

# Schedule of Additional Changes and Draft Main Modifications to the Publication Draft – 10 April 2018

## Introduction

1. It has been accepted by the Inspector that the changes suggested in the “Addendum of Proposed Changes” (July 2017)(CD09) be treated as part of the Plan as submitted for examination, along with the Publication Draft and its Appendices (CD17-21).
2. The document sets out further modifications which have emerged since the addendum. The changes identified in this document include those identified in the “Schedule of Further Proposed changes to Publication Draft” (November 2017)(SD01), which were incorporated into “Suggested Main Modifications between Submission and MIQs” (February 2018)(LPA37). LPA37 also included amendments to Tables and other supporting text in the draft plan which arose from the document “Implication of any changes resulting from the North Yorkshire sub region LAA 2017 and Addendum of Proposed Changes to Publication Draft July 2017”(January 2018)(LPA06). Some further changes need to be made to those Tables and supporting text (see the Note LPA/68) and these are incorporated into this Schedule.
3. Also included in this Schedule are modifications identified in the Authorities responses to the MIQs and discussed at the examination hearings along with extra modifications suggested by the Inspector during the Hearings.
4. Two types of change/modification will be listed in this document;
  - Additional Changes (AC) – this will include corrections to text, typographical errors and any changes which will not influence the policies in the Plan
  - Main Modifications (MM) – this will include any changes to Policy or supporting text which will have an influence on the Policy.

### Key

**Example:** New Text

~~**Example:**~~ Deleted Text

**Example:** Text in bold is Policy wording

**Example:** Suggested Main Modification

5. Please note that this is a rolling document which is still to be finalised and subject to sustainability appraisal. Proposed Main Modifications will be available for consultation in due course and parties will be able to provide comments for consideration at that stage.

Those Main Modifications will be put forward without prejudice to the Inspector’s final conclusions. It should be noted that the Additional Changes will be published for completeness alongside the Main Modifications but they are not for consultation.

New AC or MM	Page No.	Policy Ref/Paragraph Number/Reference point	Change proposed
AC01	6	Policy W10	Revise Policy Title: Policy W10: Overall locational principles for provision of waste <a href="#">management</a> capacity
AC02	10	Figure 1	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
AC03	11	Figure 2	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
AC04	27	Figure 4	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
AC05	27	Figure 5	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
AC06	28	Figure 6	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
AC07	32	Figure 7	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
MM01	45	Waste Key Diagram	Amend plan to reflect the additional safeguarded waste site detailed at ‘Addendum of Proposed Changes to Publication Draft Plan’: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Showfield Lane, Malton</a></li> </ul>
MM02	46	4.11	Add an additional trigger point where a review can be triggered on issues arising from waste water disposal in the context of hydrocarbons - consider adding wording from Policy D02 – HIA (John Clarke Issue)  Add additional bullet point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MPAs will therefore initiate a review of these policies where this would be justified by significant new evidence emerging on relevant matters including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the scale and distribution of proposals for commercial production that could come forward following further exploration and appraisal activity;</li> <li>b) the environmental, economic, amenity or public health impacts of hydrocarbon development;</li> <li>c) the award of any further Petroleum Exploration, Production and Development Licences in the Plan area.</li> <li>d) <a href="#">where the capacity and capability of existing treatment facilities to deal with waste water arisings may be</a></li> </ol> </li> </ul>

			<u>significantly challenged</u>
AC08	48	Figure 9	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
MM03	50	M02	<p>Change reference of “mid-term review” to “5 yearly review” and insert additional text in second paragraph of M02 as following:</p> <p><b>Additional provision shall be made, through a <del>mid-term</del> <u>5 yearly</u> review of provision in the Plan, if necessary to maintain a landbank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel at 31 December 2030 <u>and/or to meet additional requirements identified through updates to the Local Aggregates Assessment</u>, based on an annual rate of provision to be determined through the review.</b></p> <p><b>Action: Add link to Table 1</b></p>
MM04	51	5.15	<p>Revise 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence:</p> <p>...the precise level of further provision that may be needed in order to maintain a <del>minimum</del> <u>landbank of at least 7 years</u> <del>landbank</del> at 31 December 2030.</p>
MM05	51	5.15	<p>Change reference of “mid-term review” to “5 yearly review” as following:</p> <p>Revise 3<sup>rd</sup> sentence:</p> <p>This is a matter which can be addressed in monitoring of the Joint Plan and via a <del>mid-term</del> <u>5 yearly</u> review, at ...</p>
MM06	51	M03	<p>Add in additional paragraph</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Building sand: 5%</b></li> </ul> <p><u>in accordance with the numerical requirements identified in Tables 1 and 2 and based on the indicative location of the Northwards and Southwards distribution areas as shown in the Minerals Key Diagram on page 44.</u></p> <p>If it is not.....</p> <p>Add additional text into <b>Key links to other relevant policies and objectives</b></p>

			<b>M01, M02, M04, M07, M08, S01, S04, S05, D01, <a href="#">Minerals Key Diagram (page 44)</a></b>
MM07	52	5.18	<p>Revise last sentence</p> <p>The division between the concreting sand and gravel northwards and southwards distribution areas is shown indicatively on the minerals key diagram (<a href="#">see page 44 of the Plan</a>). <a href="#">Specific requirements for sand and gravel in order to maintain an adequate supply throughout the Plan period are set out in Policies M07 and M08 and Tables 1 and 2.</a></p>
MM08	52	M04	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Para of the Policy:</p> <p><b>A <del>minimum</del> <a href="#">landbank of at least 7 years</a> <del>landbank</del> for concreting...</b></p> <p><b>A separate <del>minimum 7 year</del> landbank <a href="#">of at least 7 years</a> will be maintained...</b></p>
MM09	53	M05	<p>Revise wording of Policy:</p> <p><b>Total provision for crushed rock over the 15 year period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2030 shall be <del>56.3</del> <a href="#">51.75</a> million tonnes, at an equivalent annual rate of <del>3.745</del> million tonnes, within which specific provision for a total of <del>22.5-18</del> million tonnes at an equivalent annual rate of <del>1.520</del> million tonnes per annum shall be for Magnesian Limestone</b></p> <p><b>Additional provision shall be made through a <del>mid-term</del> <a href="#">5 yearly</a> review of provision in the Plan, if necessary, in order to maintain <del>a minimum at least a</del> <a href="#">10 year</a> landbank of crushed rock, including a separate <del>minimum 10 year</del> landbank <a href="#">of at least 10 years</a> for Magnesian Limestone, at 31 December 2030 <a href="#">and/or to meet additional requirements identified through updates to the Local Aggregates Assessment</a>, based on annual rate of provision to be determined through the review.</b></p>
MM10	54 - 55	5.30	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> sentences of Para:</p> <p>To ensure that an adequate supply of crushed rock (i.e. <del>a minimum 10 year</del> landbank <a href="#">of at least 10 years</a>) is ...</p> <p>...it is not considered appropriate to specify, at this stage, the level of further provision that may be needed to</p>

			<p>maintain a <del>minimum 10-year</del> landbank <u>of at least 10 years</u> at 2030.</p> <p>This is a matter which can be addressed in monitoring of the Joint Plan and via a <del>mid-term</del> <u>5 yearly</u> review, at ...</p> <p>A commitment to maintaining a <del>minimum 10-year</del> landbank <u>of at least 10 years</u> of crushed rock throughout the Plan period, including a separate <del>minimum</del> landbank <u>of at least 10 years</u> for Magnesium Limestone is set out in the following policy.</p>
MM11	55	M06	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> Para of the Policy:</p> <p><b><del>A minimum</del> <u>An</u> overall landbank of <u>at least 10 years</u> will be maintained for crushed rock throughout the Plan period. A separate <del>minimum</del> <u>landbank of at least 10 years</u> <del>landbank</del> will be identified and maintained for Magnesium Limestone crushed rock.</b></p> <p><b>Where new reserves of crushed rock are required in order to maintain <del>the-an</del> overall landbank <del>above the</del> <u>of at least 10 years</u> <del>minimum period</del> these will, <u>as far as practical</u>, be sourced from outside the National Park and Areas of Outstanding National Beauty.</b></p>
MM12	55	5.32	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence:</p> <p>National Planning Policy requires a landbank of crushed rock sufficient for <del>a minimum</del> <u>at least</u> 10 years...</p>
MM13	55	5.33	<p>Revise text to reflect modification to Policy M06</p> <p><u>National policy supports the maintenance of landbanks of aggregate minerals from locations outside National Parks and AONBs, so far as practical.</u> Crushed rock resources occur within highly protected parts of the plan area, including the National Park and in both the Howardian Hills and Nidderdale AONBs. There are no current crushed rock workings in the National Park and the release of crushed rock in the Park to maintain the landbank would not be supported by national policy, <u>unless it is not practical to make provision outside the designated area.</u> Both AONBs currently contribute to the supply of crushed rock and therefore the overall landbank of reserves. The minerals supply policies in the Joint Plan support the limited working of additional resources at these sites. However, such support is provided in order to maintain the benefits that these established sites bring to the local employment and economy rather than the contribution they may make to the landbank. It therefore follows that the release of additional reserves in the AONBs, specifically in order to maintain the landbank <u>of at least 10 years</u></p>

			<del>over the 10 year minimum period</del> will not be supported under this policy, <u>unless it is not practical to make provision outside the designated area.</u>
MM14	56	M07	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence of the Policy:</p> <p><b>Requirements for concreting sand and gravel will be met through existing permissions and the grant of permission on sites and areas identified in the Joint Plan <del>and shown on the Policies Map</del> for working, <u>as shown on the Policies Map and as indicated in Table 1.</u></b></p>
MM15	56	M07	<p>Insert relevant District/Borough/National Park/City to site:</p> <p>In Part 1) i) of the Policy:</p> <p><b><u>Land at Killerby (MJP21), in Hambleton and Richmondshire Districts</u></b></p> <p>In Part 1) ii) of the Policy:</p> <p><b><u>Land at Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham (MJP33), in Hambleton District</u></b>  <b><u>Land South of Catterick (MJP17), in Hambleton and Richmondshire Districts</u></b>  <b><u>Additional Preferred Area on Land South of Catterick, in Hambleton and Richmondshire Districts</u></b></p> <p>In Part 2) i) of the Policy:</p> <p><b><u>Land at Langwith Hall Farm (MJP06), in Hambleton District</u></b>  <b><u>Land at Pennycroft and Thorneyfields, Ripon (MJP14), in Harrogate Borough</u></b>  <b><u>A Preferred Area on Land at Oaklands (MJP07), in Hambleton District</u></b></p>
MM16	57	M07	<p>Revise Part 2) ii) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>Proposals for development of these sites will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.</b></p> <p><b><del>ii) Areas of Search for concreting sand and gravel are identified as shown on the key diagram.</del> <u>Areas of Search</u></b></p>

			<p><u>A and C for concreting sand and gravel are identified as shown on the key diagram on page 44 and are set out in Appendix 1 as Area of Search A (in Harrogate Borough with a small part in Hambleton District) and Area of Search C (in Harrogate Borough).</u> Planning permission will be granted for development of sites within an Area of Search where necessary in order to maintain an adequate landbank at 31 December 2030 in the southwards distribution area and the need cannot be met through development of allocated sites or preferred areas. Permission will not be granted for development within these Areas of Search prior to 2025, unless there is a need for the earlier release of further reserves in order to maintain an adequate landbank or there is a shortfall in production capacity in the southwards distribution area requiring the release of additional sites for working.</p> <p><u>Proposals for development of site(s) in the Areas of Search A and C will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.</u></p> <p><u>Part 3) Permission will be granted outside allocated sites, Preferred Areas and Areas of Search where the development would contribute to maintenance of an adequate and steady supply of concreting sand and gravel that cannot be met through reserves on sites or areas identified in the Plan, and/or the development would support the maintenance of adequate production capacity or an effective geographical distribution of sources of supply in the Plan area. Proposals will also need to be consistent with the development management policies in the Plan.</u></p> <p><b>Key Links to other relevant policies and objectives</b></p> <p><b>M02, M03, M04, S01, <u>Minerals Key Diagram (page 44)</u></b> <b>Objectives 5, 6, <u>7</u></b></p>
MM17	57	5.38	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence</p> <p>Proposed site allocations in the southwards distribution area contain an indicative <del>6.6</del><u>5.67</u>mt. This does not ....</p>
MM18	57	New para after 5.38	<p>Insert new paragraph</p> <p><u>Whilst overall provision made through the Plan, in combination with existing permitted reserves, is expected to be sufficient to maintain a steady and adequate supply of concreting sand and gravel over the Plan period, it is possible</u></p>

			<p><u>that, for a range of reasons, reserves in these sites or areas may not be able to deliver the expected supply, or demand may be higher than expected. It is also recognised that circumstances could arise where the release of further reserves for working could help deliver clear sustainability benefits. This could include benefits arising through proposals which would ensure that adequate overall production capacity within the Plan area can be maintained, or an effective overall geographical distribution of sources of supply of concreting sand and gravel (for example through reducing reliance on imports from outside the Plan area, or the meeting of specific and more localised demands, not foreseen at the time of preparation of the Plan, and where a local supply source would deliver demonstrable sustainability benefits compared with reliance on established supply sources). Any proposals for release of further reserves on land not allocated in the Plan, and not falling within the scope of Policy M10 Unallocated extensions to existing quarries, would need to be supported with evidence of the claimed sustainability benefit and demonstrate compliance with relevant development management policies set out in Chapter 9 of the Plan.</u></p>															
MM19	58	Table 1	<p>Revise figures in Table 1:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3"><b>Summary of concreting sand and gravel requirements and proposed allocations</b></th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Northwards Distribution</th> <th>Southwards Distribution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total estimated requirement over the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030 (million tonnes)</td> <td>16.5</td> <td>18.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Estimated shortfall (balance between permitted reserves at 1 January 2016 and total requirement to 31 December 2030) (million tonnes)</td> <td>10.3</td> <td>5.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional reserves required to provide a 7</td> <td>7.7</td> <td>8.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Summary of concreting sand and gravel requirements and proposed allocations</b>				Northwards Distribution	Southwards Distribution	Total estimated requirement over the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030 (million tonnes)	16.5	18.3	Estimated shortfall (balance between permitted reserves at 1 January 2016 and total requirement to 31 December 2030) (million tonnes)	10.3	5.9	Additional reserves required to provide a 7	7.7	8.5
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				year landbank at 31 December 2030 (million tonnes)			
				Total estimated reserves available in sites proposed for allocation in Part 1(i) of Policy M07 (million tonnes)	11.4 Comprising: Killerby site MJP21)	<del>6.6</del> <u>5.8</u> Comprising: 2.3mt (Langwith Hall Farm site MJP06) <del>4.3</del> <u>3.5</u> mt (Land at Pennycroft and Thorneyfields, Ripon site MJP14) Oaklands site Preferred Area MJP07 (tonnage estimate not available)	
				Total estimated reserves available in sites proposed for allocation in Part 1(ii) of Policy M07 in order to contribute to longer term landbank requirements (million tonnes)	<del>6.7</del> <u>5.67</u> Comprising: 3.5mt (Home Farm site MJP33) <del>3.2</del> <u>2.17</u> mt (Land south of Catterick site <u>allocation</u> MJP17) and <u>Land south of Catterick additional Preferred Area (tonnage estimate not available)</u>	Estimated requirement to be provided from Areas of Search in the southwards distribution area: 6-8mt depending on scale of any reserves delivered via the Oakland Preferred Area (MJP07)	
				Sites with permitted reserves of concreting sand and gravel as at 30	Scorton Quarry, Bridge Farm (Pallet Hill) Quarry, Manor	Marfield Quarry, Ripon Quarry, Ripon City Quarry,	

			June 2016 (excludes dormant sites)	House Farm Quarry	Nosterfield Quarry, Wykeham Quarry, Ings Farm
MM20	58	5.39	Change reference of “mid-term review” to “5 yearly review” as following:  Revise sentence:  Additional provision, if required ... through a <del>mid-term</del> <u>5 yearly</u> review of the Joint Plan in line with Policy M02.		
MM21	59	M08	Revise 1 <sup>st</sup> sentence of the Policy:  <b>Requirements for building sand will be met through existing permissions and the grant of permission on sites allocated in the Joint Plan for working <u>and shown on the Policies Map as indicated in Table 2.</u></b>		
MM22	59	M08	Insert relevant District/Borough/National Park/City to site:  <b>Land at Hensall Quarry (MJP22), <u>in Selby District</u></b> <b>Land at West Heselton Quarry (MJP30), <u>in Ryedale District</u></b> <b>Land adjacent to Plasmor blockworks, Great Heck (MJP44), <u>in Selby District</u></b> <b>Land at Mill Balk Quarry, Great Heck (MJP54), <u>in Selby District</u></b>		
MM23	59	M08	Add additional paragraph to end of Policy:  <b>Proposals for the development of these sites will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.</b>  <b><u>2) Permission will be granted outside allocated sites where the development would contribute to maintenance of an adequate and steady supply of building sand that cannot be met through reserves on sites identified in the Plan, and/or the development would support the maintenance of adequate production capacity or an effective geographical distribution of sources of supply in the Plan area. Proposals will also need to be consistent with the development management policies in the Plan.</u></b>  <b>Key links to other relevant policies and objectives</b>		

