Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Duty to Cooperate Statement

November 2016

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North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Joint Plan:

Duty to Cooperate statement

Introduction

This Statement demonstrates how North Yorkshire County Council, City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority ('the Authorities') have complied with section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in relation to the Duty to co-operate, during preparation of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan ('the Joint Plan').

The Statement provides the background context and sets out the local circumstances within which the Duty to Cooperate is relevant for the Joint Plan. It identifies the key bodies engaged with and summarises the issues considered and, where relevant, the outcomes of the interactions undertaken.

1. Policy Context

National Planning Policy Framework

1.1 Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 introduced a statutory Duty to Co-operate in planning for sustainable development.

1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) addresses requirements for 'Planning strategically across local boundaries' (paragraphs 178-190). These identify what the Duty to Cooperate (DTC) entails and states that;

'Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to the strategic priorities….. The Government expects joint working on areas of common interest to be diligently undertaken for the mutual benefit of neighbouring authorities.

Local planning authorities should work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly coordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans. As part of this process, they should consider producing joint planning policies on strategic matters and informal strategies such as joint infrastructure and investment plans.

In two tier areas, county and district authorities should cooperate with each other on relevant issues. Local planning authorities should work collaboratively on strategic planning priorities to enable delivery of sustainable development in consultation with Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships. Local planning authorities should also work collaboratively with private sector bodies, utility and infrastructure providers.'

1.3 Under the Duty, planning authorities are required to engage constructively, actively and on a continuing basis where important cross-boundary issues (i.e. issues of relevance to more than one planning authority) arise. Provision of waste management infrastructure and provision of minerals and energy are both identified in national policy (NPPF para. 156) as strategic priorities. Planning for minerals and waste can, as a result of the operation of markets and the specialised provision sometimes required, give rise to strategic planning considerations beyond the boundary of an individual local planning authority. Cooperation may therefore be required in order to ensure that relevant strategic issues are addressed.

1.4 The Duty to Cooperate is not a requirement to agree on relevant matters, although planning authorities should take measures to ensure effective cooperation prior to submission of plans for examination.

1.5 Further guidance on the Duty is provided in the national Planning Practice Guidance. This identifies matters such as the benefits of joint commissioning and preparation of evidence and the potential need for engagement with planning authorities beyond immediate neighbours.

Relevant and prescribed Cooperation Bodies

1.6 In addition to cooperation between relevant local planning authorities and county planning authorities, the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 identifies a number of prescribed bodies for the purposes the Duty. Of those listed in the Regulations it is considered that the following bodies are most relevant[1] for the purposes of preparing the Joint Plan:

- The Environment Agency
- The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (formerly English Heritage, now known as Historic England
- Natural England
- Civil Aviation Authority
- Homes and Community Agency
- each Clinical Commissioning Group established under section 14D of the National Health Service Act 2006
- Office of Rail Regulation
- Transport Authority
- Each Highways Authority within the meaning of Section 1 of the Highways Act 1980
- Marine Management Organisation

1.7 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations also contains a requirement to treat Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships as statutory prescribed bodies.

Duty to Cooperate and planning for minerals and waste

1.8 More specific policy or guidance relevant to implementing the Duty for the purposes of planning for minerals and waste is also provided in the NPPF and national Planning Practice Guidance.

Minerals

1.9 Section 13 of the NPPF: 'Facilitating the Sustainable use of minerals' sets out requirements for minerals planning authorities in preparing their local plans. In terms of the duty to cooperate the NPPF states that;

- *Mineral planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by: preparing and annual Local Aggregate Assessment, either individually or jointly by agreement with another or other mineral planning authorities…*
- *Participate in the operation of an Aggregate Working Party*

[1] The Regulations also identify the Mayor of London, Transport for London and Integrated Transport Authorities as prescribed bodies but these are not considered relevant for the purposes of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan.

- *Plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals by co-operating with neighbouring and more distant authorities to co-ordinate the planning of industrial minerals…*

Waste

1.10 National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) states that in preparing local plans, waste planning authorities should:

- *Work jointly and collaboratively with other planning authorities to collect and share date and information on waste arisings, and take account of (i) waste arisings across neighbouring waste planning authority areas…..*
- *When identifying need for waste management facilities waste planning authorities should…'work collaboratively in groups with other waste planning authorities, and in two-tier areas with district authorities,.. to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management;*

1.11 Section 4 of the national Planning Practice Guidance also provides guidance relating to waste planning matters, including on how waste planning authorities can comply with the Duty to Co-operate during the local plan making process. Whilst there is no definitive list of actions provided on what constitutes effective cooperation, the national Planning Practice Guidance identifies the following examples:

- *gathering, evaluating and ensuring consistency of data and information required to prepare local plans, including the joint commissioning and preparation of evidence base studies;*
- *actively engaging in dialogue on those types and wastes or waste management facilities necessary that impact most on neighbouring authorities;*
- *active engagement, where necessary, with planning authorities wider than just immediate neighbours;*
- *Joint monitoring of waste arisings and capacity;*
- *Integrated working between county and district planning authorities.*

1.12 Later sections of this statement summarise how, through the Duty to Cooperate, the Authorities have worked with relevant bodies, organisation and groups in preparing the new policies within the Joint Plan. The content of the Statement draws upon information already published by the Authorities in October 2015[2] as part of consultation on a preferred options draft Plan, which was produced in order to help provide transparency to parties interested in development of the Joint Plan about the work already carried out and how it was helping to shape the Plan.

1.13 In order to provide context for the remainder of the Statement, the following section summarises the strategic context for the Joint Plan area and the local strategic priorities that have been identified during preparation of the Plan.

[2] Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Duty to Cooperate Summary Document for Preferred Options stage, October 2015

2. Joint Plan area strategic context

Overview of the area

2.1 The Joint Plan covers the combined area of the three minerals and waste planning authorities of North Yorkshire County Council, (NYCC), the City of York Council (CYC), and the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNPA) (see Fig 1).

Fig 1: The Minerals and Waste Joint Plan area

2.2 The three authority areas form the major part of the North Yorkshire sub-region, the remainder comprising land within the adjacent Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) area. A separate local plan, including minerals and waste issues, is being prepared by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and has reached Examination in Public stage. Although the majority of the NYMNPA area lies within North Yorkshire, a small part in the north of the National Park falls within Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council. The NYMNPA is the planning authority for the whole of the area of the National Park but Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council remains the Waste Management Authority for the part of the National Park within Redcar and Cleveland, with responsibility for the collection and disposal of waste (see Fig 2).

2.3 There are seven District or Borough Councils within the NYCC area (see Fig 3)[3]. These are all producing or updating a local plan for their area. The decisions by these Councils in respect of their own plans have implications for the wider area in terms of housing growth and economic development. In turn these provide relevant context for the policies in the Joint Plan. The area of Craven District which lies outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park (and hence falls within the Plan area) is partly separated from the remainder of the Plan area, in administrative terms, by the National Park. However, in functional terms (for example in relation to waste

[3] These are Craven, Hambleton, Richmondshire, Ryedale and Selby Districts and the Boroughs of Harrogate and Scarborough.

management arrangements) it is closely linked to the remainder of the area, as well as to other parts of the Leeds City Region located to the south-east.

