

Appendix 14.2

Sustainable Waste and Resources Plan



A2Dominion Developments Ltd
NW Bicester Exemplar Local Centre
Sustainable Waste and Resources Plan

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**Hyder Consulting (UK)
Limited**
2212959
5th Floor
The Pithay
All Saints Street
Bristol BS1 2NL
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0)117 372 1200
Fax: +44 (0)117 37
www.hyderconsulting.com



A2Dominion Developments Ltd

NW Bicester Exemplar Local Centre

Sustainable Waste and Resources Plan

Author	Natalia Fernandez Ferro	
Checker	Natalia Fernandez Ferro	
Approver	Philip Harker	

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1 Overview

This Sustainable Waste and Resources Plan (SWRP) relates to the North West (NW) Bicester Exemplar Local Centre, in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement (PPS1): Eco-towns (A supplement to PPS1), ET19 – Waste. Whilst it is recognised that PPS: Eco-Towns – A supplement to PPS1 has now been cancelled, the development is proceeding to adhere to the requirements of the supplement to further embed best practice and to ensure consistency with the application submitted to gain the previously granted planning permission 10/01780/HYBRID.

This SWRP sets targets for recycling and residual waste levels for the NW Bicester Exemplar Local Centre (hereinafter Development), the overall concept for waste management, and presents specific measures that if implemented will facilitate these targets being achieved (as required by PPS1). Progression of these measures will require ownership and support. The underlying assumption behind this SWRP is that support will be gained from Cherwell District Council (CDC)/Oxfordshire County Council (OCC).

Whilst the Development itself does not have any residential units, it will provide the location for the Exemplar bring banks. We recognise the opportunity to design a waste management system across the Development in accordance with:

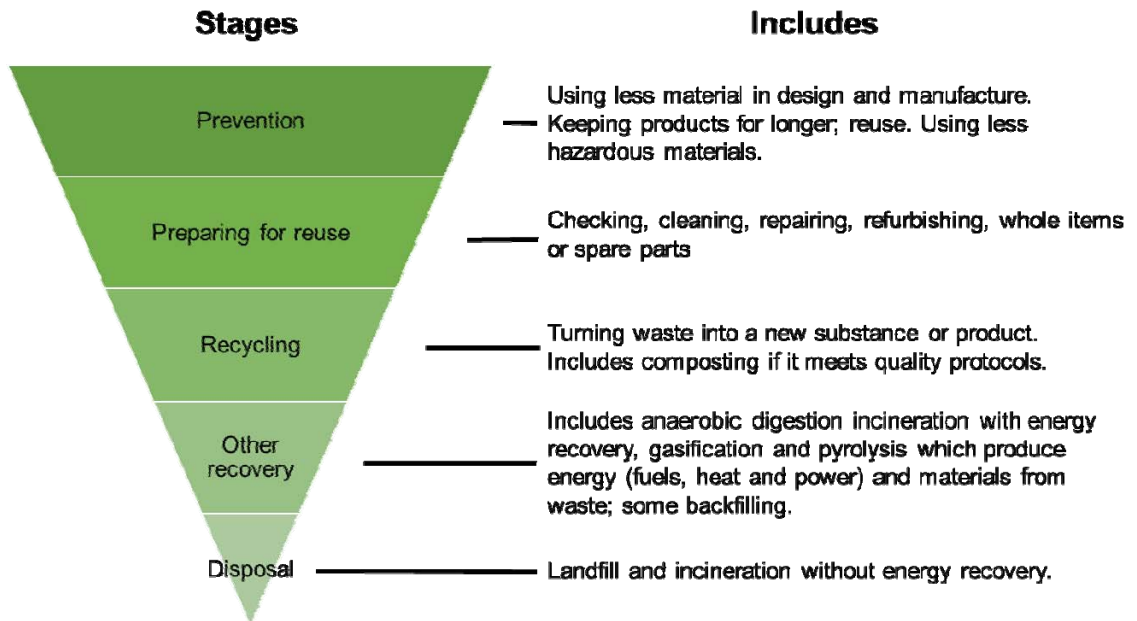
- The requirements set out in PPS1;
- The existing high recycling performance achieved by CDC; and
- Relevant waste targets already set, including those present in the Oxford Waste Partnership Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

