed to be significantly less than the total actual production.

3.61 **Table 3.17** shows the secondary and recycled aggregate sales since 2008 (figures are not available for earlier years). The surveys in the years 2013 and 2015 to 2017, particularly 2016, had better response rates than in some previous years. Total recorded sales in 2016 were 534,000 tonnes, being the highest level across the 9 year period. This comprised recycled construction and demolition waste produced at fixed recycling sites and ash from the Ardley energy from waste plant. However, even the 2016 survey only had a two thirds response rate and therefore the actual sales in 2016 were higher than the recorded figure, albeit that the non-respondents tend to be smaller operators.

**Table 3.17: Secondary and Recycled Aggregates Sales in Oxfordshire
(Source: SEEAWP Aggregates Monitoring Surveys)**

Year	Sales (tonnes)
2008	503,000
2009	286,000
2010	152,000
2011	236,000
2012	466,000
2013	422,000
2014	271,000
2015	453,000
2016	534,000
2017	417,000
10 year annual average (2008 – 2017)	374,000
Average of last 3 years 2014 – 2016	419,000
Average of last 3 years 2015 – 2017	468,000

3.62 Power station ash from Didcot A power station was, until recently, the only source of secondary aggregates within the county. Some of the output from Didcot was formerly utilised within Oxfordshire, but some was also exported by rail (e.g. to Hampshire). However, Didcot ceased operation in March 2013, thereby temporarily reducing the production of secondary aggregates within Oxfordshire from approximately 125,000 tonnes per year to zero. From August 2014, approximately 60,000 tonnes per annum of incinerator bottom ash from the new energy from waste at Ardley has been available for use as secondary aggregates; although due to different end uses has not replaced the Didcot source.

Imports of Secondary Aggregates

3.63 Elsewhere in the UK, other types of secondary aggregate are produced as by-products from a range of industrial, manufacturing and extractive industries. They include products such as China Clay sand, colliery spoil, blast furnace, steel and other metallurgical slag materials, and spent foundry sand. In most cases the quantities produced are relatively small and (with the exception of higher specification road surfacing aggregates produced from some steel works) the bulk value of the material is low. This is compounded by the fact that the exemptions

from the aggregates levy, which used to give secondary aggregates a price advantage over primary aggregates, were withdrawn in April 2014. The financial and environmental costs of transporting such material are the same as for other bulk materials and long distance transportation cannot generally be justified for such low value products. This largely explains why no secondary aggregates are currently transported into Oxfordshire.

- 3.64 One potential exception to this is China Clay sand, produced as a by-product of China Clay (Kaolin) extraction in Cornwall and Devon. The exception results from the ability of this material to be transported by sea or rail directly into areas which have high levels of demand and little if any indigenous resources of land-based primary aggregate. In such areas (particularly London and some other parts of south east England), prices are high enough to justify the long-distance transport costs.
- 3.65 These conditions do not, however, currently apply in Oxfordshire. An unpublished draft report for the County Council, written during the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, concluded that²²: *“The opportunity to import China Clay waste into Oxfordshire within the plan period is limited by a combination of the distance it would have to travel and geographical constraints prohibiting direct delivery by ship. The cost of importing the material by road is prohibitive. Import by rail would also be costly and would involve the need to ‘double handle’ the material. This, combined with the current shortage of rail network capacity and the logistics of finding a rail head willing to accept and store the material prior to use, most likely make import by rail an unrealistic option”*.
- 3.66 That report also noted that *“Even if it were economical to import China Clay waste sand to Oxfordshire, due to the distances involved and the resultant carbon emissions, it would be difficult to argue that importing China Clay waste is more sustainable than using locally won material”*.

²² China Clay Waste: Assessment of Potential for use in Oxfordshire. (Oxfordshire County Council, unpublished report, 2013)

4 Factors Affecting Supply and Demand

Introduction

- 4.1 Although the NPPF requires that the level of future provision within the LAA should be based, in part, on the rolling average of 10 years' sales figures, as discussed in the previous chapter, it also requires “**other relevant local information**” to be taken into account, including (*inter-alia*) the contributions likely to be available from marine, secondary and recycled aggregate sources.
- 4.2 It is a question of deciding whether or not the historical 10 year average for land-won primary aggregate production can be relied upon as a guide to future levels of provision, or whether this needs to be modified in order to reflect other factors which may influence either the **supply** (availability) and/or the **demand** for aggregates produced within Oxfordshire, in future years. This, in turn, requires consideration to be given to both local supply and demand factors and to external factors relating to the potential supply to, or demands from, other MPAs.
- 4.3 Some neighbouring MPAs with limited indigenous resources of their own, particularly Northamptonshire and Warwickshire for crushed rock and Berkshire and Wiltshire, Swindon & Gloucestershire for sand & gravel, rely on Oxfordshire to supply some of their needs. Other MPAs have traditionally supplied aggregates into Oxfordshire, particularly crushed rock from Somerset, South Gloucestershire and Leicestershire but also at times sand and gravel from Gloucestershire, to supplement the County's own production and to cater for higher specification requirements from harder rock resources.
- 4.4 This chapter considers each group of factors in turn:
- Local Supply Factors.
 - Local Demand Factors.
 - External (Import / Export) Factors.

Local Supply Factors

- 4.5 Local factors with respect to the supply of aggregates from sources within Oxfordshire relate primarily to:
- The continued availability of primary, land-based resources and permitted reserves within the County, and the extent to which these are constrained by planning or environmental factors;
 - the ongoing availability of secondary and recycled materials within the County;
 - the effects of commercial decisions within aggregate producing companies which operate both within and outside Oxfordshire; and
 - overall trends in supply, compared with apportionment figures.
- 4.6 Each of these factors is considered in turn, below.

Continued availability of Primary, Land-Based Resources and Reserves

- 4.7 As explained in Chapter 2, Oxfordshire has abundant natural resources of land-based primary aggregates, including both sand & gravel and crushed rock. That availability has not significantly changed over the baseline period. Although they are finite resources, the amount extracted over the 10-year period is only a very small proportion of the total resource available.
- 4.8 A more critical consideration is the availability of Permitted Reserves, i.e. those parts of the available resources which have the benefit of planning permission for the winning and working of the materials concerned. The amounts extracted over the baseline period represent much higher proportions of these materials.
- 4.9 For crushed rock, a total of **5.801 mt** were extracted over the 10 years between January 2008 and December 2017, equivalent to **62%** of the permitted reserves remaining at the end of that period (i.e. **9.318 mt**). As noted in Chapter 3, if extraction were to continue at the same average rate, the current reserves would represent a crushed rock 'landbank' of 16.1 years.
- 4.10 For land-won sand & gravel, a total of **7.677 mt** were extracted over the same 10 year baseline period, equivalent to **55%** of the permitted reserves remaining at 31 December 2016 (i.e. **13.910 mt**). In this case, as noted in Chapter 3, if extraction were to continue at the same average rate, the current reserves would represent a 'landbank' for sand & gravel of 18.1 years.
- 4.11 In both cases, as shown in Tables 3.5 and 3.9, the landbanks are currently greater than the minimum of 10 years for crushed rock and 7 years for sand & gravel. However, they are not sufficiently large for such landbanks to be maintained throughout the Plan Period (to 2031).
- 4.12 In order to comply with the NPPF, additional planning permissions for mineral extraction will therefore be required for both types of primary aggregate. Whilst there are adequate resources to allow this, consideration also needs to be given to the likelihood of obtaining planning permission which, in turn, will be influenced in part by the extent to which the resources are constrained by various planning and/or environmental designations.
- 4.13 Balancing the need for environmental protection against the need for future aggregate production is, however, a matter to be tested by the Local Plan process and through the determination of individual planning applications. The presence of environmental constraints is not, in itself, a sufficient reason for modifying the level of future provision without further evidence.
- 4.14 Environmental and other constraints might become a factor if it could be conclusively demonstrated that Oxfordshire's resources are substantially more (or substantially less) constrained than those in neighbouring authorities; or if the resources are likely to be significantly more constrained in future than they were during the 10-year baseline period.
- 4.15 A report by the BGS for SEERA (South East England Regional Assembly: South East Plan – Review of Mineral Supply and Demand; Economic Minerals Programme Commissioned Report CR/06/147, British Geological Society 2006) found that, for sharp sand & gravel, Oxfordshire has a much greater estimated quantity of unworked resources which are free of environmental designations than is the case in other parts of the South East; although, only international or national designations (SSSI, NNR, National Park, AONB, SPA or SAC) were taken into account. The

situation is somewhat different in the case of soft sand resources: whilst the majority of Oxfordshire's soft sand is unconstrained by environmental considerations, the BGS report showed Berkshire and Kent to have more unconstrained soft sand resources than Oxfordshire. No comparable information is available regarding crushed rock resources, although the only other MPA with such resources in the South East is Kent.

- 4.16 If anything, this data might suggest that Oxfordshire should be seeking to increase its share of future sand & gravel production within the South East. That, however, would be open to considerable challenge, since the presence or absence of designations does not automatically preclude or allow mineral working. Moreover, the BGS assessment does not take account of other environmental factors such as access, proximity to existing development or sensitive land uses, local nature conservation interests, protected species, water interests, landscape impacts, etc.
- 4.17 Equally, however, given that plentiful relatively unconstrained resources exist within Oxfordshire, there is no reason to suppose that additional permitted reserves will not be able to be found within the Plan Period. This is supported by the Preliminary Assessment of Mineral Site Options, revised April 2016, prepared by the County Council for the examination of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, which concluded that sufficient aggregate resources are available and potentially deliverable within Oxfordshire to meet the need for land-won aggregate provision over the plan period to 2031.
- 4.18 It can therefore be concluded that neither resource availability nor environmental constraints would justify a departure from the notion of using historical sales averages as the basis for future provision.

Factor: Continued availability of Primary, Land-Based Resources and Reserves.

Justification for Departure from Historical Sales Average: No.