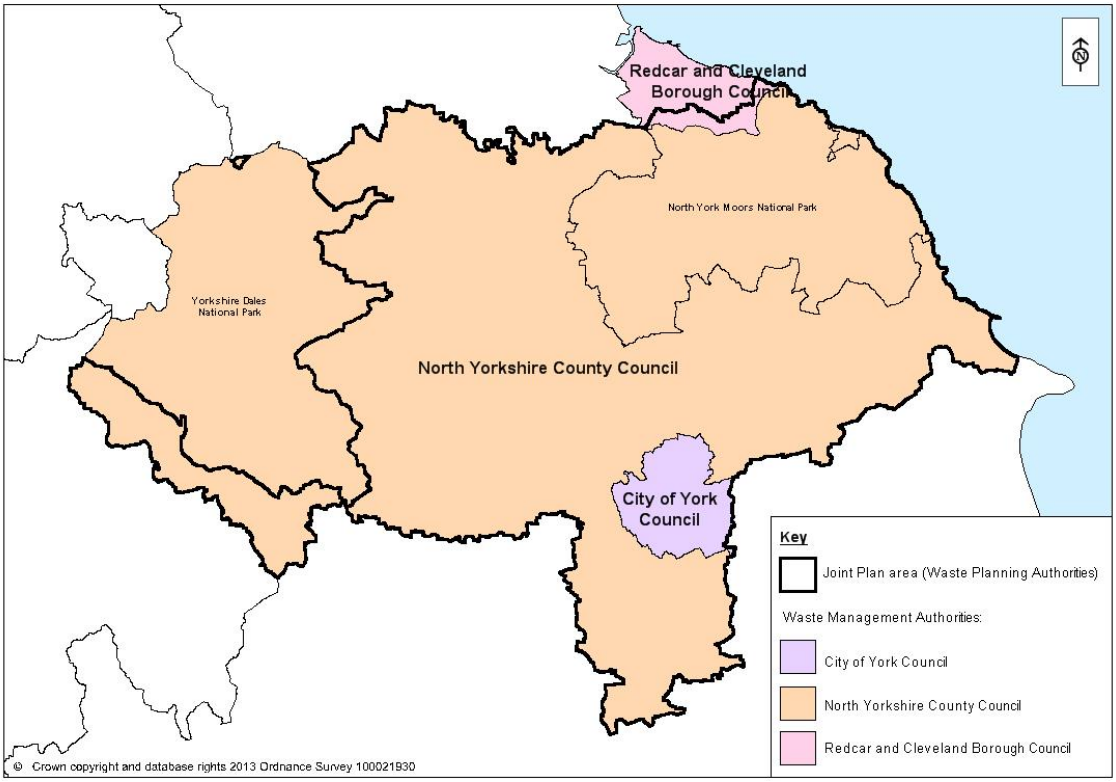

Fig 2: Waste Disposal Authorities covering the Joint Plan area

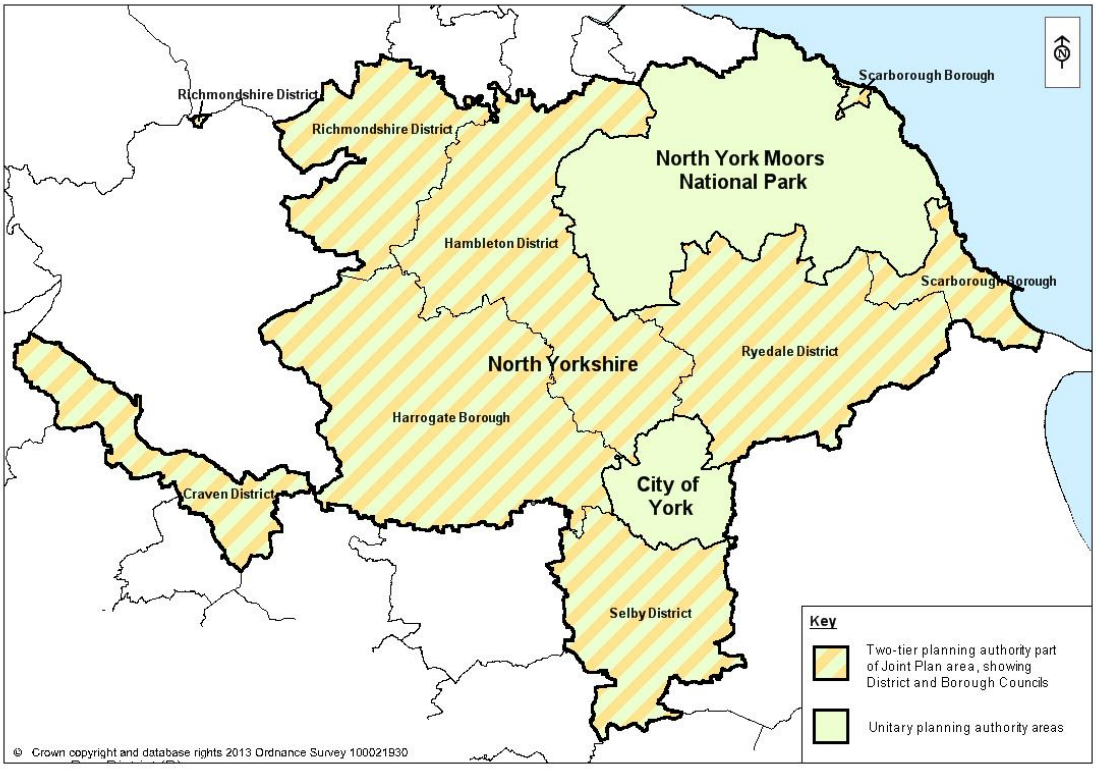

Fig 3: Planning Authority areas covered by the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

2.4 The total extent of land covered by the Plan area is 6,718 square kilometres – this is a particularly large and diverse area. The NYCC area is largely rural containing a number of small market towns and numerous villages, along with the larger urban areas of Scarborough and Harrogate. The CYC area is focussed upon the historic city of York and is mostly urban, with a rural hinterland. The NYMNPA is very rural and sparsely populated. It was designated as a National Park due to its 'intrinsic merits as an area of beautiful and unspoilt country and magnificent coast with a wealth of architectural interest.'

2.5 A total of about 829,000[4] people live within the Plan area. At an average of 123 people per km^2 it is more sparsely populated than many English counties, even taking account of relatively high population density in York. Most of these live within the NYCC area whilst 204,400 live in York and 23,200 live in the North York Moors National Park. It is forecast that the population of the Plan area will grow to around 874,300[5] by 2030. York is a fast growing city with a population increase of 9.2% between 2001 and 2011. It is forecast that this relatively high growth will continue with the population of York reaching around 228,900 by 2030. Relatively high growth is also projected for Selby District, whereas growth in other parts of the Plan area is expected to be more modest. Increase in population is expected to be accompanied by a proportionately higher increase in the number of households, as a result of an expected decline in average household size. Correspondingly high rates of housing growth are proposed in some parts of the Plan area in response to these expected changes.

2.6 Although large parts of the Joint Plan area are subject to major environmental constraints, other areas are subject to growth pressures, including as a result of pressures arising in the adjacent urban areas to the south. A non-statutory spatial plan for the North Yorkshire, York and East Riding area indicates that future growth in the Joint Plan area is expected to be concentrated in the Harrogate, York and Selby areas and a corridor extending north eastwards to Scarborough, as well as in the Richmond, Catterick, Northallerton and Thirsk areas further to the north.

2.7 The area is also closely related to its more urban neighbours – including Tees Valley to the north and the Leeds City Region to the south. The Districts of Craven, Harrogate and Selby, along with York, are all part of the Leeds City Region. The economies of the Tees Valley and Leeds City Region are particularly relevant to North Yorkshire as commuter patterns cross into these areas. Population and household growth in adjacent urban areas is also expected to be relatively high, particularly in West Yorkshire, and population and economic growth in these areas may have implications for minerals demand in North Yorkshire.

2.8 There are extensive minerals resources in the Joint Plan area, as well as the NY Sub-region and these have been worked extensively in the past and are the subject of continuing pressure for development. The strategic significance of the mineral resources in the NY sub-region, particularly high quality construction aggregates, is reflected in the role of the area in the supply of these materials to adjacent areas, particularly to other locations in Yorkshire and the Humber and to the North East, including the Tees Valley, where availability of similar resources is more constrained.

2.9 Waste collection and management authorities in the area covered by the Joint Plan collaborate via a municipal waste partnership and a major new residual waste treatment contract has recently been procured jointly by City of York Council and North Yorkshire County Council, leading to the delivery of new waste management infrastructure for Local Authority Collected Waste. Management of other wastes is

[4] ONS 2014 mid-year estimate
[5] ONS 2014 based sub-national projections

influenced by a range of factors including market forces and cross border movements take place, including with the Tees Valley and West Yorkshire areas.

2.10 In relation to minerals and waste planning, the Plan area is directly bordered by 12 other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities, with a thirteenth, Cumbria County Council, located in close proximity to the boundary. These authorities also operate within their own regional or sub regional contexts (see Fig 4 below). In some cases evidence relevant to preparation of the Plan is only available at these wider spatial levels.