			<b>M02, M03, M04, S01</b> <b>Objectives 5, 6, 7</b>
MM24	59	5.41	<p>Revise text:</p> <p>Evidence suggests that the scale of additional provision for building sand needed to meet requirements over the Plan period is relatively small (amounting to around 0.9 million tonnes (mt) over the period to 31 December 2030). A further 0.8mt would be required in order to provide a <del>minimum 7-year</del> landbank <u>of at least 7 years</u> at 31 December 2030. Although there is only very limited evidence available on the distribution of potentially suitable building sand resources, a range of specific locations have been put forward by industry for consideration during preparation of the Joint Plan and these have been assessed. Requirements for building sand during the Plan period can be met through the release of reserves on specific sites put forward for consideration, which contain an estimated 2.5mt of reserves and therefore would also be sufficient to maintain a <del>7-year</del> landbank <u>of at least 7 years</u> <del>for</del> <del>of</del> building sand at 31 December 2030. The following table summarises requirements and proposed site allocations for building sand, as well as sites with existing permitted reserves expected to be able to contribute to supply.</p>
MM25	59	New paragraph after 9.41	<p>Insert new paragraph :</p> <p><u>Whilst overall provision made through the Plan, in combination with existing permitted reserves, is expected to be sufficient to maintain a steady and adequate supply of building sand over the Plan period, it is possible that, for a range of reasons, reserves in these sites or areas may not be able to deliver the expected supply, or demand may be higher than expected. It is also recognised that circumstances could arise where the release of further reserves for working could help deliver clear sustainability benefits. This could include benefits arising through proposals which would ensure that adequate overall production capacity within the Plan area can be maintained, or an effective overall geographical distribution of sources of supply of building sand (for example through reducing reliance on imports from outside the Plan area, or the meeting of specific and more localised demands, not foreseen at the time of preparation of the Plan, and where a local supply source would deliver demonstrable sustainability benefits compared with reliance on established supply sources). Any proposals for release of further reserves on land not allocated in the Plan, and not falling within the scope of Policy M10 Unallocated extensions to existing quarries, would need to be supported with evidence of the claimed sustainability benefit and demonstrate compliance with relevant development management policies set out in Chapter 9 of the Plan.</u></p>

MM26	60	M09	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence of the Policy:</p> <p><b>Requirements for <del>Magnesian Limestone</del> <u>crushed rock</u> over the Plan period will be met through existing permissions and the grant of permission on sites allocated in the Joint Plan for working <u>shown on the Policies Map, and as indicated in Table 3.</u></b></p>
MM27	60	M09	<p>Insert relevant District/Borough/National Park/City to site: - add in MJP12 Whitewall Quarry –TO ACTION</p> <p>In Part 1) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>Land at Jackdaw Crag South, Stutton (MJP23), <u>in Selby District</u></b>  <b>Land at Barnsdale Bar Quarry (MJP28), <u>in Selby District</u></b>  <b>Land at Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton (MJP29), <u>in Selby District</u></b></p> <p>In Part 2) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>Land at Gebdykes Quarry (MJP11), <u>in Hambleton District and Harrogate Borough</u></b>  <b>Land at Potgate Quarry (MJP10), <u>in Harrogate Borough</u></b></p> <p>In Maintenance of supply ... allocated sites at:</p> <p><b>Land at Settrington Quarry (MJP08) (Jurassic Limestone), <u>in Ryedale District</u></b>  <b>Land at Whitewall Quarry (MJP12) (Jurassic Limestone), <u>in Ryedale District</u></b>  <b>Land at Darrington Quarry (MJP24) (retention of processing plant site and haul road), <u>in Selby District</u></b></p>
MM28	60	M09	<p>Add in additional paragraph at end of Policy:</p> <p><b>Proposals for the development of sites identified in this Policy will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.</b></p> <p><b><u>2) Permission will be granted outside allocated sites where the development would contribute to maintenance of an adequate and steady supply of Carboniferous Limestone, Magnesian Limestone and Jurassic Limestone crushed rock that cannot be met through reserves on sites identified in the Plan, and/or the development would</u></b></p>

			<p><u>support the maintenance of adequate production capacity or an effective geographical distribution of sources of supply in the Plan area. Proposals will also need to be consistent with the development management policies in the Plan.</u></p> <p><b>Key links to other relevant policies and objectives</b>  <b>M05, M06, S01</b>  <b>Objectives 5, 6, 7</b></p>																		
MM29	61	5.43	<p>Revise text in paragraph:</p> <p>Evidence indicates that a further <del>8.166.9</del> million tonnes (mt) of reserves of Magnesian Limestone are needed in order to meet requirements over the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030, based on permitted reserves at the end of 2015. Permission was granted in early 2016 for working of 0.7mt of Magnesian Limestone within an area submitted for allocation at Barnsdale Bar (North area), reducing the remaining requirement to <del>7.46.2</del>mt. Sites expected to be able to contribute to supply of Magnesian Limestone during the Plan period are identified in Table 3 below. A further <del>15.12</del>mt of reserves would be required in order to maintain a <del>minimum 10 year</del> landbank of <u>at least 10 years for</u> Magnesian Limestone at 31 December 2030.</p>																		
MM30	61	Table 3	<p>Revised Table 3:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"><u>Summary of crushed rock requirements and allocations</u></th> </tr> <tr> <th><u>Rock Type</u></th> <th><u>Million Tonnes</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2"><b>a) <u>Crushed rock (total)</u></b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Total estimated requirement over the Plan period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030 at 3.45 million tonnes per annum.</u></td> <td><u>51.8</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Additional requirement to maintain 10 year landbank at 31 December 2030</u></td> <td><u>34.5</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Total</u></td> <td><u>86.3</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Permitted reserves at 1 January 2016</u></td> <td><u>91.9</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Residual shortfall to be met through the Plan</u></td> <td><u>Nil</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Total volume of reserves in allocations via</u></td> <td><u>18.2 (sites MJP08, MJP10,</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Summary of crushed rock requirements and allocations</u>		<u>Rock Type</u>	<u>Million Tonnes</u>	<b>a) <u>Crushed rock (total)</u></b>		<u>Total estimated requirement over the Plan period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030 at 3.45 million tonnes per annum.</u>	<u>51.8</u>	<u>Additional requirement to maintain 10 year landbank at 31 December 2030</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>86.3</u>	<u>Permitted reserves at 1 January 2016</u>	<u>91.9</u>	<u>Residual shortfall to be met through the Plan</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Total volume of reserves in allocations via</u>	<u>18.2 (sites MJP08, MJP10,</u>
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				Policy M09	MJP11, MJP12, MJP23, MJP28 and MJP29).
				<b>b) Carboniferous Limestone</b>	
				Total estimated requirement over the Plan period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030 at 1.76 million tonnes per annum.	26.4
				Additional requirement to maintain 10 year landbank at 31 December 2030	17.6
				Total requirement	44.0
				Permitted reserves at 1 January 2016	71.5
				Residual shortfall to be met through the Plan	Nil
				Total volume of reserves in allocations via Policy M09	Nil
				<b>c) Magnesian Limestone</b>	
				Total estimated requirement over the Plan period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030 at 1.20 million tonnes per annum.	18.0
				Additional requirement to maintain 10 year landbank at 31 December 2030	12.0
				Total requirement	30.0
				Permitted reserves at 1 January 2016	11.1
				Residual shortfall to be met through the Plan	18.9
				Total volume of reserves in allocations via Policy M09	14.5 comprising: 7.0 part 1 (sites MJP23, MJP28 and MJP29) 7.5 part 2 (sites MJP10 and MJP11)
				<b>d) Jurassic Limestone</b>	
				Total estimated requirement over the Plan	6.8

				<p><a href="#">period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030 at 0.45 million tonnes per annum.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Additional requirement to maintain 10 year landbank at 31 December 2030</a></p> <p><a href="#">Total requirement</a></p> <p><a href="#">Permitted reserves at 1 January 2016</a></p> <p><a href="#">Residual shortfall to be met through the Plan</a></p> <p><a href="#">Total volume of reserves in allocations via Policy M09</a></p>	<p></p> <p>4.5</p> <p>11.3</p> <p>9.5</p> <p>1.8</p> <p>3.7 (MJP08 and MJP12)</p>	
				<p><a href="#">Sites with permitted reserves of crushed rock as at 30 June 2016 (excludes dormant sites)</a></p>		
				<p><a href="#">Carboniferous Limestone:</a></p> <p><a href="#">Skipton Rock Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Pateley Bridge Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Barton Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Forcett Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Leyburn Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Wensley Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Low Grange Quarry</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Magnesian Limestone:</a></p> <p><a href="#">Gebdykes Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Potgate Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Jackdaw Crag Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Brotherton Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Newthorpe Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Went Edge Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Barnsdale Bar Quarry</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Jurassic Limestone:</a></p> <p><a href="#">Newbridge Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Settrington Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Wath Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Whitewall Quarry</a></p> <p><a href="#">Hovingham Quarry</a></p>
<p><a href="#">Table 3: Summary of crushed rock requirements and allocations and existing sites with existing permitted reserves</a></p>						
MM31	62	5.46	<p>Revise paragraph text</p> <p>During preparation of the Joint Plan, sites for working other crushed rock resources (Carboniferous Limestone and Jurassic Limestone) were put forward for consideration<sup>1</sup>. No specific requirement has been identified for the release of further reserves of these types of crushed rock in order to meet requirements over the period to 31 December 2030 and it is not considered that identifying allocations for these is a priority for the Joint Plan. However, a small volume of further reserves of Jurassic Limestone (estimated at 1.8mt) could be needed to</p>			

<sup>1</sup> Site MJP03 for working Carboniferous Limestone from land at Scarborough Field, Forcett, was subsequently withdrawn.

			maintain a 10 year landbank at 31 December 2030. Of the four sites put forward, only <del>one is</del> <b>two are</b> considered suitable for allocation. The reserves in <del>this</del> <b>these sites</b> ( <del>13.7</del> mt) could help to sustain security of supply of Jurassic Limestone in this part of the Plan area. Should proposals come forward for extensions to other existing Carboniferous or Jurassic Limestone sites these will be assessed under the requirements of Policy M10 Unallocated extensions to existing quarries and, if the site is located in an AONB, Policies M01 and D04.
MM32	62	New paragraph after 5.46	<p>Insert new paragraph:</p> <p><u>Whilst overall provision made through the Plan, in combination with existing permitted reserves, is expected to be sufficient to maintain a steady and adequate supply over the Plan period, it is possible that, for a range of reasons, reserves in these sites or areas may not be able to deliver the expected supply, or demand may be higher than expected. It is also recognised that circumstances could arise where the release of further reserves for working could help deliver clear sustainability benefits. This could include benefits arising through proposals which would ensure that adequate overall production capacity within the Plan area can be maintained, or an effective overall geographical distribution of sources of supply of the three main types of crushed rock worked in the area (for example through reducing reliance on imports from outside the Plan area, or the meeting of specific and more localised demands, not foreseen at the time of preparation of the Plan, and where a local supply source would deliver demonstrable sustainability benefits compared with reliance on established supply sources). Any proposals for release of further reserves on land not allocated in the Plan, and not falling within the scope of Policy M10 Unallocated extensions to existing quarries, would need to be supported with evidence of the claimed sustainability benefit and demonstrate compliance with relevant development management policies set out in Chapter 9 of the Plan.</u></p>
AC09	66	Figure 10	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National park
AC10	67	M12	<p>Revise Part 1) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>1) Proposals for the continuing extraction of silica sand at Burythorpe ... a minimum 10 year <del>landbank</del> <b>stock</b> for the site.</b></p>
MM33	67	M12 and 5.66	Revise Part 2)



			<p>In order to secure an adequate supply of silica sand of at least 15 years where significant new capital is required reserves are provided through a site allocation <del>Proposals for development of silica sand resources</del> at Blubberhouses Quarry (MJP15), including proposals to extend time to complete existing permitted development or proposals for lateral extensions or deepening, which will be supported in principle subject, where relevant, to compliance with the requirements for major development in Policy D04, compliance with the Habitats Regulations and compliance with other relevant development management policies. Any proposals will need to demonstrate a very high standard of mitigation of any environmental impacts and high quality restoration, including protection of peat resources.</p>
MM34	67	5.66	<p>Revise 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> sentences:</p> <p>...of peat. The site has been dormant since 1991 and the original permission has now expired, although prior to expiry an application (ref. NY/2011/00465/73) for an extension of time was submitted, which is currently undetermined. The national policy requirement for available reserves at the Blubberhouses site would be met in the event that the <del>current</del> planning application for <del>an</del> the extension of time is granted <u>and the allocation of the site reflects that, for extraction at the site to occur, significant new capital investment would be required</u>. The location of the site ...</p>
MM35	68	5.67	<p>Revise paragraph:</p> <p>The proximity of designated internationally important nature conservation sites also means that Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations will be needed. <u>Where applicable to the location, any planning application for future development will need to consider appropriately the impacts on the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation designations in accordance with The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. This may include the need to demonstrate potential “Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest” (IROPI) subject to securing compensatory measures that ensure the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 network.</u> As a result of these major constraints, the acceptability of future development at Blubberhouses Quarry <del>can only will</del> be fully tested <del>if specific proposals are brought forward in a</del> <u>when the</u> planning application (ref. NY/2011/00465/73) <u>is determined</u>.</p>
AC11	68	5.68	<p>Revise the Para:</p> <p>There are only three Mineral Planning Authority areas in England that produce silica sand suitable for high quality glass manufacture: Norfolk and Surrey County Councils and Cheshire East Council. Supply also takes place from Fife</p>

			in Scotland. Supply from Cheshire East is due to cease in 2016 with no new supply sources available. <del>Neither of</del> <u>Sites within</u> the other two MPAs in England <u>with reserves of silica sand</u> currently <del>has do not have</del> a 10 year <del>landbank</del> <u>stock</u> as required by <del>the NPPF</del> <u>national policy</u> , although both are seeking to make future provision through their emerging land use plans which, if achieved, would enable supply to continue over a longer period should the market require. In both areas resources are constrained by a range of important environmental designations.
AC12	69	Figure 11	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
AC13	69	M13	<p>Insert relevant District/Borough/National Park/City to site:</p> <p>In Part 1) i) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>i) Allocation <u>as shown on the Policies Map</u> required in order to meet requirements during the Plan period:</b></p> <p><b>Land to north of Hemingbrough clay pit (MJP45), <u>in Selby District</u></b></p> <p>In Part 1) ii) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>ii) Allocation <u>as shown on the Policies Map</u> potentially required to contribute to maintaining longer term supply for Plasmor Blockworks</b></p> <p><b>A Preferred Area on land adjacent to former Escrick Brickworks (MJP55), <u>in Selby District</u></b></p> <p>In Part 2) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>2) Maintaining the supply of clay is also supported through identifying an allocated site <u>as shown on the Policies Map</u> for engineering clay at:</b></p> <p><b>Land north of Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton (MJP52), <u>in the City of York</u></b></p>
MM36	72	5.83	<p>Add additional sentence and table to end of Para:</p> <p><u>The following table identifies active building stone sites in the Joint Plan area and the details of the stone extracted and uses.</u></p>

<u>Site name</u>	<u>Type of stone</u>	<u>Details of stone</u>	<u>Uses</u>
<u>Gatherley Moor Permitted Until 28<sup>th</sup> February 2020</u>	<u>Sandstone</u>	<u>Alston sandstone – generally fine to medium grained, iron rich which gives an orange colour tinged with grey.</u>	<u>Building stone and used for flags and roofing tiles.</u>
<u>Grey Yaud Permitted until 20 December 2036</u>	<u>Sandstone</u>	<u>Lower follifoot grit – coarse grain buff coloured sandstone</u>	<u>Repair and renovation of local buildings</u>
<u>Carkin Moor Permitted until 31 July 2036</u>	<u>Sandstone</u>	<u>Alston sandstone – generally fine to medium grained, iron rich which gives an orange colour tinged with grey.</u>	<u>Building stone and used for flags and roofing tiles.</u>
<u>Melsonby Permitted until 3 December 2017 (an additional is awaiting determination)</u>	<u>Limestone</u>	<u>Underset limestone – grey base containing white or crystalline fossils, also known as Swaledale Fossil Limestone</u>	<u>Building stone</u>
<u>Highmoor Permitted until 28 July 2021</u>	<u>Limestone</u>	<u>Lower magnesian limestone – fine to coarse grained, pale yellow-white</u>	<u>Quality building stone</u>
<u>Low Grange Permitted until 22 February 2042</u>	<u>Limestone</u>	<u>Underset limestone – grey base containing white or crystalline</u>	<u>Building stone</u>

					<a href="#">fossils, also known as Swaledale Fossil Limestone</a>		
				<a href="#">Went Edge Permitted until September 2023</a>		<a href="#">Lower magnesian limestone – fine to coarse grained, pale yellow-white</a>	<a href="#">Quality building stone</a>
				<a href="#">Brotherton Permitted until 31 December 2020</a>	<a href="#">Limestone</a>	<a href="#">Upper magnesian limestone – Fine to coarse grained, pale yellow-white</a>	<a href="#">Field walls and farm buildings, also used as a source of lime.</a>
				<a href="#">Aislaby (Does not have a time limit as so small, but has a resource limit instead)</a>	<a href="#">Sandstone</a>	<a href="#">Aislaby stone – medium to coarse grained, buff, yellow and brown in colour</a>	<a href="#">Building stone, freestone, ashlar, farm buildings, walls and monumental sculptures</a>
				<a href="#">Lowther’s Crag Permitted until 6 December 2022</a>	<a href="#">Sandstone</a>	<a href="#">Saltwick sandstone - medium to coarse grained, buff, yellow and brown</a>	<a href="#">Slabs, freestone, ashlar, quoins, walling stone and rubble fill</a>
				<a href="#">Whitewall Quarry</a>	<a href="#">Limestone</a>	<a href="#">Coralline Oolite Formation</a>	<a href="#">Building stone</a>
MM37	72	M15	Provide additional text in Policy:				