Against this context, this SWRP sets out ambitious waste and recycling targets:

- For the percentage recycled/composted/reused: 70% from initial occupation; 80% by 2025; and
- For residual waste levels: 300 kg per household per year from initial occupation; 200 kg per household per year by 2025

In accordance with the waste hierarchy, waste reduction and reuse will be strongly encouraged, facilitated by community reuse centre(s), bring banks, provision of home composters, and additional community reuse/recycling projects (to be established).

Figure 1 Waste Hierarchy



The high recycling performance in CDC is achieved with an alternate weekly collection (residual waste is collected one week, and comingled recyclables and mixed organics are collected the other) and bring banks for glass. The existing council service will be provided to all households within the Development and supplemented with a number of measures including recycling banks, chargeable bulky waste collections and a composting incentive scheme (OWP has teamed up with getcomposting.com to offer Oxfordshire residents home composting bins at reduced prices).

Chargeable waste collection packages (standard recycler, good recycler and excellent recycler) are provided by CDC to all commercial premises.

In addition to these measures, this SWRP plan sets out how achievement of the targets will be facilitated through the design of the proposed development, in accordance with the standards for waste in the BREEAM.

2 Introduction

This Sustainable Waste and Resources Plan (SWRP) relates to the Development, in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement (PPS): Eco-towns (A supplement to PPS1), ET19–Waste.

ET19 requirements state that: Eco-town planning applications should include a sustainable waste and resources plan, covering both domestic and non-domestic waste , which:

- a** Sets targets for residual waste levels, recycling levels and landfill diversion, all of which should be substantially more ambitious than the 2007 National Waste Strategy targets for 2020 ; it should be demonstrated how these targets will be achieved, monitored and maintained
- b** Establishes how all development will be designed so as to facilitate the achievement of these targets, including the provision of waste storage arrangements which allow for the separate collection of each of the seven priority waste materials as identified in the Waste Strategy for England 2007
- c** Provides evidence that consideration has been given to the use of locally generated waste as a fuel source for combined heat and power (CHP)generation for the eco-town
- d** Sets out how developers will ensure that no construction, demolition and excavation waste is sent to landfill, except for those types of waste where landfill is the least environmentally damaging option

This SWRP sets targets for recycling and residual waste levels for the Development , the overall concept for waste management, and presents specific measures that if implemented will facilitate these targets being achieved (as required by PPS1).

Progression of these measures will require ownership and support: the underlying assumption behind this SWRP is support from CDC and OCC in the continuation of weekly collection.

In addition, there may be opportunities to partner with third party organisations to implement other reduce, reuse and recycle schemes across the development.

3 Background

3.1 PPS1 Eco-towns

The Planning Policy Statement: Eco-towns – A supplement to PPS1 is a programme of new towns, planned to deliver new housing whilst achieving high standards of sustainability.

The Government's objectives for planning are set out in the supplement and demonstrate how the Eco-towns will promote sustainability by ensuring that eco-towns achieve sustainability standards significantly above equivalent levels of development in existing towns and cities by setting out a range of challenging and stretching minimum standards for their development, in particular by:

- Providing a good quantity of green space of the highest quality in close proximity to the natural environment
- Offering opportunities for space within and around the dwellings
- Promoting healthy and sustainable environments through 'Active Design' principles and healthy living choices
- Enabling opportunities for infrastructure that make best use of technologies in energy generation and conservation in ways that are not always practical or economic in other developments
- Delivering a locally appropriate mix of housing type and tenure to meet the needs of all income groups and household size, and
- Taking advantage of significant economies of scale and increases in land value to deliver new technology and infrastructure such as for transport, energy and community facilities

3.2 The NW Bicester Exemplar Local Centre

The proposed Development site (subject to final confirmation) will comprise:

- Nursery;
- Community
- Retail – Convenience Store
- Retail – Other;
- Pub;
- Pub Restaurant; and
- Offices.

