



North York Moors National Park Authority

Waste Technical Paper

October 2015

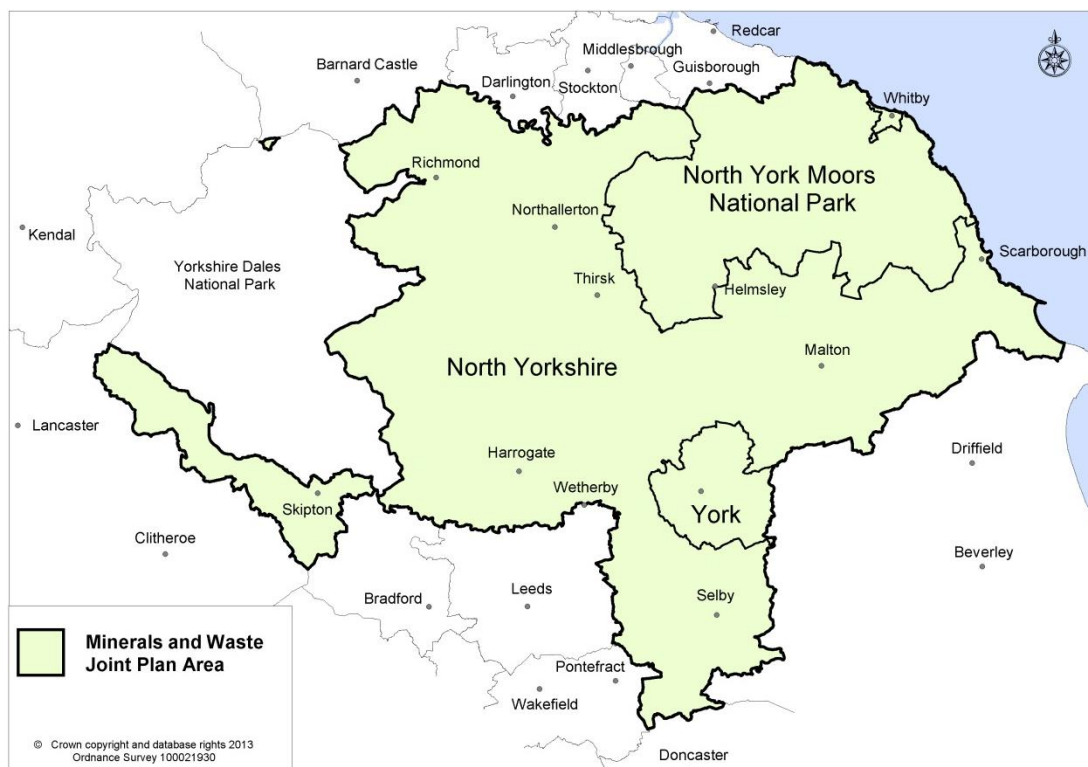
**Produced as part of the evidence base for the
Minerals and Waste Joint Plan**

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1. Introduction

1.1 The North York Moors National Park Authority is the waste planning authority for the National Park and as such has a statutory duty to prepare a waste local plan (a set of relevant waste planning policies¹) for its area. The North York Moors National Park Authority is working with North Yorkshire County Council and the City of York Council to produce a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, which will set the framework for minerals and waste developments in the plan area until 2030. The Joint Plan area is shown on Map 1 below.



Map 1: Minerals and Waste Joint Plan area

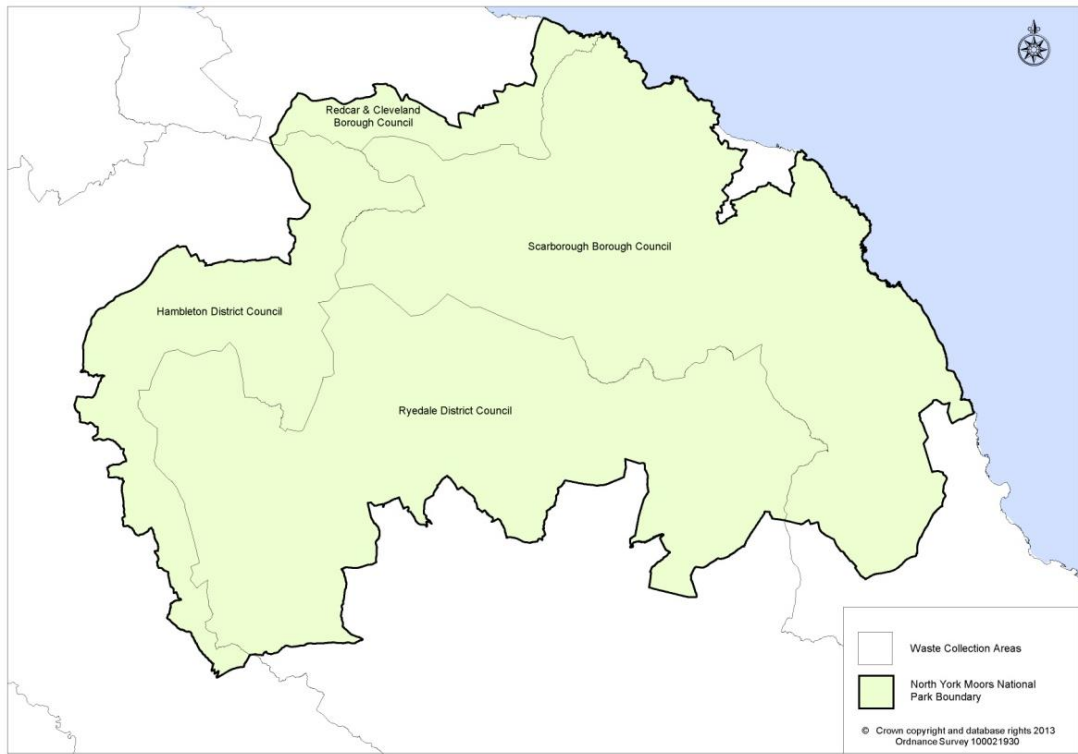
- 1.2 This Waste Technical Paper provides an outline of some of the main evidence relevant to the North York Moors National Park that will inform the North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Joint Plan. This will complement similar papers compiled by the other two authorities involved in the production of the Joint Plan.
- 1.3 Planning authorities should base their plans upon adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence². For a minerals and waste plan this evidence will be specific to the topic area and will not therefore cover all of the types of evidence referred to in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This paper should be read alongside any additional waste related evidence that is produced as part of the plan production process and the general contextual evidence. This is available at www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwevidence
- 1.4 In addition to a technical account of waste arisings³ and waste facilities that are within or relevant to the Park, the paper also considers the broader policy context within which new planning policy for waste management facilities will be framed.
- 1.5 The National Park Authority is the waste planning authority for the North York Moors National Park. However the National Park Authority is neither the waste management authority nor the waste collection authority. The waste management authority for most of