		<p>1) In order to secure an adequate supply of building stone, proposals will, where consistent with other policies in the Joint Plan, be permitted for:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the extension of time for completion of extraction at permitted building stone extraction sites;</li> <li>ii. the lateral extension and/or deepening of workings at permitted building stone extraction sites;</li> <li>iii. the re-opening of former building stone quarries;</li> <li>iv. the opening of new sites for building stone extraction, including the small- scale extraction of building stone at new sites adjacent to existing historic buildings or structures where the use is specifically for their repair;</li> <li>v. the incidental production of building stone in association with the working of crushed rock;</li> <li>vi. the grant of permission on sites allocated in the Joint Plan for working of building stone.</li> <li>vii. <u>development for building stone products and processing activities including at appropriate locations functionally but not physically linked to an existing quarry.</u></li> </ol> <p><u>vii)</u> Where development is proposed in the National Park or an AONB under criteria i) to iv) above, and where the development comprises major development due to its scale and nature, proposals will need to meet the requirements for major development set out in Policy D04.</p> <p>2) Proposals for the supply of building stone should be supported by evidence to demonstrate the contribution that the stone proposed to be worked would make to the quality of the built and/or historic environment in the Plan area and/or to meeting <b>important particular</b> requirements for building stone outside the area, <u>such as geological matching</u>. The scale of the proposal should be consistent with the identified needs for the stone.</p> <p>3) <del>For proposals</del> <u>Proposals</u> for <u>the</u> supply of building stone from locations within the National Park or AONBs, <del>it</del> will need to <del>be demonstrated</del> that the stone is required <b>primarily</b> to meet requirements arising from new build or repair work within the National Park and/or AONBs, or for the repair of <del>important designated or undesignated</del> buildings or structures which rely on the proposed source of stone as the original source of supply, <u>or is required to be sold out of the National Park or AONB so as to preserve the overall economic viability of the source quarry</u> .</p> <p>4) Additional reserves to help to maintain the supply of building stone are also provided through a site allocation <u>as shown on the Policies Map</u> for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land at Brows Quarry (MJP63) <u>in Ryedale District</u>.</li> </ul>
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			<p><b>Proposals for development at this site will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.</b></p> <p>Add additional text:</p> <p>Revise ‘Key links to other relevant policies and objectives’ table:</p> <p><b><i>M10, <u>I02</u>, S01, D04, D08</i></b></p>
AC14	73	5.86	<p>Add additional sentences to end of paragraph:</p> <p>Building stone quarries are typically relatively small in scale but, as a result of the need to source stone of particular technical or aesthetic properties, may sometimes be proposed in sensitive locations with the potential for impacts on the environment or local communities. It is therefore important that proposals can demonstrate compliance with other relevant policies in the Joint Plan. <u>Proposals for sustainable stone processing of materials at a quarry or at an existing stone recycling facility including; sawing, tooling and screening would need to demonstrate compliance with the development management and other infrastructure policies in the Joint Plan.</u></p>
AC15	73	5.88	<p>Add additional text:</p> <p>It is nevertheless recognised that in some instances it may be appropriate for high quality building stone worked in the Plan area to serve wider markets, including in cases where stone from the Plan area has been used in important buildings and structures elsewhere or can provide a similar match to stones which are no longer available elsewhere. It is therefore important that applications for working of high quality stone such as ashlar are accompanied by supporting information on requirements for the stone, including, for example, reference to the Strategic Stone Study (a national study led by Historic England working with the British Geological Survey which identifies the most significant building stone resources as well as, in some cases, the original sources of stone for particular buildings or settlements). <u>Existing quarries in designated areas are important in terms of preserving and enhancing the built character of the protected areas by providing geologically matching stone, Where it can be demonstrated that sale of stone outside the protected area is necessary to preserve the economic viability of an existing quarry which primarily supplies stone to the protected area, such sales to preserve economic viability will be supported.</u></p>

AC16	74	5.90	<p>Add additional text:</p> <p>There may be occasions where suitable stone resources are available immediately adjacent to the site where they will be utilised and, as this can represent a sustainable option, limited extraction specifically to serve repair needs for adjacent existing historic structures or buildings will be supported in principle. <a href="#">There may be sites dealing with stone products that are not at existing quarries, which are nevertheless important for the supply of stone products to the plan area. It is therefore appropriate to support their ongoing development where there is compliance with the development management and other infrastructure policies in the Joint Plan.</a></p>
AC17	75	Figure 12	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
MM38	77	5.105	<p>Add in text</p> <p>Whilst permission for hydraulic fracturing of an existing gas well near Kirby Misperton was granted in 2016, there is still a high degree of uncertainty about the commercial viability of any resources in this area or the UK generally, and hence the potential scale or distribution of development activity that may come forward. This uncertainty is likely to prevail until further exploration <a href="#">and appraisal</a> activity has taken place.</p>
MM39	78	5.109	<p>Revise 2<sup>nd</sup> last sentence</p> <p>Although typically 98-99% of the liquid is water, small quantities of chemicals are often added. Operators must demonstrate to the Environment Agency that all the chemicals used in the process are non-hazardous <a href="#">to groundwater</a>.</p>
MM40		5.111	<p>Add in additional text</p> <p>A range of issues are likely to be relevant when considering planning applications for hydrocarbon development. For example, there is the potential for landscape and visual impact, impacts from noise, vibration, <a href="#">external lighting, flaring</a> and traffic, and impacts on the natural environment.</p>
MM41	81	5.114	<p>Add additional text:</p> <p>Each proposed development is assessed by the Environment Agency, which regulates discharges to the</p>

			environment, issues water abstraction licences, and acts as a statutory consultee in the planning process. The Environment Agency has issued guidance which notes that an environmental permit will be required for matters such as the emission of waste gasses, <a href="#">the management of waste above ground</a> and the disposal of waste underground. A permit will also be needed if large quantities of gas are to be flared and for groundwater activities, depending on the local hydrology
MM42	81	5.115	<p>Add additional text:</p> <p>All drilling operations are subject to notifying the Health and Safety Executive, which will check operators’ plans, assess engineering designs and reports and be responsible for checking sites to ensure they meet the requirements of the relevant legislation. The Health and Safety Executive requires that an independent well examiner reviews the design of the well before drilling begins and subsequently monitors its’ construction and operation. <a href="#">The drilling operations are also regulated by the Oil and Gas Authority who will approve each stage of the progression of the well through their WONS system (Well Operations Notification System).</a></p>
MM43	84	5.119	<p>Revise text</p> <p>To ensure that the local policy approach to hydrocarbon development is as clear as it can be, it is helpful to define some key words and concepts that will be used by the Mineral Planning Authorities when implementing the Joint Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) ‘Hydrocarbon development’ includes all development activity associated with exploring, appraising and/or producing hydrocarbons (oil and gas), including both surface and underground development.</li> <li>b) ‘Surface hydrocarbon development’ and ‘surface proposals’ includes use and/or development of the land surface for the purposes of the exploring, appraising and/or producing hydrocarbons.</li> <li>c) ‘Sub-surface hydrocarbon development’ and ‘sub-surface proposals’ includes development taking place below the ground surface for the purposes of exploring, appraising and/or producing hydrocarbons.</li> <li>d) ‘Conventional hydrocarbons’ include oil and gas found within geological ‘reservoirs’ with relatively high porosity/permeability.</li> <li>e) ‘Unconventional hydrocarbons’ include hydrocarbons such as coal bed and coal mine methane and shale gas, as well as the exploitation of in situ coal seams through underground coal gasification.</li> <li>f) <del>For the purposes of the Plan ‘hydraulic fracturing’ includes the fracturing of rock under hydraulic pressure regardless of the volume of fracture fluid used.</del> <a href="#">Hydraulic fracturing is the process of opening and/or</a></li> </ul>



			<p><u>extending existing narrow fractures or creating new ones (fractures are typically hairline in width) in gas or oil bearing rock, which allows gas to flow into wellbores to be captured.</u></p> <p>g) In planning terms it is considered that relevant distinctions can be drawn between the specific nature and/or scale of activities associated with certain stages of development for conventional hydrocarbons and those used for unconventional hydrocarbons. These differences may include the potential requirement for a larger number of well pads and individual wells, the volume and pressures of fluids used for any hydraulic fracturing processes and the specific requirements for any related plant and equipment and the management of related wastes.</p>
MM44	84	M16 b) ii)	<p>Revise text Part b) ii)</p> <p>ii) <b>Sub-surface proposals for these forms of hydrocarbon development, including lateral drilling, underneath the designations referred to in i) above, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that significant harm to the designated asset will not occur. Where lateral drilling beneath a National Park or AONBs is proposed <del>for the purposes of appraisal or production and is this will be</del> considered to comprise major development <del>it and</del> will be subject to the requirements of Policy D04.</b></p>
MM45	84	M16, d) i)	<p>Revise text of Part d):</p> <p><b>d) <del>All</del> <u>Additional criterion applying to</u> surface hydrocarbon development:</b></p> <p>i) <b>Where proposals for surface hydrocarbon development <u>meet other locational criteria set out in this policy but</u> fall within a National Park or an AONB or <u>the associated visual sensitivity zone around these areas, as <del>3.5km buffer zone</del></u> identified on the Policies map, or <u>where located beyond this zone, are</u> otherwise considered to have the potential to cause significant harm to a National Park and/or AONB, applications <u>should <del>must</del></u> be supported by a detailed assessment of the potential impacts on the designated area(s), <u>unless it can be demonstrated that such an assessment is not required taking into account the particular locational circumstances of the proposed site relative to the designated area/s. Where detailed assessment is required this should include an assessment of views of and from the designated area/s <del>This includes views of and from the associated landscapes</del></u> from significant viewpoints and an assessment of the cumulative impact of development in the area. Permission will not be granted for such proposals where they would result in unacceptable harm to the special qualities of the designated area(s) or are incompatible with their</b></p>

			<b>statutory purposes in accordance with Policy D04.</b>
MM46		5.121	<p>Add text to refer to remoteness and dark night sky's</p> <p>The NPPF indicates that great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks and AONBs, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. The Infrastructure Act 2015 has introduced a ban on hydraulic fracturing activity taking place anywhere at a depth less than 1000m below the ground surface. The Government has also set out through secondary legislation to the Infrastructure Act, which came into force on 6 April 2016<sup>13</sup>, that high volume hydraulic fracturing<sup>14</sup> will not be supported beneath National Parks, AONBs, protected groundwater source areas and World Heritage sites, unless it would take place at a depth in excess of 1,200m below the surface. These controls do not remove the potential for lateral hydraulic fracturing at a greater depth under the National Park, AONBs or other protected areas, from surface locations beyond their boundary, or expressly prevent the possibility of surface development for the purposes of shale gas development, or development for other forms of unconventional hydrocarbons, in these areas. When considering the potential impact of a development on the special qualities of a National Park or AONB, reference to their special qualities can be found in the relevant management Plan for the area. Whilst the specific qualities relevant to each protected landscape may differ from one another, they will all include qualities <b>relating to such as</b> landscape and views, tranquillity, <b>remoteness, dark night skies</b>, biodiversity and geodiversity and rare species and heritage, and it is the combination of these qualities that led to these areas being designated and protected as National Parks and AONBs. As such, development which would result in significant harm to the special qualities of a National Park or AONB will generally be resisted.</p>
MM47	86	5.124	<p>Revise last sentence of para. 5.124 and add new text at end (beyond change of PC66):</p> <p>Similarly, it is considered that where hydraulic fracturing is proposed for the purposes of supporting the production of conventional gas resources, there is potential for this to give rise to a generally similar range of issues and potential impacts, although it is acknowledged that fracturing for stimulation of conventional gas production would be likely to involve generally lower volumes and/or pressures. In these circumstances, <b>whilst</b> it is <b>therefore</b> appropriate that such development is subject to the same policy approach. <del>However</del>, it is not the intention of the Mineral Planning Authorities to unreasonably restrict activity typically associated with production of conventional resources, which is a well-established industry in the Plan area. <b>Where hydraulic fracturing is proposed in association with development of conventional hydrocarbons, the authorities will consider exceptions to the more restrictive approach set out in Policy M16 part b) where it is satisfied that, based on the circumstances of the</b></p>

			<p><u>specific proposal, it would not result in unacceptable impact on the protected area and full compliance with other relevant elements of the Plan can be demonstrated. <del>and they will therefore apply the policy accordingly and reasonably based on the specific circumstances of the proposal under consideration</del></u></p> <p>The above revised text does not adequately address the industry concerns, need to review and look at further changes – updated text provided</p>
MM48	86	5.125	<p>Add text to 1<sup>st</sup> sentence:</p> <p>In view of the limited protection provided by existing and proposed legislation, as well as current uncertainty about the potential scale and geographical distribution of any commercial gas production that may be sought by industry, it is considered important that a comprehensive range of key environmental and other designations in the Plan area are afforded an appropriate degree of protection as a matter of local planning policy. <u>The local policy needs to align with express Government policy on meeting national need and ensure that the exploration and development of shale gas and oil resources is carried out in a safe and sustainable way meeting the highest environmental standards.</u></p>
MM49	87	5.126	<p>Revise text:</p> <p>Mining operations and drilling at any depth would constitute “development” as defined in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (“development” means the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land). Where horizontal drilling beneath a National Park is proposed from a location outside the Park, a ‘straddling’ application to both mineral planning authorities will be required <u>in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Schedule 1, paragraph 1(1)(i). Such a development, which is likely to fall under EIA regulations, involves mineral extraction from a protected landscape and may be regarded as major development in combination with the wider surface development activity associated with it which could impact on the National Park environment itself. For example, emissions to air and ground and surface water close to the National Park could in turn result in ecological impacts in such a sensitive area, where there are important interactions between ground and surface waters and the heath and moor habitats, which are designated as Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation for both their vegetation and specific bird species they support.</u> <del>As the sub-surface protections in the Infrastructure Act and the Onshore Hydraulic Fracturing (Protected Areas) Regulations only refer to high-volume hydraulic fracturing, it is considered that the starting point in local policy is that all applications for appraisal or production of unconventional hydrocarbons within the National Park and AONBs will be considered as major development and</del></p>

			<del>should be steered away from these highly protected areas.</del> Further details on how proposals are assessed in terms of the major development test are set out in Policy D04.
MM50	87	5.127	<p>Add additional text:</p> <p>A key factor leading to designation of an area as a National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is the quality of its landscape. These areas benefit from a very high degree of protection in national policy, which states that major development within them should be refused unless there are exceptional circumstances and the development would be in the public interest. National Parks and AONBs are very important in contributing to the overall environmental quality, distinctive character and rural economy of the Plan area, yet substantial areas of PEDLs are located in them. In some cases, development outside a National Park or AONB could have an impact on its setting, and conflict with the statutory purposes of its designation. A particular consideration is whether the scale, nature and location of a proposed development <u>close to the designated area</u> would detract from <del>its the</del> special qualities <del>of the designated area</del>. Tall elements of surface hydrocarbons development, such as drill rigs associated with exploration and appraisal, or production wells, may typically be 35-40m in height. Such equipment may only be present on site for relatively short periods, or potentially a number of months, or intermittently over a period of years at established well pads where successive wells are drilled or re-fracturing of existing wells take place. However, where they would be located in close proximity to National Parks or AONBs, they have the potential to cause significant adverse impact on the setting of these important areas. This could include impact on important views to or from the National Park or AONB, or on the dark night skies typically associated with such areas as a result of the need for site lighting during 24-hour operations at some stages of development. Further justification for the protection of the setting of National Parks and AONBs is provided in paras. 9.26 and 9.27.</p>
MM51	88	5.128	<p>Revise text:</p> <p>In order to ensure that National Parks and AONBs are provided with a degree of protection commensurate with their significance to the landscape and overall quality of the environment within the Plan area, proposals for surface hydrocarbons development within <u>the visual sensitivity zone of the National Park or AONB</u> <del>a 3.5km zone around a National Park or AONB</del> should be supported by detailed information assessing the impact of the proposed development, <u>including view into and out of</u> <del>on</del> the designated area, <del>including views into and out from the protected area</del>. <u>The Authorities consider that, for development outside the boundary of the designated area, such a requirement is most likely to apply within a 3.5km zone around the boundary, as defined on the Policies Map. This 3.5km zone is based on standard planning practice relating to the assessment of landscape and visual impact for EIA</u></p>

			<p><u>purposes, where it may be justified to ‘screen out’ consideration of a 35m tall and relatively linear structure beyond a distance of 3.5km from the receptor.</u> <del>The is distance is based on typical planning practice relating to assessment of landscape and visual impact for EIA purposes, where it may be justified to ‘screen out’ consideration of a 35m tall and relatively linear structure beyond a distance of 3.5km from the receptor.</del> Whilst it is considered that a 3.5km <u>zone</u> is likely to be adequate to ensure that, in the large majority of cases, the potential for significant impacts is identified and considered, there may be particular circumstances, for example as a result of the local topography, that mean that similar information will be required in respect of proposals beyond the 3.5km zone. <u>Similarly, the particular topography of the landscape surrounding the designated area in places may, within this 3.5km zone, effectively screen the development in views from or towards the designated area and in such cases, such additional assessment and supporting information may not be required.</u> Prospective applicants should seek advice from the relevant Mineral Planning Authority on this matter at pre-application stage.</p>
MM52	88	After 5.130	<p>Add new paragraph to support Policy M16</p> <p><u>Coal mine methane from former mine workings at Kellingley Colliery and within the Selby Coalfield is currently extracted in the Plan area and used to generate electricity. National planning policy encourages capture and use of this resource and it is appropriate to provide corresponding support in the Plan, through Policy M16 part c). It is likely that such development, which is small in scale, can be accommodated within surface sites associated with the former mine workings, or on industrial estates or employment land, and these are likely to remain the most appropriate locations for this form of development. However, where it is not practicable to access the resource from such a location then proposals in other locations will be considered in relation to the development management policies in Chapter 9 of the Plan.</u></p>
MM53	89	M17	<p>M17 1) iii) revise wording to read and add reference to climate change to 2) i)</p> <p><b>iii) Where produced gas needs to be transported to facilities or infrastructure not located at the point of production, including to any remote processing facility or the gas transmission system, this should be via underground pipeline <u>where practicable</u>, with the routing of pipelines selected to have the least practicable environmental or amenity impact.</b></p> <p><b>iv) Where hydraulic fracturing is proposed, proposals, <u>where practicable</u>, should also be located where</b></p>

			<p>an adequate water supply can be made available without the need for bulk road transport of water.</p> <p>2) Cumulative impact</p> <p>Hydrocarbon development will be permitted in locations where it would not give rise to unacceptable cumulative impact, as a result of a combination of individual impacts from the same development and/or through combinations of impacts in conjunction with other existing, planned or unrestored hydrocarbons development. <u>Applications should specifically address the potential for cumulative impacts of development upon climate change and, where appropriate, propose such mitigation and adaptation measures as may be available and are consistent with Policy D11.</u></p>
MM54	90	M17	<p>M17 3)</p> <p>Local economy</p> <p>Hydrocarbon development will be permitted in locations where a high standard of protection can be provided to environmental, recreational, cultural, heritage or business assets important to the local economy including, where relevant, important visitor attractions. The timing of short term development activity likely to generate high levels of noise or other disturbance, or which would give rise to high volumes of heavy vehicle movements, should be planned to avoid or, where this is not practicable minimise, impacts during local school holiday periods <u>and take into account seasonal variations in traffic movements.</u></p>
MM55	88	M17 4) i)	<p>Revise text in 4) i)</p> <p>i) Hydrocarbon development will be permitted in locations where it would not give rise to unacceptable impact on local communities or public health. Adequate separation distances should be maintained between hydrocarbons development and residential buildings and other sensitive receptors in order to ensure a high level of protection from adverse impacts from noise, light pollution, emissions to air or ground and surface water and induced seismicity, including in line with the requirements of Policy D02. Proposals for surface hydrocarbon development, particularly those involving hydraulic fracturing, within 500m of residential buildings and other sensitive receptors, <u>will be only permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated in site specific circumstances that a high level protection will be provided</u> <del>are unlikely to be consistent with this requirement and will only be permitted in exceptional</del></p>