4 Legislative Framework

Targets and measures for achieving waste management are set out in this SWRP, and take into account current and emerging policies with direct relevance to the way in which waste must be managed at the Development.

Waste legislation originally focused on the disposal of waste, but since the introduction of the 2008 Waste Framework Directive, control has extended to include the storage, treatment, recycling and transport of waste. It is important to note that new legislation and amendments to existing legislation are introduced relatively frequently and the information provided here is correct as of March 2014.

Definition of Waste

The legal definition of waste is now embedded in the 2008 Waste Framework Directive. This guidance defines waste as “any substance or object..... which the producer or person in possession of discards, intends to discard or is required to discard”.

4.1 National and European

4.1.1 Waste Framework Directive, Adopted November 2008

The revised 2008 Waste Framework Directive (WFD) was adopted and published in the Official Journal of the European Union in November 2008 (L312/3) as Directive 2008/98/EC.

The WFD has established a framework for the management of waste across the EU and aims to encourage reuse and recycling of waste, as well as simplifying current legislation. It also defines certain terms, such as 'waste', 'recovery' and 'disposal', to ensure that a uniform approach is taken across the EU. Furthermore, it is an instrument for driving waste up the hierarchy through waste minimisation and increased levels of recycling and recovery. It sets out a number of procedures and criteria for construction, excavation and operational waste acceptance at landfills, including targets for the progressive reduction of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) being sent for disposal in landfill.

4.1.2 European Landfill Directive (Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste)

The Directive aims to improve standards of set waste to landfill across Europe, by setting specific requirements for the design, operation and aftercare of landfills, and for the types of waste that can be accepted at landfill sites. It also aims to reduce the pollution potential from landfilled waste that can impact on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and also contribute to climate change. The Landfill Regulations 2002 have been replaced by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007, further revoked by the Environmental

Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010, which, in England and Wales, now implement the European Landfill Directive.

This directive bans the landfilling of:

- Waste which is corrosive, oxidising, highly flammable, flammable or explosive;
- Liquid hazardous waste, infections hospital and other chemical wastes
- Whole used tyres (from 2003); and
- Shredded tyres (from 2006).

The Directive classifies landfills as hazardous, non-hazardous, or inert and prevents the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste after July 2004. It also requires that waste must be pre-treated before being landfilled and that landfill gas must be collected, treated and used to produce energy. This means that if the gas cannot be used, it must be flared.

4.1.3 Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, 2011

PPS10 was adopted in July 2005 and amended in March 2011. It encourages sustainable waste management through considering disposal as a last resort. PPS10 aims to break the link between economic growth and the effects of waste production. It assists in implementing the national waste strategy and supports the targets for recycling and recovery.

PPS10 promotes good design and layout of new developments to secure opportunities for sustainable waste management without creating adverse effects. It also recommends that new developments should be supported by Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs). In December 2013, the SWMPs Regulations 2008 were repealed. However, the implementation of a SWMP remains industry best practice

A consultation seeking views on the draft of updated national waste planning policy for England, Planning for sustainable waste management closed on 23rd September 2013. At the time of writing, the Department for Communities and Local Government are in the process of analysing feedback. The intention is that this updated waste policy should replace PPS10 and sit alongside the new Waste Management Plan for England.

4.1.4 Waste Strategy for England 2007

The Waste Strategy for England (WSE) sets out a strategy for waste, continuing to follow the waste hierarchy, which prioritises waste management from the most favourable option 'reduction', through 're-use', 'recycling and composting', 'energy recovery' to the least favourable option of 'disposal'.

The key objectives of the Waste Strategy are to:

- Decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;

- Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;
- Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;
- Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and
- Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

4.1.5 Review of Waste Strategy for England 2007, 2011

The report contains actions and commitments, which set a clear direction towards a zero-waste economy. The Review presents the key principles in waste management policy: the waste hierarchy, the diversion of waste away from landfill, producer and consumer responsibility, the proximity principle and the concept of Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO).