¹ This can be part of a wider local plan

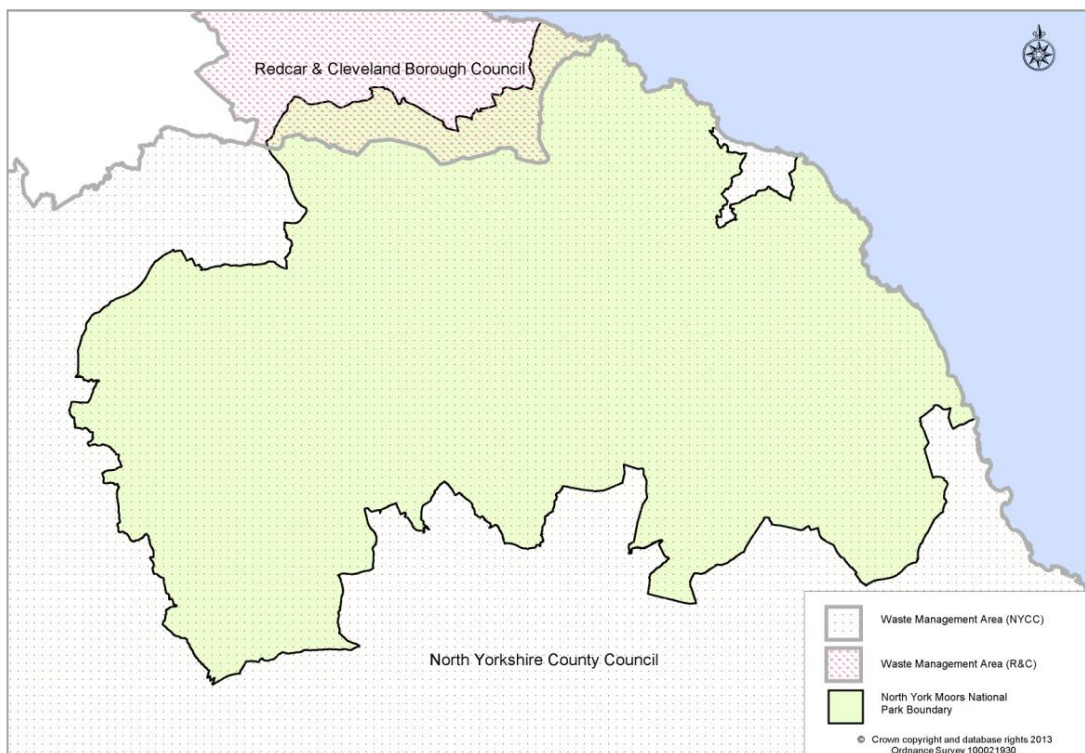
² National Planning Policy Framework (CLG, 2012)

³ Arisings is the term used to refer to waste generated

the National Park is North Yorkshire County Council with the exception of a small part of the northern part of the Park where Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council is the waste management authority. Four waste collection authorities operate within the National Park – Hambleton District Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, Ryedale District Council and Scarborough Borough Council. Maps 2 and 3 below show the waste management and waste collection authorities that cover the Park.



Map 2: Waste management authorities covering the North York Moors National Park



Map 3: Waste collection authorities covering the North York Moors National Park

- 1.6 For the reasons identified in paragraph 1.5 above, data on waste arisings is not published at National Park level and the information contained in this report is therefore based largely upon estimates relating to the waste management and collection authorities.
- 1.7 This Technical Paper is intended to be a factual account and not an expression of policy. In this respect it has not been published for consultation, although any comments on its content are welcomed (see contact details at the end of the Paper). It is important for the evidence upon which the Plan relies to be adequate, up to date and relevant⁴, and therefore it is intended that this Paper will be updated throughout the process of Plan production.

2. Waste arisings and management

- 2.1 Waste arisings are categorised into a number of streams including Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW – formerly known as municipal waste⁵), Commercial and Industrial waste (C&I), Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (CD&E), Hazardous waste, Agricultural waste, waste water and Low Level Radioactive waste (LLR). These waste streams need to be considered separately as different types of waste can have different implications in terms of how they can be managed.
- 2.2 Each of these types of waste are considered in turn below, however there are presently limitations on the amount and type of data available for the North York Moors National Park, and much of the information below is either estimated or relates to a wider area.

2.3 Local Authority Collected Waste

- 2.3.1 Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) is that which is collected by the waste collection authority in any manner including via doorstep collections, waste deposited at Household Waste Recycling Centres, waste collected from smaller facilities such as bottle banks and waste collected as a result of fly-tipping. Local Authorities also collect some business waste, upon the request of the business. LACW includes household waste and any business waste collected by the local authority.
- 2.3.2 As stated in paragraph 1.6 above, data on LACW and how this is managed is not published at the National Park level. Discussions with waste collection and management authorities indicate that it is not possible within their systems to identify waste streams arising from specifically within the National Park area, as the waste collection rounds cross into and out of the National Park. However estimates have been produced based upon the National Park’s population, as set out in Table 1 below.

	Total LACW (t)
North York Moors NP (estimate⁶)	11,325

Table 1: Local Authority Collected Waste in North York Moors NP (2013)

- 2.3.3 Table 2 shows the proportion of LACW which was recycled, composted or re-used.

⁴ National Planning Policy Framework (CLG, 2012, para 158)

⁵ Under the EU Landfill Directive the term ‘municipal waste’ should include all waste which is similar in nature to household waste, therefore including business waste which is not collected by the local authority.

⁶ Defra, WasteDataFlow (Estimates provided in ‘Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Final Report (2013) and Addendum Report (May 2015)’)

	Recycled, Composted or Re-used		Energy Recovery		Landfill		Inert Waste	
	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%
North York Moors NP (estimate⁷)	4,802	42%	345	3%	6,002	53%	176	2%

Table 2: Management Methods of LACW in North York Moors NP (2013)

- 2.3.4 As only a small part of the population of the North York Moors National Park is within Redcar and Cleveland Borough (around 9.5%⁸), most LACW generated in the National Park is dealt with in North Yorkshire. Most residual waste in North Yorkshire is currently sent to landfill. In 2014/15, 53% of total LACW managed in North Yorkshire was sent to landfill⁹. Recovery for heat and power in North Yorkshire only represents 1.2% of the total LACW managed¹⁰. However in Redcar and Cleveland most residual waste (i.e. that which isn't recycled) is sent to the Haverton Hill energy from waste plant in Billingham and only goes to landfill when the plant is not operational – in 2013/14 47% of household waste was managed in this way with only 2.19% being sent to landfill¹¹. The Haverton Hill plant is in Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council area but serves the waste management authorities of the Tees Valley.
- 2.3.5 Over recent years the total amount of LACW estimated to be generated in the Park has been declining, as can be seen in the table below:

	2008/9*	2009/10*	2010/11*	2011/12^	2013^	% change
North York Moors NP (estimate)	12,447	12,005	11,492	10,038	11,325	- 9%

Table 3: Total LACW waste produced (2008/9 - 2013)

*Source: Extrapolations derived from Defra, Local Authority Data

^Source: Defra, WasteDataFlow¹²

- 2.3.6 In North Yorkshire, the proportion of household waste being recycled has been increasing whilst the proportion going to landfill has been decreasing over recent years. It is likely that these trends have been reflected in the North York Moors National Park. Between 2007/8 and 2014/15 the amount of household waste recycled, composted and re-used has increased from 38.5% to 46.2% whilst the amount landfilled has decreased from 61.4% to 52.5%¹³.
- 2.3.7 Each waste collection authority operates its own system of recycling bin provision. Redcar and Cleveland completed a trial for co-mingling recyclable items which saw an increase in recycling rates of 6% in the trial areas. This approach has now been rolled

⁷ Defra, WasteDataFlow (Estimates provided in 'Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Final Report (2013) and Addendum Report (May 2015)')

⁸ 2010 Mid-year population estimates (North Yorkshire County Council)

⁹ North Yorkshire County Council's Waste Specific Evidence paper (2015)

¹⁰ North Yorkshire County Council's Waste Specific Evidence paper (2015)

¹¹ Authority's Monitoring Report (Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, 2013/14)

¹² Estimates provided in 'Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Final Report (2013) and Addendum Report (May 2015)'

¹³ North Yorkshire County Council Waste Specific Evidence (2015)

out across the Borough with the exception of paper and green waste which is collected separately.

2.4 Commercial and Industrial Waste

2.4.1 Commercial waste is that which is generated by offices, shops, and the retail and wholesale sector. Industrial waste is generated by factories and industrial plants. Hazardous waste is dealt with as a separate waste stream. Compared to more urban areas, relatively little commercial and industrial activity takes place within the National Park. Most C&I waste is collected and managed privately, although some businesses do contract the local authority to collect and manage it for them.

2.4.2 Estimates produced for the North Yorkshire Sub-region suggest that total C&I waste arisings were around 758,000 tonnes in 2015, excluding power & utilities waste, as shown in Table 4 below.