			<b>circumstances.</b>
MM56	94	5.146	<p>Revise text to reflect M17</p> <p>Unlike other forms of minerals development currently taking place or expected in the Plan area, some phases of hydrocarbons development, such as the drilling of a well, require 24-hour operations. Such operations have acute potential to impact on local communities adversely, for example due to noise and light intrusion. This potential exists over much of the area that is currently subject to PEDLs, which is rural in nature, often with relatively low background noise levels, and relatively dark night skies. It is therefore important that locations for development are selected which will ensure adequate separation distances from residential property and other sensitive receptors. This would also help to ensure adequate protection from other potential impacts, such as emissions to air or water. The adequacy of separation distances to properties and other receptors will need to be determined by the Mineral Planning Authority on a case by case basis but in all cases a rigorous assessment of potential impacts is required and a high standard of mitigation provided where necessary. In order to ensure that an appropriately high standard of protection can be maintained, and to help to provide clarity on the approach to be followed by the Mineral Planning Authorities, it is considered that a minimum horizontal separation distance of 500m should be maintained between the proposed development and occupied residential property or other sensitive receptors, unless <u>it can be clearly demonstrated in site specific circumstances that a high level protection will be provided</u> <del>there are exceptional</del> <b>circumstances</b>. A 500m distance is considered to represent a reasonable distance taking into account the potential for a range of impacts including noise, vibration, light pollution, visual impact and other emissions, as well as the potential for some forms of hydrocarbon development to generate disturbance during night time periods, when there is potential for a greater degree of perceived impact. For the purpose of interpreting this approach, the term 'sensitive receptor' includes residential institutions such as residential care homes, children's homes, social services homes, hospitals and non-residential institutions such as schools.</p>
MM57	95	M18	<p>Provide additional text to M18 1) i) to provide clarity by referring to there being adequate capacity for the waste</p> <p><b>Proposals for hydrocarbon development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated, through <u>the</u> submission of <u>details relating to the</u> <del>a waste water</del> management <u>plan of waste water</u>, that <u>adequate</u> arrangements can be made for the <u>on-site</u> management or disposal of any returned water and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials arising from the development. Proposals should, where practicable and where a high standard of environmental protection can be demonstrated, provide for on-site management of these wastes through re-use, recycling or treatment. Where off-site management or disposal of waste is required, proposals should</b></p>

			<b>demonstrate that adequate arrangements can be made for this. Where new off-site facilities are proposed in the Plan area for the management or disposal of waste arising from hydrocarbons development, these should be located in accordance with the principles identified in Policies W10 and W11</b>
MM58	96	M18	<p>Clarify position on decommissioning and sub surface restoration and clarify text in M18 2) i) and link with text in para 5.151 relating to range of other regulatory controls</p> <p><b>i) Following completion of the operational phase of development, or where wells are to be suspended pending further hydrocarbon development, <u>notwithstanding the requirements and obligations under any other regulatory regimes, any wells will be decommissioned, insofar as this involves the complete removal of any associated surface development, so as to both prevent the risk of any contamination of ground and surface waters and emissions to air and ensure the proper restoration and after-care of the site;</u></b></p>
MM59	96	M18, Key links to other relevant policies and objectives	Amend Key Links section to include: <u>W08</u>
	97	5.157	<p>Insert revised text</p> <p>This should include information about the dismantling of equipment and clearance of the site <u>surface</u>, the decommissioning of any wells to prevent the risk of contamination of ground or surface waters or any emissions to air; and how the site <u>surface</u> will be restored...</p> <p>Other regulators also play a role in ensuring that decommissioned sites would not pose a risk as a result of pollution of ground or <u>sub</u> surface waters or emissions to air.</p>
MM60	98	New paragraph 5.160	<p>New paragraph to explain that waste water management is subject to other regulatory controls and that the LPA will work with those other bodies.</p> <p><u>In applying policy Local Planning Authorities will have regard to other regulatory regimes and will work effectively with other regulatory bodies as explained in paragraph 5.151.</u></p>



AC18	99	Figure 16	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
MM61	100	M20	<p>M20 1) Add wording about climate change</p> <p><b>1) Proposals for surface and underground development for the mining of deep coal will be permitted where all the following criteria are met:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i) the location, siting and design of the surface development would ensure a high standard of protection for the environment and local communities in line with the development management policies in the Joint Plan;</b></li> <li><b>ii) the proposals would enable coal to be transported in a sustainable manner;</b></li> <li><b>iii) where located in the Green Belt, the proposals would comply with national policy on Green Belt;</b></li> <li><b>iv) the effects of subsidence upon land stability and important surface structures, infrastructure (including flood defences) and the natural and historic environment, will be monitored and controlled so as to prevent unacceptable impacts;</b></li> <li><b>v) that opportunities have been explored, and will be delivered where practicable, to maximise the potential for reuse of any colliery spoil generated by the development and that proposed arrangements for any necessary disposal of mining waste materials arising from the development are acceptable in line with Part 3 below;</b></li> <li><b>vi) <u>the proposal's impact upon climate change has been considered.</u></b></li> </ul>
MM62	102	M22	<p>Add in text</p> <p><b>Policy M22: Potash and Salt</b></p> <p><b>Proposals for the extraction of potash, and salt sites within the North York Moors National Park and renewed applications for the existing sites at Boulby Mine and Doves Nest Farm beyond their current planning permissions will be assessed against the criteria for major development set out in Policy D04.</b></p> <p><b>Proposals for new surface development and infrastructure associated with the existing permitted potash and salt mine sites in the National Park, or their surface expansion, which are not considered to be major development, will be permitted provided they meet the requirements of Policy D11 and Policy I02 and that no unacceptable impact would be caused to the special qualities of the National Park, its environment or residential or visitor amenity in the context of any need for the development. <u>Proposals for new surface development and infrastructure which are considered to represent major development will be assessed against the criteria for</u></b></p>

			<p><u>major development set out in Policy D04.</u></p> <p>Proposals for increased volume of potash extraction, the extraction of other forms of potash not included in existing permissions, or sub-surface lateral extensions to the permitted working area in locations accessible from the existing sites at Boulby Potash Mine and the Doves Nest Farm site as well as proposals for new sites outside of the National Park, will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The proposals would not <u>result in unacceptable harm to</u> <del>detract from</del> the special qualities of the National Park, taking account of any mitigation measures proposed;</li> <li>ii. The effects of subsidence upon land stability, coastal erosion and important surface structures, infrastructure (including flood defences) and environmental and cultural designations, can be monitored and controlled so as to prevent unacceptable impacts;</li> <li>iii. The proposed arrangements for disposing of mining waste materials arising from the development are acceptable; and</li> <li>iv. The requirements of Policy I01 for transport and infrastructure have been fully considered.</li> </ol>
MM63	103	5.173	<p>Add text to the end of Para:</p> <p>... in 2016 under the NSIP process. <u>The “North Yorkshire Polyhalite Project” was approved by the North York Moors National Park Authority when it concluded that the potential economic benefits from the proposal represented a transformational economic opportunity at a regional and national level. At the same time it was concluded that the innovative nature of the mine design and associated landscaping would result in an acceptable reduction in the long term environmental impacts of the development. It was also recognised that there was no realistic scope for locating the development elsewhere outside the National Park. (It is important to note that the need for the mineral was not considered to represent exceptional circumstances as this form of potash did not have any established market globally, and in any case was available in significant volumes at the nearby Boulby Potash mine). Construction of the mine began formally on the 4<sup>th</sup> May 2017. At the time of the MWJP Hearing, site preparation works at both the mine site and the Lockwood Beck intermediate tunnel site (located just outside the National Park in the Redcar &amp; Cleveland BC area) will have been substantially completed. The route of the Mineral Transport System tunnel seismic survey will have been almost completed and coring along the route underway. Diaphragm walling technique construction to create one of the extensive sub-surface mine-head structures will be ongoing and the project will be broadly on target for first Polyhalite production around the end of 2021.</u></p>

	109	Table 4	<p>Addition to the 'comment' column within the 'Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste' row:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">North Yorkshire Sub-region - Estimated Main Waste Arisings 2014 (tonnes)</th> <th>Comment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Local Authority Collected Waste</td> <td>425,864</td> <td>Does not include arisings within the Redcar and Cleveland area of the NYMNP.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial and Industrial waste</td> <td>322,872</td> <td>Excludes large volumes of power station ash from Drax and Eggborough Power Stations deposited at private disposal facilities at Barlow and Gale Common ash disposal sites.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste</td> <td>820,705</td> <td><u>Excludes waste managed at EA Registered Exemption sites.</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazardous Waste</td> <td>33,143</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agricultural waste</td> <td>33,786</td> <td>Excludes large volumes of organic farm waste managed directly within the farm holding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low-Level Radioactive waste</td> <td>Estimated at less than 50m<sup>3</sup></td> <td>EA Estimate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste water</td> <td>No data available</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	North Yorkshire Sub-region - Estimated Main Waste Arisings 2014 (tonnes)		Comment	Local Authority Collected Waste	425,864	Does not include arisings within the Redcar and Cleveland area of the NYMNP.	Commercial and Industrial waste	322,872	Excludes large volumes of power station ash from Drax and Eggborough Power Stations deposited at private disposal facilities at Barlow and Gale Common ash disposal sites.	Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste	820,705	<u>Excludes waste managed at EA Registered Exemption sites.</u>	Hazardous Waste	33,143		Agricultural waste	33,786	Excludes large volumes of organic farm waste managed directly within the farm holding.	Low-Level Radioactive waste	Estimated at less than 50m <sup>3</sup>	EA Estimate	Waste water	No data available	
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MM64	114	6.26	<p>Revise Para:</p> <p>Environment Agency data indicates that in 2014 the North Yorkshire sub-region imported a minimum of 212,000 tonnes of waste (<u>251,000 tonnes in 2012 and 193,000 tonnes in 2013</u>). However, the actual figure is likely to be higher due to the lack of detail on the origin of some waste arisings. <del>In the same year</del> <u>In each year, from 2012-2014,</u> 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, <u>as indicated above,</u> data suggests that there are significant annual variations in the scale of movements between particular areas</p>																								

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MM65	115	W02	<p>Add additional text to W02 3) to add flexibility to wording to make sure hazardous waste covered, such as ‘usually to accommodate matters such as hazardous waste’</p> <p>Add additional text</p> <p><b>3) Except as provided for in 2) above, where a facility is proposed specifically to manage waste arising outside the Plan area, <u>usually to accommodate matters such as hazardous waste</u>, it will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the facility would represent the nearest appropriate installation for the waste to be managed.</b></p>																																			
MM66	118	Table 6	<p>Revise figures in Table 6:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Waste Management Method</th> <th>Capacity 2016 (tonnes)</th> <th>Capacity 2020 (tonnes)</th> <th>Capacity 2025 (tonnes)</th> <th>Capacity 2030 (tonnes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Recycling (C&amp;I, LACW, Agricultural)</td> <td><del>644,338</del> <u>734,450</u></td> <td><del>889,639</del> <u>979,751</u></td> <td><del>864,639</del> <u>945,230</u></td> <td><del>814,639</del> <u>895,230</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recycling (CD&amp;E)</td> <td><del>279,160</del> <u>315,920</u></td> <td><del>204,160</del> <u>240,920</u></td> <td><del>151,990</del> <u>177,482</u></td> <td><del>151,990</del> <u>177,482</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recycling (Specialist Material)</td> <td><del>105,049</del> <u>106,200</u></td> <td><del>105,049</del> <u>106,200</u></td> <td><del>105,049</del> <u>106,200</u></td> <td><del>105,049</del> <u>106,200</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Treatment Plant</td> <td><del>198,226</del> <u>272,935</u></td> <td><del>184,780</del> <u>381,949</u></td> <td><del>177,756</del> <u>374,925</u></td> <td><del>177,756</del> <u>374,925</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Composting</td> <td><del>317,877</del> <u>163,171</u></td> <td><del>357,877</del> <u>163,171</u></td> <td><del>342,877</del> <u>148,171</u></td> <td><del>329,541</del> <u>134,835</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy from Waste</td> <td>0</td> <td>320,000</td> <td>320,000</td> <td>320,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Waste Management Method	Capacity 2016 (tonnes)	Capacity 2020 (tonnes)	Capacity 2025 (tonnes)	Capacity 2030 (tonnes)	Recycling (C&I, LACW, Agricultural)	<del>644,338</del> <u>734,450</u>	<del>889,639</del> <u>979,751</u>	<del>864,639</del> <u>945,230</u>	<del>814,639</del> <u>895,230</u>	Recycling (CD&E)	<del>279,160</del> <u>315,920</u>	<del>204,160</del> <u>240,920</u>	<del>151,990</del> <u>177,482</u>	<del>151,990</del> <u>177,482</u>	Recycling (Specialist Material)	<del>105,049</del> <u>106,200</u>	<del>105,049</del> <u>106,200</u>	<del>105,049</del> <u>106,200</u>	<del>105,049</del> <u>106,200</u>	Treatment Plant	<del>198,226</del> <u>272,935</u>	<del>184,780</del> <u>381,949</u>	<del>177,756</del> <u>374,925</u>	<del>177,756</del> <u>374,925</u>	Composting	<del>317,877</del> <u>163,171</u>	<del>357,877</del> <u>163,171</u>	<del>342,877</del> <u>148,171</u>	<del>329,541</del> <u>134,835</u>	Energy from Waste	0	320,000	320,000	320,000
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MM67	120	Table 8	<p>Revise figures in Table 8:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Waste Management Method</th> <th>Projected Capacity Gap/Surpluses 2016 (tonnes)</th> <th>Projected Capacity Gap/Surpluses 2020 (tonnes)</th> <th>Projected Capacity Gap/Surpluses 2025 (tonnes)</th> <th>Projected Capacity Gap/Surpluses 2030 (tonnes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Recycling (C&amp;I, LACW, Agricultural)</td> <td>-228,319 -318,261</td> <td>-442,284 -532,226</td> <td>-405,451 -477,369</td> <td>-342,710 -414,655</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recycling (CD&amp;E)</td> <td>16,672 -20,088</td> <td>386,458 349,698</td> <td>456,283 422,315</td> <td>471,418 437,450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Treatment Plant</td> <td>52,534 135,378</td> <td>90,615 90,959</td> <td>111,350 111,694</td> <td>124,564 124,908</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Composting</td> <td>-134,199 -136,992</td> <td>-133,483 -136,276</td> <td>-117,558 -120,351</td> <td>-103,265 -106,058</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy from Waste</td> <td>46,386</td> <td>-102,961</td> <td>-95,418</td> <td>-89,631</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incineration</td> <td>13,632</td> <td>13,632</td> <td>13,632</td> <td>13,632</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Waste Management Method	Projected Capacity Gap/Surpluses 2016 (tonnes)	Projected Capacity Gap/Surpluses 2020 (tonnes)	Projected Capacity Gap/Surpluses 2025 (tonnes)	Projected Capacity Gap/Surpluses 2030 (tonnes)	Recycling (C&I, LACW, Agricultural)	-228,319 -318,261	-442,284 -532,226	-405,451 -477,369	-342,710 -414,655	Recycling (CD&E)	16,672 -20,088	386,458 349,698	456,283 422,315	471,418 437,450	Treatment Plant	52,534 135,378	90,615 90,959	111,350 111,694	124,564 124,908	Composting	-134,199 -136,992	-133,483 -136,276	-117,558 -120,351	-103,265 -106,058	Energy from Waste	46,386	-102,961	-95,418	-89,631	Incineration	13,632	13,632	13,632	13,632
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AC20	120	Para. 6.46	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence: Based on this approach, capacity gaps exist throughout the plan period for <del>recycling of CD&amp;E waste</del>, treatment of waste (physical and chemical), incineration of waste (specialist high temperature) and landfill of Hazardous waste.</p> <p>Revise 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence: A capacity gap <u>for recycling of CD&amp;E waste is projected over the majority of the Plan period and for</u> landfill of CD&amp;E waste occurs in the second half of the Plan period.</p> <p>Revise 3<sup>rd</sup> sentence: There is potential for a <del>very</del> small capacity gap for landfill of C&amp;I, LACW and agricultural waste at the end of the plan period.</p>																				
AC21	120	Footnote to Table 8	<p>Revise footnote: North Yorkshire sub region Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Update Report September 2016 (Urban Vision) – <a href="#">Capacity information subsequently updated March 2017 in accordance with 2015 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator</a></p>																				
MM68	121	W03	<p>Insert relevant District/Borough/National Park/City to site and cross reference to Policies Map:</p> <p>In Part 1) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>1) Identification of the Allerton Park (WJP08), <u>in Harrogate Borough</u>, and Harewood Whin (WJP11), <u>in the City of York</u>, sites as strategic allocations over the Plan period for the management of LACW. Proposals to extend</b></p>																				