4.1.6 Landfill Tax

Landfill Tax is a fiscal mechanism employed in the UK to encourage diversion of waste from landfill. The previous chancellor announced an annual increase in the Landfill Tax escalator. The landfill Tax is presently £48 per tonne. The current escalator runs to 2013/2014, rising £8 per year. By 2014 landfill tax will reach £80 per tonne. Increasing the landfill tax makes investments in alternative non-landfill treatments more economically viable. It also addresses the issue of the declining availability of landfill space available.

In his March 2014 Budget, the Chancellor announced that the standard and lower rates of landfill tax are to rise in line with inflation from April 2015. However, longer term clarity over whether the rate will rise further beyond that date was not given.

4.1.7 Review of Waste Policy in England, 2011

The Review of Waste Policy in England sets out the Government's ambition and case for action for managing waste and resources in accordance with the WFD. The review indicates that the existing commitment to halve waste to landfill is on track to meet its 2012 target but that there will be a greater focus on waste reduction at the earlier, design stages as "this is where the largest environmental and financial savings can be made".

The report contains actions and commitments, which set a clear direction towards a zero-waste economy. The waste policy review (2011) presents the key principles in waste management policy: the waste hierarchy, the diversion of waste away from landfill, producer and consumer responsibility, the concept of Best Practicable Environmental Option and the proximity principle. This advocates that waste should be disposed of (or otherwise managed) close to the point at which it is generated, thus aiming to achieve responsible self-

sufficiency at a regional/or sub regional level. Where this is not possible, priority should be given to transportation by rail or water.

4.1.8 Waste Management Plan for England, 2013

The plan is a requirement of Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive and is a compilation of existing waste management information and policies. In particular, it reflects the conclusions of the Government Review of Waste Policy in 2011.

4.1.9 Strategy for Sustainable Construction, 2008

To deliver the Strategy, Government and industry have devised a set of overarching targets related to the 'ends' and 'means' of sustainable construction. The 'ends' relate directly to sustainability issues, such as climate change and biodiversity; the 'means' describe processes to help achieve the 'ends'.

By 2012, a 50% reduction of construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste to landfill compared to 2008 was targeted. Although this baseline has now passed, the industry are still measuring their performance against the 2008 baseline (Waste Management Plan for England).

4.1.10 Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, SI988

The new Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 came into force on 29 March 2011. They update some aspects of waste controls set out in previous legislation. The need for waste permits and authorisations for certain activities therefore does not change. In summary, the regulations implement the revised WFD and:

- Require businesses to confirm that they have applied the waste management hierarchy when transferring waste, and to include a declaration to that effect on their waste transfer note or consignment note;
- Require a new waste hierarchy permit condition and where appropriate a condition relating to mixing of hazardous waste;
- Introduce a two-tier system for waste carrier and broker licences, which includes those who carry their own waste, and introduce the concept of a 'waste dealer';
- Make amendments to hazardous waste controls and definition; and
- Exclude some categories of waste from waste controls, notably animal by-products, whilst incorporating a small number of radioactive waste materials.

4.1.11 Duty of Care

The Duty of Care is set out in section 34 (1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and imposes a duty on any person who is the holder of controlled waste.

Any person/s who import, produce, carry, keep, treat or dispose of controlled waste, or as a broker has control of such waste, is subject to a Duty of Care whereby they must take all reasonable applicable measures:

- To prevent another person illegally treating, keeping, depositing or otherwise disposing of the waste
- To prevent the escape of waste
- To ensure that transfer of the waste only occurs to an “authorised person” and that the transfer is accompanied by a written description of the waste

The Environmental (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 have been revoked by the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2011/988. Part 9 of these Regulations (SI 2011/988) now contains the equivalent provisions for England and Wales. These Regulations impose requirements under section 34 (5) of the 1990 Environmental Protection Act on any person who is subject to the Duty of Care in respect to the making and retention of documents and copies of them. Breach of these Regulations is a criminal offence. These Regulations do not apply to the occupier/s of domestic property.