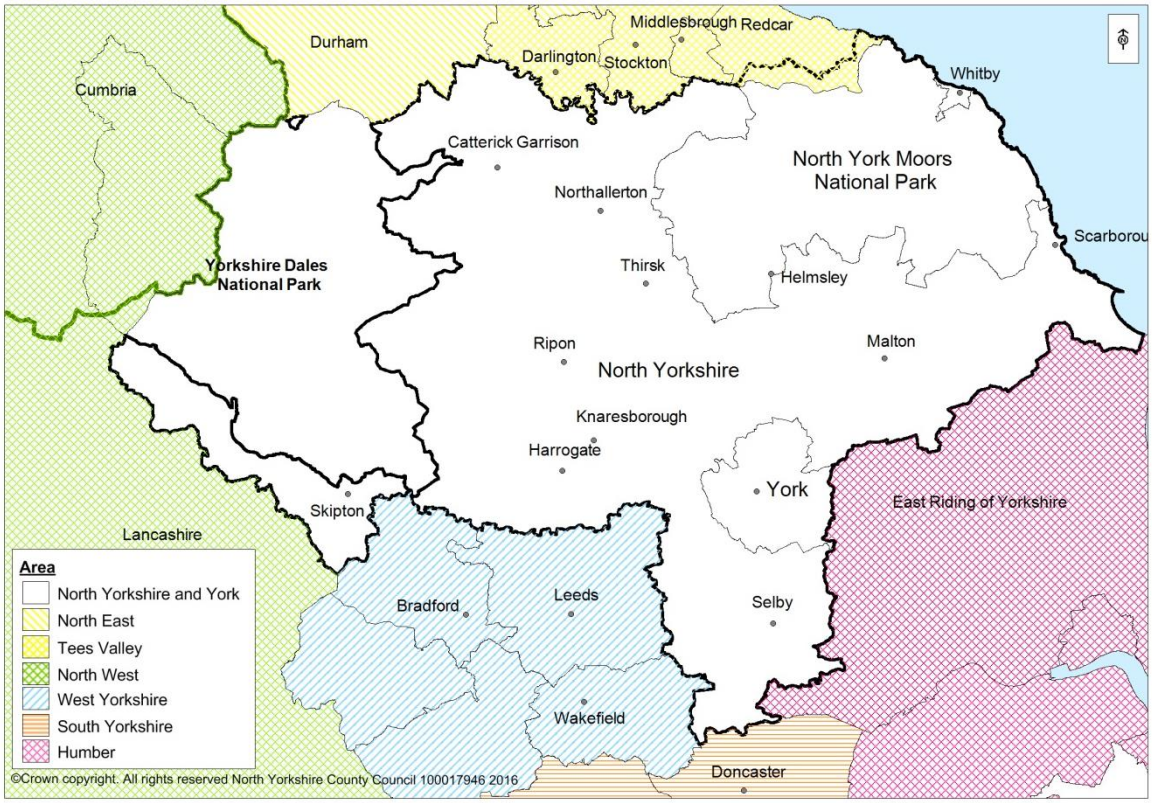

Fig. 4: Wider spatial context for the NY Sub-region

Decision to prepare a Joint Minerals and Waste Plan

2.11 As a strategic planning authority for minerals and waste, NYCC was involved in discussions on cross-boundary matters prior to commencement of work on the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, in 2013. This included participation in Yorkshire and Humber area minerals officer meetings on aggregates in June and July 2012. Agreement was reached on a coordinated approach to preparation of Local Aggregates Assessments in Yorkshire and Humber and on joint mineral planning authority and minerals industry participation in a marine aggregates supply evidence study for the Yorkshire and Humber area.

2.12 The decision to prepare a Joint Plan was itself a response to existing or emerging issues of cross boundary significance between the three authorities and the introduction of a formal requirement for cooperation on relevant matters. In particular the relevant issues at that time were:

- the existence of a joint arrangement between NYCC and CYC for the management of Local Authority Collected Waste through the North Yorkshire and York Waste Partnership;

- known cross-boundary issues relating to the development of onshore gas resources between NYCC and the NYMNPA area;
- potential cross boundary issues relating to the proposed development of potash resources in the NYMNPA area; and
- dependencies in aggregates supply as a result of imbalance in resources across the area

2.13 In recognition of these issues discussions took place, commencing in June 2012, on the potential to prepare a sub-regional minerals and waste plan for the North Yorkshire sub-region (i.e. the four minerals and waste planning authorities of NYCC, CYC, NYMNPA and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority area). These discussions were concluded around the end of 2012 with agreement in principle from City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority with regard to preparation of a Joint Plan (appendix A), leading to the production in 2013 of an updated Local Development Scheme for each of the three Authorities, confirming the decision to produce a Joint Plan[6].

2.14 The YDNPA confirmed in December 2012 that they did not intend to participate in production of Joint Plan (Appendix B), as work on a new Local Plan for the Park had already commenced and in view of the fact that minerals movements from the YDNP area are mainly to the North West rather than into the remainder of the North Yorkshire sub-region. Nevertheless, the YDNPA indicated an intention to cooperate positively, including through the production of joint evidence where relevant, in the preparation of minerals and waste plans relevant to both areas. Dialogue has continued between the Joint Plan authorities and the YDNPA during preparation of the respective Plans, and a memorandum of understanding was completed in 2016 on relevant issues (appendix C). Further information on relevant issues is referred to later in this Statement.

2.15 Throughout work on preparation of the Joint Plan and supporting documents, close liaison has been maintained between the three Authorities, including through an officer steering group. A formal Joint Committee was not established, with each Authority utilising pre-existing member structures to give formal approvals at key stages of the work. However, coordinated informal member input has been provided through a Joint Member Working Group, which was established in 2014.

3. Formal consultation on the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

3.1 The Minerals and Waste Joint plan has been prepared in accordance with the Local Development Schemes and Statements of Community Involvement of the three Authorities. Production of the Plan has included both statutory and non-statutory stages of plan making, resulting in extensive opportunities for stakeholders to contribute to, or influence the content of, the Joint Plan. The overall timetable for the main consultation stages, together with a brief summary of how the stage was relevant to the identification of strategic matters for consideration under the Duty to Cooperate, is summarised below:

Date	Plan preparation stage
May 2013	**Regulation 18 Consultation:** The purpose of the Regulation 18 consultation was to provide consultees

[6] NYCC and CYC approved a LDS in February 2013; NYMNPA approved a LDS in May 2013.

	and members of the public with background information on the Joint Plan (i.e. why and how it is being prepared and factual information relating to minerals and waste in the Plan area) and to invite their comments on what should be contained in the Plan and what issues should be addressed. Responses received to the Regulation 18 consultation helped in the development of more detailed issues for consideration in the Plan, as well as the identification of potential policy responses. Initial consultation on the Joint Plan was undertaken in May-June 2013 in the form of a consultation leaflet and accompanying background paper. A number of evidence papers were also prepared to support the Scoping consultation. These presented initial information on cross boundary movements of minerals and waste, where available. The Scoping consultation also identified a number of key issues it was expected the Plan would need to address, including cross-boundary movements of minerals and waste. It also sought views on any other issues that the Plan should cover. Further evidence to support preparation of the Plan was obtained in between scoping and commencement of an Issues and Options consultation in February 2014. In particular this included information needed for a review of the first Local Aggregates Assessment (Jan 2013, subsequently updated in 2015 and 2016) for the North Yorkshire Sub-region and the commissioning of a sub-regional waste needs assessment, which was finalised in November 2013 (and subsequently updated in 2015 and 2016). These documents were made available on the website and the Local Aggregates Assessment was subject to specific consultation with adjacent MPAs, NY District Councils, the minerals industry and other relevant bodies. The LAA identified a number of potentially significant cross boundary movements of aggregates and initial consultation with the relevant authorities identified took place. Initial liaison with other WPAs where cross-boundary movements of waste had been identified also took place at this stage.
February 2014	**Issues and Options:** This consultation presented further information relating to the key issues identified for the Plan, and provided a range of potential options which could be used within the Plan to address the issues. The consultation also included information on sites which had been submitted for consideration for inclusion within the Plan for future minerals and waste development. The consultation identified a number of cross-boundary matters that may need to be addressed in the Plan. Background information about these was presented in the Context chapter (Chapter 2) and in Chapter 3 (Issues and Challenges). Issues identified included 'Ensuring a continuity of supply of minerals, particularly once the economy begins to grow, reflecting the likely levels of growth and future requirements for minerals' and 'Developing an appropriate locational strategy for minerals supply, taking account of cross-boundary supply issues where relevant'. For waste, issues identified included 'Developing an appropriate locational strategy for new waste management facilities, taking account of cross-boundary movements where relevant'. Further discussion of cross-boundary issues was contained in sections dealing with specific mineral types and waste streams, in particular the sections dealing with the spatial approach to aggregates supply, sand and gravel provision, overall distribution of sand and gravel provision, overall provision of crushed rock, silica sand, strategic

	role of the plan area in the management of waste, Local Authority Collected Waste, Commercial and Industrial Waste, and Low level radioactive waste. Issues raised at this stage, along with further evidence obtained from more targeted engagement with other M/WPAs, were considered during development of the Preferred Options stage for the Plan and where relevant fed into the content of the proposed preferred policies.
January 2015	**Supplementary Sites Consultation:** During the Issues and Options consultation a number of new sites were submitted to the authorities for consideration in the Plan. In addition some sites which had previously been subject to consultation had changed. This supplementary consultation provided stakeholders and interested parties with the opportunity to comment on this new or revised information.
November 2015	**Preferred Options:** The Consultation presented draft policies setting out the Authorities preferred approach and represented a first full draft of the Joint Plan. Work towards preparation of Preferred Options focussed on further developing evidence in relation to relevant matters identified at Issues and Options stage and engaging on relevant issues. This included preparation of an updated Local Aggregates Assessment, including a revised approach to demand forecasting for sand and gravel, which in turn has informed the preferred scale of provision for the Plan. Other work included liaison with relevant WPAs to obtain updated information and views on cross-boundary movements of waste, and the refinement of the approach to safeguarding of minerals resources in proximity to the Plan area boundary, based on consultation with adjacent MPAs. Dialogue also took place with District/Borough Councils in the NYCC area in order to help refine the approach to development of safeguarding and consultation areas. Matters raised at this stage were considered during development of the draft Plan for publication. A Duty to Cooperate Summary Document for Preferred Options Stage was published on the Joint Plan website as part of this consultation, to provide transparency on the activity and approach taken so far towards addressing the requirements of the Duty.
November 2016	**Publication:** Relevant issues raised at the Preferred Options stage contributed to development of the Joint Plan, which was published for representations on soundness in November 2016

