Policy S01: Safeguarded surface mineral resources	
The following surface minerals resources and associated buffer zones identified on the Policies Map will be safeguarded from other forms of surface non-mineral development to protect the resource for the future: **i) All crushed rock and silica sand resources with an additional 500m buffer;** **ii) All sand and gravel, clay and shallow coal resources with an additional 250m buffer;** **iii) Building stone resources and active and former building stone quarries with an additional 250m buffer.**	
Main responsibility for implementation of policy: NYCC, CYC, NYMNPA and District and Borough Councils	
Key links to other relevant policies and objectives	
M01, M02, M03, M04, M05, M06, M07, M08, M09, M12, M13, M15, M20, M21, M22, S02	Objective 3
Monitoring: Monitoring indicator 39 (see Appendix 3)	

Policy justification for safeguarding of Sand and Gravel/ Crushed Rock/ Silica Sand/ Clay/Shallow coal

8.8 A key recommendation of all three minerals safeguarding reports for the Plan area was to safeguard the overall resource of sand and gravel, with provision of a 250m buffer zone. The purpose of a buffer zone is to ensure that the potential impacts of development near to but just beyond the resource boundary are also taken into account when considering the potential for sterilisation of minerals resources by other forms of development. Although glacio-lacustrine deposits are not specifically proposed for safeguarding in the work undertaken by BGS, as a result of their relatively low quality, representations from the minerals industry suggest that they may become of greater commercial relevance in the future as a source of aggregate, as higher quality fluvial and fluvio-glacial deposits become more difficult to source. Information has been obtained from BGS on the distribution of glacio-lacustrine deposits and these are also safeguarded in the Joint Plan.

8.9 With regard to safeguarding the overall resource of Jurassic, Magnesian and Carboniferous limestones, Carboniferous sandstones and chalk, provision of a 500m buffer consultation zone was recommended, taking into account potential impacts associated with working hard rock quarries, including the need for blasting.

8.10 As a relatively scarce mineral, safeguarding of silica sand resources will be important. Work carried out by BGS indicates the presence of additional resources adjacent to both the Blubberhouses and Burythorpe sites and these resources will require safeguarding for the longer term. The work recommends safeguarding all resources of silica sand and proposes a buffer zone around the resource of 500 metres to ensure the effective safeguarding of the resource area.

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8.11 The BGS reports identified the resources of clay that should be the subject of safeguarding, with a recommended 250m buffer zone, taking into account that clay is typically worked without the need for techniques such as blasting.

8.12 Although there is no recent history of shallow coal working in North Yorkshire, the Coal Authority recommends safeguarding the resource. The BGS reports for NYCC and the NYMNPA also recommend safeguarding all of the shallow coal resource together with a 250m buffer zone.

Policy justification for safeguarding of Building Stone

8.13 Information on the distribution of building stone resources of commercial interest is less detailed than for other forms of surface mineral in the Plan area. Geological deposits with potential to contain building stone resources are potentially very extensive across the area, although in practice it is likely that only relatively small parts of these will contain stone with the right technical and aesthetic properties to constitute viable sources of supply of building stone. BGS have developed an approach for safeguarding within the Plan area, in consultation with building stone specialists, which has led to a number of scarcer mineral resources being identified, within which active working for building stone is taking place and which could be subject of safeguarding. However, some active building stone quarries lie outside the areas identified in this way. In order to address this issue, BGS have suggested that active quarries lying outside the proposed safeguarding areas are also safeguarded, by defining a 250m buffer zone around them also.

8.14 Whilst the work by BGS has also revealed difficulties in clearly identifying important historic quarries across the Plan area, it does nevertheless identify a number of former sites in the North York Moors National Park which may be important future sources of building stone for specific parts of the Park and for the repair of specific groups of buildings in and around the Park, based on the Strategic Stone Study. It is considered that these also should be subject of safeguarding, with a 250m buffer zone.

Development in Minerals Resource Safeguarding Areas

8.15 This section sets out how applications for development proposed in Minerals Resource Safeguarding Areas will be assessed.