4.1.12 Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010

The Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR) introduced a permitting and compliance regime, which deliver many of the requirements of the European Environmental Directives and of national policy.

The Schedules to the Regulations identify precise requirements, article by article, for each Directive which must be delivered through the permitting system. Each Directive covered by the Regime has a specific schedule. The most relevant for this project are:

- Part A installations and Part A mobile plant (the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive) - Schedule 7
- Domestic Part B installations and Part B mobile plant - Schedule 8. The Waste Framework Directive - Schedule 9: Waste Operations
- The Landfill Directive - Schedule 10: Landfill

4.1.13 Hazardous Waste Regulations

The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (HWR 2005) were amended on 6 April 2009. This principally widened the scope of the exemption from hazardous waste producer registration with the Environment Agency.

Where subcontractors produce hazardous waste, it will be removed under the Hazardous Waste Premises Registration for that site. All types of premises that produce hazardous waste are now exempt from registration if no more than 500kg of hazardous waste is produced in a year.

4.1.14 Local

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership's (OWP) vision to maximise waste prevention across the county until 2030 is set out in the OWP Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, which was adopted in 2007. There has been a subsequent update to the Strategy, adopted in 2013. Under the policies of the Strategy the OWP will:

- Encourage the efficient use of resources, reduce consumption and take responsibility for the waste that they produce
- Lobby central government to focus on waste as an integral part of sustainable resource management
- Help households and individuals to reduce and manage their waste in order to ensure zero growth or better of municipal waste per person per annum
- Provide an integrated system of collection and processing of household waste which will achieve, as a minimum:
 - By 31st March 2020: recycle or compost at least 65% of household waste
 - By 31st March 2025: recycle or compost at least 70% of household waste
- Ensure that recycling facilities and services are available to all residents
- Encourage businesses to reduce, reuse and recycle by providing good quality recycling services, information and advice
- Minimise waste to landfill and recover energy from non-recyclable waste through the operation of the Ardley Energy from Waste facility with the council seeking no more than 5% of non-recyclable household waste
- Provide waste management services for specialised, potentially polluting material streams such as hazardous waste and waste electrical and electronic equipment, which as a minimum meet legislative requirements
- Working with the Waste Planning Authority, will ensure that waste facilities are suitably sized and distributed with the aim of minimising the transport of waste. Facilities will be well related to areas of the population, given the environmental and amenity constraints and the availability of suitable sites
- Assist the development of local markets for recovered materials
- Work together to improve local environmental quality through effective communications and enforcement activity

CDC has a recycling pledge of 57% in 2013/2014. It is noted in the Waste Strategy Report of Head of Environmental Services dated 8th April 2013, that the recycling targets listed above are considerably greater than this pledge however, according to the report a great number of activities commenced in 2012 and are continuing into 2013 to try and drive recycling rates forward. It is noted that to achieve a performance around 65% by 2020 will require a significant performance improvement.

The OWP will cease to exist in the summer of 2014 following funding cuts from OCC.

4.2 Eco-town specific

The requirements for the management of waste at Eco-towns are set out in Planning Policy Statement (PPS): Eco-towns (A supplement to PPS1), ET19–Waste - see section **Error! Reference source not found.**

5 Existing system and targets

The targets in this SWRP and measures to achieve them take into account the existing waste management system provided by CDC and OCC

5.1 Current waste and recycling collection system

Currently a chargeable weekly collection system for business in the district is provided.

Table 1 Waste collections for business

Waste stream	Waste type	Collection arrangements
Co-mingled dry recyclables	Paper, inc. shredded paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, drinks cartons, tins & cans, plastic pots, tubs & trays and tin foil & aerosols	Blue recycling sacks Waste not accepted: glass, food, animal bedding and polystyrene
Residual waste	anything cannot be recycled or composted	Orange recycling sacks

5.2 Targets

PPS1 requires that waste and recycling targets set for Eco-towns should be substantially more ambitious than the 2007 national Waste Strategy targets for 2020. Targets should be set for waste levels, recycling levels and landfill diversion.