	Commercial & Industrial Waste arisings in tonnes
North Yorkshire Sub-region	758,000
North Yorkshire	588,000
City of York	170,000

Table 4: Estimated Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings – Excluding power & utilities waste (2015)

Source: North Yorkshire Waste Specific Evidence (2015)¹⁴

2.4.3 Unlike most LACW, C&I waste is not necessarily managed within the waste management authority area in which it is generated. The majority of C&I waste deposited in North Yorkshire is power & utilities waste which is deposited at Restricted User Landfills. However, if restricted user landfills are excluded Inert Landfills receive the greatest proportion of waste deposits, accounting for 28%, with Non-hazardous waste transfer (19%) and Non-hazardous Landfill (13%) second and third respectively. A small amount is deposited in Household Waste Recycling Sites (4%)¹⁵.

	No. Businesses	No. Employees	Average No. of Employees	Average Tonnes per Business	Total Waste Arisings (tonnes)
Manufacturing	80	450	6	9	752
Retail & Wholesale	205	835	4	24	4,839
Other Services	605	3,000	5	1 ¹⁶	870
Public Sector	75	810	11	6	455
Total	965	5,095			6,915

Table 5: Estimated Commercial & Industrial Waste Arisings in the North York Moors National Park Authority (2008)¹⁷

¹⁴ Estimates provided in 'Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Final Report (2013) and Addendum Report (May 2015)'

¹⁵ North Yorkshire County Council Waste Specific Evidence (2015). This data relates to household and C&I waste.

¹⁶ The use of 11 tonnes per business would produce an unrealistic estimate as it is likely that a great many of the 'Other Services' would be office or home based businesses (Mint Database 2010)

2.4.4 Estimates of C&I waste arisings above have been made on the basis of using average national waste arisings by sector for smaller businesses (1-4 and 5-10) together with business numbers provided in the Economic Profiles and average business sizes derived from the total number of employees per business sector. The estimates in the table above are for the whole of the National Park, including Redcar and Cleveland area.

2.5 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

2.5.1 Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (CD&E) is waste which arises from construction (including refurbishment, demolition and excavation) . It generates large quantities of hazardous waste. It includes materials such as bricks, minerals, glass, plasterboard, soils and metals. Much CD&E waste can be re-used and in England 85% was either recovered or reused without any further processing in 2008.

	Tonnes
Mixed Construction Waste	2,540
Other Waste Wood	119
Soils	2,740
North York Moors National Park Total CD&E Waste Deposits	5,399

Table 6: Estimated Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste Deposits in the North York Moors National Park Authority (2008)¹⁸

2.5.2 Data on CD&E waste arising in the National Park is not available; however estimates of CD&E waste deposits in the North York Moors have been made, shown above. This is based upon waste sites which have managed CD&E waste within the Park; however it cannot be ascertained if these deposits originate from within the Park itself. However, construction activity within the National Park is minimal and thus CD&E arisings are likely to be low.

2.5.3 It is estimated that in the North Yorkshire Sub-region 384,664¹⁹ tonnes of CD&E waste were generated in 2013 (excluding hazardous waste and waste deposited at 'registered exemption' sites). As shown in the table above most of this was likely generated outside of the National Park as comparatively little construction, demolition and excavation works take place when compared to the less rural parts of the county. It likely that the amount of CD&E waste arisings generated will have fallen in the years since 2008 due to the recession, although this fall is likely to be less pronounced in the National Park where building rates are generally low anyway.

2.6 Hazardous Waste

2.6.1 Hazardous waste is any waste which may cause harm to human health or the environment and includes a wide range of materials as defined by the European Commission on the European Waste List²⁰. Special controls need to be applied to the movement and management of hazardous waste.

¹⁷ Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Interim Report (2013)

¹⁸ Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Interim Report (2013)

¹⁹ Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Addendum Report (May 2015)

²⁰ Commission Decision 2000/532/EC

- 2.6.2 Data on the amount of hazardous waste arising in the North York Moors National Park is not available. In North Yorkshire arisings of hazardous waste were 23,479 tonnes in 2013, 5.2% of hazardous waste arisings from the Yorkshire and Humber region²¹. In line with national and regional trends, arisings of hazardous waste in North Yorkshire have declined by around 29% since 2008.
- 2.6.3 Although data on the tonnage of hazardous waste is not available, the Environment Agency's public registers²² show a number of organisations in the National Park are registered as producers of hazardous waste. These include doctors' and dentists' surgeries, motor vehicle repair and salvage, industrial uses and some farms.
- 2.6.4 Fewer tonnes of hazardous waste are deposited in North Yorkshire than is generated. In 2013 6,338 tonnes of hazardous waste were deposited, a decrease of 60% on 2008 levels again in line with national and regional trends. Hazardous waste deposited in North Yorkshire represents around 1% of that deposited in the region.
- 2.6.5 Hazardous waste needs to be managed at specialised facilities. In 2013, one waste management facility within the National Park, a metal recycling site, was recorded as managing a relatively small amount of hazardous waste.

2.7 Agricultural waste

- 2.7.1 Agricultural waste is any waste from premises used for agriculture²³. Farms produce a variety of waste materials including oil, pesticide containers and silage wrap. Wastes which are re-used on the farm such as slurry used as fertiliser are not counted as waste. Although data is not available at present it is likely that, with 979 commercial holdings and farmed land covering 79,000 hectares²⁴, agricultural waste is a significant waste stream arising within the National Park. Whilst in England agricultural wastes only account 1% of all arisings²⁵, it is likely that the proportion will be much greater within the National Park.
- 2.7.2 The Agricultural Waste Regulations 2006 set out the ways in which agricultural waste must be managed. Agricultural wastes must be disposed of at licensed sites, or disposed of on the farm subject to obtaining an appropriate license from the Environment Agency.
- 2.7.3 Data on the number of agricultural premises with an exemption licence (i.e. they are permitted to dispose of some agricultural wastes on-site) was most recently available at local authority level in 2013. The number of licenses granted within each Local Authority area is set out in Table 5 below. There are 754 licenses in Ryedale District, 981 in Hambleton District, 373 in Scarborough and 85 in Redcar²⁶. With the exception of Hambleton and Redcar and Cleveland which are largely outside of the Park, it is likely that a reasonable proportion of these will relate to farms within the National Park suggesting that a significant proportion of agricultural waste generated in the Park is dealt with on the farm itself.

2.8 Low Level (non-nuclear) radioactive waste

- 2.8.2 Low level radioactive waste is defined based upon the concentration of alpha or beta/gamma activity. It can often be disposed of at conventional landfill site. The

²¹ NYCC Waste Specific Evidence (2015). Data originally from Environment Agency 2013 Hazardous Waste Interrogator.

²² epr.environment-agency.gov.uk/ePRInternet/SearchRegisters.aspx

²³ Agriculture Act 1947

²⁴ DEFRA Agricultural Census 2010

²⁵ Waste Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2007)

²⁶ Environment Agency public register – accessed on 11th April 2013
epr.environment-agency.gov.uk/ePRInternet/SearchRegisters.aspx

healthcare industry is significant in the generation of LLR waste, along with pharmaceutical companies, research and education establishments and the oil and gas industries. Within the National Park there are therefore unlikely to be any major sources of LLR waste, and a search of the Environment Agency's public registers reveal that Boulby Potash Mine is the only producer of radioactive waste in the Park²⁷. It is not necessary to consider nuclear LLR as there are no nuclear power stations in the National Park.

- 2.8.3 Non-nuclear LLR waste represents 2% of all LLR waste in the UK. Of this 2% it is estimated that 50m³ LLR waste is generated per annum from within North Yorkshire²⁸ and it is likely that only a very small proportion of this would come from within the National Park.

2.9 Waste Water

- 2.9.1 Waste water is produced by both the domestic and industrial sectors. Two companies manage water provision and waste water treatment in the National Park – Yorkshire Water to the south and central areas of the Park and Northumbrian Water to the north. The Minerals and Waste Joint Plan will set out the planning framework in relation to the latter of these two functions.
- 2.9.2 Data is not currently available on the amount of waste water that is generated in the National Park. However estimates based upon the 10 billion litres of waste water created every day in England and Wales²⁹ suggest that over 4 million litres of waste water is generated in the National Park every day³⁰. This may be an over-estimate as the National Park does not have a comparatively large amount of water intensive industrial uses.