Ongoing availability of secondary and recycled materials

- 4.19 As noted in Chapter 3, there is only limited data on the production and use of secondary and recycled aggregates within Oxfordshire. Partial information is recorded within the annual Aggregates Monitoring surveys, but the figures obtained are believed to be somewhat less than the total actual production of secondary and recycled aggregates within the County. In particular, they do not include construction and demolition waste recycled *in-situ* using mobile plant.
- 4.20 The figures available indicate a reduction during the economic downturn, followed by a recovery since 2011 and, with the exception of a decline in 2014, paralleling the pattern seen for the production of primary aggregates and for construction activity as a whole.
- 4.21 Capacity for recycling within Oxfordshire does not appear to be a limiting factor, although the supply of materials for recycling probably is. It is likely that recycled materials will become increasingly available as construction activity increases and, in the absence of any clear evidence to the contrary, it seems reasonable to assume that recycled aggregates will continue to provide a similar proportional contribution to the overall supply as they have done in the recent past.
- 4.22 The closure of Didcot A power station in 2013 removed the only source of secondary aggregates production within the county at that time. The annual

capacity of this site was approximately 125,000 tonnes per annum, which represented nearly 20% of the estimated total of secondary and recycled aggregates capacity within the county in 2012. As noted earlier, however, approximately 60,000 tonnes per annum of new secondary aggregates production capacity became available in 2014 (producing aggregate from ash at the recently completed energy from waste facility at Ardley). This equates to 60% of the capacity lost at Didcot, although it is noted that the two sources provide for different markets: power station ash is used for block making, whilst incinerator bottom ash is used for sub-base in road construction.

- 4.23 As previously noted, there is currently no importation of secondary aggregates such as China Clay waste into Oxfordshire and there would seem to be no realistic prospects of this happening within the foreseeable future.
- 4.24 Overall, there is therefore no information to suggest that the balance of supply will change significantly in future years and therefore no justification for a departure from using historical sales averages for primary aggregates as the basis for future provision.

Factor: Ongoing availability of secondary and recycled materials.

Justification for Departure from Historical Sales Average: No.

Commercial Decisions by Quarry Operators

- 4.25 A feature of the prolonged economic downturn and recession was that a number of major quarry operators 'mothballed' some of their operations and focussed their much reduced levels of production on other (generally larger and more efficient) sites in other counties. These commercial decisions introduced temporary but significant market distortions. In Oxfordshire, Hanson Aggregates mothballed three of its sharp sand and gravel operations (one of which – Sutton Courtenay – has since recommenced production) and delayed the commencement of working a new permission at one of these operations. Instead, the company supplied sand and gravel from operations in Gloucestershire, and crushed rock aggregate, by rail, from Whatley Quarry in Somerset. This exacerbated the effect of the recession on Oxfordshire's sharp sand & gravel sales figures which, as shown in **Table 3.1** demonstrated a much steeper decline during the recession than was the case for England as a whole, until the Oxfordshire sales increased again from 2014 and returned nearly to their proportion of England sales prior to 2008.
- 4.26 As explained in Chapter 3, a similar knock-on effect was seen for crushed rock production within Oxfordshire, although sales recovered in 2013 and increased significantly thereafter, suggesting that the effect was temporary rather than a permanent step-change. Sales of soft sand within Oxfordshire were not affected - presumably because these materials cannot easily be substituted by crushed rock products and opportunities for importing soft sand into Oxfordshire from adjoining counties are limited.
- 4.27 The impact on sharp sand & gravel and crushed rock sales within Oxfordshire over the period of the LAA 2014 (2004 – 2013) was to significantly reduce the rolling 10-year average for these materials, compared with the figures which might have been seen if Hanson had not switched its sources of supply. In the LAA 2014 it was

considered that it would be prudent, however, to assume that this would prove to be only a temporary market distortion and that, as economic growth returned, production would recommence at sites which were either mothballed or delayed.

- 4.28 For this reason, the LAA 2014 concluded that the 10-year average of historical sales from 2004 – 2013 was likely to underestimate the true level of future provision required within Oxfordshire for both sharp sand & gravel and crushed rock.
- 4.29 Quantification of this effect was approached by considering how Oxfordshire's sales had reduced over the 2004 – 2013 baseline period, in proportion to those for England as a whole. The varying percentages are shown in Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.6 in **Chapter 3**. Given that both the Oxfordshire and England figures were affected by the same recession, it is reasonable to deduce that the changes in these percentages reflect specific local factors within Oxfordshire. Moreover, and as noted in **Chapter 3**, the timing of the most obvious changes (between 2003 and 2004, and between 2007 and 2008) coincided with the mothballing of specific quarries, which suggests that this is likely to have been the main local factor involved.
- 4.30 Immediately prior to the LAA 2014's baseline period (i.e. before 2003), Oxfordshire's sharp sand & gravel production was in the order of 3% of that in England (see **Table 4.1** below). Thereafter, that proportion began to fall, slowly at first but then far more dramatically after 2007, when the recession began and when the effects of mothballing certain sites became very clearly evident in Oxfordshire's sales figures. If it had not been for those effects, it is reasonable to suppose that Oxfordshire's earlier proportion of the total sales in England would have been maintained throughout the baseline period. The average 'pre-recession' proportion of Oxfordshire's production compared to England, if calculated over the period 2001 to 2007 inclusive was 2.51%. It was the judgement of the consultants who prepared the LAA 2014 that the period 2001 to 2007 was reasonably representative of conditions in Oxfordshire prior to the period when average sales became most obviously distorted by the effects of commercial decisions. If that proportion, 2.51%, had been maintained throughout the period to 2012 (England sales figures were not then available for 2013), the corresponding annual figures, and thus the 10-year average (2003 – 2012) would have been higher. This is illustrated in **Table 4.1** below, from which it can be seen that the adjusted 10-year average (2003 – 2012) would have been 1.015 mtpa, rather than 0.812mtpa. The implication (and the conclusion in the LAA 2014) was that the higher figure of 1.015 mtpa was a more reliable indicator of current demand within Oxfordshire and should be used in place of the actual 10 year average.
- 4.31 Table 4.1 now also shows Oxfordshire's sales of sharp sand & gravel for 2013 – 2014 compared with the England sales. If the 'pre-recession' proportion of Oxfordshire's production compared to England of 2.51% is applied to the 10 year period to 2014, the adjusted 10-year average (2005 – 2014) would be 0.925 mtpa, rather than 0.660mtpa. The rows at the bottom of Table 4.1 show the Oxfordshire sales of sharp sand and gravel increasing after 2014 but the England sales figures are not available for comparison.

Table 4.1: Sharp sand & gravel: Average percentage of pre-recession years (2001-2007)

Year	Oxfordshire	England	Ox/Eng	2001 2007 Average
2001	1.612	51.225	3.15%	
2002	1.436	49.003	2.93%	
2003	1.372	48.674	2.82%	
2004	1.184	51.591	2.29%	
2005	1.09	48.109	2.27%	
2006	0.983	46.316	2.12%	
2007	0.893	44.520	2.01%	2.51%
2008	0.629	41.527	1.51%	
2009	0.462	31.705	1.46%	
2010	0.455	31.794	1.43%	
2011	0.489	31.392	1.56%	
2012	0.559	28.702	1.95%	
10 year Sales Average (2003- 2012):	0.812 mtpa	40.433 mtpa	Adjusted Oxon Sales Average:	1.015 mtpa
2013	0.401	30.634	1.31%	
2014	0.639	33.831	1.89%	
10 year Sales Average (2005- 2014):	0.660 mtpa	36.853 mtpa	Adjusted Oxon Sales Average:	0.925 mtpa
2015	0.768	not available	–	
2016	0.651	not available	–	
2017	0.703	not available	–	

4.32 **Table 4.2**, below, presents similar data in respect of crushed rock sales. Here again, as noted in **Chapter 3**, some local factors appear to have influenced the levels of production in Oxfordshire, compared with those in England as a whole.

Again, the most likely explanation relates to the commercial decisions taken by Hanson to bring in crushed rock aggregates by rail from Somerset. Although no crushed rock sites in Oxfordshire were mothballed, the availability of higher quality stone from the Mendips, during this period, may have displaced some of the local suppliers from the market. In this case the adjusted figure for the 10 year average (2003 – 2012) of crushed rock production was 0.584 mtpa, rather than 0.470 mtpa.

4.33 Table 4.2 now also shows Oxfordshire’s sales of crushed rock for 2013 – 2014 compared with the England sales. If the ‘pre-recession’ proportion of Oxfordshire’s production compared to England of 0.82% is applied to the 10 year period to 2014, the adjusted 10-year average (2005 – 2014) would be 0.541 mtpa, rather than 0.508mtpa. The rows at the bottom of Table 4.2 show the Oxfordshire sales of crushed rock remaining at a relatively high level after 2014 but the England sales figures are not available for comparison.

Table 4.2: Crushed rock: Average percentage of pre-recession years (2001-2007)

Year	Oxfordshire	England	Ox/Eng	2001 2007 Average
2001	1.05	94.630	1.11%	
2002	0.923	87.647	1.05%	
2003	0.629	83.957	0.75%	
2004	0.557	85.653	0.65%	
2005	0.564	80.593	0.70%	
2006	0.495	83.722	0.59%	
2007	0.717	82.922	0.86%	0.82%
2008	0.543	75.179	0.72%	
2009	0.363	59.666	0.61%	
2010	0.272	50.115	0.54%	
2011	0.322	57.744	0.56%	
2012	0.242	52.980	0.46%	
10 year Sales Average (2003-2012):	0.470 mtpa	71.253 mtpa	Adjusted Oxon Sales Average:	0.584 mtpa
2013	0.502	53.417	0.94	
2014	1.061	63.835	1.66	

Year	Oxfordshire	England	Ox/Eng	2001 2007 Average
10 year Sales Average (2005-2014):	0.508 mtpa	66.017 mtpa	Adjusted Oxon Sales Average:	0.541 mtpa
2015	0.914	not available	–	
2016	0.715	not available	–	
2017	0.867	not available	–	

Factor: Commercial Decisions by Quarry Operators.

Justification for Departure from Historical Sales Average: YES (for sharp & gravel and also for crushed rock): it would be prudent to compensate for the temporary market distortion by making provision for more sharp sand & gravel and crushed rock production in Oxfordshire than is indicated by the 10-year average. Adjusted figures of 1.015mtpa for sharp sand & gravel, and 0.584 mtpa for crushed rock are indicated. In relation to soft sand, there is no available evidence to suggest similar circumstances, therefore no justification for departure from the historical sales average.