Table 2 - Summary of main consultation stages on the Joint Plan

3.2 This activity has provided an opportunity for input into the preparation of the Plan from a wide range of interested bodies or individuals. During each formal stage of consultation the relevant specific and prescribed bodies were consulted, as well as a wide range of other interest groups, district and parish councils, the minerals and waste Industry, other businesses and individuals. Across the Joint Plan area the consultation databases of the three Authorities have developed as work on the Plan has progressed and stakeholder interest increased, resulting in around 13,000 contacts in the databases at Publication stage. A Statement of Consultation has been prepared which provides more detail on each stage of consultation undertaken, including summary information on who was consulted, who responded and how the responses received have been used to help progress the Plan. The Statement of

Consultation can be seen on the Joint Plan website: www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwevidence

3.3 In addition to the above main consultation stages on the Joint Plan itself, engagement with a range of interested parties, including relevant prescribed bodies, has taken place during development of a number of documents formally required to be prepared in support of the Plan. These include:

- Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)
- Strategic Flood risk Assessment
- Habitats Regulations Assessment
- Local Aggregates Assessment

3.4 Engagement with prescribed bodies and other relevant stakeholders has taken place throughout the development of the SA, SFRA and HRA, from initial scoping stage. Key activity has included an SA scoping workshop to help develop and refine SA objectives for the Plan, formal consultation on development of the SA and related appraisals with relevant bodies at key stages in preparation of the Plan; the holding of a series of 'Expert panel' sessions in relation to assessment of site allocations, to which representatives of relevant prescribed bodies, including the Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage, the Highways Agency, Local Highways Authority, LEPs and LNPs and District/Borough Councils were invited; as well as one to one meetings with relevant stakeholders to discuss any specific issues or concerns.

3.5 The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was consulted on from 17th May 2013 to 28th June 2013 and revised in line with the consultation responses received (consultation comments can be viewed in a Consultation Outcomes Report (Feb 2014) available on the Joint Plan website), including responses from the three statutory consultees for sustainability appraisal (Natural England, the Environment Agency, and Historic England) who are also prescribed bodies for the purposes of the Duty. At the Scoping stage two workshops were held (on 7 June 2013 in York and 12 June 2013 in Northallerton). A further issue considered at the workshops was development of a Sites and Areas Assessment Methodology, to support the production of the Plan.

3.6 Specific consultation on the Sites and Areas Assessment Methodology took place between 31 July and 16 September 2013, with the document circulated to industry representatives, district councils and neighbouring M/WPAs, statutory and non-statutory bodies.

3.7 A revised methodology was produced in early 2014 and made available for comment alongside the Issues and Options consultation on the Joint Plan. Outcomes of this exercise were included in a Site Identification and Assessment Methodology and Scope - Summary of Consultation Findings (Spring 2014 Consultation) report in January 2015. Responses were received from 3 District Councils and the Environment Agency and English Heritage, as well as other interested parties.

3.8 Consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal took place alongside the Preferred Options consultation on the Plan, between 16th November, 2015 and 15th January, 2016. The Sustainability Appraisal of preferred policies was published across two documents: a main report (Volume I) in which assessments were summarised, and a second 'appendix' document in which the full sustainability appraisal findings were presented. The Sustainability Appraisal of Preferred Sites was presented as a further volume (Volume II) with the full assessment of each site published in a further series of appendices, each corresponding to a different part of the Plan area. The

documents each contained a number of guide questions (which were reproduced in a questionnaire).

3.9 These documents were placed on the Joint Plan Sustainability Appraisal web page alongside a questionnaire. In addition, copies of the SA documents (including assessments of sites) and HRA and SFRA documents were made available on the main Minerals and Waste Joint Plan consultation web page, again, alongside a questionnaire.

3.10 In addition to the web page, a summary leaflet was produced to help publicise the consultation and a number of drop in events provided an opportunity for stakeholders to raise issues.

3.11 Alongside the above activity, direct engagement with relevant bodies took place during the evolution of the SA, SFRA and HRA, including one to one discussions with the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage (now Historic England). In particular, close liaison was maintained with the Environment Agency in relation to development of the SFRA and with Natural England in relation to HRA. A meeting took place with Historic England to discuss and agree a methodology for the assessment of the potential impact of site allocations on historic assets, following concerns expressed by Historic England at Preferred Options stage.

3.12 A paper setting out how health considerations have been addressed through the SA process was produced in 2016 and was subject of consultation with Public Health England and the relevant Clinical Commissioning Groups.

3.13 Preparation of a Local Aggregates Assessment, either on an individual MPA basis or jointly with other MPAs, is a formal requirement of national policy contained in the NPPF. Consultation has taken place on development of the LAA and subsequent reviews, including with the minerals industry, adjacent MPAs and with the Marine Management Organisation. Further opportunity for input has taken place through consideration of the LAA by the YH AWP, on which officers of all MPAs in Yorkshire and Humber are represented. LAAs have been published on the Joint Plan webpages.

4. Strategic development strategy and priorities

4.1 In overall terms, the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan seeks to set out a positive strategy towards meeting identified needs for minerals supply and waste management capacity, whilst recognising the wide range of environmental and other constraints which exist across the area.

4.2 The Joint Plan identifies the following interconnected priorities, which form the basis for its vision and objectives:

- Delivering sustainable waste management
- Achieving the efficient use of minerals resources
- Optimising the spatial distribution of minerals and waste development
- Protecting and enhancing the environment, supporting communities and businesses and mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Specifically, the headline objectives of the Joint Plan are to:

- *Encourage the management of waste further up the hierarchy;*
- ***Make adequate provision for the waste management capacity needed to manage waste arising within the Sub-region;***

- ***Safeguard important minerals resources and minerals infrastructure for the future;***
- *Prioritise the long-term conservation of minerals through facilitating provision of sustainable alternatives to primary minerals extraction, including increasing the re-use and recycling of minerals and the use of secondary aggregates;*
- ***Plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals needed to contribute to local and wider economic growth, development, quality of life, local distinctiveness and energy requirements, within the principles of sustainable development;***
- *Identify suitable locations for the extraction and recycling of minerals, the production of secondary aggregate, key minerals supply and transport infrastructure and the management of waste;*
- *Seek a good match between locations for waste management infrastructure and the places where waste arises, and between locations for minerals working and minerals supply infrastructure and the places where minerals and mineral products are produced or used, in order to minimise the overall need for transport;*
- *Promote the use of alternatives to road transport and ensuring that new development is served by suitable transport networks;*
- *Protect and where appropriate enhance the natural and historic environment, landscapes and tranquil areas of the Joint Plan area;*
- *Protect local communities, businesses and visitors from the impacts of minerals and waste development, including transport;*
- *Encourage the sustainable design and operation of minerals and waste development activity, including using opportunities arising from minerals and waste development and reclamation activity to mitigate and adapt to climate change;*
- *Deliver benefits for biodiversity, geodiversity, recreation and public access and other green infrastructure opportunities and climate change adaptation through reclamation of minerals workings*

4.3 Whilst addressing many of these objectives give rise to a need for engagement with other relevant bodies, a number of them are particularly relevant in terms of their potential to give rise to cross-boundary considerations which may be of strategic significance. These have been highlighted in bold in the above list. For these objectives, additional supporting explanation, as identified in the Plan, has been reproduced below to help clarify the scope of the objective.

Make adequate provision for the waste management capacity needed to manage waste arising within the Sub-region

4.4 This includes planning for the delivery, where practicable, of the new waste management infrastructure needed to manage a level of arisings equivalent to the anticipated future arisings of waste in the Plan area, including arisings of Local Authority Collected Waste arising within the adjacent Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority area, and; safeguarding and supporting the best use of important waste management infrastructure and ensuring appropriate co-ordination with District and Borough Councils in North Yorkshire to ensure a joined-up approach to safeguarding. It also helps support the contribution of the waste industry to the local and wider economy.

Safeguard important minerals resources and minerals infrastructure for the future

4.5 This includes safeguarding relevant surface and underground minerals resources of national and local importance, important aggregates supply and transport infrastructure such as railheads, wharfs, roadstone coating and concrete plants; and ensuring appropriate co-ordination with District and Borough Councils in North Yorkshire to ensure a joined-up approach to safeguarding.

Plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals needed to contribute to local and wider economic growth, development, quality of life, local distinctiveness and energy requirements, within the principles of sustainable development

4.6 This includes identifying and maintaining future supply requirements for minerals, in line with national planning policy and the North Yorkshire Local Aggregates Assessment and maintaining adequate landbanks, recognising the role of the Plan area in supply of minerals beyond the Plan area boundary, whilst also considering and responding to the ability of the area to sustain minerals extraction without compromising other social, economic and environmental goals including obligations under the Climate Change act.

5. Strategic cross boundary minerals and waste planning issues in the Joint Plan for which cooperation may be required

Identification of strategic issues for the Joint Plan

5.1 The following table sets out a number of more specific issues, identified through the gathering of evidence and consultation, where potentially significant issues, relevant to fulfilling the Duty to Cooperate, arise. These issues relate either to cross boundary interactions across the boundary of the Plan area, or to the need for coordination across the two tiers of planning authorities on significant minerals and waste planning matters within the Plan area. A brief comment summarising how the issue has been considered or addressed is also provided. Further detail of how the issues identified in the Table have been progressed through the Duty to Cooperate is provided later in this Statement.

	Strategic Issue	Comment
1	Addressing waste infrastructure and capacity requirements within the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership area to help ensure a coordinated approach to provision.	Influential in decision to prepare Joint Plan and reflected in joint waste arisings and capacity assessment for the NY Sub-region and proposed approach to provision of waste management capacity in the Plan
2	Ensuring coordination in planning between the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and the remainder of the NY sub-region in planning for the management of waste arising in the YDNP.	Addressed via a memorandum of understanding between the Joint Plan Authorities and the YDNP and reflected in the evidence base via a joint waste arisings and capacity study for the North Yorkshire sub-region and in the policies of the Joint Plan (eg Policy W02).
3	Ensuring coordination in planning	Addressed via a memorandum of

	between Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and the Joint Plan area in the approach to waste arising in that part of the NYMNP falling within Redcar and Cleveland.	understanding between the Joint Plan authorities and RCBC and reflected in the waste arisings and capacity assessment supporting the Plan.
4	Identifying any significant dependency on waste exports from the Joint Plan area and the implications of these for waste capacity planning in the area.	Addressed through review of available evidence including liaison with relevant WPAs and preparation of a Waste Position Statement in collaboration with other WPAs in Yorkshire and Humber. Reflected in the Plan, particularly via policy approach supporting increased capacity within the Plan area to move towards net self-sufficiency (e.g. Policy W02).
5	Ensuring availability of minerals supply for the City of York area, particularly aggregates needed to sustain growth and development, recognising the imbalance in distribution of resources across the Plan area.	Influential in decision to prepare Joint Plan and joint Local Aggregates Assessment for the NY sub-region and reflected in policy approach to provision of aggregates (Policies M01 to M09).
6	Identifying any expected changes in demand for aggregate minerals in the Joint Plan area, taking into account the strategically important role of the Plan area in the supply of sand and gravel to other locations in Yorkshire and the Humber and the North East in particular, and the implications of these for planning for future requirements in the Joint Plan area.	Addressed through review of available evidence on aggregates movements including liaison with relevant MPAs, preparation of a NY sub-regional Local Aggregates Assessment and a discussion paper on demand forecasting. Reflected in the scale and distribution of provision to be made in the Plan (Policies M02 to M09).
7	Identifying any significant dependency on import of aggregate minerals from other MPAs and the implications of these for planning for future requirements in the Joint Plan area.	Addressed through review of available evidence, including liaison with relevant MPAs and preparation of a NY sub-regional Local Aggregates Assessment. Reflected in a memorandum of understanding with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and in the aggregates supply policies in the Joint Plan, which seek to ensure that adequate supply from indigenous resources can be maintained throughout the plan period (Policies M02 to M09).
8	Ensuring coordination in respect of any cross boundary issues with NYCC in relation to proposals for development of potash/polyhalite resources within the NYMNPA.	Influential in decision to prepare Joint Plan, although the planning permission subsequently granted for the York potash project did not include land within the NYCC area.
9	Ensuring coordination in planning for hydrocarbons development taking into account the location of	Influential in decision to prepare Joint Plan and reflected in policy approach for Hydrocarbons (policies M16, M17

	Petroleum Exploration and Development Licences straddling the NYCC border with both CYC and the NYMNPA.	and M18).
10	Considering the supply position for silica sand, as a nationally scarce mineral, both within and outside the Joint Plan area, including the likely future availability of imports to the Plan area.	Addressed though correspondence with Norfolk CC, other MPAs supplying silica sand to establish the expected future supply position. Reflected in the policy approach to the supply of silica sand (Policy M12).
11	Identifying any expected changes in demand for building stone in the Joint Plan area, taking into account the wide geographical markets sometimes served by this mineral, and the implications of these for planning for future requirements in the Joint Plan area.	Addressed through liaison with relevant parties including adjacent MPAs, lower tier LPAs in North Yorkshire and industry. Reflected in policy approach to supply of building stone (Policy M15).
12	Ensuring a coordinated approach to minerals safeguarding, reflecting the wide distribution of minerals resources, including across the Plan area boundary, and the need to develop an agreed approach to safeguard between County and District level planning authorities in the 'two-tier' part of the Joint Plan area.	Addressed through evidence (cross-boundary safeguarding paper) and in liaison with adjacent MPAs and lower tier LPAs in NYCC area and reflected in policy approach to safeguarding and consultation (Policies S01 and S06).
13	On-going cooperation on general planning matters which have informed the planning process and policies and issues for the Joint Plan	Addressed through development of evidence, exchange of correspondence and other liaison with District and borough Councils, Prescribed and Specified Bodies

Table 2 - Strategic DtC issues for the Joint Plan area

6. Fulfilling the Duty to Co-operate

6.1 In order to address the strategic cross boundary issues for which cooperation has been necessary, relevant stakeholders and prescribed bodies have been engaged through a range of mechanisms from the outset of developing the Joint Plan, as described later in this Statement. This has included:

- Cooperation between minerals and waste planning authorities within the North Yorkshire sub-region
- Co-operation with District and Boroughs within the 'two-tier' parts of the Plan area
- Co-operation with Neighbouring Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities
- Co-operation and engagement with prescribed bodies
- Co-operation with more distant authorities to facilitate sustainable planning for minerals and waste.

6.2 Cooperation activity relevant to these categories has, where relevant, been facilitated through participation by the Joint Plan authorities in a number of working groups

operating within the Yorkshire and Humber area or beyond. These have provided a mechanism for discussion of issues of wider relevance across local authority boundaries, including in relation to minerals supply, particularly aggregate minerals, and the movement of waste. Representatives of the Joint Plan authorities have participated regularly and actively in the work of these Groups to ensure that relevant issues have been identified, considered and, where necessary, addressed. A summary of the main relevant Groups engaged with and their main role is provided later in this section.

Cooperation between minerals and waste planning authorities in the North Yorkshire Sub-region

6.3 Cooperation between the three authorities preparing the Joint Plan, together with the adjacent Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP) area, has taken place throughout preparation of the Plan, continuing activity to improve coordination in minerals and waste planning across the area and more widely in Yorkshire and Humber which in some cases was initiated prior to commencement of work on the Plan. Key activity has included:

i. *Agreement in 2012 on production of a sub-regional Local Aggregates Assessment for the North Yorkshire area.* Joint production, and subsequent review and updating, of a sub-regional LAA has taken place, facilitating a coordinated approach to consideration of information and issues relating to aggregates supply in the sub-region. This has helped identify relevant issues including the current and expected future supply situation in the NYCC and YDNP areas, which are both major producers of aggregate, as well as the approach to forecasting demand for aggregate. This information confirms that supply shortages in the YDNP area, which could impact on availability of crushed rock into the remainder of the sub-region are not expected over the timeframe of the Joint Plan. Policy included in the new Local Plan for the YDNP (at Examination in Public stage), and supported by NYCC, provides a degree of flexibility for additional crushed rock aggregate working in the YDNP. A memorandum of understanding between the Joint Plan Authorities and the YDNPA was completed in August 2016 to reflect this agreed position.

ii, *Joint working on a waste arisings and capacity study for the NY sub-region.* The need for up to date evidence on waste arisings and capacity in the area to support the Joint Plan was identified in the early stages of preparing the Plan. Issues around data availability, including the fact that some data is only available at a sub-regional rather than WPA level, together with the need for a consistent evidence base to support preparation of the new Local Plan for the YDNP and the existence of known cross-boundary movements of waste from the YDNP to the Joint Plan area, indicated the benefits of undertaking an arisings and capacity study for the whole of the Sub-region. A joint study was initially procured in March 2013 via the appointment of consultant Urban Vision. The study has subsequently been updated, including most recently in 2016, to ensure it presents an up to date evidence base and reflects updated methodologies recommended for estimate of C&I waste arisings. The work has contributed to completion of a memorandum of understanding between the Joint Plan Authorities and the YDNP in August 2016, confirming the agreed position that the Joint Plan area will provide for capacity for waste from the YDNP which cannot be managed in the Park as a result of policy constraints, or as a result of the established collection and disposal arrangements for LACW within the sub-region. A copy of the memorandum of Understanding is contained in appendix C.

iii *Coordinated working on evidence between the three Authorities producing the Joint Plan.* A range of evidence to support the Plan has been produced in a joint or consistent way by the three Authorities producing the Joint Plan, in order to support its preparation. These include:

iv, A number of *joint background evidence papers to support the Plan:*

- Demographic and Economic Evidence Paper (July 2015)
- Cross-Cutting Issues Evidence Paper (July 2015)
- Environmental Evidence Paper (February 2014)
- Waste Topic Papers (February 2014)
- Minerals Topic Papers (August 2015)

- *Sand and gravel assessments for the NYCC and CYC areas*, undertaken by British Geological Survey, on behalf of the Authorities, These assessments were carried out separately but using a consistent methodology to ensure compatibility.