Targets to which NW Bicester Masterplan Eco-development is subject:

WSE 2007

- 45% recycling rate by 2015;
- 50% recycling rate by 2020; and
- 225kg per person of residual waste by 2020

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership

- By 31st March 2020: recycle or compost at least 65% of household waste; and
- By 31st March 2025: recycle or compost at least 70% of household waste.

6 How the targets will be achieved, monitored and maintained

Commercial premises will be required to meet the same recycling target as households. Each commercial operation will be required to produce a waste

management plan to identify how the targets are to be achieved. In line with the Waste Regulations 2011, there will be a requirement on all commercial premises to separate waste paper, metal, plastic or glass for recycling.

Bin types and sizes will be allocated according to the type of premises. Commercial waste reduction will be undertaken based on the type of enterprise and the type of waste produced. Retail / business units and the proposed education centres are likely to have a high percentage of paper and card which is able to be accommodated.

Private arrangements will be made for adhoc wastes such as small quantities of hazardous waste and medical waste.

6.1 Facilitating performance by desing

The achievement of the targets set out in this plan will be facilitated through the design of the development, both at the kerbside and for communal facilities. Also considered are the design requirements of the BREEAM.

Table 1 Estimated annual waste arisings from business

Building use	Equation for waste arising	Development size (m2)	Forecast residual waste arisings (tonnes/year)
Nursery	kg/waste per pupil per year	628	18.84
Community	litres per m ² per week	350	491.40
Retail - Convenience Store	litres per m ² of sale area per week	418	57.56
Retail - Other	litres per m ² per week	369	46.75
Pub	litres per m ² per week	343	422.25
Pub restaurant	litres per m ² per week	200	200.07
Office Sub-total	litres per employees per week	408	22.70
TOTAL			1,259.58

The calculation and composition of waste generation is only indicative and should be further refined at a later design stage when the specific elements have been confirmed. This would enable the expected number and type of waste containers, the storage requirements and their collection frequencies to be defined.

6.2 On-going education and support campaigns

Fundamental to the achievement of the targets set out in this SWRP is community awareness through appropriate publicity and education. Commercial occupiers, users and residents alike will be actively encouraged to participate in achieving the targets, which are significantly higher than previously experienced.

As well as resources being required to implement all the above measures, it is recommended that a sustainability advisor be available or on-call to support the Development to provide useful practical advice to residents and businesses. This advisory role will be funded by a contribution from the Developer.

All new occupiers and residents will be provided with a welcome pack that will include the key messages with regard to the waste management system and targets. Education, support and awareness will need to be on-going and should be reported back to residents through public forums. These forums will be funded by a contribution from the Developer.

7 Construction, demolition and excavation waste

PPS1 requires that the SWRP must set out how developers will ensure that no construction, demolition and excavation waste is sent to landfill, except for those types of waste where landfill is the least environmentally damaging option.

A SWMP is used to plan, implement, monitor and review waste minimisation and management on construction sites. In December 2013, the SWMPs Regulations 2008 were repealed. However, the implementation of a SWMP remains industry best practice, is a requirement of PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management and supports the requirements of PPS: Eco-Towns – A supplement to PPS1.

The SWMP is used to record how waste is reduced, reused, recycled and disposed of on a construction site. This effectively means:

- Recording decisions taken to prevent waste through concept and design
- Forecast waste produced on site
- Plan how to reduce, reuse and then recover the forecasted waste
- Implement and monitor the planned activity
- Review the SWMP and record lessons learnt

The SWMP is a live document recording how waste is managed and is updated regularly during the course of the project. Preparing a SWMP encourages the review of current waste reduction and recovery practice levels, highlighting areas where good and best practice can be achieved. The SWMP facilitates the identification and implementation of waste minimisation at the design stage and reuse and recycling opportunities during on site operations, reducing the quantities of construction waste sent to landfill.

An Outline SWMP has been submitted as part of the submission.

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