Overall Trends in Supply compared with Apportionments

- 4.34 Data presented in **Tables 3.3** and **3.7** in **Chapter 3** clearly show that the supply of primary aggregates within Oxfordshire has declined substantially compared with the apportionments in the former South East Plan, although in the case of crushed rock sales increased to around the apportionment level in 2014 and 2015.
- 4.35 The decline was most abrupt for sales of sand & gravel, which fell from being 74% of the apportionment level at the start of the baseline period, to only 31% of the apportionment by 2013 (and that was despite the apportionment itself being reduced in 2006), although they then increased to around 50% in 2015 – 2017. The reason for this, and for the similar decline in Oxfordshire’s production compared with England as a whole, appears to have been attributable to the prolonged recession which, in Oxfordshire, led to the commercial decisions outlined previously. These are both likely to have been temporary factors, however and cannot be used to sustain an argument in favour of reducing the level of future provision: to do so would be to create a serious risk of under-provision in future years which, in turn, could impede Oxfordshire’s plans for economic growth.
- 4.36 Over the baseline period as a whole (2008 - 2017), the average annual sales of all sand & gravel in Oxfordshire (0.576 mtpa) represents only 32% of the apportionment given in the SE Plan, down from the 49% recorded for the baseline period (2004 – 2013) in the LAA 2014. This does not necessarily imply that future provision needs to be three times the level of the baseline period, since the apportionment itself may have been too high (as Oxfordshire consistently argued for many years), not least because it was derived from much older National & Regional Guideline figures, published in 2003 when demand was generally much higher, but it does indicate that there probably needs to be some degree of upward adjustment.

This logic applies even if there were to be no additional economic growth beyond the recent recovery.

- 4.37 For crushed rock, over the baseline period as a whole (2008 – 2017), Oxfordshire's sales averaged 0.580 mtpa, which represents 58% of the crushed rock apportionment given in the SE Plan, up from the 46% recorded for the baseline period (2004 – 2013) in the LAA 2014. In this case, however, although sales have fluctuated, and were clearly affected by the recession and other factors between 2008 and 2012, they were consistently below the apportionment throughout the baseline period up to and including 2013. Sales increased to 101% of the apportionment in 2014 but fell back to 87% in 2017. Again, Oxfordshire consistently argued that the apportionment in the SE Plan was too high, not least because it was derived from much older National & Regional Guideline figures, published in 2003 when demand was generally much higher. The Guidelines were subsequently reduced to reflect this when they were revised in 2009, and the Secretary of State's proposed changes to the SE Plan suggested that the Oxfordshire apportionment should, accordingly, be reduced from 1.0 to 0.66 mtpa. Whilst those changes were never formally adopted as policy before the SEP was abolished, they would seem to be a more realistic expectation. This indicated that it would probably be justified to make future provision at a level that is higher than the historical sales average and closer to a figure of 0.66 mtpa.

Factor: Overall Trends in Supply compared with Apportionments

Justification for Departure from Historical Sales Average: YES, to some extent: the supply of primary aggregates in Oxfordshire has fallen far below the apportionments given in the former South East Plan, although this has to be balanced against the notion that the Oxfordshire apportionments themselves may have been too high. The net effect is that future provision probably needs to be somewhat higher than the 10 year sales averages, although the actual level of uplift required will need to be underpinned by other evidence.

Local Demand Factors

- 4.38 The main factors which directly influence local demand for construction aggregate are those which control the rate of local construction activity. The main 'drivers' for this are likely to be the rate of economic growth, the rate of local population growth (which affects the rate of construction of new housing and associated infrastructure) and the extent of major infrastructure projects and other key development within the area. In each case, consideration needs to be given to the extent to which these drivers are likely to change during the Plan Period, compared with the 10-year baseline period. This can never be an exact science, and forecasts have to be considered.

Economic Growth

- 4.39 The following national forecasts have been considered:

- Construction Industry Forecasts 2017 - 2019, Spring 2017 Edition, Construction Products Association (November 2016)
- Construction output in Great Britain: July 2017 and new orders April to June 2017, ONS
- PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) (July 2017) UK Economic Outlook.
- HM Treasury, Forecasts for the UK economy: a comparison of independent forecasts, Macroeconomic Prospects Team, No. 363 August 2017.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/forecasts-for-the-uk-economy-august-2017>
- Office of Budget Responsibility, Economic and Fiscal Outlook, 8th March 2017
<http://budgetresponsibility.org.uk/efo/economic-fiscal-outlook-march-2017/>
- <http://www.pwc.co.uk/services/economics-policy/insights/uk-economic-outlook.html>

- 4.40 One of the main points in the Construction Output in Great Britain: July 2017 and New Orders April to June 2017, ONS, was that construction output had contracted by 1.2% in the 3 month on 3 month series in July 2017, but remained at relatively high levels.
- 4.41 The overall rate of economic growth is generally measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Figures are available only for the UK as a whole, and therefore mask important differences from one part of the country to another, but they nevertheless provide at least a background indicator as to the relative changes in economic activity likely to be experienced in Oxfordshire over time. Consideration then needs to be given to more local factors in order to assess how relevant these indicators are to projections of future economic growth in Oxfordshire itself.
- 4.42 The forecasts are uncertain as to the impact of Brexit on the economy and some specifically state that they cannot take this into account in their predictions. In general, in the short-term they predict a slowing in growth of GDP and the construction industry, but do not foresee a dramatic decline. The report by PwC, using their main scenario, projected that UK growth would slow from 1.8% in 2016 to around 1.5% in 2017 and 1.4% in 2018. The HM Treasury Comparison of independent forecasts found that commentators were predicting the average GDP growth (per cent) as 1.6 for 2017 and 1.4 for 2018.
- 4.43 **Table 4.3**, below shows the annual out-turn Real GDP figures for the UK as a whole for the 10-year baseline period. These clearly show the sharp onset of the recession in 2008, the deepening of this in 2009 and the prolonged period of fluctuating but generally limited economic growth thereafter. These are clearly national factors but they are closely reflected in the steep decline in sales of construction aggregates in Oxfordshire and in England. The average rate of growth in the UK over the whole 10-year period was just 1.14%

Table 4.3: Changes in UK Real GDP over the baseline period (SOURCE: Eurostat Website)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	10 year annual average
UK GDP	2.6%	-0.6%	-4.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.9%	3.1%	2.2%	1.8%	1.14%

4.44 **Table 4.4**, below, provides similar details for the subsequent 5-year period, in terms of the most recent forecasts published by the Office of Budget Responsibility (OBR) in March 2017. Similar forecasts are not yet available beyond 2021. Although the annual average for the period 2017 to 2021 (1.84%) is more than the average for the previous 10 years, this figure can only be used with considerable caution. As demonstrated very clearly by the data for the previous decade, the first five years cannot be relied upon as a predictor of subsequent economic growth.

Table 4.4: Forecast future changes in UK GDP (OBR Economic and Fiscal Outlook Report, March 2017)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	annual average
UK GDP	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	----- (not yet forecast) -----					1.84%

4.45 That said, and notwithstanding the uncertainty over the effects of Brexit, it is perhaps unlikely that another deep and prolonged recession will be experienced so soon after the last one and it may therefore be prudent to assume that the average rate of UK growth over the period from 2017 to 2026 will be somewhat higher than seen in the preceding decade.

4.46 Consideration then needs to be given to any indicators of more local economic growth. Unfortunately, no quantitative information is available on this, but Oxfordshire clearly has a very positive growth agenda, as set out in the current Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan and in the Oxfordshire Growth Board's emerging Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OXIS). It therefore seems reasonable to assume that growth will be at least in line with the indications given by National GDP projections.

Factor: Economic Growth.

Justification for Departure from Historical Sales Average: YES: it would seem prudent to assume that future levels of economic activity, and thus demand for construction aggregate, are likely to be higher during at least the first part of the Plan Period than was the case during the baseline period. Unfortunately, no evidence is available to quantify the level of increase likely to be experienced, but it seems reasonable to assume that at least a modest level of increase will be needed.

Population Growth and House Construction

- 4.47 Other potential sources of information that have been considered regarding the likely future demand for construction aggregates include population growth forecasts and local authority housing forecasts. It is important to note that this section considers population growth and housing construction together when considering the justification for a departure from the historical sales average, and not as separate indicators of increasing demand.
- 4.48 OXIS forecasts that in the period 2016-2040, 123,500 additional homes will be built in Oxfordshire, the equivalent of 5,100 homes being built per year; and that population will increase by 39% from 688,000 to approximately 956,000. OXIS explains that major sites for new homes had been identified over the five local authority areas in Oxfordshire:
- Cherwell - concentrated around Bicester, Banbury and the former RAF site at Upper Heyford.
 - Oxford City - Concentrated at Barton Park, Northern Gateway and Oxpens
 - South Oxfordshire - Concentrated around Chalgrove Airfield and the Didcot Garden Town in conjunction with Vale of White Horse, with further strategic and brownfield sites across the district
 - Vale of White Horse - Concentrated around the Didcot Garden Town, Wantage and Abingdon, i.e. the Science Area
 - West Oxfordshire - Concentrated at Cotswold Garden Village Eynsham, North Witney and Chipping Norton.
- 4.49 Population figures are published by Oxfordshire Insight²³ and show a steady increase over the baseline period (see **Table 1** in **Appendix 3**). The demand for aggregates, has either declined slightly on average, as in the case for sharp sand and gravel, or increased on average, as for soft sand and crushed rock, as shown in **Chapter 3** and **Appendix 2**. Therefore, it is difficult to correlate the demand for aggregates with population totals - at least at a county level and on the scale associated with year-on-year variations.
- 4.50 A more useful measure, however, may be the average rate of population growth over a period of time. Over the ten year period to 2015 there was an overall growth in the population of Oxfordshire of 50,200 people (+8%), similar to the increase across England (+8.3%). Between 2000 and 2015, the total population of Oxfordshire increased by +70,700 people (+12%) compared with 11% across England. Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts, based on expected housing growth, predict an increase in the number of Oxfordshire residents of +183,900 people (+27%) between 2015 and 2030.²⁴
- 4.51 Over 10 year baseline period (2004 to 2013) of the LAA 2014 the population had grown by 7.36% from 620,412 to 666,100 (i.e. an average of 0.74% per year)²⁵. For the current LAA baseline period (2007 to 2016), the population has grown by 8.4% (an average of 0.84% per year). From the population forecast data (see **Table 2** in **Appendix 3**), the forecast average annual growth rate is 0.79% per year for the

²³ Available at: <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/population-0>

²⁴ Oxfordshire Insight, 2017 <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/population-0>

²⁵ Available at:

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do?m=0&s=1409751624769&enc=1&page=analysisandguidance/analysisarticles/local-authority-profiles.htm&nsjs=true&nsck=false&nssvg=false&nswid=1280>

period from 2017 to 2026 (the latest date for which forecast figures are currently available). Whilst there is no statistical justification for assuming that rates of population growth will correlate with changes in demand for aggregates, they do at least provide a mechanism for looking further ahead than the current economic forecasts. They suggest that there will be continued pressure for new housing and associated infrastructure development which is likely to be reflected in an increase in the demand for construction aggregates. This is echoed in the Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan which states that “*Our vision is Oxfordshire as a vibrant, sustainable, inclusive, world leading economy, driven by innovation, enterprise and research excellence*”; and also that “*Both activity and employment rates are higher than the regional average – and substantially higher than the national average*”. This supports the earlier observation that Oxfordshire is likely to experience future growth at least in line with National projections.