8.16 As a two-tier planning system exists in the NYCC planning authority area, the District and Borough councils in that area will be responsible for ensuring that development proposals that they determine in Safeguarding Areas are assessed appropriately. This can be done by using defined Minerals Consultation Areas, within which the District/Borough Councils would consult with NYCC, as minerals planning authority, before decisions are taken on certain forms of development which could sterilise minerals resources. Policy S07 deals with Minerals Consultation Areas. Forms of development which, when proposed within Safeguarding Areas, are considered to be exempt from requirements for consultation are set out later in this Chapter.

Policy S02: Developments proposed within Surface Mineral Resource areas

Within the Safeguarded Surface Minerals Resource areas shown on the Policies Map, permission for development other than minerals extraction will be granted where:

i) It would not sterilise the mineral or prejudice future extraction; or

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ii) The mineral will be extracted prior to the development (where this can be achieved without unacceptable impact on the environment or local communities), or **iii) The need for the non-mineral development can be demonstrated to outweigh the need to safeguard the mineral; or** **iv) It can be demonstrated that the mineral in the location concerned is no longer of any potential value as it does not represent an economically viable and therefore exploitable resource; or** **v) The non-mineral development is of a temporary nature that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed; or** **vi) It constitutes 'exempt' development (as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list), as set out in paragraph 8.55).** **Applications for development other than mineral extraction in Safeguarded Surface Minerals Resource areas should include an assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the mineral resource beneath or adjacent to the site of the proposed development.**
Main responsibility for implementation of policy: NYCC, NYMNPA, CYC, Minerals and Waste industry and District and Borough Councils
Key links to other relevant policies and objectives
S01, S04, S05, S06 | *Objective 3*
Monitoring: Monitoring indicator 40 (see Appendix 3)

Policy Justification

8.17 The purpose of safeguarding is not to protect the minerals resource in all circumstances, but to ensure that the presence and potential significance of the resource is taken into account when other proposals in a safeguarded area are under consideration, and that sterilisation of the resource only takes place where there is appropriate justification. In some cases, it may be practicable for prior extraction of the resource to take place, where this can be done without unacceptable impacts on local communities or the environment, in line with the development management policies in the Joint Plan. In other cases, the need for the sterilising development may outweigh the need to protect the resource, or it may be possible to demonstrate that the safeguarded resource is no longer justified for safeguarding. Where non-exempt development (see Safeguarding Exemptions Criteria list in para. 8.55) is proposed in a safeguarded area for surface mineral resources applicants should consider at an early stage any implications that the presence of the safeguarded resource may have for their proposals and include information in any application, via a mineral resource assessment, about measures that would be implemented to avoid unnecessary sterilisation, or to demonstrate that the need for the sterilising development outweighs the need to protect the resource.

8.23 Certain forms of surface development are unlikely to lead to significant sterilisation of minerals resources, even when proposed in a safeguarded area. These are identified in the Safeguarding Exemptions Criteria list later in this Chapter. Where development falls within the scope of the exemptions list then applicants do not need to address safeguarding issues in their proposals, and there is no requirement for planning authorities to consider minerals safeguarding issues when taking decisions on such proposals.

8.24 To implement an approach to safeguarding in the two-tier part of the Plan area, it will be necessary for consultation to take place between District/Borough Councils and the mineral planning authority. Further information on the approach to this is set out in the section on Minerals Consultation Areas later in this Chapter.

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Policy S06: Minerals ancillary infrastructure safeguarding	
Minerals ancillary infrastructure sites identified on the Policies Map and in Appendix 2, with a 100m buffer zone, will be safeguarded against development which would prevent or unduly resrict the use of the site for minerals ancillary infrastructure purposes, unless: **i) The need for the alternative development outweighs the benefits of retaining the site; and** **ii) Where minerals ancillary infrastructure is in active use on the land, a suitable alternative location can be provided for the displaced infrastructure; or** **iii) The site is not in use and there is no reasonable prospect of it being used for minerals ancillary infrastructure in the foreseeable future;** **iv) The site is not viable or capable of being made viable.** **Where development, other than exempt development as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list, as set out in paragraph 8.55 is proposed within an identified buffer zone permission will be granted where adequate mitigation can, if necessary, be provided to reduce any impacts from the existing or proposed adjacent minerals ancillary infrastructure uses to an acceptable level, and the benefits of the proposed use outweigh any safeguarding considerations.**	
Main responsibility for implementation of policy: NYCC, CYC and NYMNPA and District and Borough Councils	
Key links to other relevant policies and objectives	
I02, D01, S03, S06	*Objectives 3, 6, 7*
Monitoring: Monitoring indicator 44 (see Appendix 3)	

Policy Justification

8.46 In many cases, ancillary infrastructure is located at the site where the minerals that they wholly or partly depend upon are produced. In these circumstances they are protected from being replaced by alternative forms of development by the associated minerals extraction permission and specific safeguarding is not required. As minerals extraction sites tend to be located outside urban areas, the risk of encroachment by other conflicting development is also relatively low.