- *Minerals resource safeguarding studies for the NYCC, CYC and NYMNPA areas* - These studies were also carried out separately by British Geological Survey on behalf of the individual Authorities but using consistent methodologies to ensure compatibility across the area.

- Mineral Planning Authorities in the Sub-region also contributed to a *Marine Aggregates Study for the Yorkshire and Humber area.* This Study, by consultant URS, was procured by Leeds City Council in March 2013 but was co-funded by all MPAs in Yorkshire and Humber, with NYCC being the principal funder. NYCC were represented on the steering group for the project, on behalf of the NY sub-region, along with other key MPA and industry representatives in the Y&H area. A report of the study was published in January 2014 and helps support the evidence base for the Joint Plan.

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Joint Member Working Group

6.4 The role of the Joint Member Working Group is to provide a forum through which to discuss issues and provide informal member input across the three Authority areas involved in preparation of the Plan, including on work relevant to the Duty to Cooperate. A copy of the Terms of reference for the group is contained in appendix D.

6.5 The Group comprises two elected member representatives from each of the three Authorities producing the Joint Plan, including the portfolio holder for Planning, or equivalent. The group is chaired by each Authority in rotation and is supported by officers from each of the three Authorities.

6.6 Meetings of the group were held on 11th November 2014, 23rd January 2015, 24th March 2015, 6th July 2015 and 12th September 2016.

6.7 Although the Group does not have decision making powers, it has helped develop a coordinated approach to policy across the Joint Plan area, reflecting shared priorities and ensuring that a mutually acceptable approach is adopted. The Group have endorsed the signing of the memoranda of understanding which have been produced to address some of the key issues identified later in this Statement.

West Yorkshire Combined Authority/Leeds City Region Portfolio Board

6.8 In May 2015 a meeting took place between NYCC, on behalf of the Joint Plan authorities, with the lead officer for Minerals and Waste Planning for the West Yorkshire Combined Authority area. Discussion took place on the issue of coordination in planning for aggregates supply. An outcome of the meeting was a decision in principle to take a paper on the connectivity between the West Yorkshire and North Yorkshire Local Aggregates Assessments to a future meeting of the West Yorkshire Combined Authority/Leeds City Region Portfolio Board, to help ensure an appropriate level of engagement on the issue. The Board comprises the planning portfolio holder for each planning authority within the Leeds City Region and the West Yorkshire Combined Authority area, and therefore includes senior member representation from NYCC and CYC and relevant North Yorkshire Districts, as well as equivalent representation from planning authorities within the adjacent West Yorkshire sub-region. The purpose of the Board is to facilitate cooperation in planning across that geography. This Board endorsed the connectivity between the North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire LAAs at a meeting on 18 September 2015.

6.9 The Board also endorsed a Position Statement, summarising available information and key issues for waste planning within the Yorkshire and Humber area, at a meeting on 22 July 2016.

Yorkshire and Humber Aggregates Working Party (AWP)

6.10 This consists of a joint officer/industry working group comprising officer representatives of all mineral planning authorities in Yorkshire and Humber, as well as key industry personnel active in the area, together with the Crown Estate and DCLG.

6.11 North Yorkshire County Council was proactive in ensuring that a new AWP was instigated for the Yorkshire and Humber area following the cessation of work by the former Yorkshire and Humber Regional Aggregates Working Party and publication of the NPPF in 2012, which required new AWPs to be established. Prior to commencement of work on the Joint Plan, NYCC initiated meetings with representatives of Y&H mineral planning authorities in 2012 (appendix E) to discuss the establishment of a new AWP and the preparation of Local Aggregates Assessments across Yorkshire and Humber, leading to a first formal meeting of the new AWP in July 2013, shortly after formal commencement of work on the Joint Plan. Representatives of the Joint Plan authorities have been involved actively in the AWP since then and the AWP is currently chaired by NYCC.

6.12 The convening of an AWP is a requirement of the NPPF, including in the role of coordinating aggregates monitoring surveys in Yorkshire and Humber and reviewing, coordinating and commenting on Local Aggregates Assessments. The AWP has been involved in scrutinising the LAA for the North Yorkshire Sub-region and ensuring co-ordination between LAAs in Yorkshire and Humber where necessary, as well as commenting on other relevant LAAs prepared for adjacent areas.

6.13 Meetings have taken place 23rd July 2013 (inception meeting), 7th February 2014, 22nd October 2014 and 28th July 2016 (informal officer/industry meeting to discuss LAAs) and 28 September 2016. A representative of the Joint Plan Authorities has attended all meetings of the AWP. Meetings have helped with consideration of aggregates supply constraints and issues within the area, discussion of issues of common interest in relation to preparation of LAAs, including demand forecasting,

and findings of aggregates survey data. The current (2016) NY LAA was considered and agreed by the AWP on 28th September 2016. Relevant notes of meetings are contained in appendix F.

Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (WTAB)

6.14 Following the abolition in 2012 of the former Regional Assemblies, which convened Regional Technical Advisory Boards for waste, there had been a gap in the scope to coordinate the approach to sub-regional waste planning in the Yorkshire and Humber area. North Yorkshire County Council initiated discussions with waste planning officers at other WPAs within Y&H, through convening a meeting of representatives of Y&H WPAs on 4 April 2014, leading to the establishment of a new WTAB, with representatives from all waste planning authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber area invited. In addition representatives from the Tees Valley authorities and Durham County Council are also included. The group is chaired by NYCC. Meetings of the WTAB have taken place on 4th April 2014 (initial informal meeting), 6th November 2014, 4th March 2015, 24th June 2015, 26th January 2016 and 5th September 2016. A representative of the Joint Plan Authorities has attended all meetings of the WTAB.

6.15 A memorandum of understanding (MOU) on cooperation in waste planning was agreed in July 2014 between all WPAs in Yorkshire and Humber, via the WTAB, setting out the purpose of the WTAB and outlining principles for co-operation, data sharing and liaison, and the intention to hold regular meetings of WTAB. The MOU was first agreed in July 2014 for a two-year period. A commitment for review was included in the MoU and agreement reached at the WTAB meeting on 5 September 2016 to role the MoU forward for a further two year period, to July 2018 (appendix G)

6.16 The April 2014 WTAB meeting resulted in a commitment to prepare a joint waste position statement for the Yorkshire and Humber area (appendix H), drawing together available information on arising, movements and management methods for waste arising in Y&H, including movements within and across the Y&H boundary, with the objective of contributing to the evidence base on strategic waste matters in the area. Preparation of the Position Statement was led by NYCC on behalf of the WTAB, with the Statement being published in July 2014. An updated position statement was produced by NYCC on behalf of the WTAB in February 2016, reflecting availability of more up to date information. The updated Position Statement was circulated to all WPAs in Yorkshire and Humber, as well as the Tees Valley WPAs and Durham Council. As noted earlier, the updated Position Statement was endorsed by the West Yorkshire Combined Authority/Leeds City Region Portfolio Board on 22 July 2016 (appendix I).

Tees Valley Development Plan Officers Group (TVDPO)

6.17 This is an officer working group comprising officers from each of the Tees Valley unitary authority areas, Durham County Council, NYCC and the North York Moors National Park Authority. The Group is chaired by a representative from the Tees Valley area and provides a forum for liaison on issues of strategic cross-boundary relevance in the preparation of development plans. Issues discussed included progress on preparation of local plans across the area, including highlighting opportunities for engagement in relevant plans at key stages; movements of aggregates minerals and progress with preparation of preparation of Local Aggregates Assessments in the Tees Valley and Durham areas; and in relation to information on waste movements, with identification of any key issues arising.

6.18 Representatives from the Joint Plan Authorities attended meeting meetings of the Group in May and September 2013, May and September 2014, January and July 2015 and January 2016). A separate meeting also took place with representatives of the Tees Valley MPAs in April 2015 in relation to development of a Local Aggregates Assessment for the Tees Valley area and in order to ensure that appropriate links with work on aggregates supply in the NY sub-region were factored in.