- 4.52 This can be examined further by considering data on rates of house construction (see **Table 3** and data shown in **Figure 1** in **Appendix 3**). For the 10 year baseline period (2007-2016) the average housing completion rate in Oxfordshire was 2,363.5 homes per year²⁶, slightly higher than the previous LAA baseline (2003 – 2014) figure of 2,334.3. Looking forward, the Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) has identified that 93,560 to 106,560 additional homes are needed across Oxfordshire over the period 2011-2031²⁷. This equates to an average construction rate of between 4,678 and 5,328 homes per annum. (This is consistent with the OXIS forecast noted above that in the period 2016-2040 an average of 5,100 additional homes per year will be built.) Whilst there is considerable uncertainty in Oxfordshire about the deliverability of these figures, taken at face value they suggest a markedly upward trend in the associated demand for construction aggregates (with an implied doubling, at least, of the rate experienced over the baseline period). This is consistent with the fact that Oxford remains a world class centre for education, research and innovation, and currently has insufficient housing supply, which is acting as a barrier to growth.
- 4.53 Information provided to Oxfordshire County Council by the Mineral Products Association during the course of this work suggests that new housing construction (including estate roads and services) tend to account for roughly 20% of all aggregate sales, with a further 15% being related to major road construction or improvements, some of which may be directly linked to major housing developments. They estimate that “a new house requires some 60 tonnes of aggregates” and “every year over three tonnes of aggregates are needed per head of the population in the UK”²⁸. It may therefore be deduced that something between 20% and 35% of the overall annual aggregate demand within Oxfordshire could be significantly increased - perhaps even doubled over the Plan Period, compared with the baseline period. Whilst the quantification of this increase would need to be tempered by the questions that remain over deliverability, the suggestion of a rising trend is consistent with the wider indications suggested above regarding overall economic growth.

²⁶ Oxfordshire County Council 2014.

²⁷ GL Hearn (2014) Oxfordshire SHMA. Available at: <https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/spatial-planning-and-infrastructure-partnership>

²⁸ Minerals Products Association, website accessed 12.09.2017: http://www.mineralproducts.org/iss_industry01.htm

Factor: Population and Housing Growth.

Justification for Departure from Historical Sales Average: YES: although the evidence is somewhat indirect, the indications are that demand relating to population growth and new house construction could be significantly higher during the Plan Period than it was during the baseline period. Quantification of this effect is hampered, however by questions regarding the deliverability of the housing figures in the SHMA.

Major Infrastructure Projects/Key Development

- 4.54 Major infrastructure projects, including those at the national scale, and key developments throughout Oxfordshire should be considered alongside housing and associated infrastructure development in terms of their likely influence on the future demand for construction aggregates. It should be noted that in assessing the overall impact of major infrastructure projects/key development and the justification for departure from the historical sales average, the number of new homes to be developed in Oxfordshire, as outlined below, has not been taken into account here, as these have already been considered in the previous section on population growth and house construction. Housing figures have been included here solely for completeness.
- 4.55 The OXIS²⁹ identifies a range of infrastructure development required to support population and housing growth. These include:
- Oxford to Cambridge Expressway
 - West Oxfordshire A40 strategies
 - Link road between A40 and A44
 - Wantage Eastern Link Road
 - Didcot Science Bridge and A4130 capacity improvements
 - Didcot northern perimeter road stage 3
 - Clifton Hampden bypass
 - Didcot Culham River Crossing
 - East West Rail
 - Re-doubling Cotswold Oxford-Worcester line, including Hanborough Station
 - Oxford station and Banbury station masterplans
 - Cowley branch line
 - Possible rail freight interchange at Bicester
 - Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme
- 4.56 The National Infrastructure Delivery Plan commits to projects in Oxfordshire including HS2 and government investment of nearly £100 million in the Diamond

²⁹ Emerging Oxfordshire Infrastructure Growth Board's work on the Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OXIS),

Light Source Phase III at Harwell, the UK's national synchrotron facility in Oxfordshire, due to be completed in 2018. The Plan also states that:

“Growth Corridors – The government has asked the National Infrastructure Commission to develop proposals for unlocking growth, housing and jobs in the Cambridge – Milton Keynes – Oxford corridor. The commission will produce a final report for Autumn Statement 2017.”

- 4.57 The commission will carry out two new studies on specific infrastructure priorities, one being “proposals for unlocking growth, housing and jobs in the Cambridge – Milton Keynes – Oxford corridor”.
- 4.58 The National Infrastructure Pipeline outlines that the East West Rail Project, which involves linking the Great Western Main Line, Oxford, Bicester, Milton Keynes, Bedford, Cambridge, Ipswich and Norwich, involves £309.69m of funding, and will be completed by 2049. However, as most of these works lie outside Oxfordshire and the Oxford to Bicester section is already under construction, this project is unlikely to influence future aggregate demand in the County greatly.
- 4.59 At a more local scale, priority locations for development in Oxfordshire make up the Oxfordshire Knowledge Spine, which includes Science Vale Oxford³⁰, Bicester and Oxford³¹.
- 4.60 **Science Vale Oxford** is an area in the southern part of Central Oxfordshire, between the city of Oxford to the north and the M4 to the south. It is the largest concentration of research and development in Europe:
- There are plans to deliver 20,000 new jobs and around 20,000 new homes in the area, with designated land provided for both.
 - Didcot is planned to accommodate the majority of new homes in the Science Vale – with a projected population of about 50,000 by 2031. Current plans provide for at least 15,000 new homes in the Science Vale Oxford area by 2029 and 20,000 by 2031. This includes major sites in Didcot and Harwell, and Wantage and Grove.
- 4.61 **Bicester** has major ambitions for growth, including through the development of the internationally recognised Bicester Village Shopping Centre, the recently completed £70m town centre redevelopment, and the proposed North West Bicester Eco-town.
- The proposed eco development will take place on a site approximately 345 hectares (800 acres) north west of the existing town. It will deliver up to 6,000 homes and it is estimated that over £1 billion of investment could be attracted to the town through proposed developments. In August 2014, Developer A2Dominion submitted the first series of planning applications to Cherwell District Council for consideration for the eco development, the outline planning application includes plans for:
 - Up to 2,600 zero-carbon homes;
 - up to 4,700 square metres of commercial/business space;
 - up to 2,500 square metres of community space;

³⁰ A global hot spot for enterprise and innovation in science, high technology and the application of knowledge - <http://www.sciencevale.com/>

³¹ Oxfordshire LEP (2014) Strategic Economic Plan: Driving Economic Growth Through Innovation.

- up to 1,250 square metres of retail and leisure space; and
- a primary school.

- 4.62 More generally, both Banbury and Bicester are identified for key development, including 155 hectares of land for employment uses (B use class) and land to provide approximately 15,000 jobs (including retail jobs on town centre sites). Development plans for Carterton also include 1,850 new homes.
- 4.63 Road traffic has grown rapidly in Oxfordshire, particularly on the M40 and A34, with congestion being a significant problem. Growth in traffic on Oxfordshire roads is predicted to be 25% over the period to 2026. The predicted spend on highway schemes in the Local Investment Plan is £56.6 million.
- 4.64 It is difficult to assess the overall impact of the various infrastructure and major development proposals outlined above, in terms of their demand for construction aggregates, without being able to compare this information with equivalent data for the baseline period (2007 - 2016). At the very least, however, there appears to be no evidence to suggest that this element of demand is likely to reduce and, if anything, it seems likely that there will be increased activity. This notion is supported by the Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal³², which sets out the actions the region will take to create new jobs, support research and businesses, to speed up the development of 7,500 homes across the County, and to encourage improvements to local roads and transport.

Factor: Major infrastructure projects/ key development.

Justification for Departure from Historical Sales Average: YES: whilst it is difficult to quantify, there are some indications that planned infrastructure and major development within the County may be greater during the Plan Period than was the case during the baseline period, and would therefore be prudent to anticipate at least a modest increase in demand for construction aggregates from this sector, in addition to that associated with population and housing growth.

Import and Export Factors

- 4.65 Reliable information relating to imports and exports of construction aggregates between individual MPAs is generally limited to that provided by the four (or five) yearly Aggregate Minerals (AM) surveys, carried out for DCLG and collated by the BGS. Data is available from the AM2005, AM2009 and AM2014 surveys.
- 4.66 Comparison of the AM2009 and AM2014 results show that Oxfordshire changed from being a net importer of sand and gravel (130,000 tonnes) in 2009 to being a net exporter (104,000 tonnes) in 2014. Whilst Oxfordshire was a net importer of crushed rock in both years, and the net import level increased (from 262,000 tonnes in 2009 to 440,000 tonnes in 2014), the quantity of crushed rock exported from the county almost doubled (from 179,000 tonnes in 2009 to 347,000 tonnes in 2014).
- 4.67 As noted earlier, in **Chapter 3**, there is evidence that one of the major suppliers (Hanson) replaced production from some of its sites in Oxfordshire with supply from Somerset and Gloucestershire during the recent recession, thereby increasing

³² Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/city-deal-oxford-and-oxfordshire>

imports into the county for a number of years. That seems to have been only a temporary arrangement, however, as shown by the increase in exports in 2014.

- 4.68 Whilst increased levels of crushed rock imports from Somerset could theoretically continue for many years, in terms of the availability of permitted reserves at Hanson's Whatley Quarry (and Somerset's response to Oxfordshire in respect of their 'Duty to Cooperate'), a continued economic recovery is expected to lead to Hanson increasing local production within Oxfordshire, back to at least pre-recession levels. The situation is perhaps more straightforward in terms of sand & gravel imports from Gloucestershire, since the limited permitted reserves in that area would not be able to support continued exports to Oxfordshire. In particular, the sand & gravel quarry near Fairford that was the main source of supply into Oxfordshire is now exhausted, which is one of the reasons why production has switched back to Sutton Courtenay Quarry. Other potential sources of supply in Gloucestershire are further away from Oxfordshire. The significantly reduced level of imports from Gloucestershire recorded in 2014 is therefore likely to continue, and probably to decline further, irrespective of what happens in Oxfordshire.