			<p>the time period for continued waste management operations at these sites over the Plan period and the development of other appropriate waste management infrastructure will be permitted subject, in the case of the Harewood Whin site, to compliance with relevant national and local Green Belt policy.</p> <p>Insert a new Part 4) of the Policy and renumber the existing Part 4) to Part 5) and revise Part 4) of the Policy:</p> <p><b><u>4) Provision of capacity for management of LACW is also supported through site allocations for recycling, recovery of energy, transfer and treatment of LACW, as applicable, at:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>North Selby Mine Anaerobic Digestion (WJP02), in the City of York</u></b>  <b><u>Southmoor Energy Centre (WJP03), in Selby District</u></b>  <b><u>Land at Halton East, near Skipton (WJP13), in Craven District</u></b>  <b><u>Land at Seamer Carr, near Scarborough (WJP15), in Scarborough Borough</u></b>  <b><u>Land at Skibeden, near Skipton (WJP17), in Craven District</u></b>  <b><u>Land at Tancred, near Scorton (WJP18), in Richmondshire District</u></b>  <b><u>Land at Fairfield Road, Whitby (WJP19), in the North York Moors National Park</u></b>  <b><u>Former ARBRE Power Station (WJP25), in Selby District</u></b></p> <p><b><u>4) 5) Proposals for development at the allocated sites referred to in 1), <del>and 2)</del> and 4) 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.</u></b></p>
MM69	122/123	6.55	<p>Revise the Para:</p> <p>During preparation of the Joint Plan a number of potential allocations were put forward for sites which could manage a combination of LACW and C&amp;I waste, due to the similarity between these streams and the ways in which they need to be managed. A number of these are allocated<sup>37</sup> in the Joint Plan and they have been identified in <u>Policy W03 and Policy W04 dealing with C&amp;I waste</u>, <del>although their potential dual role should be noted in the context of Policy W03<sup>37</sup>.</del></p>

AC22	123	6.56	<p>Revise final sentence:</p> <p>There is potential for a <del>very</del> small gap in non-hazardous landfill capacity at the end of the Plan period.</p>
AC23	123	6.59	<p>Revise 3<sup>rd</sup> sentence:</p> <p>Permission was also granted in 2014 for a substantial anaerobic digestion facility at the former North Selby Mine site in the City of York, <del>although this too has not yet</del> <u>which has</u> been implemented <u>but is not yet operational</u>.</p>
MM70	124	W04	<p>Insert in Part 2) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>2) Provision of capacity for management of C&amp;I waste is ... waste at:</b></p> <p><b>Land at Halton East, near Skipton ...</b>  <u>Hillcrest, Harmby (WJP01), in Richmondshire District</u>  <b>Land at Tancred, near ...</b></p>
MM71	124	W04	<p>Insert relevant District/Borough/National Park/City to site and a cross reference to the Policies Map:</p> <p>In Part 1) iii) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>iii) Providing large scale capacity for recovery of energy and anaerobic digestion for C&amp;I waste through a combination of spare capacity within the Allerton Waste Recovery Park facility and the Southmoor Energy Centre (WJP03), <u>in Selby District</u>, former ARBRE Power Station (WJP25), <u>in Selby District</u>, and North Selby Mine anaerobic digestion (WJP02), <u>in the City of York</u>, sites, which are identified in the Plan as allocated sites for these uses. The development of the WJP02 site will only be permitted where it would be consistent with the principles of including land in the York Green Belt;</b></p> <p>In Part 2) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>3) Provision of capacity for management of C&amp;I waste is also supported through site allocations for recycling, transfer and treatment of C&amp;I waste at:</b></p> <p><b>Land at Halton East, near Skipton (WJP13), <u>in Craven District</u></b></p>



			<p>Land at Tancred, near Scorton (WJP18), <a href="#">in Richmondshire District</a>  Land at Skibeden, near Skipton (WJP17), <a href="#">in Craven District</a>  Land at Allerton Park, near Knaresborough (WJP08), <a href="#">in Harrogate Borough</a>  Land at Seamer Carr, near Scarborough (WJP15), <a href="#">in Scarborough Borough</a>  Land at Common Lane, Burn (WJP16), <a href="#">in Selby District</a>  Land at Pollington (WJP22), <a href="#">in Selby District</a>  Land at Fairfield Road, Whitby (WJP19), <a href="#">in the North York Moors National Park</a>  Land at Harewood Whin, Rufforth (WJP11), <a href="#">in the City of York</a></p> <p>In Part 3) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>3) Proposals for development of the allocated sites referred to in 1) and 2) above, <a href="#">and as shown on the Policies Map</a>, will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.</b></p>
MM72	125	6.64	<p>Add additional text to para 6.64:</p> <p>To make clear how monitoring will be dealt with</p> <p>In these circumstances it is not considered appropriate to support the principle of further large-scale recovery capacity in the area where the waste proposed to be managed would arise mainly outside the Plan area, unless it can be demonstrated that the facility would represent the nearest appropriate installation for recovery of the waste, in line with relevant legislation. Any such proposals will also be expected to provide for utilisation of heat in accordance with Policy W01 and be consistent with the requirements of Policies W10 and W11 in order to meet needs arising within it. For the purposes of this policy it is considered appropriate to use a threshold of 75,000tpa as an indicator of large scale, in line with the threshold used to identify strategically significant facilities in the Waste Position Statement for Yorkshire and Humber<sup>2</sup>. <a href="#">The following will form part of the annual monitoring associated with this Policy: implementation of committed capacity, capacity requirements and decisions on all C&amp;I planning applications that would provide additional commercial and industrial waste (including hazardous C&amp;I waste) capacity.</a></p>

<sup>2</sup> Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement (Feb 2016)

AC24	125	6.61	<p>Revise 6<sup>th</sup> sentence:</p> <p>Policy W10 addressing Overall locational principles for provision of waste <u>management</u> capacity</p>
AC25	125	6.63	<p>Revise 5<sup>th</sup> sentence:</p> <p><del>An unimplemented</del> <u>A</u> planning permission also exists for a substantial anaerobic digestion facility at the former North Selby Mine site in York.</p>
AC26	125/126	6.64	<p>Revise the Para:</p> <p>In <del>these</del> circumstances <u>where committed capacity at all of the following sites: Allerton Waste Recovery Park facility, Southmoor Energy Centre (WJP03), former ARBRE Power Station (WJP25) and North Selby Mine (WJP02), becomes operational</u> it is not considered appropriate to support the principle of further large-scale recovery capacity in the area where the waste proposed to be managed would arise mainly outside the Plan area, unless it can be demonstrated that the facility would represent the nearest appropriate installation for recovery of the waste, in line with relevant legislation.</p>
AC27	127	6.70	<p>Revise 5<sup>th</sup> sentence:</p> <p>However, the Waste Arisings and Capacity Assessment (2016) <u>(updated March 2017)</u> identifies an expected capacity gap for recycling under all scenarios considered, up to a maximum of approximately <del>470,000</del> <u>437,000</u> tonnes per annum in the highest case scenario, based on available capacity for managing CD&amp;E waste only.</p>
AC28	127	6.73	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence:</p> <p>There is a forecast shortfall in capacity for landfill of non-hazardous CD&amp;E waste, particularly from around 2022, as a result of the expiry of a number of time limited permissions, with a maximum annual gap of around <del>186,000</del> <u>108,000</u> tonnes per annum by 2030 in the highest case scenario.</p> <p>Revise 3<sup>rd</sup> sentence:</p>

			<p>If rates of recycling nearer to that modelled in the higher recycling scenario included in the waste arisings and capacity assessment are achieved, then the requirement for capacity for landfill of non-hazardous CD&amp;E waste could be significantly less, reaching a maximum of around <del>96,000</del> <u>18,000</u> tonnes per annum by 2030.</p>
MM73	128	W05	<p>Insert relevant District/Borough/National Park/City to site and a cross reference to the Policies Map and add in MJP13 – Whitewall Quarry as an Allocated site :</p> <p>In Part 2) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>4) Provision of capacity for management of CD&amp;E waste is also supported through site allocations for:</b></p> <p><b>i) Allocations for recycling of CD&amp;E waste:</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Land at Potgate Quarry, North Stainley (WJP24), <u>in Harrogate Borough</u>  Land at Allerton Park, near Knaresborough (WJP08), <u>in Harrogate Borough</u>  Land at Darrington Quarry, Darrington (MJP27), <u>in Selby District</u>  Land at Barnsdale Bar, Kirk Smeaton (MJP26), <u>in Selby District</u>  Land at Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton (WJP10), <u>in Selby District</u>  Land at Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton (WJP05), <u>in the City of York</u>  <u>Whitewall Quarry, near Norton (MJP13), Ryedale District</u></p> <p><b>ii) Allocations for landfill of CD&amp;E waste:</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Land at Brotherton Quarry, Burton Salmon (WJP21), <u>in Selby District</u>  Land at Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton (WJP05), <u>in the City of York</u>  Land adjacent to former Escrick Brickworks, Escrick (WJP06), <u>in Selby District</u></p> <p>In Part 3) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>Proposals for development of the allocated sites for recycling or landfill referred to in 2) above, <u>and as shown on the Policies Map</u>, will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.</b></p>

AC29	129	6.75	Revise 4 <sup>th</sup> sentence:  Policy W10 addressing Overall locational principles for provision of waste <u>management</u> capacity
AC30	131	6.79	Revise 3 <sup>rd</sup> sentence:  There is however a range of specialist provision in the area, including specialist storage, processing and incineration plants for animals <del>s</del> by-products.
AC31	131	6.81	Revise 4 <sup>th</sup> sentence:  National policy indicates that local plans for waste should address the need to <del>for</del> manage this waste stream.
MM74	133	W08	Add text into Policy to make clear that Policy W08 is not applicable to hydrocarbons  <b>1) Proposals for the development of new infrastructure and increased capacity for the management of waste water and sewage sludge, <u>not including waste water from hydrocarbon activities</u>, will be permitted in line with requirements identified in asset management plans produced by waste water infrastructure providers active in the Plan area. Preference will be given to the expansion of existing infrastructure in appropriate locations rather than the development of new facilities. Where it is not practicable to provide required additional capacity at existing sites, support will be provided for the development of new sites for the management of waste water and sewage sludge in line with the requirements of Policies W10 and W11.</b>
AC32	133	6.90	Revise 2 <sup>nd</sup> sentence:  In some instances, particularly for larger scale <del>WWTW</del> <u>waste water treatment works</u> , it may be appropriate to co-locate anaerobic digestion capacity at the site as this would reduce the need for transport of waste.
AC33	136	Figure 17	Amend Plan to reflect site data in the North Yorkshire Sub-region Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Update Report (September 2016).

			Amend Plan to reflect updated site data.
AC34	136	Figure 17	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
AC35	137	Policy W10 Title	Revise Policy Title:  <b>Policy W10: Overall locational principles for provision of waste <u>management</u> capacity</b>
MM75	137	W10	Revise Part 3) of Policy W10 by addition of a part c):  <b>3) Supporting proposals for development of waste management capacity at new sites where the site is compatible with the requirements of Policy W11; and the site is located as close as practicable to the source/s of waste to be dealt with.</b> <b>This means:</b> a) For new facilities .... where they are well- located with regard to the geographical area the facility is expected to serve; b) For larger scale or specialised facilities ... account the market area expected to be served by the facility. c) <u>For facilities associated with arisings of waste, including waste water, from the development of hydrocarbon sites, the use of best available technology and green completions where applicable.</u>
MM76	138	6.104	Revise paragraph 6.104:  If shale gas development becomes established on any significant scale in the area (see Chapter 5), there could be a potential for new arisings of waste, <u>including waste water,</u> from this source which, based on current information, would be generated within relatively rural locations in the eastern part of the Plan area where the majority of

			current PEDLs are located. <a href="#">The Authorities would be seeking best available technology, following discussions with regulatory bodies, including the use of green completions.</a> In considering proposals for management of waste from such development, Policy M18 is also relevant.
MM77	140	W11	<p>Add additional text into W11 5) to broaden out to refer to hazardous waste</p> <p><b>5) Siting facilities to provide additional waste water treatment capacity, including for waste water containing Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials <a href="#">and hazardous waste</a>, at existing waste water treatment works sites as a first priority. Where this is not practicable, preference will be given to use of previously developed land or industrial and employment land. Where development of new capacity on greenfield land is necessary then preference will be given to sites located on lower quality agricultural land. Siting of facilities for management of waste water from hydrocarbons development will also be considered under the requirements of Policy M18 where relevant;</b></p>
AC36	143	Figure 18	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
MM78	145	7.12	<p>Add text</p> <p>In addition to transport infrastructure, supply of minerals is supported by a range of other associated infrastructure. This includes facilities such as plant and equipment for routine processing or preparing for sale of minerals extracted at the site. In certain circumstances these <a href="#">ancillary routine processing</a> activities, together with their associated plant and buildings, may constitute permitted development under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (as amended). <a href="#">Where they do not, and a planning application is required to be submitted, this will be considered against the development management policies in Chapter 9.</a></p>
MM79	145	7.13	<p>Add text</p> <p>In some cases quarries, or sites for the supply of secondary or recycled aggregate, may also host <a href="#">additional</a> specialist plant or operations for processes such as manufacture of ready mixed concrete, roadstone coating and block making, which typically produce aggregates based products with value added, serving a range of market requirements. The policies in this section are concerned with this type of development. An important aspect of these additional activities, which are of industrial character, is that they all depend on the availability of mineral as a key raw material, but are not in themselves essential for the initial extraction and processing of the primary mineral itself. Where ancillary infrastructure is located at the site of extraction, this can have the benefit of adding value</p>

			before the raw material leaves the site and thus help reduce the overall volume of material transported. It can also enable provision of range of complementary products from a single location. Processing infrastructure for hydrocarbon development is addressed in the Hydrocarbons (oil and gas) section in Chapter 5.
MM80	145	I02	<p>Revise Part 1) i) of Policy:</p> <p><b>1) Development of ancillary minerals infrastructure at active minerals extraction sites and sites producing secondary aggregate will be permitted provided the following criteria are met:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i) The ancillary development produces a ‘value added’ or complementary product based mainly on the mineral extracted or secondary aggregate produced on the host site; and</b></li> <li><b>ii) The development would not have significant additional adverse impact on local communities, businesses or the environment; and</b></li> <li><b>iii) The development would not unacceptably increase the overall amount of road transport to or from the host site; and</b></li> <li><b>iv) Where the host site is located in the Green Belt the ancillary development is acceptable in accordance with national and local Green Belt policy; and</b></li> <li><b>v) The development is linked to the overall life of minerals extraction or supply of secondary aggregate at the host site, unless the location is appropriate to its retention in the longer term.</b></li> </ul>
MM81	146	I02	<p>Revise Part 3) of Policy:</p> <p><b>3) The siting of ancillary minerals infrastructure within the North York Moors National Park will only be supported where it would be located within the <del>Boulby mine</del> <u>existing operational</u> surface site <del>or Doves Nest Farm mine surface site if developed</del>, <u>on other existing industrial land</u>, <del>or</del> within the Whitby Business Park <u>or is constrained to a particular location for which there is sufficient overriding justification identified on the Policies Map</u>.</b></p>
MM82	149	S01	<p><b>Policy S01: Safeguarding <u>surface</u> mineral resources</b></p> <p><del>Part 1) – Surface mineral resources:</del></p> <p>The following surface minerals resources and associated buffer zones identified on the Policies Map will be</p>

			<p>safeguarded from other forms of surface development to protect the resource for the future:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. All crushed rock and silica sand resources with an additional 500m buffer;</li> <li>ii. All sand and gravel, clay and shallow coal resources with an additional 250m buffer;</li> <li>iii. Building stone resources and active and former building stone quarries with an additional 250m buffer.</li> </ol> <p><del>Part 2) – Deep mineral resources:</del></p> <p><del>Potash and (including polyhalite) resources within the Boulby Mine licensed permitted area and Doves Nest Farm indicated and inferred resource area, identified on the Policies Map, will be safeguarded from other forms of surface development to protect the resource for the future.</del></p> <p><del>Reserves and resources of potash and polyhalite identified on the Policies Map, including a 2km buffer zone, will also be protected from sterilisation by other forms of underground minerals extraction, deep drilling and the underground storage of gas or carbon in order to protect the resource for the future.</del></p>
MM83	152	S02	<p>Policy S02: Developments proposed within <a href="#">Surface Minerals Safeguarding Areas</a></p> <p><del>Part 1) – Surface mineral resources:</del></p> <p>Within Surface Minerals Safeguarding Areas shown on the Policies Map, permission for development other than minerals extraction will be granted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It would not sterilise the mineral or prejudice future extraction; or</li> <li>• The mineral will be extracted prior to the development (where this can be achieved without unacceptable impact on the environment or local communities), or</li> <li>• The need for the non-mineral development can be demonstrated to outweigh the need to safeguard the mineral; or</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• It constitutes ‘exempt’ development (as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list , <a href="#">as set out in paragraph 8.47</a>).</li> </ul>



			<p>Applications for development other than mineral extraction in Minerals Safeguarding 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.</p> <p><del>Part 2) – Deep minerals resources:</del></p> <p><del>In areas identified as Underground Mineral Safeguarding Areas on the Policies Map, proposals for the following types of development should be accompanied by information about the effect of the proposed development on the potential future extraction of the safeguarded underground resource, as well as on the potential for the proposed surface development to be impacted by subsidence arising from working of the underlying minerals resource:</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>● Large institutional and public buildings;</del></li> <li><del>● Major industrial buildings including those with sensitive processes and precision equipment vulnerable to ground movement;</del></li> <li><del>● Major retail complexes;</del></li> <li><del>● Non-residential high rise buildings (3 storeys plus);</del></li> <li><del>● Strategic gas, oil, naphtha and petrol pipelines;</del></li> <li><del>● Vulnerable parts of main highways and motorway networks (e.g. viaducts, large bridges, service stations and interchanges);</del></li> <li><del>● Security sensitive structures;</del></li> <li><del>● Strategic water pumping stations, waterworks, reservoirs, sewage works and pumping stations;</del></li> <li><del>● Ecclesiastical property;</del></li> <li><del>● Power stations; and</del></li> <li><del>● Wind turbines</del></li> </ul> <p><del>Permission will be granted where the assessment demonstrates that a significant risk of adverse impact on the development from mining subsidence will not arise or that the criteria in Part 1) of the Policy (other than the final criterion) are met.</del></p> <p><del>Part 3) – Protecting potash and polyhalite resources from other underground minerals development:</del></p>
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			<del>Where proposals for deep drilling or development of underground gas resources or the underground storage of gas or carbon are located within the area safeguarded for potash, salt and polyhalite shown on the Policies Map, permission for development will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the proposed development will not adversely affect the potential future extraction of the protected mineral.</del>
MM84	154	New S03	<p><u>New POLICY: S03: POTASH SAFEGUARDING</u></p> <p><u>Part 1) – Safeguarding and surface subsidence effects:</u></p> <p><u>Potash (including polyhalite) resources within parts of the Boulby Mine and Woodsmith Mine (formally known as Doves Nest Farm) permission areas, identified on the Policies Map, will be safeguarded from certain surface developments to protect the resource for the future, these include :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Large institutional and public buildings;</u></li> <li>• <u>Major industrial buildings including those with sensitive processes and precision equipment vulnerable to ground movement;</u></li> <li>• <u>Major retail complexes;</u></li> <li>• <u>Non-residential high rise buildings (3 storeys plus);</u></li> <li>• <u>Strategic gas, oil, naphtha and petrol pipelines;</u></li> <li>• <u>Vulnerable parts of main highways and motorway networks (e.g. viaducts, large bridges, service stations and interchanges);</u></li> <li>• <u>Security sensitive structures;</u></li> <li>• <u>Strategic water pumping stations, waterworks, reservoirs, sewage works and pumping stations;</u></li> <li>• <u>Ecclesiastical property;</u></li> <li>• <u>Power stations;</u></li> <li>• <u>Wind turbines</u></li> <li>• <u>Surface hydrocarbons development</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Permission will be granted where it can be demonstrated that a significant risk of sterilisation of the safeguarded mineral deposits would not arise, or the need for the surface development would demonstrably outweigh the need to safeguard the mineral deposit.</u></p> <p><u>Part 2) – Protecting potash ( including polyhalite ) resources from other underground minerals development:</u></p>