3. Facilities for Waste Management

- 3.1 This section has been split into the three broad areas relating to waste management – waste collection, waste transfer and processing and disposal. These represent the three main activities which take place in relation to all types of waste; although in some cases the transfer element may not be necessary. Detailed accounts of the technical processes behind the various forms of management mentioned below are contained in the North Yorkshire Waste Specific Evidence document.
- 3.2 Whilst the focus of this section is on the waste management facilities that exist in the National Park, it is relevant to also bear in mind that much of the waste generated in the Park is ultimately managed outside of the Park. The facilities that the Park's residents and businesses rely on which are outside of the Park should be considered when establishing waste planning policies relating to the Park itself.

3.3 Waste collection

- 3.3.1 Household Waste Recycling Centres in and around the National Park are shown on Map 4 below. Most of the Centres fall outside of the National Park boundary with the exception of Thornton le Dale site and also the Whitby site, which straddles the National Park boundary. There are however 29 smaller recycling facilities (such as bottle banks) located within the Park³¹. Some of these have facilities for recycling a range of products

²⁷ Environment Agency public register – accessed on 11th April 2013
epr.environment-agency.gov.uk/ePRInternet/SearchRegisters.aspx

²⁸ North Yorkshire Waste Specific Evidence Paper (2015)

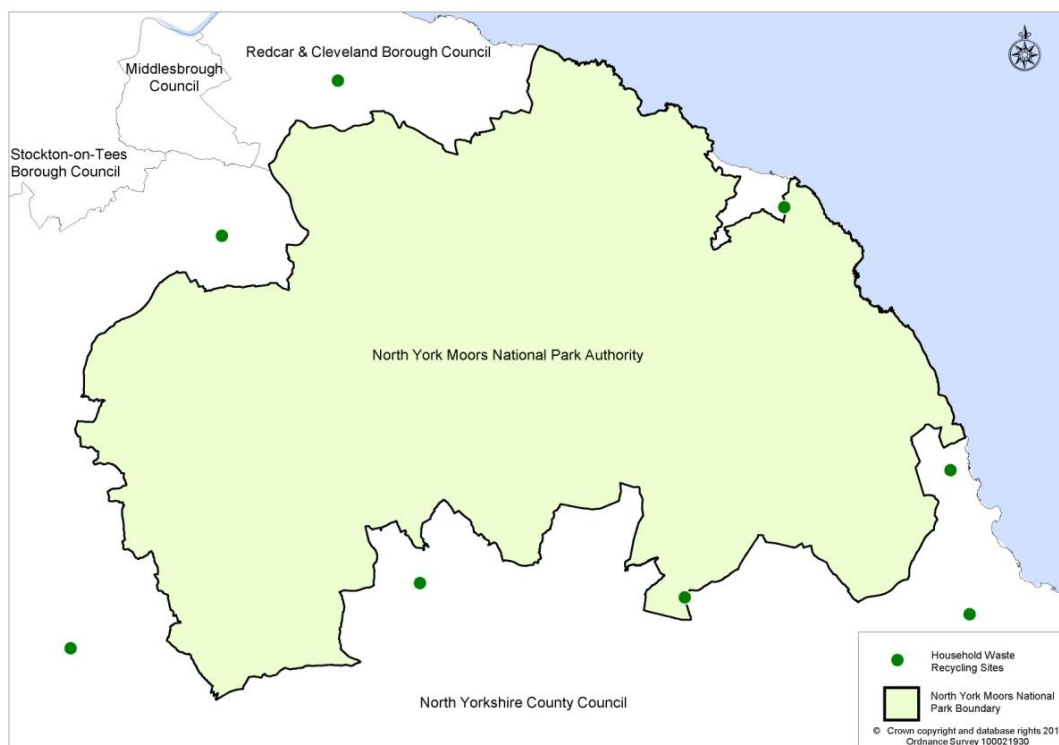
²⁹ National Policy Statement on Waste Water (DEFRA, 2012)

³⁰ Based upon the population of England and Wales of 56.1m and the population of the National Park of 23,380 million (2011 Census)

³¹ Bank locator map at www.recycle-more.co.uk

whilst others are very limited, for example just accepting batteries. The locations of the larger Household Waste Recycling Centres are shown on Map 4.

Household Waste Recycling Centres in and around the National Park are shown on Map 4 below. The majority of the Household Waste Recycling Centres are located outside of the Park, with the exception of the Thornton le Dale, most residents of the National Park will use Household Waste Recycling Centres located outside of the Park.



Map 4: Household Waste Recycling Centres in close proximity to the North York Moors National Park

- 3.3.2 Both the Thornton le Dale and Whitby Household Waste Recycling Centre are operated by North Yorkshire County Council and provide facilities for depositing a wide range of household and commercial waste items. The Thornton le Dale site is located at the former Caulklands Quarry site which was also formerly a landfill site. The Whitby Centre is located on Discovery Way, Whitby Industrial Estate and whilst the main facility area is located outside of the National Park, extensions to this site have extended across the boundary.

3.4 Waste transfer

- 3.4.1 Waste transfer stations provide a facility for waste to be sorted prior to being transported elsewhere to be processed. A waste transfer station, operated by Yorwaste, is located just inside the National Park at Whitby Business Park. This provides a sorting, crushing and screening facility for recyclable items. It handles household waste, construction and demolition waste and green waste. It does not handle any hazardous waste. Throughput is currently around 25,224 tonnes per year³². The waste handled at the Whitby waste transfer station will not all come from within the National Park, and equally much of the waste generated within the National Park will be sorted at some of the other 49 transfer stations across North Yorkshire, sites in Redcar and Cleveland or at locations further afield.

³² Environment Agency, Waste Data Interrogator (2013 Data)

3.5 Processing and Disposal

- 3.5.1 There are no major facilities for disposing or processing waste in the National Park. There were previously two landfill sites in the National Park (at Thornton le Dale and at Mickleby). Part of the former site still operates as a Household Waste Recycling Centre whilst the latter has been restored. Most waste generated within the Park (with the exception of some CDEW) is managed or disposed of outside of the National Park.
- 3.5.2 North Yorkshire County Council granted planning permission for the Allerton Waste Recovery Park (AWRP), close to the A1 a few miles south of Boroughbridge, in 2013. It is intended that this facility, which would serve North Yorkshire and the City of York (including the area of the National Park in North Yorkshire), would reduce the amount of waste going to landfill in the sub-region by 90%. Using Local Authority Collected Waste, it aims to recycle an additional 20,000 tonnes of waste and generate energy from the remaining waste.

Re-use and Recycling

- 3.5.3 North Yorkshire County Council's Waste Specific Evidence paper shows that there are a number of waste recycling facilities in North Yorkshire dealing with metals, materials and vehicles³³. Recycling facilities often specialise in particular types of waste. There are no major recycling facilities operating within the National Park itself. Nationally, around 47% of recycling takes place in the UK whilst 53% of recyclable waste is exported for processing³⁴.
- 3.5.4 There are a few private businesses in the National Park which deal in the re-use of previously used construction materials, by sourcing these and selling them on, as well as at least one business undertaking green waste recycling. Data is not currently available on the tonnage of waste handled by these businesses.

Composting

- 3.5.5 Composting is a form of reusing biodegradable waste. There are no commercial scale composting plants in the National Park, but there are 11 facilities located in North Yorkshire outside of the National Park and one at the Haverton Hill plant on Teesside. It is highly likely that domestic composting takes place throughout the National Park although such activities are not captured by waste monitoring. As mentioned in paragraph 2.23 above, it is likely that many farms in the National Park will dispose of their agricultural waste on the farm itself.