8.47 In other cases, ancillary minerals infrastructure is located at free-standing sites which do not receive similar protection. Such sites are typically on industrial estates where there may be a greater risk of competition from, or encroachment by, other forms of development which, if located in close proximity to the ancillary infrastructure, could impact on its future operation.

8.48 In order to ensure that sites for minerals ancillary infrastructure are protected for the future, known free-standing ancillary infrastructure sites are therefore safeguarded in the Joint Plan. Applicants for development which would result in the loss of a safeguarded facility should include information in their application to demonstrate how the safeguarded use will be protected, or why it is no longer appropriate for safeguarding, in line with the criteria in the policy.

8.49 To protect safeguarded facilities from encroachment by other non-compatible development which may compromise the continued use of the site minerals ancillary infrastructure, for example development which may be sensitive to disturbance from noise or dust, a buffer zone around safeguarded facilities has also been identified. A 100m buffer zone is considered to be adequate to ensure that the potential for significant impacts is taken into account for these forms of development. Where proposals for non-exempt development in these zones would not be compatible with the safeguarded use then permission will be refused unless suitable mitigation can

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be provided as part of the proposals for the encroaching development or there are other overriding benefits. Where a safeguarded site is not in use, viability issues will be relevant in considering whether there is a reasonable prospect of the site being used for minerals ancillary infrastructure in the foreseeable future.

8.50 In those parts of the Plan area covered by both County and District planning authorities, District Councils should consult with the County Council as minerals and waste planning authority before granting permission for non-exempt development in an area safeguarded for ancillary infrastructure. Exemption criteria are set out later in this section

Consultation Areas

8.51 The following policy addresses the consultation process between the District and Borough Councils and the County Council within that part of the Plan area falling within NYCC, where development within the jurisdiction of the District or Borough is proposed in safeguarding areas identified in the Joint Plan. This consultation process does not apply to all forms of development dealt with by District and Borough Councils. A list of forms of development which are exempt from the process is provided later in this Chapter in paragraph 8.55.

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Policy M11: Supply of alternatives to land won primary aggregates	
Proposals which would facilitate the supply and use of secondary, recycled and marine aggregate as an alternative to primary land-won aggregate will be permitted including: **1) The development of appropriately scaled new ancillary infrastructure, including ancillary manufacturing facilities, using secondary aggregate as the primary raw material, at sites where secondary aggregates are produced, or marine aggregates imported;** **2) The supply of secondary aggregate from waste disposal sites provided it would not involve disturbance to restored ground or a landscaped feature which has become assimilated into, or is characteristic of, the local landscape, or is of archaeological value;** **3) The separation of materials with potential for re-use or recycling as aggregate during waste management activity and the maximum recovery of recycled aggregate during demolition activity;** **4) The use of appropriately located aggregates mineral extraction sites, and sites for the transport of minerals, as locations for the ancillary reception, processing and onward sale of recycled aggregate during the associated period of minerals extraction at the site;**	
Main responsibility for implementation of policy: NYCC, CYC, NYMNPA and Minerals Industry	
Key links to other relevant policies and objectives	
M02, M05, M20, W05, W09, I02, S05, D02, D03, D05, D07, D09	*Objectives 4, 6*
Monitoring: Monitoring indicator 11 (see Appendix 3)	

Policy Justification

5.59 A range of measures, capable of being implemented or supported through planning processes, can help to increase the use of secondary and recycled aggregates and

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are supported in the Joint Plan. Support for facilities for the management of construction and demolition waste is also provided in the waste policies in Chapter 6 and can also help with supply of materials which can substitute for primary aggregate.