			<p><u>Reserves and resources of potash (including Polyhalite) identified on the Policies Map, will also be protected from sterilisation by other forms of underground minerals extraction, deep drilling and the underground storage of gas or carbon in order to protect the resource for the future.</u></p> <p><u>Where proposals for deep drilling or development of underground gas resources or the underground storage of gas or carbon are located within the area safeguarded for potash, (including polyhalite) shown on the Policies Map, permission for development will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the proposed development will not adversely affect the potential future extraction of the protected mineral, or the benefits of the proposed development would demonstrably outweigh the need to safeguard the resource.</u></p>
MM85	154	8.15 – 8.19 (old para ref. moved to after new Policy S03)	<p><b>Policy justification for safeguarding of Potash and Polyhalite Resources (lifted from S01 and added to new Policy S03)</b></p> <p>8.15 Underground mineral resources are not at direct risk of sterilisation through surface development in the same way as surface resources and there is no specific requirement in national policy to safeguard them <u>within protected areas</u>. However, certain forms of surface development, particularly large structures or those with sensitive processes taking place in them, may be particularly vulnerable to subsidence damage.</p> <p>8.16 Potash, <del>salt and</del> <u>including</u> polyhalite resources in the Plan area are considered to be of strategic significance, as the potash and polyhalite deposits are the only known potentially workable resources in the country. It is therefore considered that there is particular justification to safeguard them for the future.</p> <p>8.17 These resources cover a relatively large area in the north-eastern part of the Plan area and it is not considered <u>reasonable or</u> necessary or proportionate to safeguard the whole of the potential resource area. Furthermore, a large area of the resource is beneath the North York Moors National Park, where the risk of sterilisation as a result of significant surface development is relatively low. However, it would be appropriate to safeguard reserves and resources within that part of the Boulby Mine permission area indicated on the Policies Map along with those resources forming part of the York Potash project that have been identified with a higher degree of confidence (i.e. the indicated and inferred resources). This will help to ensure that, where certain types of surface development are proposed within the licensed area, the presence of the resource is taken into account. In this respect, the purpose of safeguarding underground resources is not to prevent surface development in the relevant area but to ensure that the potential implications for sterilisation of potash or polyhalite are taken into account. Types of surface</p>

			<p>development which are considered relevant for the purposes of safeguarding underground potash and polyhalite are identified in Policy S023 (part <del>two</del> <u>one</u>). A surface safeguarding buffer zone has not been identified due to the scale of the area and the extremely low risk of sterilisation by surface development in this part of the Plan area.</p> <p>8.18 Extraction of gas in proximity to underground mining operations can give rise to particular concerns including the potential for gas to migrate towards, or accumulate in, mine tunnels. This could be a particular issue where hydraulic fracturing ('fracking') techniques are involved. Similar considerations could apply where proposals are brought forward for the underground storage of gas or carbon, for example in depleted natural gas reservoirs.</p> <p>8.19 To ensure that consideration is given to protecting reserves and resources of potash, <del>salt and</del> <u>including</u> polyhalite from the potential effects of extracting or storing gas, safeguarding is considered appropriate, <del>including an underground buffer zone in addition to the area proposed to be safeguarded on the surface.</del> A <u>safeguarding buffer zone, equivalent to 200 years of production of 2km</u> is considered to offer a reasonable balance between protection of the resource and providing flexibility for other development to take place where appropriate, representing a horizontal distance which is readily achievable with current technology for horizontal drilling of oil and gas wells. There are no <u>active current</u> PEDLs in the area covered by the safeguarded area <del>and buffer zone.</del> As with other forms of safeguarding, the purpose is not to prevent other forms of development from taking place under any circumstances, but to ensure that the presence of the safeguarded resource is taken into account, and given priority where appropriate. In some circumstances it may be practicable to take measures, such as through appropriate phasing of activity, to enable extraction of more than one underground resource in the same area. Where conflict could arise, applicants will need to demonstrate that appropriate measures can be implemented to ensure that the safeguarded resource is adequately protected.</p> <p><u>New 8.20 Planning guidance and case law makes clear that Minerals Planning Authorities do not need to carry out their own assessments of potential impacts which are controlled by other regulatory bodies. It states that they can determine applications having considered the advice of those bodies without having to wait for the other approval processes to be concluded. The Mineral Planning Authorities will therefore carry out consultation with other appropriate regulatory bodies (such as the Environment Agency, Health and Safety Executive and the Oil and Gas Authority, Mines Inspector) on planning applications helps to ensure that the Authorities can be satisfied that sub-surface issues can and will be adequately addressed by other complimentary regulatory regimes .</u></p>
MM86	154	S03 (Policy will change to S04)	Revise 1 <sup>st</sup> sentence of the Policy and add in additional criterion relating to 'lack of viability' :

			<p>Waste management sites identified on the Policies Map <a href="#">and in Appendix 2</a>, with a 250m buffer zone, will be safeguarded against development which would prevent or <del>frustrate</del> <a href="#">unduly restrict</a> the use of the site unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The need for the alternative development outweighs the benefits of retaining the site; and</li> <li>ii) Where the site is in active use for waste management purposes, a suitable alternative location can be provided for the displaced infrastructure; or</li> <li>iii) The site is not in use and there is no reasonable prospect of it being used for waste management in the foreseeable future.</li> <li><a href="#">iv) The site is not viable or capable of being made viable</a></li> </ul> <p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence of the final paragraph of the Policy:</p> <p><b>Where development, other than exempt development as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list, <a href="#">as set out in paragraph 8.47</a>, is proposed....</b></p>
MM87	155	8.29	<p>Revise Para:</p> <p>As some waste uses are relatively low-value developments, they are at risk of being replaced by competing, higher-value land uses. Safeguarding facilities can help to guard against this. The purpose of safeguarding certain waste facilities is not to prevent other development from taking place but to ensure that the need to maintain important waste infrastructure is factored into decision-making for other forms of development. <a href="#">Where a site is not in use, viability issues will be relevant to considering whether there is a reasonable prospect of the site being used for waste management in the foreseeable future.</a> This will be particularly important in the two-tier parts of the Plan area, where many development decisions are not taken by the waste planning authority.</p>
MM88	155	Para. 8.30 <i>(Italics: PC85 in the Addendum of Proposed Changes to Publication Draft (July 2017))</i>	<p>Revise Para:</p> <p>In some cases, the introduction of other forms of development in close proximity to established or allocated waste uses, can lead to conflict given the potential for impacts on local amenity due, for example, to noise, dust odour or bioaerosols. Whilst it is not possible to identify all such forms of development exhaustively, they include residential uses and also commercial and industrial uses that depend on a high quality local environment (for example within the food and health care sectors). The identification of a buffer zone around safeguarded waste facilities ensures that the potential for such impacts can be properly taken into account, whilst also recognising the importance of allowing the waste facility to continue to operate. As a range of types and scales of development could be</p>

			<p>associated with waste management activity, it is not practicable to define individual buffer zones for each facility. A 250m buffer zone reflects a balance between ensuring that the potential for significant impacts arising from some waste uses is allowed for, whilst limiting the extent to which consultation for safeguarding purposes is required. It is also consistent with the Environment Agency’s restrictions on open composting of waste taking place within 250m of residential property. <u>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 be provided as part of the proposals for the encroaching development or there are other overriding benefits.</u> <del><i>It is acknowledged that in some cases, including at the former mine sites in the Plan area, there are other extant proposals for redevelopment which are matters for determination by the relevant local planning authority and that such proposals could overlap with land proposed for safeguarding in the Joint Plan.</i></del> In these circumstances the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority will seek to work constructively with the relevant local planning authority and developers to ensure that a proportionate approach to implementing safeguarding of minerals and waste infrastructure requirements is taken.</p>
MM89	155	S04 (Policy will change to S05)	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence of the first paragraph of the Policy and add lack of viability:</p> <p><b>Railheads, rail links and wharves identified on the Policies Map <u>and in Appendix 2</u>, with a 100m buffer zone , will be safeguarded against development which would prevent or <del>frustrate</del> <u>unduly restrict</u> the use of the infrastructure for minerals or waste transport purposes, unless:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i) The need for the alternative development outweighs the benefits of retaining the facility; and</b></li> <li><b>ii) Where the minerals or waste transport infrastructure is in active use on the land, a suitable alternative location can be provided for the displaced infrastructure; or</b></li> <li><b>iii) The infrastructure is not in use and there is no reasonable prospect of it being used for minerals or waste transport in the foreseeable future.</b></li> <li><b>iv) <u>The site is not viable or capable of being made viable</u></b></li> </ul> <p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence of the final paragraph of the Policy:</p> <p><b>Where development, other than exempt development as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list, <u>as set out in paragraph 8.47</u>, is proposed....</b></p>
MM90	156	8.34	Revise Para:

			<p>Transport of coal by barge has previously occurred in the Selby area, and some infrastructure remains but needs repair if it is to be used again. Growing interest in the potential for increased supply of marine aggregate into the Yorkshire and Humber area may increase the significance of both water and rail transport of minerals in future, adding to the justification for safeguarding wharfs and railheads<sup>42</sup>. <u>Where a site is not in use, viability issues will be relevant to considering whether there is a reasonable prospect of the site being used for minerals or waste transport in the foreseeable future.</u></p>
MM91	157	S05 (Policy will change to S06)	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence of the first paragraph of the Policy and add lack of viability:</p> <p><b>Minerals ancillary infrastructure sites identified on the Policies Map <u>and in Appendix 2</u>, with a 100m buffer zone, will be safeguarded against development which would prevent or <del>frustrate</del> <u>unduly restrict</u> the use of the site for minerals ancillary infrastructure purposes, unless:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i) The need for the alternative development outweighs the benefits of retaining the site; and</b></li> <li><b>ii) Where minerals ancillary infrastructure is in active use on the land, a suitable alternative location can be provided for the displaced infrastructure; or</b></li> <li><b>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.</b></li> <li><b>iv) <u>The site is not viable or capable of being made viable</u></b></li> </ul> <p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence of the final paragraph of the Policy:</p> <p><b>Where development, other than exempt development as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list, <u>as set out in paragraph 8.47</u>, is proposed....</b></p>
AC37	158	S06 (Policy will change to S07)	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence of the Policy:</p> <p><b>Where development, other than exempt development as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list, <u>as set out in paragraph 8.47</u>, is proposed....</b></p>
AC38	159	8.47,	Revise 12 <sup>th</sup> bullet point:

		Safeguarding exemption criteria list <i>(Italics: PC88 in the Addendum of Proposed Changes to Publication Draft (July 2017))</i>	Applications for development on land which is already allocated in an adopted local plan where the plan took account of minerals, waste <i>and minerals and waste transport infrastructure</i> safeguarding requirements, <u>or, in the case of an emerging local plan allocations, where the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority has raised no safeguarding concerns during consultation on the emerging plan allocation</u>
MM92	161	D02	Revise Part 1) of the Policy:  <b>1) Proposals for minerals and waste development, including ancillary development and minerals and waste transport infrastructure, will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable impacts on <del>local amenity</del> <u>the amenity of local communities and residents</u>, local businesses and users ...</b>
MM93	161	9.13	Revise wording in Policy  Planning authorities are advised in national Planning Practice Guidance not to duplicate other statutory means of pollution control. Examples include the issuing of environmental permits for waste operations and crushing plant, and the control of statutory noise nuisance. <u>The Authorities will liaise with other agencies including the Environment Agency and, where applicable, District Council Environmental Health Departments, on such matters.</u> However, certain pollution control matters can also be relevant when determining minerals and waste planning applications, particularly where they are relevant to the use and development of land, <u>for example, those impacting on public health.</u> Applicants are advised to have early discussions with <u>the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority and other relevant regulatory authorities to ensure a coordinated approach.</u> <u>With regard to development that is required by The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 to be accompanied by an environmental statement, a developer needs to include in the statement a description of the likely significant effects of the development resulting from, inter alia, the risk to human health. In determining such applications consideration will be given, where appropriate to the case, as to whether specific monitoring measures may be required, as part of a decision granting planning permission, by means of a planning condition or planning obligation (as applicable), to monitor identified significant adverse effects on the environment arising from</u>



			<u>proposed EIA development (which may include health effects if applicable).</u>
MM94	166	D04	<p>Revise Policy wording:</p> <p><b>Part 1) – Major minerals and waste development</b>  Proposals for major development in the National Park, Howardian Hills, Nidderdale, North Pennines and Forest of Bowland Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty <del>will</del> <u>should</u> be refused except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated it is in the public interest. The demonstration of exceptional circumstances and public interest will require justification based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The need for the development, which <u>can</u> <del>will usually</del> include a national need for the mineral or the waste facility and the contribution of the development to the national economy; and</li> <li>b) The impact of permitting it, or refusing, it upon the local economy <u>which includes that</u> of the National Park or AONB; and</li> <li>c) Whether, <u>in terms of cost and scope</u>, the development can <u>viably technically</u> and <u>technically viably</u> be located elsewhere outside the designated area, or the need for it can be met in some other way; and</li> <li>d) <del>Whether-The extent to which</del> any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, can be moderated. <del>to a level which does not significantly compromise the reason for the designation.</del></li> </ul> <p>Where there are exceptional circumstances and the proposal is considered to be in the public interest, every effort to avoid adverse effects will be required. <u>Particular consideration will be given to the extent to which the proposal may affect the qualities which contributed to the designation of the landscape.</u> Where adverse effects cannot be avoided, harm should be minimised through appropriate mitigation measures. Appropriate and practicable compensation will be required for any <u>unavoidable</u> effects which cannot be mitigated.</p> <p><b>Part 2) – All other developments</b>  Planning permission will be supported where proposals contribute to the achievement of, or are consistent with, the aims, policies and aspirations of the relevant Management Plan and are consistent with other relevant development management policies in the Joint Plan.</p> <p><b>Part 3) – Proposals which impact the setting of Designated Areas</b>  Proposals for development outside of the National Parks and AONBs will not <u>usually</u> be permitted where it would have an <u>unacceptable</u> harmful effect on the setting of the designated area.</p>

AC39	167	9.24	<p>Revise 3<sup>rd</sup> sentence:</p> <p>It should be noted that major development in terms of paragraph 116 of the NPPF is not the same as that defined under the Town and Country Planning <del>Act</del> (Development Management Procedure <del>Order</del>) (England) Order <del>2010</del><u>2015</u>.</p>
MM95	167	9.25	<p>Add additional text to paragraph 9.25 and add an additional paragraph after 9.25:</p> <p>9.25 For major development in the National Park and AONBs, the four strands of the major development test need to be addressed in order to determine whether the proposal represents an exceptional circumstance and is in the 'public interest'. One of the main considerations in this assessment, where relating to proposals for minerals extraction, should be the need for the resource itself, including at a national level, and whether there are alternative sources available to meet any national need. <u>The potential for a specific mineral to be extracted on a national basis only from within the National Park or AONB will be a relevant consideration when assessing need.</u> The outcome of these considerations will then, where relevant, need to be assessed in accordance with the Habitats Regulations and other relevant policies contained in this Joint Plan and the NPPF. Applicants will be expected to supply sufficient information to demonstrate robustly that proposals fulfil the requirements of the major development test.</p> <p><u>Proposals should be designed to avoid adverse impacts (including cumulative impacts) on the special qualities of the National Park, though because of the inherent nature and scale of major development it is unlikely that impacts can be moderated to a level where significant adverse effects can be completely avoided. A proposal that is likely to harm a National Park or AONB to the extent that it compromises the reason for its designation is unlikely to be regarded as being in the public interest. The North York Moors has an existing potash mine and a second mine is under construction which in terms of volume of production is stated to become the largest potash mine in the world. Other significant major developments have also been located in the National Park such as RAF Fylingdales and there is growing pressure on the southern part of the Park from the hydrocarbons industry. Cumulatively it is considered that the impact of these large scale developments of an industrial nature are starting to impact on the special qualities of the National Park, particularly in terms of far reaching open moorland views, remoteness and a sense of wildness and tranquillity which were important reasons for its designation.</u></p>
MM96	169	D05	<p>Revise Part 2) of the Policy</p> <p><b>Part 2) - Waste</b></p>