Energy from Waste

- 3.5.6 Energy from waste plants uses either incineration or Advanced Thermal Treatment to recover energy from waste. There is no energy from waste facilities in the National Park. There are 3 Thermal Energy-from-waste Treatment Facilities within North Yorkshire licensed by the Environment Agency and holding planning permission³⁵. The EfW facility at Allerton Waste Recovery Park is currently under construction, whilst the EfW facilities at Southmoor and Pollington (the latter is for waste wood/biomass) have planning permission but are not yet under construction. The EfW facility at Pollington is located at a site which straddles the border with East Riding of Yorkshire Council.
- 3.5.7 LACW from the part of the National Park in Redcar and Cleveland that isn't recycled is processed at the Haverton Hill energy from waste facility in Stockton on Tees Borough.

³³ North Yorkshire Waste Specific Evidence

³⁴ www.recyclenow.com

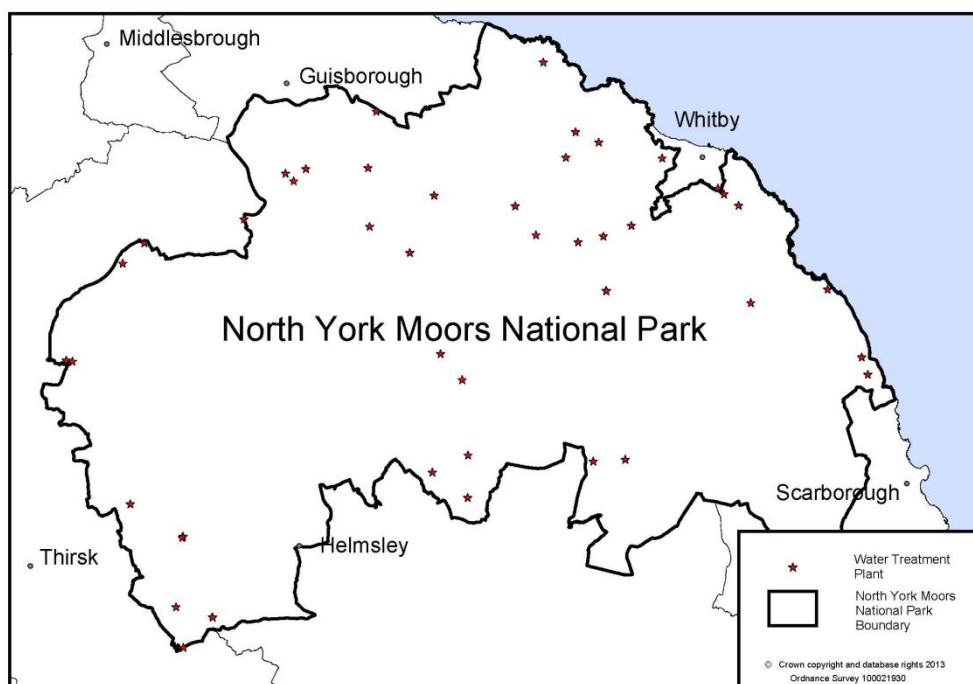
³⁵ Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Addendum Report (May 2015)

This has a capacity of 390,000 tonnes of waste each year³⁶ and takes waste mainly from the Tees Valley authorities.

- 3.5.8 In addition to recycling and energy from waste, there are a number of other ways in which waste can be treated. Anaerobic digestion, a form of Mechanical Biological Treatment, utilises the biogases created from the breakdown of food and farming wastes to generate energy. There are no anaerobic digestion plants currently in the North York Moors National Park.

Waste Water Treatment Works

- 3.5.9 Waste Water Treatment Works treat waste water prior to discharging it to rivers, seas and estuaries. There are 44 waste water treatment works within the National Park, as shown on Map 5, plus a number outside of the Park which will serve households and businesses operating within the Park. A number of waste water treatment works have been installed in recent years in the National Park to meet the requirements of the EU Waste Water Directive (see paragraph 5.9), however many smaller communities and remote buildings in the Park will still have their own private treatment facilities.



Map 5: Waste water treatment works

- 3.5.10 As statutory undertakers, many smaller scale activities carried out by the water companies benefit from Permitted Development rights. However larger works such as sewerage treatment facilities, waste water treatment works, pumping stations, surface control kiosks and new facilities that are not on operational land will require planning permission.

Landfill

- 3.5.11 Whilst there are no landfill sites within the North York Moors National Park, most waste generated within the North Yorkshire part of the Park which is not recycled is disposed of via landfill and although the amount going to landfill has been declining in recent years at 78%³⁷ this is still proportionately higher than regional and national averages of

³⁶ www.sita.co.uk

³⁷ Discounting Restricted User Landfill deposits, which inflate the landfill rates in North Yorkshire due to disposal of waste from power stations in the County,

45% and 48% respectively³⁸. There are 19 landfill sites in North Yorkshire licensed by the Environment Agency and hold planning permission in 2015 some of which will be taking waste generated from the National Park. Waste managed in the part of the National Park in Redcar and Cleveland is not sent to landfill apart from in circumstances when the Haverton Hill energy from waste plant is not operational.

- 3.5.12 Landfill sites in North Yorkshire had a total capacity of 26,835,000m³ in 2012. Of this, 18,889,000m³ was Restricted User Landfill, with remainder split between 2,441,000m³ inert landfill and 5,504,000m³ non-inert landfill. Taking out the Restricted User Landfill capacity, the landfill capacity represents 9,046,000 tonnes of waste³⁹.

4. Projections and Capacity Requirements

- 4.1 The research undertaken by Urban Vision and 4Resources projects waste arisings within the North Yorkshire Sub-region up to 2030 based upon a number of scenarios and growth assumptions, and compares these against existing waste management capacity in order to identify any potential capacity gap. Capacity requirements have been separated into three waste streams: LACW, C&I waste and CD&E waste.

Local Authority Collected Waste

- 4.2 For the early part of the Joint Plan period continued reliance on landfill for LACW would be required, pending development of the AWRP facility. If AWRP were not commissioned reliance on landfill may need to continue and a capacity gap for anaerobic digestion and other recovery processes of LACW would exist.
- 4.3 However, as AWRP is currently being developed and expected to be operational in 2017, no specific capacity gap in LACW management facilities would exist for the Plan period, on the assumption that exports of recyclate continue as is currently the case⁴⁰ although the Waste Management Authorities in the area have indicated that some additional facilities, such as transfer facilities, may be needed in order to provide an adequate overall geographical network of capacity.

Commercial & Industrial Waste

- 4.4 The research suggests that under the majority of scenarios there is a recycling capacity gap for C&I waste management facilities at the beginning of the plan period until AWRP becomes operational, expected to be in 2017. A small capacity gap for recycling of C&I waste at the end of plan period is projected only under one scenario which calculates high waste growth and high recycling rates. There is a capacity gap for the recovery of energy from suitable C&I waste under a number of the scenarios tested, but only until AWRP becomes operational. A capacity gap for landfill of C&I waste is only projected under the baseline scenario where no increase in recycling or recovery is assumed. In addition to this, the research identifies a small potential capacity gap for the landfilling of hazardous C&I waste, although the amount would not justify specific provision in the Plan area⁴¹.

Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste

- 4.5 The Urban Vision and 4Resources research has resulted in the identification of a predicted significant shortfall in capacity for facilities to recycle CD&E waste, primarily the construction and demolition element, throughout the majority of the plan period. In

³⁸ North Yorkshire Waste Specific Evidence (2015) Data originally from Environment Agency Waste Interrogator (2013 Data)

³⁹ North Yorkshire Waste specific Evidence (2015) Original source Environment Agency, 2012

⁴⁰ Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Final Report (Oct 2013)

⁴¹ Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Final Report (Oct 2013)

addition to this, a potentially significant capacity gap has been identified for landfill of CD&E waste, particularly over the latter part of the Plan period.⁴²

- 4.6 With regard to the current management of 'construction and demolition waste' in 2013 over 520,000 tonnes was sent to landfill in the Joint Plan area, around 64% of total 'construction and demolition waste' deposits, and over 135,000 tonnes was managed at treatment facilities⁴³.