5.60 Although the use of secondary and recycled aggregate has benefits in terms of replacing natural materials and in generating economic activity, it can also have impacts on the environment and amenity. Proposals for new facilities and infrastructure for the supply of secondary and recycled aggregate will therefore need to comply with other relevant policies in the Joint Plan, particularly the development management policies in Chapter 9. Whilst marine aggregates are not expected to make a major direct contribution to supply in the area over the Plan period, it is appropriate to provide policy support for this in the Joint Plan, to encourage a sustainable mix of supply sources.

5.61 A particular consideration is the role that quarries and sites for the transport of minerals can play in providing locations for the reception, processing and supply of aggregate. Many aggregates quarries now supply a wide range of products, including a proportion of recycled materials, sometimes as a blend of primary and recycled materials. This can help to minimise overall use of primary aggregate and help to sustain economic activity at minerals extraction sites. However, aggregates quarries are generally located in open countryside and are sometimes subject to a range of environmental constraints. In some cases they are located in the Green Belt and may have been permitted because of the flexibility allowed for minerals extraction in the Green Belt, subject to particular tests. It is considered that appropriately scaled recycling activity at operational minerals extraction sites in the Green Belt can be supported in principle under this policy, provided that it would preserve the openness of the Green Belt and be consistent with the purposes of the Green Belt. The construction of buildings for the purposes of recycling activity at quarries in the Green Belt would be unlikely to be supported under this policy.

5.62 In all cases, quarries and sites for the transport of minerals proposed to be used for the reception and supply of recycled aggregate, as part of an overall mix of supply, should be well-located in relation to transport networks including the major road network, in line with Policy D03, to minimise any adverse impacts on environment or amenity.

Silica Sand

5.63 Silica sand is a scarce industrial mineral which is of local and national importance and which can, depending on its particular properties, serve a variety of end uses in manufacturing and industry. The overall geographical extent of potential resources of silica sand within the Plan area is very small, with occurrences in two separate locations: at Burythorpe, near Malton to the east; and Blubberhouses, in Harrogate Borough to the west. The different qualities of the silica sand at the two locations means that they are suitable for different end uses. Burythorpe Quarry produces foundry sand and Blubberhouses Quarry, which has been mothballed for many years, contains sand suitable for high-quality glass manufacture. There are no resources of silica sand in the City of York area or the North York Moors National Park. The significance of silica sand is such that, in some cases, proposals for development may be dealt with via the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project procedures.

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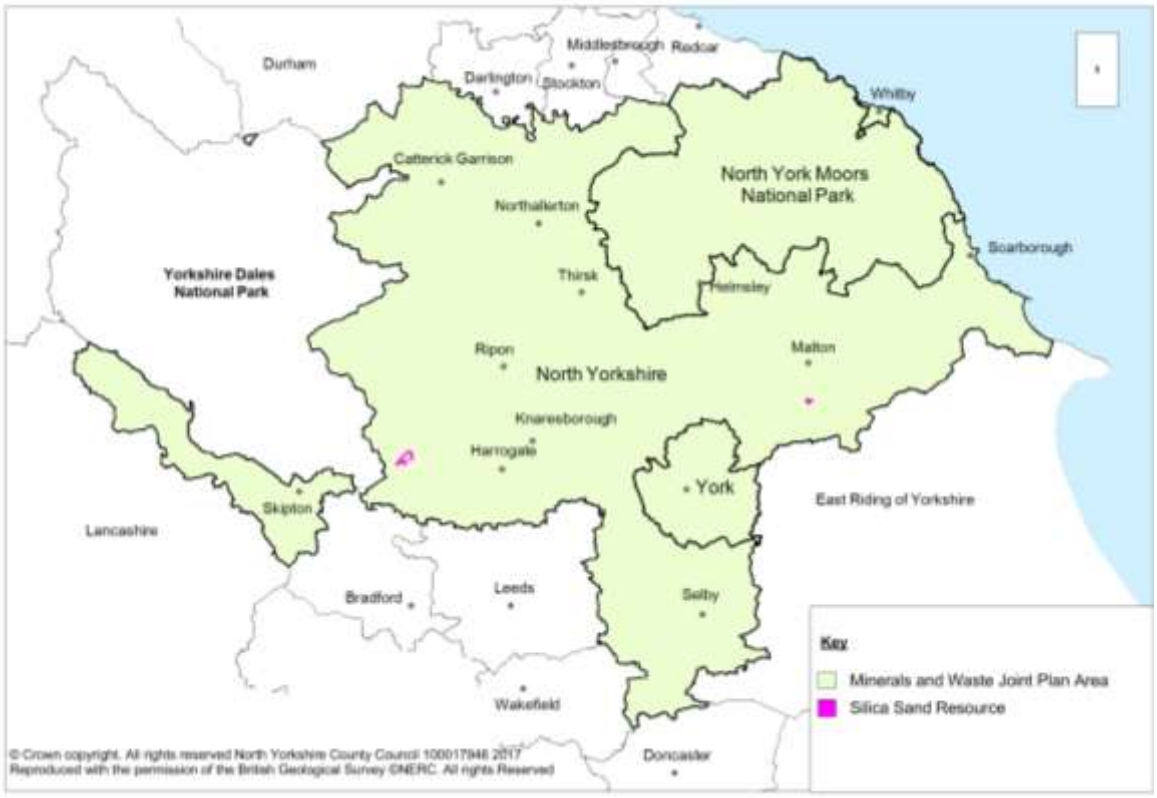