Factor: Imports and Exports

Justification for Departure from Historical Sales Average: YES: reduced reliance upon imports, particularly from Gloucestershire, in future years will increase the pressure for domestic production, particularly of sharp sand & gravel. This would be additional to the suggested increases in more general levels of demand within the county, but is largely a repetition of the earlier point relating to commercial decisions by quarry operators.

Summary

- 4.69 Bringing together all of the points identified above, it seems very likely that the overall demand for construction aggregates for use within Oxfordshire will be higher over the Plan Period to 2031 (or at least the first part of that period), than it was during the baseline period.
- 4.70 The evidence for this is as follows:
- There is likely to be a continued availability of unconstrained primary, land-based resources and reserves (i.e. resource availability does not provide any justification for reducing future provision).
 - There is also likely to be a continued availability of secondary and recycled materials, providing a similar proportional contribution to overall supply as in the recent past (i.e. this factor does not provide any justification for either increasing or reducing the supply of primary aggregates).
 - The effects of the recent prolonged recession were exacerbated in Oxfordshire by commercial decisions to mothball certain quarries and to delay the commencement of production at others. Those effects have to a large extent been reversed, and seem likely to go on being reversed as the economy recovers, and it would be prudent to compensate for the temporary market distortion by making provision for more sharp sand & gravel production in

Oxfordshire than is indicated by the 10-year average over the baseline period. This has also applied in the case of crushed rock production, albeit to a lesser extent. Adjusted figures of 1.015mtpa for sharp sand & gravel, and 0.584 mtpa for crushed rock have been indicated. In relation to soft sand, there is no available evidence to suggest similar circumstances and therefore no such justification for departure from the historical sales average.

- More generally, the supply of primary aggregates in Oxfordshire has fallen far below the apportionments in the former South East Plan, particularly in the case of sand and gravel, although this has to be balanced against the notion that the Oxfordshire apportionments themselves were probably too high. This indicates that future provision probably needs to be somewhat higher than the 10 year sales averages - particularly for sharp sand & gravel and to a lesser extent for crushed rock.
- Future levels of general economic activity, and thus demand for construction aggregate within Oxfordshire, are likely to be higher during at least the first part of the Plan Period than was the case during the baseline period. This is supported by the published requirements for future house building, although there are known concerns over the deliverability of those figures.
- Whilst it is difficult to quantify, there are indications that planned infrastructure and major development within Oxfordshire may be greater during the Plan Period than was the case during the baseline period, and it would therefore be prudent to anticipate at least a modest increase in demand for construction aggregates from this sector, in addition to that associated with population and housing growth.
- Reduced reliance upon imports has increased and will continue to increase the pressure for domestic production, particularly of sharp sand & gravel. This would be additional to the suggested increases in more general levels of demand within the county, but is largely a repetition of the earlier point relating to commercial decisions by quarry operators.

4.71 The implications of these trends for the future provision of aggregates in Oxfordshire are considered in the next Chapter.

5 Future Provision

- 5.1 The previous chapter has concluded that, for a number of reasons, it would be unwise to rely solely on the 10 year average sales over the baseline period as a guide to future provision in Oxfordshire. Although the concept of using a 10-year average is intended to overcome the effects of short term variations, the recession was prolonged and the effects were compounded in Oxfordshire by temporary commercial decisions to transfer some production to other counties. This affected sharp sand & gravel and also crushed rock production, but not soft sand production.
- 5.2 Evidence was presented in the LAA 2014 (and has been repeated in this LAA) which indicated that the 10 year baseline figure for sharp sand & gravel production should be adjusted upwards to 1.015 mtpa to compensate for this effect; and that the 10 year baseline for crushed rock production should also be adjusted upwards, to 0.584 mtpa; but that no adjustment to the 10-year average for soft sand is necessary.
- 5.3 Evidence relating to both economic growth and projected housing and associated infrastructure requirements all points to a need for future provision to be higher than the baseline sales figures, but the effects cannot be quantified. The expected growth would, at least to some extent, be accommodated by the adjustments outlined above, but it is possible that future demand could exceed these adjustments after a few years. In the LAA 2014 it was therefore recommended, in line with the general concept of 'Plan, Monitor and Manage', that future levels of provision should be originally set at the levels indicated above (and in line with the actual 10-year average, in the case of soft sand), but that actual sales should be monitored against these expectations on an annual basis. If and when new evidence is obtained which indicates change in demand, these levels of provision should be reviewed.
- 5.4 This LAA includes more recent data on sales, distribution and reserves of aggregates (up to 2017) and in relation to some of the factors affecting supply and demand in **Chapter 4**. In particular:

Sharp sand and gravel

- Sales of sharp sand and gravel increased significantly in 2014 and again in 2015, then fell back in 2016 to just above the 2014 level, but increased again in 2017. Most of the decrease in 2016 was due to a local operational factor at a single quarry.
- The 10 year rolling sales average (2008 – 2017) for sharp sand and gravel has fallen to 0.576 mtpa, further below the provision level figure of 1.015mtpa in the LAA 2014 and LAA 2017; the 3 year average (2015 – 2017) has increased to 0.707 mtpa.
- Applying the same methodology as used in the LAA 2014, the adjusted 10 year sales average (2005 – 2014) for sharp sand and gravel would be 0.925 mtpa, a decrease from the adjusted figure of 1.015mtpa in the LAA 2014. The lack of annual sales figures for England after 2014 means this cannot be recalculated for the subsequent 10 year periods.

Soft sand

- Sales of soft sand were level in 2014, 2015 and 2016 at around 0.230 mtpa but increased to just above 0.250 mtpa in 2017.
- The 10 year rolling sales average (2008 – 2017) for soft sand has increased slightly to 0.192 mtpa, above the provision level figure of 0.189 mtpa in the LAA 2014 and LAA 2017; the 3 year average (2015 – 2017) has increased to 0.237 mtpa.

Crushed rock

- Sales of crushed rock doubled in 2014 then fell back in 2015 and 2016, but increased again in 2017.
- The 10 year rolling sales average (2008 – 2017) for crushed rock has increased to 0.580 mtpa, closer to the provision level figure of 0.584 mtpa in the LAA 2014 and LAA 2017; the 3 year average (2015 – 2017) is 0.832 mtpa.
- Applying the same methodology as used in the LAA 2014, the adjusted 10 year sales average (2005 – 2014) for crushed rock would be 0.541 mtpa, a small decrease from the adjusted figure of 0.584 mtpa in the LAA 2014. The lack of annual sales figures for England after 2014 means this cannot be recalculated for the subsequent 10 year periods.

Sand and Gravel

- 5.5 Although separate landbanks are not required for the two different categories of sand & gravel (i.e. sharp sand & gravel, used primarily for concreting, and soft sand (building sand) used primarily for mortar), the evidence outlined in **Chapter 3** suggests that each of these markets was affected quite differently by the recession and by the resulting commercial decisions. In any case, policy M2 of the adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy requires separate landbanks to be maintained for these two mineral types.
- 5.6 Sharp sand & gravel is capable of being substituted by crushed rock products in most end use applications, and was therefore particularly affected by the commercial decisions to mothball local production and to import crushed rock material from outside the county. This had the effect of exacerbating the impact of the recession on supplies of sharp sand & gravel within Oxfordshire. The adjustment needed to restore an adequate level of future provision is therefore much greater in the case of sharp sand and gravel than for soft sand, where sales have been at a more consistent level relative to the national picture. The need for adjustment of the sales average figures in determining the requirements for future provision is therefore different for these two mineral types.

Sharp Sand and Gravel

- 5.7 Based on the logic outlined above, the LAA 2014 recommended that the future provision for sharp sand & gravel production in Oxfordshire should be set, initially, at 1.015 mtpa, but kept under review with respect to new evidence on actual sales, and adjusted further if necessary at each periodic review of the minerals plan.

- 5.8 Whilst the 10 year sales average has fallen, this was expected due to the high level of sales in the years that have now dropped out of the rolling 10 year period. The fall in sales in 2016 was unexpected but there is a local operational reason that explains most of this decrease. The extent of the decrease was not mirrored across the South East. The quarry (Sutton Courtenay) that was temporarily shut down in 2016 is now back in full production and extraction re-commenced at Caversham in the latter part of 2017 (from a new extension area). As expected, sales increased again in 2017.
- 5.9 The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, which is based on the provision level figures in the LAA 2014, was adopted in September 2017 following receipt of the Inspector's Final Report (which included endorsement of the provision level figures from the LAA 2014) in June 2017. On balance it is considered that, notwithstanding the fall in sales in 2016 and that the 10 year sales average has fallen again and is below the LAA 2014 / LAA 2017 level, it is too early in the monitoring period for the Plan to make changes to the LAA provision level for sharp sand and gravel. Relevant evidence continues to indicate that demand over the plan period will be high and there is no evidence to suggest that sales levels will not continue to increase broadly in line with the previous forecast.
- 5.10 It is therefore considered that the provision level for sharp sand and gravel should remain at 1.015 mtpa for the period of this LAA but that monitoring should continue and the figure should be reviewed as and when the results of monitoring indicate this is appropriate.

Soft Sand

- 5.11 The LAA 2014 recommended that the future provision for soft sand production in Oxfordshire should be set, initially, at 0.189 mtpa, but again kept under review with respect to new evidence on actual sales.
- 5.12 The 3 year sales average has increased above that level but the 10 year sales average has remained in line with it. On balance it is considered that, notwithstanding the increase in sales in 2014 – 2017, it is too early in the monitoring period for the Plan to make changes to the LAA provision level for soft sand.
- 5.13 It is therefore considered that the provision level for soft sand should remain at 0.189 mtpa for the period of this LAA but that monitoring should continue and the figure should be reviewed as and when the results of monitoring indicate this is appropriate.

Crushed Rock

- 5.14 The LAA 2014 recommended that the future provision for crushed rock production in Oxfordshire should be set, initially, at 0.584 mtpa, but that this, again, should be kept under review in relation to the monitoring of actual sales.
- 5.15 The 10 year sales average has increased to close to that level, although the 3 year sales average has increased significantly above it. On balance it is considered that, notwithstanding the large increase in sales in 2014 – 2017, it is too early in the monitoring period for the Plan to make changes to the LAA provision level for crushed rock.
- 5.16 It is therefore considered that the provision level for crushed rock should remain at 0.584 mtpa for the period of this LAA but that monitoring should continue and the

figure should be reviewed as and when the results of monitoring indicate this is appropriate.