Hazardous Waste

- 4.7 The research undertaken by Urban Vision and 4Resources considers the capacity requirements for future management of hazardous waste as a subset of other waste streams⁴⁴.

Agricultural Waste

- 4.8 The Urban Vision and 4Resources research has estimated that around 4.58 million tonnes of agricultural waste is generated in the North Yorkshire Sub-region every year although the vast majority of this is organic by-products most of which will be disposed of at the farm.
- 4.9 The remaining amount, thought to be around 32,000 tonnes, will require off farm site management which will need to be factored into consideration of provision of waste management facilities. It is likely that over the Plan period this waste will be diverted from landfill to recycling, fulfilling the aspirations of waste management moving up the waste hierarchy. However, provision for specialised waste, including animal by-products incineration and hazardous landfill, will need to be maintained.⁴⁵

Low Level (non-nuclear) Radioactive Waste

- 4.10 As part of the Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements project carried out by Urban Vision and 4Resources a survey was undertaken of all potential large producers of LLR waste within the North Yorkshire Sub-region, including the healthcare sector, pharmaceutical companies and research and educational establishments. From the respondents to the survey it was identified that the levels of LLR waste produced within the Sub-region is minimal and of those who responded all arisings were currently managed at a single incineration facility based within the Leeds City Council area.⁴⁶
- 4.11 This research also found that arisings of LLR waste are not expected to change significantly over the plan period and the current pattern of management, which is export out of the Plan area, is expected to continue as at present⁴⁷.

Waste Water

- 4.12 The research undertaken by Urban Vision and 4Resources has found that the Water Companies cannot indicate at this stage what future capacity requirements are likely to be with regard to waste water, especially not for the period up to 2030. However, at

⁴² Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Addendum Report (May 2015)

⁴³ Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2013 – EWC category 17: Construction and Demolition Waste

⁴⁴ Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Addendum Report (May 2015)

⁴⁵ Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Final Report (Oct 2013)

⁴⁶ Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Interim Report (Oct 2013)

⁴⁷ Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Interim Report (Oct 2013)

present the Water Companies do not anticipate the requirement to build new WWTWs in the Plan area but would almost certainly be undertaking works at various existing WWTWs over the Plan period.⁴⁸

5. Waste Policy Context

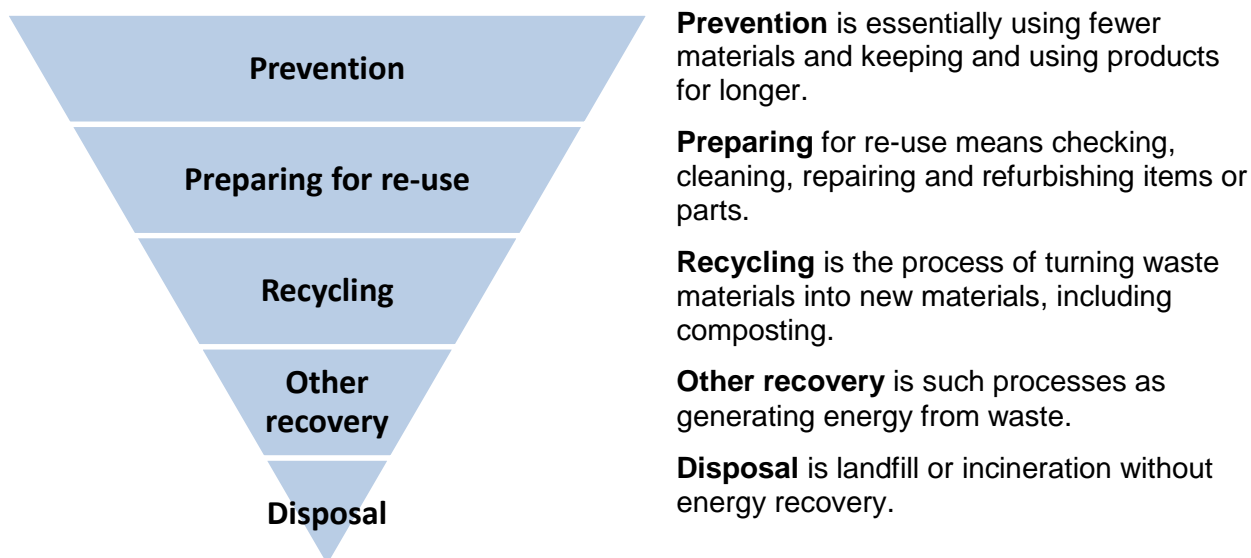
5.1 The Joint Plan will need to consider new planning policies for waste within the context of all relevant policy. Waste management is fairly strictly governed by legislation and targets set at the European, national and local level. The paragraphs below summarise the key areas of policy and legislation which will be relevant to the Joint Plan, with specific focus on the National Park. There are other policies and plans that will be relevant and these will be considered as work on the Plan progresses – the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report contains a full list of all plans and policies relevant in some way to the Joint Plan.

5.2 European Policy

5.2.1 European Union waste policy and targets are key drivers of national waste policy and targets which in turn informs local policy and targets. The most significant European Directives relating to waste are the 1999 Landfill Directive⁴⁹ and the 2008 Waste Framework Directive⁵⁰.

EU Waste Framework Directive

5.2.3 In December 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued guidance for local planning authorities on implementing the requirements of the 2008 Directive. The Directive provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. The Directive defines waste as anything substance or object which the holder discards or intends, or is required to, discard. The Directive also introduced the current definition of the waste hierarchy which is shown in Figure 1 below.



5.2.4 The intention is to move the management of waste further up the hierarchy. Waste planning authorities have a role in this by ensuring the provision of the right sort of

⁴⁸ Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Final Report (Oct 2013)

⁴⁹ European Union Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)

⁵⁰ European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

facilities in the right places to enable this to happen. The Directive also sets targets for treatment of waste including:

- Recycle 50% of household waste by 2020;
- Recycle 70% of construction, demolition and excavation waste by 2020.

5.2.5 Article 13 of the 2008 Directive requires waste to be managed in ways which protect human health and the environment. Of particular relevance to the National Park is 13(c) which requires waste to be managed without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.

5.2.6 Article 16 reinforces the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency, aiming for member states to be self-sufficient in waste management. The CLG guidance does make it clear however that this does not mean that each waste planning authority should deal only with its own waste but should take these principles into account.

5.2.7 Article 28 requires waste plans to include details of major disposal and recovery locations, an assessment of the need for closure of any existing sites or for the development of new facilities and either mapped information of proposed waste sites or detailed locational criteria.

EU Landfill Directive

5.2.8 As well as setting requirements for the operation, location and monitoring of landfill sites, the Landfill Directive requires member states to set targets in line with the Directive to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill. In England these are set through the Waste Management Plan For England (2013) and are (based upon 1995 rates):

- By 2010 reduce to 75%;
- By 2013 reduce to 50%;
- By 2020 reduce to 35%.

EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive

5.2.9 The EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive⁵¹ sets out requirements in relation to treatment of waste water. It sets out requirements for the establishment of waste water treatment systems and standards to which water must be treated, for both domestic and industrial waste water, with a focus upon targeting densely populated areas and sensitive water courses first followed by more rural and less sensitive areas.

5.3 National Policy

5.3.1 The 2008 Waste Framework Directive is translated into English law through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. This provides a statutory backing to the waste hierarchy taking into account feasibility, viability and any impacts on human health or the environment. The Regulations require planning authorities to have regard to Article 13 and Article 16 (1), (2) and (3) of the Waste Framework Directive (see above) when exercising their planning functions.

5.3.2 National policy relating to planning for waste management is contained primarily in two documents – National Waste Planning Policy (2014) and the Waste Management Plan for England (2013). These key waste documents are also supported by the Government Review of Waste Policy in England (2011), an Action Plan (2011) and an Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan (2011). The National Planning Policy Framework

⁵¹ 91/271/EEC

does not contain any specific policies relating to waste management; nevertheless parts of the NPPF are relevant to waste planning in the National Park.