Figure 10: Silica sand resources in Plan area

5.64 MPAs are required to plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals by co-operating with neighbouring and more distant authorities to co-ordinate the planning of industrial minerals, to ensure adequate provision is made to support their likely use in industrial and manufacturing processes, and encourage safeguarding or stockpiling so that important minerals remain available for use.

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Policy W01: Moving waste up the waste hierarchy	
1) Proposals will be permitted where they would contribute to moving waste up the waste hierarchy through: **i) the minimisation of waste, or;** **ii) the increased re-use, recycling or composting of waste, or;** **iii) the provision of waste treatment capacity and small scale proposals for energy recovery (including advanced thermal treatment technologies), which would help to divert waste from landfill.** **2) Further capacity for the large scale recovery of energy from waste (in excess of 75,000 tonnes annual throughput capacity), including through advanced thermal treatment technologies, will only be permitted in line with Policy W04 and where any heat generated can be utilised as a source of low carbon energy or, where use of heat is not practicable, the efficient recovery of energy can be achieved.** **3) The provision of new capacity for the landfill of residual non-inert waste will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it is the only practicable option and sufficient permitted capacity within the Plan area is not available. Proposals for the extension of time at existing permitted landfill sites with remaining void space will be supported in principle, where necessary either;** **(i) to maintain capacity for disposal of residual waste, or;** **(ii) to achieve the satisfactory restoration of the site.** **4) Landfill of inert waste will be permitted where it would facilitate:** **i) a high standard of quarry reclamation in accordance with agreed reclamation objectives, or;** **ii) the substantial improvement of derelict or degraded land where it can be demonstrated that the import of the waste is essential to bring the derelict or degraded land back into beneficial use and the scale of the importation would not undermine the potential to manage waste further up the hierarchy.**	
Main responsibility for implementation of policy: NYCC, CYC, NYMNPA and Waste Industry	
Key links to other relevant policies and objectives	
W03, W04, W05, W06, W07, W08, W09, W10, W11, S03, D01, D10	*Objective 1*
Monitoring: Monitoring indicator 26 (see Appendix 3)	

Policy Justification

6.19 Waste minimisation, preparation for reuse, recycling and composting (where relevant quality protocols are met) are the higher levels of the waste hierarchy and are the preferred means of dealing with waste. These are generally the most efficient means of extracting value from waste as a resource. For some types of waste, reuse, recycling or composting is not practicable. For these, other forms of treatment or recovery are likely to be required in order to minimise the amount of waste disposed of via landfill, which is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy.