North East Minerals and Waste Policy Officers Group

6.19 An Officer working group comprising officers from minerals and waste planning authorities in the North East, as well as NYCC and Cumbria was established in 2015.

6.20 The group provides a forum for liaison on issues of strategic cross-boundary relevance, including progress with Local Aggregates Assessments and information on waste arisings and movements. A representative of the Joint Plan Authorities has attended meetings in June and October 2015 and April 2016.

North Yorkshire Development Plans Officers Group

6.21 The main focus of this Group is to facilitate coordination and discussion between District and Borough Councils in the NY sub-region in relation to district/borough local plans, the City of York local plan and plans in preparation by the National Park Authorities. A representative of NYCC attended a meeting of the Group in May 2015 to present information on minerals and waste safeguarding issues and the relevance of this issue for lower tier planning authorities in the NYCC area, and to encourage engagement by the District/Borough Councils on the issue through consultation on the Joint Plan.

Sites Assessment Panel

6.22 An expert panel was established in 2015 to facilitate discussion and specialist input into the assessment of minerals and waste sites under consideration for allocation in the Joint Plan. Three Panel meetings were held in February and March 2015 on a geographical basis across the Joint Plan area and invitations to the Panel meetings included representatives of relevant prescribed bodies including the Environment Agency, Natural England, Heritage England, LNPs and the relevant LEP, NY district/borough councils and professional specialists from within the Joint Plan Authorities as necessary.

6.23 Further engagement with the Panel took place via correspondence in 2016 as part of the consideration of additional or revised site allocations and progression of work on Sustainability Appraisal.

Cooperation with District and Borough Councils in the Joint Plan area

6.24 North Yorkshire County Council operates within a ‘two-tier’ structure comprising seven District and Borough Councils (See Fig. 3):

Craven District Council
Harrogate District Council
Hambleton District Council
Richmondshire District Council

Ryedale District Council
Scarborough District Council
Selby District Council

6.25 All District and Borough Councils have been actively engaged in the preparation of the Joint Plan from commencement of preparation. In addition to the formal stages of consultation, one to one meetings with the District/Borough Councils have been held to allow more detailed discussion of relevant issues, including issues raised in consultation responses.

6.26 Each of the District and Boroughs has been identified as key stakeholders in the development of an appropriate policy for safeguarding of mineral resources and minerals and waste infrastructure (Policies S01 to S06). This arises in particular as a result of the need for the District/Borough authorities to be directly involved in the implementation of safeguarding processes identified in the Joint Plan. A brief outline of the specific cooperation activity that has taken place is identified in the table below.

6.27 This section identifies the District and Borough Councils in the 'two-tier' part of the Plan areas and provides an overview of how they have been involved in addressing relevant issues, where necessary. Each record is linked to the identified strategic issues on which cooperation is required, as set out in Table 2 (see P.14). More detailed discussion of the targeted cooperation activity that has taken place in relation to each of these strategic issues, and how this has influenced the content of the Plan is presented later in this Statement.

Strategic issues	When/ What	Why
11	June 2014 Request for information	Specific engagement took place through correspondence in relation to the supply of building stone, seeking information about demand for building stone.
4	June 2014 Request for information	To seek information relating to identification of locations providing opportunities for development of new or extended waste management facilities, such as industrial estates and employment land across the area.
13	June 2014 Meetings	Following the formal stages of consultations one to one meetings were held to discuss comments submitted in response to Issues and Options consultation and discuss the progression of the MWJP.
6, 7	July 2014	Consultation on the Demand for Aggregate Forecasting Paper
6, 7	August 2014 Telephone Calls/ emails	In order to identify the future demand for aggregates, information was requested seeking clarification of housing completion data and future housing growth forecasts.
12	December 2014	Consultation on minerals and waste safeguarding areas, in order to ensure a consistent approach between the two tier areas.
6, 7	December	Consultation on the update of the North Yorkshire

	2014	and York Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment which contains information relating to the demand for aggregates in the area and identification of supply options to see how these can be addressed. The document was circulated for comments relating to its scope and content.
13	January 2015/ Feb 2015/ March 2015	As part of the Site Assessment process all District and Borough Councils were invited to participate on the expert panel either through attendance at workshops or through electronic correspondence.
13	December-January 2016 Meetings	Following the formal stages of consultations one to one meetings were held to discuss comments received during the Preferred Options Consultation
13	June 2016 Telephone Calls/ emails	In order to identify the future demand for aggregates, information was requested seeking clarification on housing completion data and future housing growth forecasts.
13	July 2016	As part of the Site Assessment process all District and Borough Councils were invited to participate on the expert panel through electronic correspondence.

Table 3 - Engagement with NY District and Borough Councils

Cooperation with Neighbouring Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities

6.28 The Joint Plan area is bordered by 12 minerals and waste planning authorities, as shown on Fig. 5 below. Although Cumbria CC does not directly adjoin the Joint Plan area its close proximity to the area and shared boundary with the adjacent Yorkshire Dales National Park justifies its' inclusion within this section.

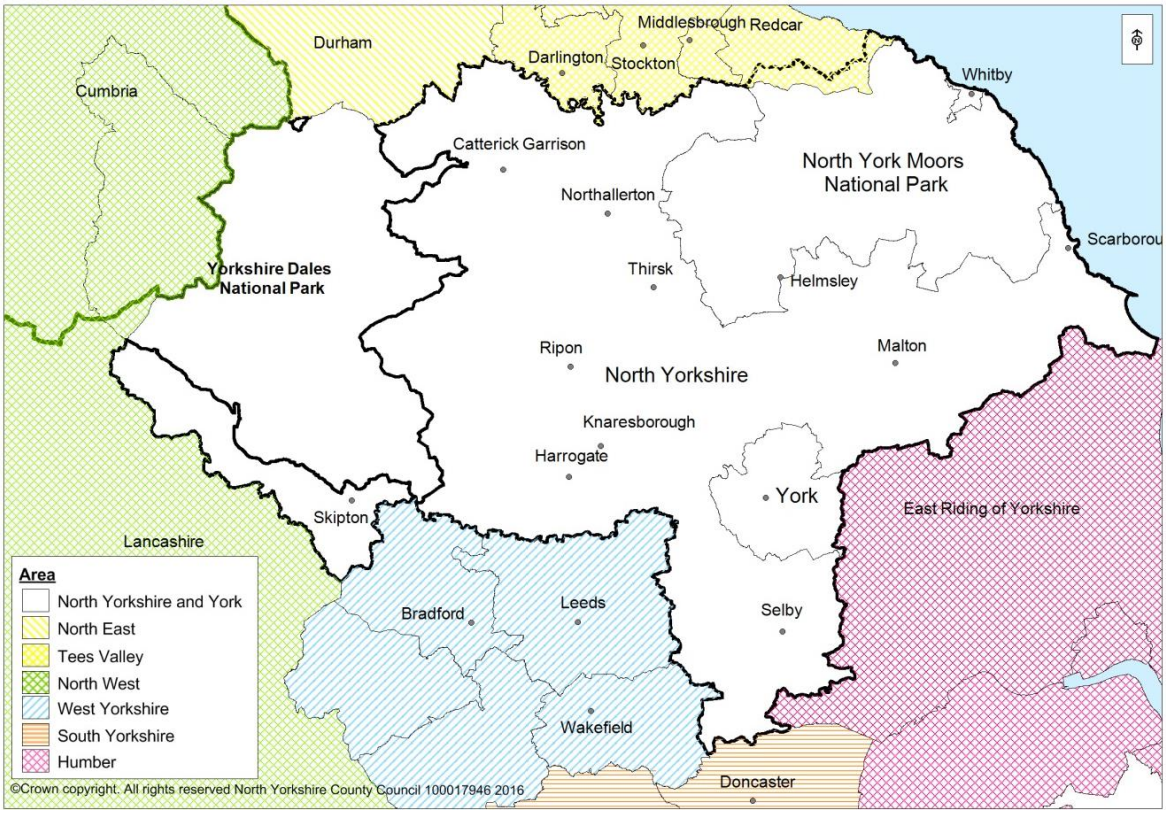

Fig 5 Neighbouring Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities

6.29 The Tables below summarise the activity undertaken by the Joint Plan authorities to actively and constructively cooperate with neighbouring authorities on relevant issues. Each record is linked to the identified strategic issues on which cooperation is required, as set out in Table 2. More detailed discussion on the targeted cooperation activity that has taken place in relation to each of these strategic issues, and how this has influenced the content of the Joint Plan. is presented later in this Statement.

North East area

Durham County Council

6.30 Durham County Council has been consulted at the formal stages of consultation (May 2013, Feb 2014, January 2015 and November 2015) detailed earlier in this Statement. Additional liaison has taken place through engagement with the North East Minerals and Waste Policy Officers Group and Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (WTAB).