Landbank

- 5.17 Based on these provision levels and the permitted reserves at 31 December 2017, the landbanks at the end of 2017 were:
- Sharp sand and gravel: 10.6 years (10.805 mt at 1.015 mtpa).
 - Soft sand: 16.4 years (3.105 mt at 0.189 mtpa).
 - Crushed rock: 16.0 years (9.318 mt at 0.584 mtpa).

Shortfalls and Allocations

- 5.18 The average annual levels of provision set out above need to be maintained for the whole of the Plan Period (i.e. 18 years from 2014 to 2031, inclusive).
- 5.19 The requirements for the plan period have been compared with the stocks of permitted reserves as of 31 December 2017 in order to quantify any shortfalls or surpluses. Where shortfalls are identified, this means that land for potential new reserves will need to be identified and allocated in the Minerals and Waste Site Allocations Plan; and that new permissions will be needed. In some cases, these requirements may already have been at least partially fulfilled by new permissions granted since 31 December 2017.

Sharp Sand and Gravel

- 5.20 The provision level figure of 1.015 mtpa multiplied by 18 years, gives a total provision requirement of 18.27 million tonnes for the period 2014 to 2031.
- 5.21 The permitted reserves of sharp sand & gravel at 31 December 2017 (from **Table 3.4**) amount to 10.805 million tonnes.
- 5.22 Taking into account sales in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (total 2.761 million tonnes), further reserves permitted since the end of 2017 (3.0 million tonnes: Bridge Farm, Sutton Courtenay 0.5mt – permitted 01.06.2018; New Barn Farm, Cholsey 2.5mt – permitted 08.11.2018) and reserves that are not expected to be worked until after the plan period (1.85 million tonnes), the remaining requirement for the period to 2031 is 3.554 million tonnes.

Soft Sand

- 5.23 The provision level figure of 0.189 mtpa multiplied by 18 years, gives a total provision requirement of 3.402 million tonnes for the period 2014 to 2031.
- 5.24 The permitted reserves of soft sand at 31 December 2017 (from **Table 3.4**) amount to 3.105 million tonnes.
- 5.25 Taking into account sales in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (total 0.941 million tonnes) and reserves that are not expected to be worked until after the plan period (0.5 million tonnes), the remaining requirement for the period to 2031 is zero.

Crushed Rock

- 5.26 The provision level figure of 0.584 mtpa multiplied by 18 years, gives a total provision requirement of 10.512 million tonnes for the period 2014 to 2031.
- 5.27 The permitted reserves of crushed rock at 31 December 2017 (from **Table 3.8**) amount to 9.318 million tonnes.
- 5.28 Taking into account sales in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (total 3.557 million tonnes), the remaining requirement for the period to 2031 is zero.

6 Conclusions

- 6.1 This Local Aggregates Assessment has reviewed and updated the previous LAA 2014. It has reviewed the likely requirements for the future provision of land-won primary aggregates in Oxfordshire over the period covered by the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan, in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework and current Planning Practice Guidance.
- 6.2 Focusing separately on the different categories of primary aggregates (sharp sand & gravel, soft sand and crushed rock), it has established a ten-year baseline of recent production, initially using an average of sales figures over the period from 2004 to 2013 inclusive and now rolled forward to the period 2008 to 2017. It has then examined a range of supply and demand and import/export factors which might justify a departure from these historical averages.
- 6.3 It has concluded that, because of the prolonged economic recession, and the consequential actions of certain aggregate producers to change their sources of supply, and also because of clear indications of future growth in economic and construction activity, with the exception of soft sand the historical baseline figures and recent trends cannot be relied upon as a guide to future demand without potentially impacting on Oxfordshire's plans for economic growth.
- 6.4 More recent data that has become available since the LAA 2014 was prepared has been considered but on balance it is concluded that it is too early in the monitoring period for the Minerals and Waste Local Plan to make any changes to the provision levels and that further monitoring is needed before any review of the figures should be considered.
- 6.5 Therefore, except for soft sand, future levels of aggregate provision in Oxfordshire need to be higher than might otherwise have been supposed on the basis of the 10 year sales averages.
- 6.6 More specifically, **this LAA concludes** that:
- The future **provision for sharp sand & gravel** production in Oxfordshire should continue to be set at **1.015 mtpa**;
 - the future **provision for soft sand** production in Oxfordshire should continue to be set at **0.189 mtpa**; and
 - the future **provision for crushed rock** production in Oxfordshire should continue to be set at **0.584 mtpa**.
- 6.7 Based on the current permitted reserves available, this would leave shortfalls of:
- 3.554 million tonnes for sharp sand & gravel;
 - zero for soft sand; and
 - zero for crushed rock
- 6.8 Corresponding provision will need to be made in the Site Allocations Plan to enable sufficient new permissions to be granted for the plan period.

Appendix 1
Sand and Gravel, and Crushed Rock Sites in
Oxfordshire

Table 1: Active and Permitted Sharp Sand and Gravel Extraction Sites in Oxfordshire, including Current Status and Reserves (tonnes) at 31 December 2017 estimated using public information (Source: OCC)

Site	Operator	Current Status	Estimated Permitted Reserves (tonnes) at 31/12/17	Information Sources
Cassington	Hanson Aggregates	Inactive: reserve remaining under plant site.	Not available	Planning application MW.0175/10 (22.11.10) & report to Planning & Regulation Committee 07.03.11 – reserve remaining under plant site; no working since then. Extension to time permitted in 2016 (MW.0158/15) to extract remaining reserves by 2020.
Caversham	Lafarge Tarmac	Existing quarry areas worked out; permission granted on 20.08.14 for 1.86 million tonnes extension; commenced in August 2017.	Not available	Working of reserves at existing permitted quarry area completed in 2012. Extension application MW.0158/11 (11.11.11), permitted 20.08.14: 1.86 million tonnes, to be worked at average 155,000 tpa over 12 years. Permission implemented in 2017.
Finmere	Opes Industries	Active: intermittent small scale working; reserve remaining.	Not available	Planning application 05/02518/CM (07.12.05) & Appeal Decision/Inspector's Report 11.10.07 – no significant working since permission granted.
Gill Mill, Ducklington	Smiths Bletchington	Active: biggest quarry in county; 5.0 million tonnes extension permitted in June 2015; large reserve remaining.	Not available	Planning application MW.0050/13 (20.03.13) – remaining reserve c.2.8 million tonnes at June 2012 plus extension of 5.0 million tonnes – permitted in 2015. Rate of production stated as 300,000 – 400,000tpa

Site	Operator	Current Status	Estimated Permitted Reserves (tonnes) at 31/12/17	Information Sources
				(assume average of 350,000tpa) therefore assume 1.575 million tonnes worked between June 2012 and December 2016.
Moorend Lane, Thame	David Einig Contracting	Active: very small site.	Not available	Planning application MW.0101/12 (20.06.12) – no working since permission granted 31.01.13.
Stanton Harcourt (Stonehenge Farm)	Hanson Aggregates	Inactive: original quarry worked out; extension of 1.55 million tonnes permitted on appeal 08.10.10; permission commenced but reserve remains.	1,550,000	Planning application MW.0159/09 (06.07.09) & Appeal Decision/Inspector's Report 08.10.10; 1.55mt to be worked at 200,000 tpa over about 8.5 years – no significant working since permission granted.
Sutton Courtenay (Bridge Farm)	Hanson Aggregates	Active: fully operational after periods of mothballing and spasmodic working but production has fluctuated for operational reasons. Extension application for 0.5 million tonnes awaiting determination at 31/12/2017.	Not available	Planning application MW.0001/16 for deepening of working and extension to time – total reserves at December 2015 297,800 tonnes. Proposed rate of working previously stated as 140,000tpa. Assume production of 140,000t in 2016.
Sutton Wick	Curtis & Sons	Active: small output site; small reserve remaining beneath the plant site;	Not available	Planning application MW.048/05 (07.03.2013) – remaining reserves 50-60,000t; plus extension of 350,000t permitted in 2016.

Site	Operator	Current Status	Estimated Permitted Reserves (tonnes) at 31/12/17	Information Sources
		extension for 0.35 million tonnes permitted in 2016		
Thrupp Lane, Radley	Tuckwell & Sons	Inactive: Estimated 0.85 to 1 million tonnes confirmed as a permitted reserve but under ROMP procedure has gone into suspension and cannot be worked until new conditions have been approved; therefore not currently included as part of permitted reserve or landbank.	0	Application MW.0045/08 (01.11.12) for new conditions for an old mineral working permission – estimated reserves of 925,000t confirmed as permitted in 2015; but under ROMP procedure has gone into suspension and cannot be worked until new conditions have been approved; therefore not currently included as part of permitted reserve or landbank.
Faringdon Quarry, Faringdon	Grundon Sand & Gravel	Active: new quarry permitted June 2016 (formerly regarded as extension to Wicklesham Quarry).	Not available	Application MW.0126/10 (13.07.10), extension 0.85 million tonnes, permitted 24.06.13, to be worked at 50–60,000 tpa; application refers to the resource comprising predominantly self-binding ‘sponge’ gravels but also soft sand, but it is not clear how much is soft sand; assume the whole resource is sharp sand & gravel; assume previously permitted Wicklesham Quarry area worked out in 2013; assume working from Faringdon Quarry 2014-2016 totalled 150,000 tonnes.
			Total	Not available

Table 2: Active and Permitted Soft Sand Extraction Sites in Oxfordshire, including Current Status and Reserves (tonnes) at 31 December 2017 estimated using public information (Source: OCC)