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6.20 Waste which it is not practicable to deal with through the higher levels of the hierarchy (known as 'residual waste') may also be capable of being used as a resource via the recovery of energy through various forms of thermal treatment processes, including incineration and Advanced Thermal Treatment (ATT) technologies, such as gasification and pyrolysis. Where recovery of energy is proposed, national policy encourages utilisation of heat generated, potentially in association with electrical power, to help to ensure the most efficient use of the waste as a resource. For all proposals for facilities which recover energy from waste consideration should be given to the utilisation of the heat produced as an energy source. However, the investment required to undertake this suggests that it is most likely to take place in association with relatively large schemes, where economies of scale are likely to arise. There is significant permitted (but not yet operational) capacity for energy recovery in the Plan area. Any further proposals, consistent with other waste policies in the Joint Plan and with a capacity in excess of 75,000tpa, should be accompanied by information to demonstrate that the potential for heat utilisation has been considered and will be delivered where practicable. The threshold of 75,000tpa is consistent with the threshold used to define larger scale facilities within the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement (February 2016), produced jointly by all Waste Planning Authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber area. The Environment Agency has indicated that EfW schemes within 15km of large users of heat are more likely to have potential for heat utilisation. Where use of heat is not practicable, it is appropriate to support the maximum recovery of electrical energy, in order to help ensure the efficient use of waste as a resource.

6.21 Landfill represents the bottom of the hierarchy, although it is likely still to be required for waste which cannot be dealt with by other means, and may be able to play an important role in the reclamation of mineral workings in the Plan area. Achieving a high standard of reclamation, potentially including importation of suitable materials, is addressed in Policy D10 'Reclamation and afteruse'. Subject where necessary to extending time for completing landfilling at existing sites with time limited permissions in the area, there should be adequate capacity for landfill of residual biodegradeable waste. It therefore follows that, in line with the waste hierarchy, it would not be appropriate to support the development of new biodegradeable landfill sites in the Plan area unless there is a clear justification in terms of any unmet needs.

6.22 Whilst diversion of inert waste from landfill can facilitate its beneficial use as a resource, inert landfill is less harmful to the environment as it does not decompose to generate greenhouse gases to the same extent as biodegradeable waste. It can also play an important role in improving the standard of reclamation of quarries in the Plan area and, in some cases, improving derelict or degraded land. It is therefore appropriate in some circumstances to provide policy support for this method of waste management.

Strategic role of the Plan area in the management of waste

6.23 A particular consideration is the role the Plan area plays in the management of waste over the wider North Yorkshire sub-region (i.e. the Plan area together with the adjacent Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP) which is a separate waste planning authority area).

6.24 There are currently no significant waste management facilities in the YDNP and national policy constraints suggest that this position is unlikely to change. NYCC, as Waste Disposal Authority, has a responsibility for the management of LACW

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collected from the majority of the YDNP[28] and most of this waste is currently dealt with in the NYCC area. It is expected that this arrangement will need to continue over the Plan period and is reflected in future waste management capacity requirements for the Plan area identified through the waste arisings and capacity evidence project undertaken on behalf of the four Authorities. Waste generated in the Redcar and Cleveland part of the North York Moors National Park has been allowed for in the Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (adopted in 2011). Memoranda of understanding with the YDNPA and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council have been agreed to reflect this.

6.25 A view also needs to be taken on the extent to which the Joint Plan area can or should seek to be self-sufficient in capacity to manage waste arising in the area, or whether greater reliance on exports to facilities elsewhere should be planned for. The evidence shows that the area already has a relatively high degree of self-sufficiency in capacity for some wastes. However, there have been a number of known exports movements in recent years. This includes landfill and some treatment of hazardous waste, management of some LLR waste, and; other specialist needs, including some treatment and final reprocessing capacity for recycled C&I and LACW[29].

6.26 Environment Agency data indicates that in 2014 the North Yorkshire sub-region imported a minimum of 212,000 tonnes of waste (251,000 tonnes in 2012 and 193,000 tonnes in 2013). However, the actual figure is likely to be higher due to the lack of detail on the origin of some waste arisings. In each year, from 2012 -2014, the sub-region is known to have exported over 300,000 tonnes of waste. The majority of import and export movements were from or to other locations in Yorkshire and Humber or the North East. However, as indicated above, data suggests that there are significant annual variations in the scale of movements between particular areas and this limits the potential to establish a comprehensive understanding of current and likely future waste flows.

6.27 Examples of specific waste streams which have been exported for management include materials or items such as: asbestos, automotive and household batteries, glass, paper, wood, chemicals, ferrous and non-ferrous metal, textiles, engine and cooking oil and cooling appliances. As noted in the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement 2016, final reprocessing capacity for many wastes is subject of regional or national scale markets, with the Yorkshire and Humber area containing the largest concentration of glass and metal reprocessors in England.