		<p>Proposals for waste development <del>in the Green Belt, including new buildings or other forms of development which would result in an adverse impact on the openness of the Green Belt or on the purposes of including land within the Green Belt, including those elements which contribute to the historic character and setting of York, that</del> <u>include the construction of new buildings in the Green Belt</u> will be considered inappropriate.</p> <p>Substantial weight will be given to any harm to the Green Belt and <del>inappropriate waste development in the Green Belt will only be permitted in</del> very special circumstances, <del>which must</del> <u>will need to</u> be demonstrated by the applicant, in <del>which the harm by reason of inappropriateness, or any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations</del> <u>order to outweigh harm caused by inappropriateness, and any other harm.</u></p> <p><u>Proposals for other forms of waste development which would result in an adverse impact on the openness of the Green Belt or on the purposes of including land within the Green Belt, including those elements which contribute to the historic character and setting of York, will only be permitted in very special circumstances, which must be demonstrated by the applicant, in which the harm is clearly outweighed by other considerations.</u></p> <p>The following forms of waste development <del>will be appropriate</del> <u>may be permitted</u> in the Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in the Green Belt, including those elements which contribute to the historic character and setting of York:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) open windrow composting;</li> <li>ii) individual farm-scale on-farm composting and anaerobic digestion;</li> <li>iii) recycling of construction and demolition waste in order to produce recycled aggregate where it would take place in an active quarry or minerals transport site and is linked to the life of the quarry or site;</li> <li>iv) short term waste sorting and recycling activity in association with, and on the same site as, other permitted demolition and construction activity;</li> <li>v) recycling, transfer and treatment activities at established industrial and employment sites in the Green Belt where the waste development would be consistent with the scale and nature of other activities already taking place at the site;</li> <li>vi) landfill of quarry voids including for the purposes of quarry reclamation and where the site would be restored to an after use compatible with the purposes of Green Belt designation;</li> <li>vii) small scale deposit of inert waste for agricultural improvement purposes or the improvement of derelict or degraded land; and</li> <li>viii) continued activities within the footprint of established waste sites in the Green Belt.</li> </ul>
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MM97	170	9.35	<p>Revise text</p> <p>In order to provide local guidance on this matter, the policy identifies a number of types of waste management activities and types of locations where waste development may be <del>appropriate</del> <u>permitted</u>, provided that openness is maintained and the development would be consistent with the purposes for which the land is included in the Green Belt.</p>
MM98	173	D07	<p>Revise Policy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Proposals will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that, <u>having taken into account any proposed mitigation measures</u>, there will be no unacceptable impacts on biodiversity or geodiversity. <del>including on statutory and non-statutory designated or protected sites and features, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, Sites of Local Interest and Local Nature Reserves, local priority habitats, habitat networks and species, having taken into account any proposed mitigation measures.</del> <u>The level of protection provided to international, national and locally designated sites are outlined in parts 2) to 8) below.</u></li> <li>2) A very high level of protection will be afforded to sites designated at an international level, including SPAs, SACs and RAMSAR sites. Development which would have an unacceptable impact on these sites will not be permitted.</li> <li>3) Development, <u>whether inside or outside of a SSSI</u> which <del>would</del> <u>is likely to</u> have an <del>unacceptable impact</del> <u>adverse effect</u> on the notified special interest features of a SSSI or a broader impact on the national network of SSSIs <u>will only be permitted where the benefits of the development at that location clearly outweigh the impact to the SSSI features and the broader SSSI network.</u> <del>or the</del> <u>The</u> loss or deterioration of <u>irreplaceable habitats including</u> ancient woodland or aged or veteran trees, will only be permitted where <u>both the need for, and the</u> benefits of the development <u>at the proposed location</u> <del>would</del> clearly outweigh the impact or loss.</li> <li>4) Where development would be located within an Impact Risk Zone defined by Natural England for a SPA, SAC, RAMSAR site or SSSI, <u>or at any other location at which it could have an adverse impact on the SPA, SAC, RAMSAR site or SSSI</u>, and the development is of a type identified by Natural England as one which could potentially have an adverse impact on the designated site, proposals should be accompanied by a detailed assessment of the potential impacts and include proposals for mitigation <u>and enhancement</u> where relevant.</li> </ol>

		<p><b>5) <u>Locally important sites and assets include:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <u>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (including candidate sites);</u></li> <li>ii. <u>Local Nature Reserves;</u></li> <li>iii. <u>Local Geological Sites; and</u></li> <li>iv. <u>Habitats and species of principal importance or other sites of geological or geomorphological importance.</u></li> </ol> <p><u>Development will not be permitted that will result in an unacceptable impact to locally important sites and assets unless it can be demonstrated that:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>the benefits of development clearly outweigh the nature conservation value or scientific interest of the site and its contribution to wider biodiversity objectives and connectivity; and</u></li> <li>• <u>the proposed mitigation or compensatory measures are equivalent to the value of the site/asset.</u></li> </ul> <p><b>6) <del>5)</del> Through the design of schemes, including any proposed mitigation <u>and or compensation</u> measures, proposals should seek to contribute positively towards the delivery of agreed biodiversity and/or geodiversity objectives, including those set out in agreed local Biodiversity or Geodiversity Action Plans, or in line with agreed priorities of any relevant Local Nature Partnership, with the aim of achieving net gains for biodiversity or geodiversity and supporting the development of resilient ecological networks.</b></p> <p><b>7) <del>6)</del> In exceptional circumstances, and where the development site giving rise to the requirement for offsetting is not located within a SPA, SAC, RAMSAR or SSSI, the principle of biodiversity offsetting to fully compensate for any losses will be supported <u>on a site by site basis and as a last resort in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy</u>. These circumstances <u>specifically</u> include where:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) It has been demonstrated that it is not possible to <u>fully</u> avoid or mitigate against adverse impacts; and</li> <li>ii) The provision of compensatory habitat within the site would not be feasible; and</li> <li>iii) The need for and <del>for</del> <u>the</u> benefits of the development <u>in the proposed location outweigh</u> <del>override</del> the need to protect the site; and</li> <li>iv) Any compensatory gains would be delivered within the minerals or waste planning authority area in which the loss occurred <del>, unless otherwise agreed by the planning authority. Compensatory gains outside of the planning authority area will only be deemed as acceptable where it is clearly demonstrable that the approach will lead to greater biodiversity and/or geodiversity benefits than alternative options within the planning authority area.</del></li> </ol>
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			<b><u>8) Proposals must consider the cumulative impacts as a result of a combination of individual impacts from the same development and/or through combinations of impacts in conjunction with other development. Proposals will only be permitted where it would not give rise to unacceptable cumulative impacts.</u></b>
MM99	175	9.56	<p>Insert new text after 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence of paragraph 9.56:</p> <p>Where development requiring offsetting is proposed, the arrangements for provision of the offsetting biodiversity gain should be set out as part of the proposals, and the location where the offsetting provision is to be made should be within the same minerals or waste planning authority area as the development giving rise to the need for offsetting. This is to ensure that biodiversity assets are not displaced out of the local area. <u>Offsetting proposals may only be permitted outside of the plan area with agreement with the planning authority, and only where sufficient evidence could be provided to demonstrate the biodiversity/geodiversity benefits of undertaking offsetting outside of the Plan area. For example, if a site was on the plan area boundary and sufficient evidence could be provided to demonstrate the biodiversity benefits of undertaking an offset outside of the Plan area.</u> A further consideration is...</p>
AC40	179-180	Water Environment Heading	Ensure the 'Water Environment' and 'Policy Justification' headings are at the head of the page.
MM100	179	D09	<p>Revise Part 4) of the Policy:</p> <p><b>....climate mitigation and adaption measures including use of sustainable <del>urban</del> drainage systems.</b></p>
AC41	183	Figure 19	Amend Plan to reflect the extended boundary of Yorkshire Dales National Park.
MM101	187	9.97	<p>Revise last sentence of Para:</p> <p>The emerging City of York Local Plan is proposing to require that new developments <del>are meet the relevant BREEAM or Code for Sustainable Homes standards</del> <u>in line with the 2013 Building Regulations by having a 19% reduction in Dwelling Emission Rate and a reduced water consumption rate.</u></p>
MM102	188	D11	<p>Add additional text</p> <p><b>Proposals for substantial new minerals extraction and for the large-scale treatment as well, recovery or disposal of waste, <u>as for hydrocarbon proposals</u>, should be accompanied by a climate change assessment <u>as appropriate</u></b></p>

			showing how the proposals have taken into account impacts from climate change and include <b>appropriate</b> mitigation measures where necessary.
AC42	188	9.98	Revise 4 <sup>th</sup> sentence of the Para:  The incorporation of sustainable design measures such as sustainable <del>urban</del> drainage systems (SuDs),
MM103	190	D12	Revise 2 <sup>nd</sup> Para, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sentence of the Policy:  <b>Development proposals will be required to demonstrate that all practicable steps will be taken to conserve and manage on-site soil resources, including soils with environmental value, in a sustainable way. Development which would disturb or damage <del>soils of high environmental value such as</del> <b>development which could lead to irreversible damage to blanket</b> peat or other soil contributing to ecological connectivity or carbon storage will not be permitted.</b>
AC43	192	D13	Revise 1 <sup>st</sup> sentence of the Policy:  <b>... identified by the Coal Authority <u>as shown on the Interactive Policies Map and on page 4 of the paper version of the Policies Map</u>, proposals should be accompanied by ...</b>
MM104	192	D13	Revise text in Policy  Amend text of Policy D13 as following: <b>'... exempt development as defined in the Development High Risk Exemptions list, <u>as set out in paragraphs 9.116 and 9.117</u>, is proposed within Development High Risk Areas ...'</b>
AC44	192	9.113	Revise 3 <sup>rd</sup> sentence:  They occur mainly within Selby District and more limited locations in the <u>North York Moors National Park and in the</u> western part of the Plan area.
MM105	193	New Policy D14 Introductory text and Policy	Add new Policy and Introductory text under the 'Section 106, Community Infrastructure Levy and Planning Performance Agreements' heading:

		<p>wording</p>	<p><u>9.118 Development of land will, to varying degrees depending on its nature and location, impact on the environment, communities, amenities and physical infrastructure of the Plan area. As such the authorities will, where there is appropriate justification, expect development to mitigate the extent of this impact through the use of planning obligations on the granting of planning permissions. Planning obligations also known as Section 106 agreements under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), are benefits that may be in kind or take the form of financial contributions. Section 106 agreements are legally binding undertakings which seek to secure that development is acceptable, by securing contributions to offset negative consequences of development.</u></p> <p><u>9.119 Prior to the submission of relevant applications within the Plan area, developers/applicants are encouraged to engage in the pre-application process to determine whether there is likely to be a requirement for a Section 106 agreement in respect of a particular proposal.</u></p> <p><b><u>Policy D14 – Planning Obligations</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Developer contributions will be sought to eliminate or mitigate the potential adverse effects of new development on site or on the surrounding area, and to ensure the provision of any necessary and adequate improvements to infrastructure to support the functioning of the development.</u></b></p> <p><b><u>The level of contributions required will be negotiated as part of a Section 106 agreement, or set out in any adopted Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule or successor framework.</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Contributions will only be sought where they are necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and where they are fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind.</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Main responsibility for implementation of policy: NYCC, NYMNPA, CYC, Minerals and Waste industry</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Key links to other relevant policies and objectives: D01, D02, D03, D04, D05, D06, D07, D08, D09, D10, D11, D12</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Objectives: 9, 10, 12</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Monitoring: Monitoring indicator 57 (see Appendix 3)</u></b></p> <p><u>Policy Justification</u></p>
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			<p><a href="#">9.120</a> <del>9.118</del> Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 provides a mechanism for planning obligations, in order to make development acceptable in planning terms which would otherwise not be acceptable. This can include the making of a financial contribution towards measures (which may be off-site in some circumstances) where needed to mitigate against or compensate for the impacts of the development. Such contributions should be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development and the matters which need to be dealt with. The minerals and waste planning authorities will seek such agreements where justified and where they would be in accordance with relevant legislation and guidance.</p> <p><a href="#">Community Infrastructure Levy and Planning Performance Agreements</a></p> <p><a href="#">9.121</a> <del>9.119</del> The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a planning charge, introduced by the Planning Act 2008 as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. It came into force on 6 April 2010 through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010. NYCC is not a CIL-charging authority. City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority have not yet adopted any CIL policy. However, should CIL be introduced in either of these areas any relevant obligations relating to minerals and waste development would need to be met.</p> <p><a href="#">9.122</a> <del>9.120</del> A Planning Performance Agreement (PPA) is defined as an agreement between the local planning authority (or minerals and waste planning authority in the context of this Joint Plan) and an applicant to provide a project management framework for handling a planning application. A PPA enables the planning authority and the applicant to agree timescales, actions and resources for handling a particular application. It should cover the pre-application stages but may also extend through to the post-application stage. PPAs can be particularly useful in setting out an efficient and transparent process for determining large and/or complex planning applications. They encourage joint working between the applicant and the planning authority and can also help to bring together other parties such as statutory consultees. Their form can vary in type from a detailed legal document through to much simpler memoranda of understanding. Due to the scale and complexity of some minerals and waste developments, it may be appropriate for a planning application to be dealt with through a PPA.</p>
MM106	tbc	New Policy D15 – Air Quality Policy	<p>Option for inclusion of an overarching air quality Policy</p> <p><a href="#">Policy D15: Air Quality</a>  <a href="#">Proposals for mineral development will be permitted provided that:</a></p>

			<p><b><u>(a) there are no unacceptable impacts on the intrinsic quality of air; and,</u></b>  <b><u>(b) there are no unacceptable impacts on the management and protection of air quality, including any unacceptable impacts on Air Quality Management Areas.</u></b></p> <p><u>Policy Justification</u>  The chapter in the PPG on Air Quality provides guiding principles on how planning can take account of the impact of new development on air quality. It states that ‘Local Plans can affect air quality in a number of ways, including through what development is proposed and where, and the encouragement given to sustainable transport. Therefore in plan making, it is important to take into account air quality management areas (AQMAs) and other areas where there could be specific requirements or limitations on new development because of air quality.</p> <p><u>Planning guidance and case law makes clear that just as environmental impacts are material considerations, so too is the existence of regulatory regimes which seek to control such impacts. There exist a number of issues which are covered by other regulatory regimes and mineral planning authorities should assume that these regimes will operate effectively. Whilst these issues may be put before mineral planning authorities, they should not need to carry out their own assessment as they can rely on the assessment of other regulatory bodies. However, before granting planning permission they will need to be satisfied that these issues can or will be adequately addressed by taking the advice from the relevant regulatory body. The Mineral Planning Authorities will therefore carry out consultation with other appropriate regulatory bodies (such as the Environment Agency, Health and Safety Executive and the Oil and Gas Authority in this context.</u></p> <p><u>Where air quality is a particular issue, the Authorities will consider:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>where air pollution arises;</u></li> <li>• <u>measures that can be taken to ensure that developments in areas of particular concern with regards air quality do not give rise to additional unacceptable air quality impacts; and,</u></li> <li>• <u>the potential for cumulative impacts arising from both smaller developments as well as the effects of more substantial developments.</u></li> </ul>
AC45	Appendix 1 Title Page		Revise Appendix 1 Title: Allocated Sites <u>and</u> Areas of Search
AC46	Appendix	Contents list	Update to reflect addition of MJP12, MJP13, MJP15 and WJP01 sites as allocations

	x 1 p 5-6		
AC47	Appendix x 1	Heading of 2 <sup>nd</sup> box down for each site	Change for each site the 2 <sup>nd</sup> box heading: <del>Nature of Submitted Proposal</del> <u>Nature of Allocation</u>
MM107	Appendix x 1 page11	WJP13	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Structures proposed over 50m in height</u></li> </ul> Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</u></li> </ul>
MM108	Appendix x 1 page14	WJP17	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Structures proposed over 50m in height</u></li> </ul> Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</u></li> </ul>
MM109	Appendix x 1 page 17	MJP06	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Structures proposed over 91.4m in height</u></li> </ul> Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development</u></li> </ul>
MM110	Appendix x 1 page 21	MJP07	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Structures proposed over 91.4m in height</u></li> </ul> Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or</u></li> </ul>

			<a href="#">landfill site within the RAF Leeming and RAF Topcliffe birdstrike safeguarding zones</a>
MM111	Appendix 1 page 25	MJP33	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 91.4m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Leeming birdstrike safeguarding zone</a></li> </ul>
MM112	Appendix 1 page 29	MJP11	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 15.2m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 15.2m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Leeming birdstrike safeguarding zone</a></li> </ul>
MM113	Appendix 1 p32	MJP21	<p>Additional text to be added</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retain boundary as shown on plan on page 35 of Appendix 1 (CD18) and do not make revision to boundary that was proposed in PC102 (CD09).</li> <li>• Revise 3<sup>rd</sup> bullet point of Key sensitivities on page 33 of Appendix 1 (CD18) as following: ‘Heritage asset issues <a href="#">as identified by Historic England</a>, including proximity to ...’</li> <li>• Revise 3<sup>rd</sup> bullet point of Development requirements on page 33 of Appendix 1 (CD18) as following: ‘Appropriate site design and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets <a href="#">as identified by Historic England</a>, (Scheduled Monuments including: ... local landscape features and their respective settings.’</li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 91.4m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Leeming birdstrike safeguarding zone</a></li> </ul>
MM114	Appendix 1 p37/38	MJP17 Key Sensitivities and Development requirements	<p>Revise 3<sup>rd</sup> bullet point of Key sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage asset issues <a href="#">as identified by Historic England</a>, including proximity to ...</li> </ul> <p>Revise 3<sup>rd</sup> bullet point of Development requirements: Appropriate site design and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets <a href="#">as identified by Historic England</a>, (Scheduled Monuments including: ... landscape features and their respective settings and users of the A1.</p> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Structures proposed over 91.4m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Leeming birdstrike safeguarding zone</a></li> </ul> <p>Amend 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph of Reasons for allocating site:</p> <p>...in this location. No major issues have been raised by statutory consultees in respect of local amenity, landscape, biodiversity, <del>historic</del> and water environments which indicate any significant conflict with other relevant policies in the Plan.</p>
MM115	Appendix 1 p39	MJP17	Revise site boundary to show additional preferred area in consultation with Industry in Examination Library as LPA/75.
MM116	Appendix 1 p41	MJP14 Key sensitivities	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> bullet point:</p> <p>Ecological issues, including impacts on: Ripon Parks and River Ure Bank Ripon Parks SSSIs, SINCs, High Batts <del>SSSI and</del> Nature Reserve and river Ure Corridor, woodland, protected species, <a href="#">lamprey as an Annex ii species of the Humber</a></p>