Site	Operator	Current Status	Estimated Permitted Reserves (tonnes) at 31/12/17	Information Sources
Chinham Fm / Chinham Hill	Hills Quarry Products	Active: sand & limestone; permission granted in 2017 for extension for 1.6 million tonnes of soft sand extraction; large remaining reserve (nearly 50% of total Oxfordshire soft sand permitted reserve).	Not available	Application MW.0124/16 (October 2016) for extension of quarry states reserves remaining in existing permitted area to be limited; Chinham Hill extension permission expired in 2016; assume existing quarry worked out by end 2016.
Duns Tew	Smiths Bletchington	Active: Permission granted in 2017 for 0.415 million tonnes extension.	Not available	Application MW.0036/14 (18.03.14) states: rate of working 25,000 tpa; West Quarry will be completed by 2016; permission expires in 2016; East Quarry already exhausted; proposed extension to East Quarry 415,000 tonnes sand, worked at 25,000 tpa over 16/17 years from 2016. Assume West Quarry will be worked out at end 2016.
Hatford	Hatford Quarry Ltd (Earthline)	Active: sand & limestone.	Not available	Application MW.0153/12 (31.08.12) states: existing working area will be completed early 2013; sand reserves remain in phases E & F closest to Hatford, but preferable to extend westwards, away from village; working of western extension to follow existing working area; total 0.205 million tonnes sand to be worked over 5-6 years, 2013 – 2019, (average approx. 35,000tpa);

Site	Operator	Current Status	Estimated Permitted Reserves (tonnes) at 31/12/17	Information Sources
				assume working of extension commenced 2014.
Shellingford	Multi-Agg Ltd (Earthline)	Active: sand and limestone; Permissions granted 28.04.11 for deepening and eastern extension, total 1.05 million tonnes sand & 1.225 million tonnes limestone, requires extraction to end by 31.12.20 in eastern extension area and 31.12.28 in existing quarry area.	Not available	Applications MW.0020/11 & MW.0021/11 (20.01.11) both permitted 28.04.11, for deepening of quarry and eastern extension, giving total reserves in existing quarry 0.49 million tonnes sand & 0.85 million tonnes limestone plus in extension area 0.56 million tonnes sand & 0.375 million tonnes limestone, to be worked at average 70,000 tpa sand & 80,000 tpa limestone, total 150,000 tpa, over approx. 15 years. Assume 6 years working 2011 to 2016.
Upwood	Hills Quarry Products	Active: sand and limestone; large remaining reserve (approximately 20% of total Oxfordshire soft sand permitted reserve).	Not available	Application MW.017/08 (21.08.08) for extraction of soft sand & intermittently occurring limestone at new quarry, permitted 14.01.10, for 1.4 million tonnes to be worked at average of 85,000 tpa over 15 to 18 years, 2011 to 2028. Assume 6 years working 2011 to 2016.
Faringdon Quarry, Faringdon	Grundon Sand & Gravel	Active: new quarry permitted June 2016 (formerly regarded as extension to Wicklesham Quarry).	Not available (small)	Application MW.0126/10 (13.07.10), extension 0.85 million tonnes, permitted 24.06.13, to be worked at 50–60,000 tpa; application refers to the resource comprising predominantly self-binding 'sponge' gravels but also soft sand, but it is not clear how much is soft sand.
			Total	Not available

Table 3: Active and Permitted Crushed Rock Extraction Sites in Oxfordshire, including Current Status and Reserves (tonnes) at 31 December 2017 estimated using public information (Source: OCC)

Site	Operator	Current Status	Estimated Permitted Reserves (tonnes) at 31/12/17	Information Sources
Alkerton	Peter Bennie Ltd.	Inactive	Not available	Application MW.0113/12 (10-Jul-2012) – restoration in progress
Ardley/Dewars Farm	Smith & Sons Bletchington Ltd.	Active	Not available	
Burford	Smith & Sons Bletchington Ltd.	Active	Not available	MW.0054/14 Condition restricts extraction to no more than 200,000 tonnes per year
Chinham Farm/Chinham Hill	Hills Quarry Products Ltd.	Active: sand & limestone; permission granted in 2017 for extension for 0.6 million tonnes of limestone extraction.	Not available	Application MW.0124/16 (03.10.16) permitted 16.06.17.
Hatford	Hatford Quarry Ltd.	Active	Not available	Application MW.0153/12 (31.08.12) states: existing working area will be completed early 2013; sand reserves remain in phases E & F closest to Hatford, but preferable to extend westwards, away from village; working of western extension to follow existing working area; total 0.479 million tonnes sand to be worked over 5-6 years, 2013 – 2019, (average approx. 79,000tpa). Assume extension did not commence until after end 2013.

Site	Operator	Current Status	Estimated Permitted Reserves (tonnes) at 31/12/17	Information Sources
Rollright Phase 1	Hanson Aggregates	Inactive	Not available	
Rollright Phase 2	Smith & Sons Bletchington Ltd.	Active	Not available	
Shellingford	Multi-Agg Ltd.	Active	Not available	Applications MW.0020/11 & MW.0021/11 (20.01.11) both permitted 28.04.11, for deepening of quarry and eastern extension, giving total reserves in existing quarry 0.49 million tonnes sand & 0.85 million tonnes limestone plus in extension area 0.56 million tonnes sand & 0.375 million tonnes limestone, to be worked at average 70,000 tpa sand & 80,000 tpa limestone, total 150,000 tpa, over approx. 15 years. Assume 6 years working 2011 to 2016.
Shipton-on-Cherwell	Earthline	Active	Not available	Application MW.0125/16 (12-Oct-2016) states that there is 90,000t left to extract at 10,000 tpa per month by December 2017.
Upwood	Hills Quarry Products Ltd.	Active	Not available	Application MW.017/08 (21.08.08) for extraction of soft sand & intermittently occurring limestone at new quarry, permitted 14.01.10, for 1.4 million tonnes. Unable to quantify proportion of limestone.

Site	Operator	Current Status	Estimated Permitted Reserves (tonnes) at 31/12/17	Information Sources
Whitehill	Smith & Sons Bletchington Ltd.	Active	Not available	
Wroxton Fields	Peter Bennie Ltd.	Active	Not available	
			Total	Not available

Appendix 2

Linear Trend Analysis

Sharp Sand & Gravel

Table 1: Sales data for sharp sand & gravel in Oxfordshire and England

Year	Oxfordshire Sales, mtpa	England Sales, mtpa
2008	0.629	41.527
2009	0.462	31.705
2010	0.455	31.794
2011	0.489	31.392
2012	0.559	28.702
2013	0.401	30.634
2014	0.639	33.831
2015	0.768	n.d.a
2016	0.651	n.d.a
2017	0.703	n.d.a

Figure 1: Linear trend analysis for Oxfordshire sales of sharp sand & gravel (mtpa)

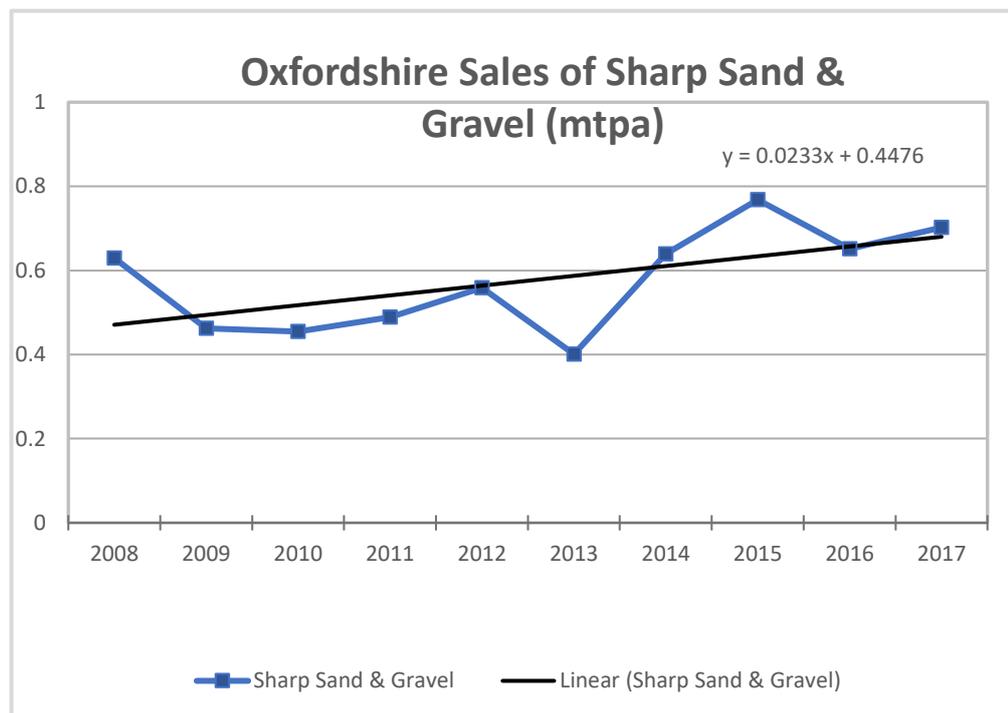
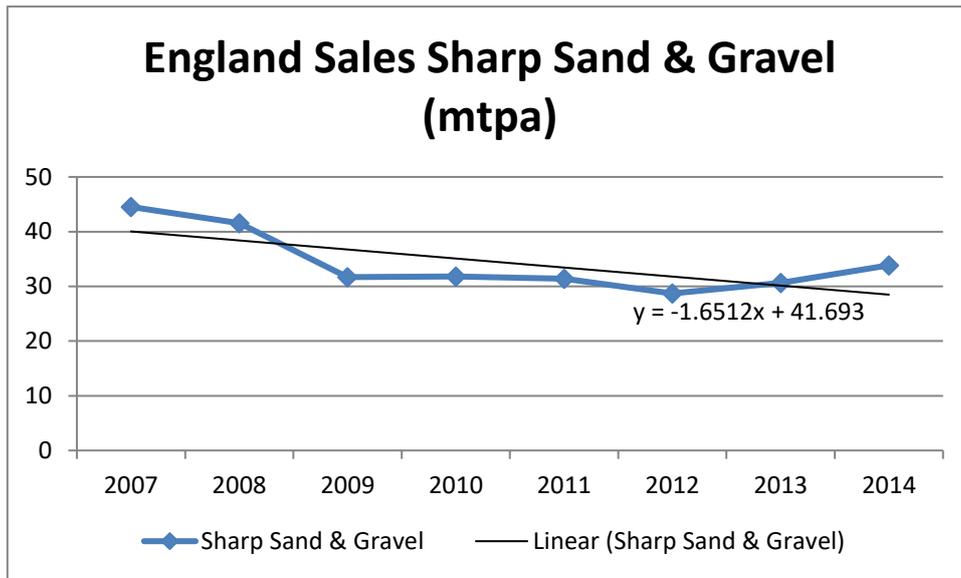