6.28 This information suggests that the waste management market is relatively complex. Such complexity is likely to continue to exist over the Plan period, including in response to commercial factors and the decisions of waste producers.

6.29 Approximately 86% of hazardous waste arising within the Plan area in 2014[30] was ultimately managed outside the area, with West Yorkshire and the Tees Valley being the main export destinations. This indicates that the area is particularly reliant on capacity elsewhere for management of this relatively specialised but diverse form of waste, which arises in small quantities and for which specialist management provision is required. Economies of scale suggest it is unlikely to be practicable to provide dedicated capacity for this waste in the Plan area.

[28] i.e. the area excluding that part of the YDNP located within Cumbria
[29] Initial separation and sorting of materials for recycling takes place within the Plan area, for example in association with the operation of waste transfer activities, and at HWRCs and other recycling facilities. However, it is likely that a substantial amount of final reprocessing of recycled materials takes place outside the Plan area.
[30] Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Interrogator 2014

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6.30 Government policy encourages communities to take responsibility for their waste arisings and sets out a requirement to ensure that waste can be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste collected from private households, recovered at the nearest appropriate installation. Reducing the need for transport of waste over long distances can often be the most sustainable arrangement, for example in terms of reducing the environmental or local amenity impacts of traffic movements. However, there is no specific requirement in national policy for an area to be self-sufficient in capacity to manage its own waste and policy acknowledges that management of waste outside the administrative boundary of the area may be the most appropriate solution, for example where it would minimise the overall transport of waste or help to use existing infrastructure effectively. Nevertheless, increasing the capability of the area to manage the waste that arises within it is an important sustainability consideration that should be addressed in the Joint Plan. As a result, the approach in the Joint Plan is to seek a move towards a position of 'net self-sufficiency', as explained in more detail in the justification for Policy W02 below.

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Policy W05: Meeting waste management capacity requirements Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (including hazardous CD&E waste)

1) Net self-sufficiency in capacity for management of CD&E waste will be supported through:

i) Permitting proposals which would deliver increased capacity for recycling CD&E waste where the development would be consistent with the site locational and identification principles in Policies W10 and W11;

ii) Permitting proposals for additional transfer station capacity for CD&E waste where it can be demonstrated that additional provision would help reduce overall impacts from road transport of waste and the development would be consistent with the site locational and identification principles in Policies W10 and W11;

iii) Permitting proposals for additional landfill capacity for CD&E waste where it would be consistent with the principles set out in Policy W01 parts 3) and 4);

iv) Permitting proposals for extending the time allowed to use remaining void space at existing CD&E landfill sites that are the subject of time-limited permissions.

2) Provision of capacity for management of CD&E waste is also supported through site allocations for:

i) Allocations for recycling of CD&E waste:

Land at Potgate Quarry, North Stainley (WJP24), in Harrogate Borough
Land at Allerton Park, near Knaresborough (WJP08)), in Harrogate Borough

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Land at Darrington Quarry, Darrington (MJP27), in Selby Distict **Land at Barnsdale Bar, Kirk Smeaton (MJP26) in Selby Distict** **Land at Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton (WJP10) in Selby Distict** **Land to the west of Newlands Lane, Upper Poppleton (WJP05), in the City of York** **Whitewall Quarry, near Norton (MJP13), in Ryedale District** **ii) Allocations for landfill of CD&E waste:** **Land at Brotherton Quarry, Burton Salmon (WJP21), in Selby Distict** **Land to the west of Newlands Lane, Upper Poppleton (WJP05), in the City of York** **Land adjacent to former Escrick Brickworks, Escrick (WJP06), in Selby Distict** **Proposals for landfill at sites WJP05 and WJP06 will only be permitted as a means of enabling reclamation of any mineral workings developed in connection with allocations MJP52 and MJP55 as relevant.** **Sites MJP26, MJP27, WJP10 and WJP05 are located in the Green Belt and any development will need to comply with relevant national and local Green Belt policy.** **Proposals for development of the allocated sites for recycling or landfill referred to in 2) above, and as shown on the Policies Map, will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.**
Main responsibility for implementation of policy: NYCC, CYC, NYMNPA and Waste Industry
Key links to other relevant policies and objectives
M11, W01, W02, W03, W04, W10, W11, D01, D02, D05, D07, D09, D10 / *Objectives 1, 2, 4, 6, 7*
Monitoring: Monitoring indicator 30 (see Appendix 3)