			<p><u>Estuary SAC and the presence of invasive species including himalayan balsam.</u></p> <p>Revise 5<sup>th</sup> bullet point: Water issues, including: hydrology, dewatering, flood risk (zones 2 and 3), surface water drainage, <del>and</del> potential for flood storage <u>and water quality &amp; geomorphology issues important to the features of the SSSI.</u></p> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Structures proposed over 91.4m in height</u></li> </ul>
MM117	Appendix 1 p41	MJP14 Development requirements criteria	<p>Revise 1<sup>st</sup> bullet point: Mitigation of ecological issues, in particular with regard to avoiding impacts on the Ripon Parks and River Ure Bank Ripon Parks SSSIs and the River Ure to demonstrate that minerals extraction at this site will not destroy or damage the interest features for which the High Batts <u>Nature Reserve</u>, Ripon Parks and River Ure Bank Ripon Parks SSSIs are designated. <u>This includes designing the development (including any bunds and discharge outfalls) to protect the SSSI ecological features from the impact of haul roads and the impacts of flood events and potential erosion by the river that might lead to river encroachment into the quarry and SSSI (to include a buffer zone between the north western part of the development and the River Ure), or alterations to the stability of the hydrology associated with the SSSI and to protect lamprey as an Annex ii species of the Humber Estuary SAC;</u> and, in respect of protected species, including measures to address and control invasive species</p> <p>Revise last bullet point: An appropriate restoration using opportunities for habitat creation, but which is also appropriate to location within a birdstrike safeguarding zone <u>and which includes long term management arrangements to ensure the protection and enhancement of the SSSI.</u></p> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Leeming and RAF Topcliffe birdstrike safeguarding zones</u></li> </ul>
MM118	Appendix	MJP10	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:

	x 1 page 45		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Structures proposed over 91.4m in height or over 47.5m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted in respect of RAF Leeming on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height at this development; in respect of RAF Topcliffe on any structures proposed over 47.5m in height and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Leeming birdstrike safeguarding zone</a></li> </ul>
MM119	Appendix x 1 after page 47	MJP15	<p>Insert MJP15 into Harrogate Borough section of Allocated sites in Appendix 1 (CD18) between end of MJP10 text on page 47 and beginning of WJP08 text on page 48.</p> <p>Text to comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>details from pages 40-41 of SD18 up to and including Key Sensitivities with the addition of text to the following bullet points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1<sup>st</sup> bullet point: 'Ecological issues <a href="#">including as identified by the RSPB and the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust</a>, including impacts on: North Pennine Moors SPA ...'</li> <li>3<sup>rd</sup> bullet point: 'Heritage asset issues <a href="#">as identified by Historic England</a>, including proximity to ...'.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The development requirements listed on page 107 of SD18 with the addition of text to the following bullet points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1<sup>st</sup> bullet point: 'An Appropriate Assessment ... mitigation of ecological issues <a href="#">including as identified by the RSPB and the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust</a>, in particular with regard to avoiding ... protected species'</li> <li>4<sup>th</sup> bullet point: 'A suitable landscape assessment and appropriate site design and landscaping of site to mitigate potential impacts on heritage assets <a href="#">as identified by Historic England</a>, (Redshaw Hall ...rights of way in the area.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Reasons for allocating site:</b>  <a href="#">The site could contribute to the supply of silica sand suitable for glass manufacture, which is a nationally scarce resource over the Plan period (Policy M12). No major issues have been raised by statutory consultees in respect of local amenity, landscape, biodiversity, historic and water environment which indicate any significant conflict with other relevant policies in the Plan. Although there are development requirements which have been identified through the Site Assessment process which would need to form part of the development proposals for any subsequent planning application, no overriding constraints have been identified at this stage through the site assessment process to indicate that the site could not be developed and operated in an appropriate matter.</a> </li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Therefore this site is an allocated site.</a></p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use plan shown on page 42 of SD18.</li> </ul>
MM120	Appendix 1 page 49	WJP08	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 91.4m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Linton on Ouse birdstrike safeguarding zone</a></li> </ul>
MM121	Appendix 1 page 53	WJP24	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 91.4m in height or over 47.5m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted in respect of RAF Leeming on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height at this development and in respect of RAF Topcliffe on any structures proposed over 47.5m in height</a></li> </ul>
MM122	Appendix 1 after p55	WJP01	<p>Insert WJP01 into Richmondshire District section of Allocated sites in Appendix 1 before WJP18 text on page 55.</p> <p>Text to comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• details from pages 52-53 of SD18 up to and including Key Sensitivities</li> <li>• The development requirements listed on page 111 of SD18</li> <li>• <b>Reasons for allocating site:</b>  <a href="#">The site could contribute to the provision of infrastructure which could help move waste up the waste hierarchy (Policy W01) and meeting capacity requirements for C &amp; I waste (Policy W04) in this part of the Plan area. No major issues have been raised by statutory consultees in respect of local amenity, landscape, biodiversity, historic and water environment which indicate any significant conflict with other relevant policies in the Plan including Policy W10 meeting overall requirements for the provision of waste capacity and Policy W11 waste site identification principles. Although there are development requirements which have been identified through the Site Assessment process which would need to form part of the development proposals for any subsequent planning application, no overriding constraints have been identified at this stage through the site assessment process to indicate that the site could not be developed and operated in an appropriate matter.</a> </li> </ul>



			<p>Therefore this site is an allocated site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use plan shown on page 54 of SD18.</li> </ul>
MM123	Appendix 1 page 56	WJP18	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Structures proposed over 91.4m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted in respect of RAF Leeming on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height at this development.</a></li> </ul>
MM124	Appendix 1 page 59	MJP08	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM125	Appendix 1 before page 62	MJP12	<p>Insert MJP12 into Ryedale District section of Allocated sites in Appendix 1 between end of MJP08 text on page 61 and beginning of MJP30 text on page 62. Text to comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>details from pages 55-56 of SD18 up to and including Key Sensitivities with the addition of text to the following bullet points: 3<sup>rd</sup> bullet point: Heritage asset issues <a href="#">as identified by Historic England</a>, including proximity to ... and their settings. 9<sup>th</sup> bullet point: Amenity issues, including: noise, dust, air quality in Malton and Norton, vibration, quality of life <a href="#">and cumulative impact in relation to residential amenity and the proximity of the adjacent stables.</a></li> <li>The development requirements listed on page 112 of SD18 with the addition of text to the following bullet points:</li> </ul>

			<p>3<sup>rd</sup> bullet point: Appropriate site design and landscaping of site to mitigate potential impacts on heritage assets <u>as identified by Historic England</u>, (archaeological remains, Scheduled monuments ... investigation and mitigation</p> <p>5<sup>th</sup> bullet point: An appropriate transport assessment to ensure suitable arrangements for access onto Whitewall Corner Hill road and on local roads, including an appropriate traffic management <u>plan that reflects the volume of traffic using the site in connection with the development and other activities taking place within the quarry site</u></p> <p>7<sup>th</sup> bullet point: Appropriate arrangements for assessment, control of and mitigation of effects such as <u>ancillary development, noise, blasting, and dust and including a cumulative impact assessment which demonstrates the relationship of any proposed development on the allocated site with existing operations; the potential for consolidated mitigation of the operation and control at the quarry and ancillary infrastructure; measures to ensure adequate protection against potential impacts on residential amenity and use of the stables; and monitoring (and where appropriate, reporting) of potential impacts.</u></p> <p>8<sup>th</sup> bullet point: Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation <u>and which relates to the whole of the quarry site</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reasons for allocating site:</b> The site is consistent with the broad geographical approach to the supply of aggregates (Policy M01) and could contribute to maintaining the landbank of crushed rock (Policy M06) and a local source of supply of Jurassic Limestone as evidence, including from the adjacent existing quarry, indicates that there is a suitable resource in this location. No major issues have been raised by statutory consultees in respect of local amenity, landscape, biodiversity, historic and water environments which indicate any significant conflict with other strategic policies in the Plan.</li> </ul> <p>There are development requirements which have been identified through the Site Assessment process which would need to form part of the development proposals for any subsequent planning application, when particular scrutiny will be required of potential impacts on traffic, residential amenity and the adjacent stables.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use plan shown on page 57 of SD18.</li> </ul>
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MM126	Appendix 1 before page 62	MJP13	<p>Insert MJP13 into Ryedale District section of Allocated sites in Appendix 1 after MJP63 plan on page 68.</p> <p>Text to comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• details from pages 64-65 of SD18 up to and including Key Sensitivities with the addition of text to the following bullet points:  2<sup>nd</sup> bullet point: 'Heritage asset issues <u>as identified by Historic England</u>, including proximity to ... and their settings'  6<sup>th</sup> bullet point: Amenity issues, including: noise, dust <u>and cumulative impact in relation to residential amenity and the proximity of the adjacent stable</u></li> <li>• The development requirements listed on page 115 of SD18 with the addition of text to the following bullet points:  Insert new bullet point after 1<sup>st</sup> bullet point: <u>Appropriate site design and landscaping of site to mitigate potential impacts on heritage assets as identified by Historic England (archaeological remains, Scheduled Monuments at The Three Dykes and West Wold Farm, Langton Conservation Area, Listed Buildings including Whitewall House, Whitewall Cottages &amp; associated stable) and their respective settings including appropriate archaeological investigation and mitigation</u>   4<sup>th</sup> bullet point: 'An appropriate transport assessment to ensure suitable arrangements for access onto Whitewall Corner Hill road and on local roads, including an appropriate traffic management <u>plan that reflects the volume of traffic using the site in connection with the development and other activities taking place within the quarry site</u>   6<sup>th</sup> bullet point: Appropriate arrangements for assessment, control of and mitigation of effects such as <u>ancillary development, noise, and dust and including a cumulative impact assessment which demonstrates the relationship of any proposed development on the allocated site with existing operations; the potential for consolidated mitigation of the operation and control at the quarry and ancillary infrastructure and the measures to ensure adequate protection against potential impacts on residential amenity and use of the stables; monitoring and reporting as appropriate, of potential impacts of the recycling operation to the MPA.</u>   7<sup>th</sup> bullet point: Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation <u>and which relates to the whole of the quarry site</u></li> <li>• <b>Reasons for allocating site:</b></li> </ul>
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			<p>This site is located within the existing Whitewall Quarry operational area where and is adjacent to the area where recycling currently takes place.</p> <p>This site could contribute to the provision of infrastructure which could help move waste up the waste hierarchy (Policy W01), facilitate net self-sufficiency in the management of waste (Policy W02) and to meeting capacity requirements for CD &amp; E waste (Policy W05). Subject to it being linked to the life of Whitewall Quarry it would not conflict with Policy W11 waste site identification principles. No major issues have been raised by statutory consultees in respect of local amenity, landscape, biodiversity, historic and water environments which indicate any significant conflict with other strategic policies in the Plan.</p> <p>There are development requirements which have been identified through the Site Assessment process which would need to form part of the development proposals for any subsequent planning application and consideration will need to be given to potential impacts on residential amenity and the adjacent stables.</p> <p>Therefore this site is an <b>allocated site</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use plan shown on page 67 of SD18.</li> </ul>
MM127	Appendix 1 page 63	MJP30	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM128	Appendix 1 page 66	MJP63	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>

MM129	Appendix x 1 page 70	WJP15	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 15.2m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted in respect of Staxton Wold Radar on any structures proposed over 15.2m in height</a></li> </ul>
MM130	Appendix x 1 page 73	MJP45	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM131	Appendix x 1 page 78	MJP55	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM132	Appendix x 1 page 82	MJP28	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM133	Appendix x 1 page 85	MJP29	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM134	Appendix 1 p89	MJP23 Key Sensitivities and Development requirements	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM135	Appendix 1 page 93	MJP22	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM136	Appendix 1 page 99	MJP54	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM137	Appendix 1 page 102	MJP09	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>

			<a href="#">this development</a>
MM138	Appendix 1 page 105	MJP24	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM139	Appendix 1 page 108	MJP27	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM140	Appendix 1 page 111	MJP26	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM141	Appendix 1 page 114	WJP10	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM142	Appendix 1 page 117	WJP16	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul>

			<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM143	Appendix 1 page 120	WJP06	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM144	Appendix 1 page 125	WJP22	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM145	Appendix 1 p126	WJP22 – Reasons for allocating site, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Para	<p>Revise the Para:</p> <p>The allocation of this site could contribute to the further provision of a range of infrastructure which could help move waste up the waste hierarchy (Policy W01) <a href="#">and provide flexibility in capacity for management of C&amp;I waste in line with Policy W04.</a> <del>and it</del> <a href="#">The allocation</a> would not conflict with other strategic policies in the Plan, including Policy W02 facilitating net self-sufficiency in the management of waste and would be consistent with the overall locational principles for waste capacity (Policy W10) and Policy W11 waste site identification principles.</p>
MM146	Appendix 1 page 129	WJP03	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM147	Appendix x 1 page 132	WJP25	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM148	Appendix x 1 page 135	WJP19	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>
MM149	Appendix x 1 page 138	MJP52	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Structures proposed over 91.4m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Linton on Ouse birdstrike safeguarding zone</a></li> </ul>
MM150	Appendix x 1 page 141	WJP02	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Structures proposed over 50m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</a></li> </ul>

MM151	Appendix 1 page 145	WJP05	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 91.4m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Linton on Ouse birdstrike safeguarding zone</a></li> </ul>
MM152	Appendix 1 page 148	WJP11	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 91.4m in height</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Linton on Ouse birdstrike safeguarding zone</a></li> </ul>
MM153	Appendix 1 page 153	Area of Search A	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 91.4m, 45.7 and 15.2 in height within this area</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m, 45.7m and 15.2m in height in connection with development within this area and any development as it lies within the RAF Topcliffe birdstrike safeguarding zone</a></li> </ul>
MM154	Appendix 1 page 155	Area of Search C	<p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Structures proposed over 91.4m, 45.7 and 15.2 in height within this area</a></li> </ul> <p>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m, 45.7m and 15.2m in height in connection with development within this area and any development as it lies within the RAF Dishforth birdstrike safeguarding zone</a></li> </ul>

AC48	Appendix 2 p186	Knapton Quarry safeguarding plan	Revise plan area to reflect the inclusion of the existing additional facility types (transfer, treatment and recycling).														
MM155	Appendix 3 – Monitoring p279		<p>Insert new monitoring mechanism into Table titled ‘Monitoring of implementation of policies in Minerals and Waste Joint Plan’: for Policy D14 – Planning Obligations</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th><u><a href="#">Policy (inc. link to objectives)</a></u></th> <th><u><a href="#">Indicator Number</a></u></th> <th><u><a href="#">Indicator</a></u></th> <th><u><a href="#">Target</a></u></th> <th><u><a href="#">Method</a></u></th> <th><u><a href="#">Trigger Point</a></u></th> <th><u><a href="#">Action Required if Trigger Point hit</a></u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u><a href="#">D14: Planning Obligations . Linked to Objectives 9, 10, 12</a></u></td> <td><u><a href="#">57</a></u></td> <td><u><a href="#">Approved applications are consistent with this policy (where appropriate)</a></u></td> <td><u><a href="#">N/A</a></u></td> <td><u><a href="#">Monitoring of planning application decisions, annual monitoring</a></u></td> <td><u><a href="#">NA</a></u></td> <td><u><a href="#">NA</a></u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u><a href="#">Policy (inc. link to objectives)</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Indicator Number</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Indicator</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Target</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Method</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Trigger Point</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Action Required if Trigger Point hit</a></u>	<u><a href="#">D14: Planning Obligations . Linked to Objectives 9, 10, 12</a></u>	<u><a href="#">57</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Approved applications are consistent with this policy (where appropriate)</a></u>	<u><a href="#">N/A</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Monitoring of planning application decisions, annual monitoring</a></u>	<u><a href="#">NA</a></u>	<u><a href="#">NA</a></u>
<u><a href="#">Policy (inc. link to objectives)</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Indicator Number</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Indicator</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Target</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Method</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Trigger Point</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Action Required if Trigger Point hit</a></u>											
<u><a href="#">D14: Planning Obligations . Linked to Objectives 9, 10, 12</a></u>	<u><a href="#">57</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Approved applications are consistent with this policy (where appropriate)</a></u>	<u><a href="#">N/A</a></u>	<u><a href="#">Monitoring of planning application decisions, annual monitoring</a></u>	<u><a href="#">NA</a></u>	<u><a href="#">NA</a></u>											
MM156	Appendix 3 - Monitoring		Insert monitoring mechanism regarding new D15 Air Quality Policy														
AC49		Policies Map	Revise MJP11, MJP17 and WJP22 site allocation boundaries, and safeguarded Showfield Lane waste facility on the interactive map														
AC50		Policies Map	Revise MJP11, MJP17 and WJP22 site allocation boundaries and add in Allocations for WJP01, MJP12, MJP13 and														

			<p>MJP15 as well as safeguarded Showfield Lane waste facility on paper version of the following maps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aerodrome Safeguarding - Policy No. = D10</li> <li>• Agricultural Land Classification - Policy No. = D12</li> <li>• Coal Mining Development Referral Area - Policy No. = D13</li> <li>• Water Environment including Flood Risk - Policy No. = D09</li> <li>• PEDL licences - Policy No.s M16, M17 &amp; M18</li> <li>• Environmental and Historic Designations - MAP FIVE</li> <li>• Environmental and Historic Designations - MAP SIX</li> <li>• Environmental and Historic Designations - MAP EIGHT</li> <li>• Minerals Resource Safeguarding Maps - MAP 5</li> <li>• Minerals Resource Safeguarding Maps - MAP 6</li> <li>• Minerals Resource Safeguarding Maps - MAP 8</li> </ul>
AC51		Policies Map	<p>Revise title on 4<sup>th</sup> page of the paper version (CD23):</p> <p><del>Coal Mining Development Referral Area</del> <u>Development High Risk Area</u> -- Policy Ref No. D13</p>
AC52		Policies Map	Add in PEDL 258 onto hydrocarbon layer
MM157		Policies Map	Add Historic Character and Setting of York layer to Policies Map