Figure 2: Linear trend analysis for England sales of sharp sand & gravel (mtpa)*



* N.B. data not available for 2015 - 2017

Soft Sand

Table 2: Sales data for soft sand in Oxfordshire and England

Year	Oxfordshire Sales, mtpa	England Sales, mtpa
2008	0.151	8.607
2009	0.165	6.105
2010	0.142	4.929
2011	0.201	5.197
2012	0.155	4.527
2013	0.165	5.221
2014	0.230	4.954
2015	0.233	n.d.a
2016	0.227	n.d.a
2017	0.251	n.d.a

Figure 3: Linear trend analysis for Oxfordshire sales of soft sand (mtpa)

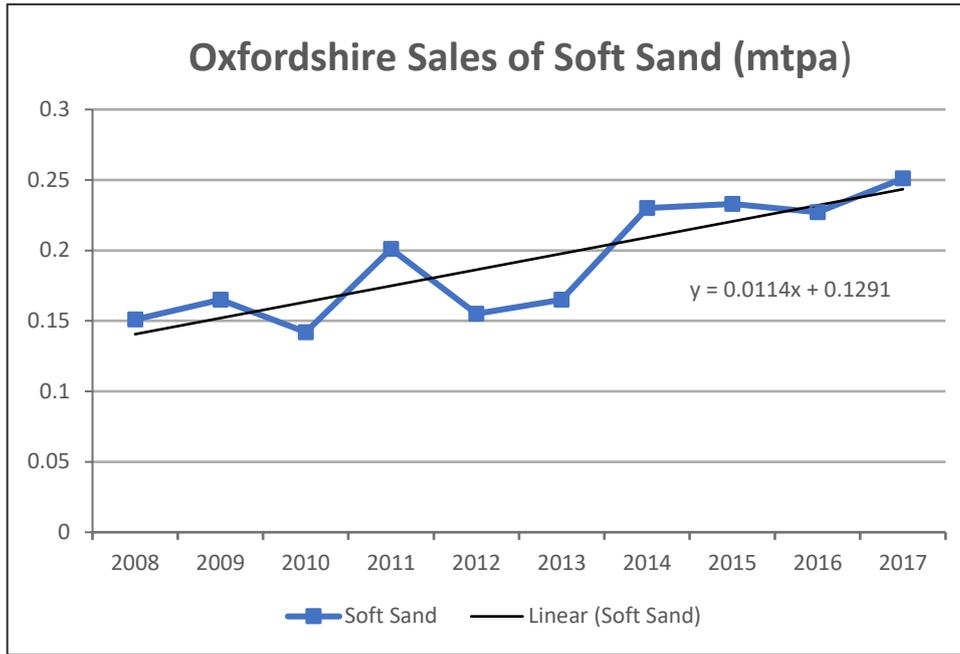
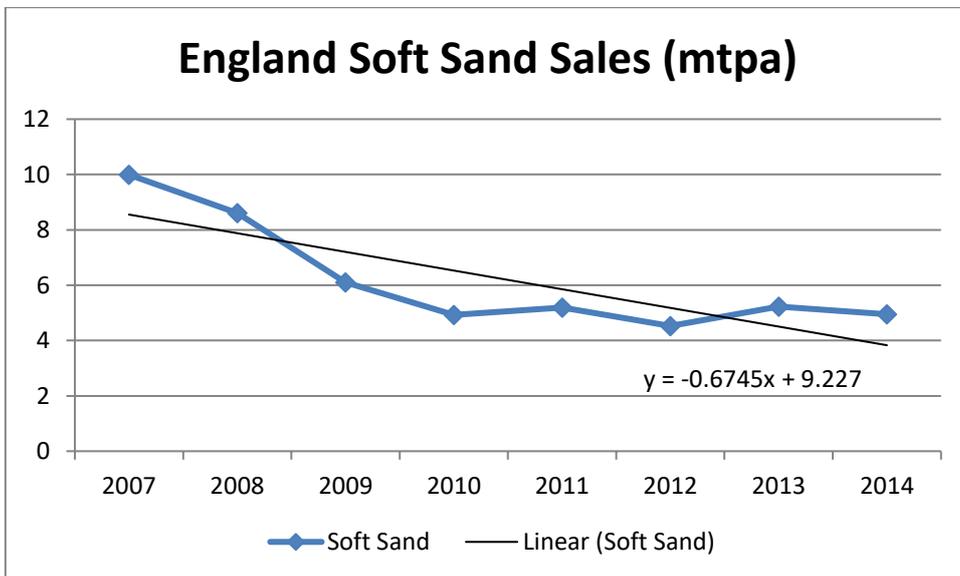


Figure 4: Linear trend analysis for England sales of soft sand (mtpa)*



*N.B. data not available for 2015 - 2017

Crushed Rock

Table 3: Sales data for crushed rock in Oxfordshire and England

Year	Oxfordshire Sales, mtpa	England Sales, mtpa
2008	0.543	75.179
2009	0.363	59.666
2010	0.272	50.115
2011	0.322	57.744
2012	0.242	52.980
2013	0.502	53.417
2014	1.061	63.835
2015	0.914	n.d.a
2016	0.715	n.d.a
2017	0.867	n.d.a

Figure 5: Linear trend analysis for Oxfordshire sales of crushed rock (mtpa)

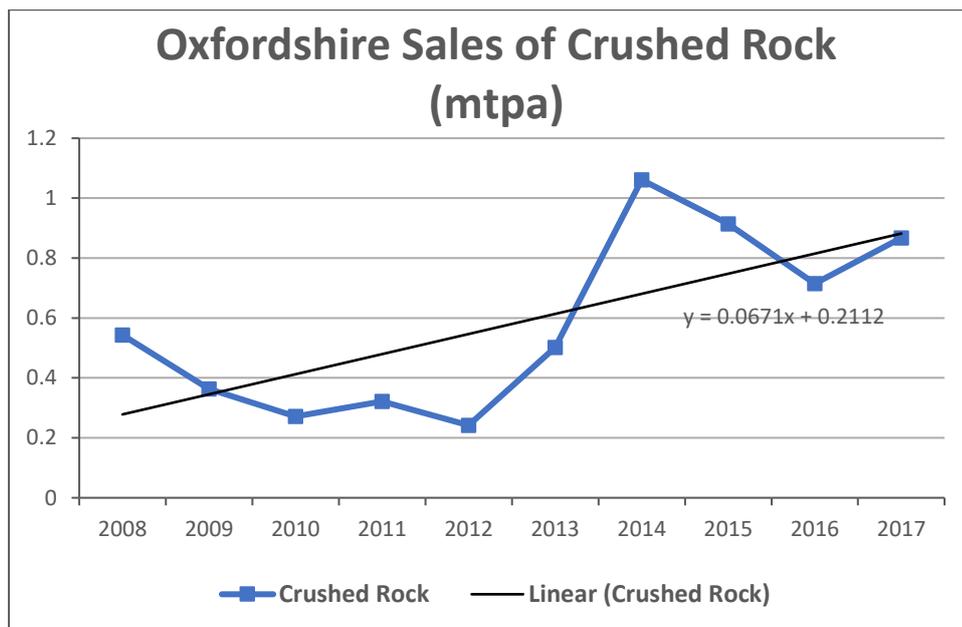
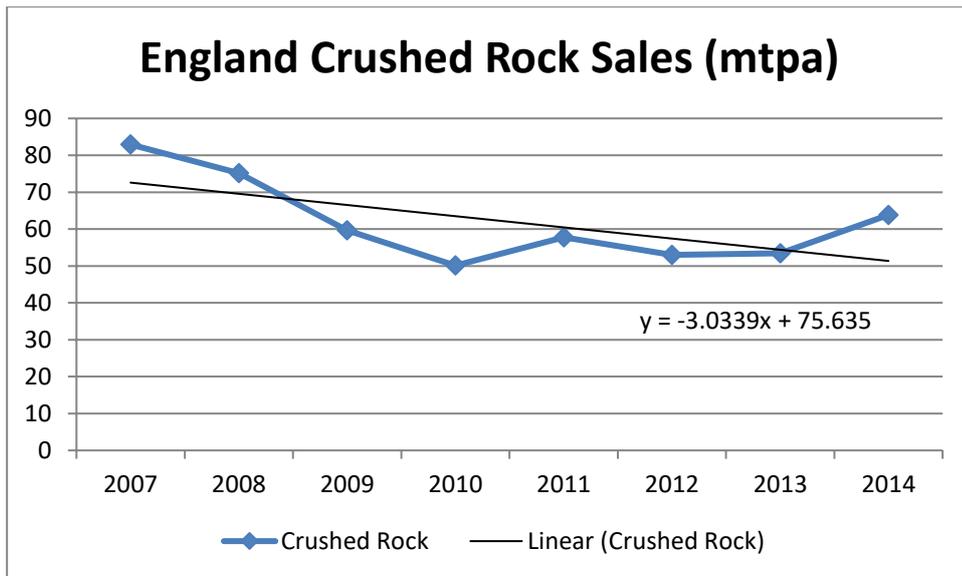


Figure 6: Linear trend analysis for England sales of crushed rock (mtpa)*



*N.B. data not available for 2015 - 2017

Appendix 3

Population and Housing Figures

Population Figures

Table 1 below presents the population figures for Oxfordshire for the 10 year baseline period (2007 to 2016).

Table 1: Oxfordshire population figures for the 10 year baseline period (2007 to 2016) (Source: <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>)

Year	Population
2007	635,094
2008	638,784
2009	643,095
2010	648,688
2011	654,791
2012	660,772
2013	666,100
2014	668,227
2015	675,984
2016	688,410

Table 2 below presents the population forecast data for Oxfordshire up to 2026.

Table 2: Population forecasts for Oxfordshire up to 2026 (Source: <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/>)

Year	Population Forecast
2017	699,023
2018	708,258
2019	717,584
2020	725,485
2021	732,128
2022	737,888
2023	742,345
2024	746,898

Year	Population Forecast
2025	750,880
2026	754,439

Housing Completion Figures

Table 3 below presents the housing completion figures for Oxfordshire for the 10 year baseline period (2007 to 2016).

Table 3: Housing completions by year in Oxfordshire (Source: Oxfordshire County Council and District Council monitoring reports)

Year	Housing Completions
2006/07	3,194
2007/08	2,807
2008/09	2,246
2009/10	1,708
2010/11	1,539
2011/12	1,799
2012/13	1,661
2013/14	1,873
2014/15	3,013
2015/16	3,795

Figure 1: Housing completion data for Oxfordshire