National Waste Planning Policy

- 5.3.3 The National Planning Policy for Waste, published in October 2014, supersedes PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, as the key national waste planning policy document.
- 5.3.4 The document sets out ‘detailed waste planning policies and should be read in conjunction with the NPPF, the Waste Management Plan for England and National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste, or any successor documents. All local planning authorities should have regard to its policies when discharging their responsibilities to the extent that they are appropriate to waste management.’⁵²
- 5.3.5 The policy document provides more detail on the term ‘proportionate evidence base’ used in the NPPF and sets out what Waste Planning Authorities are responsible for when preparing Local Plans;
- ensure that the planned provision of new capacity and its spatial distribution is based on robust analysis of best available data and information, and an appraisal of options. Spurious precision should be avoided.
 - work jointly and collaboratively with other planning authorities to collect and share data and information on waste arisings, and take account of:
 - waste arisings across neighbouring waste planning authority areas;
 - any waste management requirement identified nationally, including the Government’s latest advice on forecasts of waste arisings and the proportion of waste that can be recycled; and
 - ensure that the need for waste management facilities is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can bring to the development of sustainable communities.⁵³
- 5.3.6 Waste Planning Authorities are advised that they should identify sufficient opportunities within their Local Plan that meet the identified needs of the area for the management of waste. It goes on to state that Waste Planning Authorities should:
- undertake early and meaningful engagement with local communities so that plans, as far as possible, reflect a collective vision and set of agreed priorities when planning for sustainable waste management, recognising that proposals for waste management facilities such as incinerators can be controversial;
 - drive waste management up the waste hierarchy (Appendix A), recognising the need for a mix of types and scale of facilities, and that adequate provision must be made for waste disposal;
 - in particular, identify the tonnages and percentages of municipal, and commercial and industrial, waste requiring different types of management in their area over the period of the plan;

⁵² DCLG, National Planning Policy for Waste, October 2014

⁵³ DCLG, National Planning Policy for Waste, October 2014

- consider the need for additional waste management capacity of more than local significance and reflect any requirement for waste management facilities identified nationally;
- take into account any need for waste management, including for disposal of the residues from treated wastes, arising in more than one waste planning authority area but where only a limited number of facilities would be required;
- work collaboratively in groups with other waste planning authorities, and in two-tier areas with district authorities, through the statutory duty to cooperate, to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management;
- consider the extent to which the capacity of existing operational facilities would satisfy any identified need.⁵⁴

5.3.7 The policy document sets out what Waste Planning Authorities should consider when identifying sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in their Local Plan:

- identify the broad type or types of waste management facility that would be appropriately located on the allocated site or in the allocated area in line with the waste hierarchy, taking care to avoid stifling innovation (Appendix A);
- plan for the disposal of waste and the recovery of mixed municipal waste in line with the proximity principle, recognising that new facilities will need to serve catchment areas large enough to secure the economic viability of the plant;
- consider opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises;
- consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together and with complementary activities. Where a low carbon energy recovery facility is considered as an appropriate type of development, waste planning authorities should consider the suitable siting of such facilities to enable the utilisation of the heat produced as an energy source in close proximity to suitable potential heat customers;
- give priority to the re-use of previously-developed land, sites identified for employment⁵⁵

5.3.8 Specific recognition is given to the protection of Green Belt designations and para 6 of the Policy states 'waste planning authorities...should first look for suitable sites and areas outside the Green Belt for waste management facilities that, if located in the Green Belt, would be inappropriate development.'⁵⁶

Waste Management Plan for England

5.3.9 A new Waste Management Plan for England (WMPE) was published in December 2013 which replaces the 2007 Waste Strategy. The WMPE provides an 'analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste Framework Directive'⁵⁷.

5.3.10 The WMPE applies specifically to waste streams identified within the Waste Framework Directive, namely:

⁵⁴ DCLG, National Planning Policy for Waste, October 2014

⁵⁵ DCLG, National Planning Policy for Waste, October 2014

⁵⁶ DCLG, National Planning Policy for Waste, October 2014

⁵⁷ Defra, Waste Management Plan for England, December 2013

- Municipal waste – household waste and commercial waste similar to household waste
- Industrial (including agricultural) and commercial waste
- Construction and demolition waste
- Hazardous waste⁵⁸

5.3.11 Other waste streams, such as radioactive waste and waste water, are outside the scope of the Waste Framework Directive and therefore the WMPE.

5.3.12 The WMPE states that the Government's principal commitment is to work towards 'a longer term vision of a zero waste economy, focussing on sustainable use of materials and on improving services to householders and businesses, while delivering environmental benefits and supporting economic growth'. The Plan also supports the implementation of the Waste Hierarchy stating that it is 'both a guide to sustainable waste management and a legal requirement, enshrined in law through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011'⁵⁹.

5.3.13 The WMPE also supports the polluter-pays principle stating that 'the costs of waste management shall be borne by the original waste producer or by the current or previous waste holders, ensuring that those responsible for producing and holding waste are incentivised to reduce and/or manage their waste in a way that reduces impacts on the environment and human health'. As a way of implementing the polluter-pays principle 'The UK has established a "Producer Responsibility" regime which implements the EU Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste [including] Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 which set targets for the recycling and recovery of packaging waste [from obligated businesses]. New packaging recovery targets for 2013–17 came into force in December 2012: 2013 - 74%; 2014 – 75%; 2015 - 76%; 2016 - 78%; 2017 - 79%. The new targets will mean an increase in recycling for plastics, aluminium and split targets for glass based on the end use (i.e. re-melt or aggregate). The new targets will deliver environmental and economic benefits as well as ensure the UK continues to meet the EU Directive targets over the next five years.'⁶⁰

5.3.14 The Plan provides information on the import and export of waste to and from the UK; 'in 2011 the UK imported nearly 0.25 mt of waste materials and exported approximately 15 mt of materials for recycling, ensuring that much of the recyclable waste collected by local authorities and waste management companies was ultimately recycled. The largest volume of materials exported for recovery is metals, followed by paper and cardboard, whilst plastics and glass are also exported for recovery in significant volumes'⁶¹.

2011 Review of Waste Policy

5.3.15 The 2011 Review of Waste Policy sets out a vision for waste management in England which aims to move away from a throw-away society and towards a zero waste economy, moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy. This does not mean the creation of no waste but that waste is seen primarily as a resource. The review sets out a number of commitments which are relevant to planning for waste in the National Park, particularly:

- Prioritise efforts to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste;

⁵⁸ Defra, Waste Management Plan for England, December 2013

⁵⁹ Defra, Waste Management Plan for England, December 2013

⁶⁰ Defra, Waste Management Plan for England, December 2013

⁶¹ Defra, Waste Management Plan for England, December 2013

- Develop a range of measures to encourage waste prevention and reuse, supporting greater resource efficiency;
- Develop voluntary approaches to cutting waste, increase recycling, and improve the overall quality of recyclate material, working closely with business sectors and the waste and material resources industry;
- Consult on the case for higher packaging recovery targets for some key materials;
- Support energy from waste where appropriate, and for waste which cannot be recycled;
- Work to overcome the barriers to increasing the energy from waste which Anaerobic Digestion provides, as set out in the new AD strategy;
- Consult on restricting wood waste from landfill and review the case for restrictions on sending other materials to landfill.

5.3.16 Many actions to address these commitments will be beyond the scope of the planning system which can influence spatial and land use implications of waste policy. They will nevertheless be entirely relevant to the planning process through, for example, dictating the amount and type of waste that will need to be managed. The Review contains some specific direction for planning including identifying a need for planning authorities to work together and look at waste management needs across different waste streams and across administrative boundaries, reiterating the assumption that there is no need for individual authorities to be self-sufficient. An Action Plan accompanies the Review and contains specific actions on how the Government will help local authorities, businesses and households to prevent waste and facilitate recycling.

5.3.17 As mentioned above, an Anaerobic Digestion Strategy⁶² accompanies the Review of Waste Policy which may be particularly relevant in the National Park which has a large agricultural base. The Strategy contains a series of detailed actions to help to increase the take up of anaerobic digestion nationally.