Policy Justification

6.74 CD&E waste arises in significant quantities in the Plan area and future growth and development activity, particularly within the more urbanised parts, is likely to lead to substantial quantities continuing to arise over the Plan period. There is high potential for some elements of this waste stream to be reused or recycled, sometimes at the point of arising, for example in association with demolition and re-development activity. In many cases such material does not enter the wider waste market. Managing CD&E waste in this way is usually the most sustainable option and often may take place without a specific need for grant of planning permission. Policy M11 supports the separation and maximum recovery of materials with potential for re-use or recycling as aggregate, where they are produced during demolition activity or as part of other waste management activity.

6.75 A need for additional capacity for managing CD&E waste has been identified in evidence for the Joint Plan. This includes a requirement for both additional recycling capacity and additional landfill capacity, although the scale of additional requirements cannot be defined precisely and also depends on the future rates of recycling which can be achieved, suggesting a need for some flexibility in the Joint Plan. Provision of additional infrastructure for recycling of CD&E waste is supported through the positive approach set out in Part 1) i) of the Policy and could reduce the need for landfill of this waste stream. Proposals coming forward under this part of the Policy

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could be at a range of scales provided that they would be consistent with Policy W10 addressing Overall locational principles for provision of waste management capacity and consistent with Policy W11 dealing with Waste site identification principles. Where sites considered suitable in principle for recycling of CD&E waste have been proposed for consideration, these are allocated in the Plan to provide further opportunities for the delivery of additional capacity. The combined capacity in these allocations would significantly reduce the projected capacity gap. Applications for development of these sites for the proposed use will be considered against other relevant policies, including the development management policies in Chapter 9. It should be noted that a number of other sites allocated in the Joint Plan may also be able to play some role in managing CD&E waste alongside other major waste streams such as LACW and C&I waste and this could further reduce any capacity gap for this waste stream.

6.76 Sustainability principles indicate that waste should only be landfilled where it is not practicable to manage it further up the waste hierarchy. Where landfill is required, there are a number of existing sites in the Plan area with planning permission for this activity. Consultation with the minerals industry suggests that there have been increasing difficulties in sourcing suitable inert wastes for quarry reclamation purposes. Ensuring a high standard of quarry reclamation takes place remains an important objective of both national planning policy and the Joint Plan. Should additional landfill capacity be required, it is appropriate to direct this towards the reclamation of minerals workings, of which there are a substantial number in the Plan area. In some cases it may also be appropriate to use suitable inert CD&E waste to improve the quality of derelict or degraded land, to enable it to be brought back into beneficial use and such an approach is also in line with Policy W01 relating to the waste hierarchy. Where suitable sites for landfill of CD&E waste have been put forward for consideration, and could help meet needs for landfill of CD&E waste, particularly in the latter part of the plan period, these have been allocated in the Joint Plan. It is also likely that non-inert landfills in the Plan area, such as those suitable for residual LACW and C&I waste, can play a role in providing capacity for landfill of CD&E waste as a result of the need for importation of suitable inert material for cover and restoration purposes. This could further reduce the apparent capacity gap. The Environment Agency have estimated that around 25% of the total capacity of non-inert landfills could be taken up by inert materials for these purposes.

6.77 Hazardous CD&E waste requiring landfill as the only realistic management option arises only in small quantities in the Plan area. There is no hazardous landfill capacity in the area and the small volume of such waste arising means that provision of capacity in the area is unlikely to be practicable. Such waste is currently exported and liaison with other relevant WPAs suggests that there is likely to be potential for such exports to continue over the Plan period.

Agricultural Waste

6.78 The Plan area has extensive areas of agricultural land and the agricultural sector is an important part of the local economy. Evidence suggests that substantial amounts of agricultural waste arise and that much of this is dealt with at the site where it arises, typically by spreading on land. Whilst evidence suggests that overall capacity for management of agricultural waste is sufficient, there may be potential for some agricultural waste to be managed further up the waste hierarchy than is currently the case, including through processes such as anaerobic digestion, which is encouraged through the Waste Management Plan for England.

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