National Planning Policy Framework

5.3.18 Whilst not containing specific policies relating to waste, the National Planning Policy Framework does contain policies which will influence planning for waste in the National Park and the Joint Plan area. Specifically, paragraphs 115 and 116 state that great weight should be given to conserving the landscape, scenic beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage in National Parks and that planning permission for major developments should be refused except in exceptional circumstances.

5.3.19 There is no precise definition as to what constitutes 'major development', and therefore determining whether a development is a 'major development' is an exercise in planning judgement based on all the circumstances, and taking into account the potential impact that the development may have on the National Park or AONB by reason of its scale, character or nature. That said certain criteria may be used to help assess whether a development is 'major development' in terms of paragraph 116 of the NPPF such as:

- The development is EIA development;
- The development falls within Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1999 (as amended);

⁶² Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan (DEFRA, 2011)

- The development is ‘major development’ for the purposes of Article 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010.

Paragraph 116 of the outlines what is commonly referred to as the ‘major development test’:

Planning permission should be refused for major developments in these designated areas except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated they are in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:

- The need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;
- The cost of, and scope for, developing elsewhere outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and
- Any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.

5.3.20 Given the ambiguity around major development and the major development test, the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan seeks to provide more certainty as to the types and scale of developments which could be deemed to be major development as well as the assessment criteria for determining such applications.

5.4 Regional policy

5.4.1 The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy was revoked on 22nd February 2013 and there is therefore no regional planning policy.

5.5 Local Policy

5.5.1 As stated previously, the National Park Authority falls within the boundaries of two waste management authorities – North Yorkshire County Council, which covers the majority of the Park, and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, which covers the northern most part of the Park. These authorities are required to produce Municipal Waste Management Strategies which, along with national waste policy, will guide the need for any new waste management facilities.

Municipal Waste Management Strategies

5.5.2 The York North Yorkshire Waste Management Strategy

The York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership comprise North Yorkshire County Council and the City of York Council as waste management authorities and the seven district and borough councils along with the City of York Council as waste collection authorities⁶³. The Partnership produced a Waste Management Strategy⁶⁴ in 2006 which contains the following objectives and targets, in line with the waste hierarchy:

Objectives:

- To reduce the amount of waste produced in York and North Yorkshire so as to make us one of the best performing areas in the country by 2013;

⁶³ Craven District Council, Hambleton District Council, Harrogate Borough Council, Richmondshire District Council, Ryedale District Council, Scarborough Borough Council and Selby District Council.

⁶⁴ Let’s Talk Less Rubbish – A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City of York and North Yorkshire 2006-2026 (York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership, 2006)

- To promote the value of waste as a natural and viable resource, by:
 - re-using, recycling and composting the maximum practicable amount of household waste;
 - maximising opportunities for re-use of unwanted items and waste by working closely with community and other groups;
 - maximising the recovery of materials and/or energy from waste that is not re-used, recycled or composted so as to further reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.

Targets for recycling and composting are:

- Recycle or compost 45% of household waste by 2013;
- Recycle or compost 50% of household waste by 2020;
- Divert 75% of municipal waste from landfill by 2013.

5.5.3 In relation to the latter, the partnership consider that between one and three waste treatment plants may be needed to address the latter of these targets, although the facility at the Allerton Waste Recovery Park would provide facilities to meet this target.

5.5.4 The Tees Valley Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy⁶⁵

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council are the responsible body for waste collection within their area of the National Park. The Tees Valley Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy comprises Darlington Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council; Middlesbrough Council; Stockton on Tees Borough Council and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council. The Strategy was adopted in 2008 and identifies a preferred approach to municipal waste management which involves the implementation of a new waste prevention and minimisation strategy, revised collection systems for optimum performance, encouragement for new-build treatment capacity, residual waste going to energy from waste and an aim for zero landfill.

The Strategy sets out policies including:

- We will ensure that the services delivered by the Tees Valley Authorities implement methods of sustainable waste management in line with the Waste Hierarchy;
- We will work with partners to promote waste awareness and minimisation and encourage householders, schools and local businesses to reduce the impact of their behaviour with regards to their waste stream;
- We will increase the proportion of material that is collected for recycling and composting through kerbside schemes, bring sites and Household Waste Recycling Centres;
- We will maximise the amount of material that is recycled, composted or recovered from the residual waste stream;
- We will minimise the amount of waste that is disposed of in line with our principle of working towards zero waste to landfill

5.5.5 A significant proportion of the waste stream is recovered through the Haverton Hill Energy from Waste plant (Stockton on Tees), and the Strategy is committed maintain this site until 2020. There may be opportunities for all of the Authorities to recycle and recover additional materials from some of the material that is currently sent to landfill. In

⁶⁵ Tees Valley Joint Waste Management Strategy (Darlington Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Middlesbrough Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and Stockton on Tees Borough Council, 2008)

particular, the development of an Eco-park and other planned facilities may allow the Authorities to increase recycling and recovery for relatively smaller tonnages where there is insufficient tonnage to support a dedicated facility.

Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

- 5.5.6 Whilst Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council is an adjoining waste planning authority for the area outside of the National Park, it is relevant to point out that the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (adopted 2011) contains the long-term spatial vision and strategic policies needed to achieve the key objective for waste development in the Tees area, and will therefore include the area of Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council within the Park. The Core Strategy and background documents can be viewed at redcar-cleveland.gov.uk/rcbcweb.nsf/Web+Full+List/7AD6ABE29A174C2D8025722D00568BC9?OpenDocument. To avoid double counting, it will therefore be necessary to discount the waste produced in the Redcar and Cleveland part of the Park from any figures and projections being considered as part of the Joint Plan, although it is acknowledged that this will be a relatively small amount of waste. It can therefore also be considered that the policies of the Tees Valley Joint Waste Management Plan have been addressed through the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies

- 5.5.7 Planning policy for the North York Moors National Park is currently contained in the Core Strategy and Development Policies which was adopted in 2008. The policies in the Joint Minerals and Waste Plan will only be replacing the waste policy contained within this plan (Core Policy F). The other policies of the Core Strategy, in particular the overarching policy (Core Policy A –Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development), will underpin the new policies for minerals and waste.

Core Policy A states that:

The Local Development Framework seeks to further the National Park purposes and duty by encouraging a more sustainable future for the Park and its communities whilst conserving and enhancing the Park's special qualities. Priority will be given to:

1. Providing a scale of development and level of activity that will not have an unacceptable impact on the wider landscape or the quiet enjoyment, peace and tranquillity of the Park, nor detract from the quality of life of local residents or the experience of visitors.
2. Providing for development in locations and of a scale which will support the character and function of individual settlements.
3. Maintaining and enhancing the natural environment and conditions for biodiversity and geodiversity.
4. Conserving and enhancing the landscape, settlement, building features and historic assets of the landscape character areas.
5. Applying the principles of sustainable design and energy use to new development.
6. Enabling the provision of a choice of housing that will meet the needs of local communities in terms of type, tenure and affordability.
7. Strengthening and diversifying the rural economy and providing tourism based opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the Park's special qualities.

8. Enabling access to services, facilities, jobs and technology whilst minimising the environmental impacts of transport.'

The Core Strategy and Development Policies can be viewed at planning.northyorkmoors.org.uk/ldf/default.aspx.

National Park Management Plan

- 5.5.8 The North York Moors National Park Management Plan was published in 2012 and sets out the Park's long term strategy, policies, targets and ambitions. . As the principal policy document for the National Park, the Management Plan will form a key part of the policy context within which new waste planning policies will sit.

In addition to the continued control over littering, the Management Plan policies reflect the principles of the waste hierarchy and also identify that there may be potential for the generation of energy from agricultural waste.

- 5.5.9 In relation to new development the Management Plan supports the policies of the Core Strategy and Development Policies in ensuring that new development should not have a detrimental impact on the landscape of the National Park, and also aims to ensure that development outside of the Park does not have detrimental impact on its setting.