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
6, 7	Mar-13	Email	Response received 29/4/13
6, 7	Nov-13	Email	Response received 13/12/13
6, 7	May-14	Email	Response received 29/5/14
6, 7	May 14	Email	Response received 29/5/14
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Dec-14	Email	Response received 23/1/15
6, 7	Apr-15	Meeting	Meeting held 13/4/15 Durham in attendance

6, 7	July-16	Email	Response received 17/8/16
13	Nov 2015	Meeting	Meeting held 15/12/15
12	Aug-14	Email	Response received 22/9/14
11	Jun-14	Email	Response received 5/6/14
4	Nov-13	Email	Response received 13/12/13
4	May-14	Email	Response received 29/5/14
4	Nov-14	Email	Response received 27/11/14

Table 4 - main engagement activity with Durham County Council

Tees Valley

6.31 The Tees Valley sub-region includes the unitary authorities of Darlington Borough Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, Middlesbrough Borough Council, Stockton on Tees Borough Council and Hartlepool Borough Council. All these adjoin the Plan area with the exception of Hartlepool.

6.32 Each of the authorities has been involved in preparation of the Joint Plan and has been consulted at the formal stages of consultation (May 2013, Feb 2014, January 2015 and November 2015) detailed earlier in this Statement. Further engagement has taken place through involvement with the Tees Valley Development Plan Officers Group. Additional opportunities for liaison with the Tees Valley Authorities have arisen through their involvement with the North East Minerals and Waste Policy Officers Group. Representatives of the Tees Valley authorities are invited to attend and participate in the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (WTAB). Engagement with the Individual authorities within the Tees Valley Sub region is detailed below.

Darlington Borough Council

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
4	Nov-13	Email	17/1/14
4	Nov-14	Email	13/1/15
11	Jun-14	Email	Joint Response received for the Tees Valley Authorities 1/7/14
12	Aug-14	Email	Email Received 18/9/14 confirming no comments to make
12	Dec -14	Email	No response received.
6, 7	Jan -13	Email	No response received
6, 7	May-14	Email	30/5/14
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Dec-14	Email	Joint Response received from Tees Valley authorities 22/1/2015
6, 7	Apr-15	Meeting	Joint Meeting with Tees Valley authorities 13 April 2015
6, 7	Jul- 16	Email	No response received
13	Nov-15	Meeting	Meeting held 5/1/16 with the Tees Valley authorities
13	Jun-16	Email	Response received 3/6/16

Table 5 - main engagement activity with Darlington Borough Council

Middlesbrough Council

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
11	Jun-14	Email	Joint response from Tees Valley authorities received 1/7/ 2014
12	Aug-14	Email	Joint response from Tees Valley authorities received 18/9/ 2014
6, 7	Jan 13	email	No response received
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	May 14	email	Response received from the Tees Valley authorities 30/5/14
6, 7	Dec 2014	Email	No response received
6, 7	Apr-15	Meeting	Meeting held with jointly with Tees valley authorities 13/4/15
6, 7	July-16	Email	No response received
13	June 16	Email	Response received 13/6/16

Table 6 - main engagement activity with Middlesborough Council

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
6, 7	Mar-13	Meeting	Meeting held 7/3/13
3	Mar-13	Meeting	Meeting held 7/3/13
4	Nov-13	Email	Response received 18/12/13
4	May-14	Email	Response received 23/6/14
4	Nov-14	Email	Response received 21/1/15
11	Jun-14	Email	Joint response from Tees Valley authorities received 1/7/ 2014
12	Aug-14	Email	Joint response from Tees Valley authorities received 18/9/ 2014
12	Dec 2014	Email	No response received
6, 7	Nov-13	Email	Response received 18/12/13
6, 7	May-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Jun-14	Email	Joint response from Tees Valley authorities received 30 may 2014
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	Response received 21/8/14
6, 7	Apr-15	Meeting	Meeting held 13th April with the Joint Plan Authorities
6, 7	July-16	Email	No response received
13	Nov 2015	Meeting	Meeting held with Tees Valley authorities 5/1/16

Table 7 - main engagement activity with Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council

Stockton on Tees Borough Council

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
6, 7	Mar-13	Email	Response received 3/4/13
4	Nov-13	Email	Response received 12/12/13

4	May-14	Email	Response received 29/5/14
4	Nov-14	Email	Response received 13/1/15
11	Jun-14	Email	Joint response received from Tees Valley authorities 1/7/14
12	Aug-14	Email	Joint response from Tees Valley authorities received 18/9/ 2014
12	Dec 2014	Email	No response received
6, 7	Nov-13	Email	Response received 12/12/13
6, 7	May-14	Email	Joint response received from Joint Tees Valley authorities 29/5/14
6, 7	May 14	Email	Joint response received from Joint Tees Valley authorities 30/5/14
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Apr-15	Meeting	Meeting held 13th April with the Joint Plan Authorities
6, 7	July-16	Email	No response received
13	June 2016	Email	Response received 9/6/16
13	Nov 2015	Meeting	Meeting held with Tees Valley authorities 5/1/16

Table 8 - main engagement activity with Stockton on Tees Borough Council

Yorkshire and Humber area

6.33 The Yorkshire and Humber area comprises 24 planning authorities. As well as the three Join Plan Authorities and the 7 Districts and Borough Councils within North Yorkshire, the remaining planning authorities are:

- the Yorkshire Dales National Park* (within the North Yorkshire sub-region)
- Barnsley Council
- Sheffield City Council
- Rotherham Metropolitan borough Council
- Doncaster Council*
- Leeds City Council*
- Bradford Metropolitan Borough Council*
- Kirklees Council
- Calderdale Council
- Wakefield Metropolitan Borough Council*
- Hull City Council
- East Riding of Yorkshire Council*
- North Lincolnshire Council
- North East Lincolnshire Council

*Authorities marked * directly adjoin the Plan area.*

6.34 Each of the adjoining authorities have been involved in preparation of the Joint Plan through consultation at the formal stages of consultation (May 2013, Feb 2014, January 2015 and November 2015) detailed earlier in this Statement. Each of the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities within Yorkshire and Humber are members of the Yorkshire and Humber Technical Advisory Body and Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party. The detail of participation and cooperation with these groups is contained in section 6 of this Statement.

6.35 Cooperation has taken place between all the Y&H Mineral Planning Authorities during the undertaking of a joint study investigating the potential to increase the supply of marine aggregates into the Yorkshire and Humber area, which was co-funded by all mineral planning authorities in Yorkshire and Humber. North Yorkshire County Council was represented on the steering board for the project. The final report was issued in January 2014.

6.36 The section below provides details of the additional liaison that has taken place with those Authorities within the region that immediately adjoining the Joint Plan area.

West Yorkshire sub-region

6.37 The area covered by the West Yorkshire sub-region forms part of the Leeds City Region, along with North Yorkshire County Council and the City of York. Liaison has taken place through meetings of the Portfolio Holders Board for the West Yorkshire Combined Authority/Leeds City Region. In addition, liaison has taken place with the West Yorkshire Authorities through their membership of the YHWTAB and YHAWP.

Bradford Metropolitan Borough Council

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
4	Nov-13 Nov 2014	Email	Response received 15/1/14 Response received 12/12/14
11	Jun-14	Email	Response received 2/7/14
12	Aug-14	Email	Response received 23/09/14
12	Dec 2014	Email	No response received
13	Nov 2015	Meeting	Joint meeting with Leeds County Council 15/1/16
13	June 2016	Email	Response received 13/6/16
6, 7	Nov-13	Email	Response received 15/1/14
6, 7	May 2014	Email	No response received
6, 7	Jun-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Dec 2014	Email	Response received 30/1/15
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	July-16	Email	Response received 4/8/16
6, 7	October 2012	Meeting of the YH MPAs	Meeting held 2/10/12 Bradford in attendance

Table 9 - main engagement activity with Bradford Metropolitan Borough Council

Leeds City Council

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
6, 7	Oct-12	Meeting	Meeting held 2/10/12 Leeds in attendance
4	Nov-13	Email	Response received 10/12/13
4	May-14	Email	Response received 3/6/14
4	Nov-14	Email	Response received 12/11/14
11	Jun-14	Email	Response received 6/6/14
12	Aug-14	Email	Response received 20/8/14
13	Nov-15	Meeting	Joint meeting held with Bradford MDC 15/1/16

6, 7	Jul-13	Meeting	Meeting of the Marine Aggregates Study Steering Group held 16/7/13
6, 7	Nov-13	Email	Response received 10/12/13
6, 7	May-14	Email	Response received 3/6/14
6, 7	Jun-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	Response received 21/8/14
6, 7	Dec-14	Email	Responses received 6/1/15, 7/1/15 and 4/2/15
13	Jun-16	Email	Response received 6/6/16
6, 7	Jan-13	Email	Response received 12/2/13
6, 7	July-16	Email	No response received

Table 10 - main engagement activity with Leeds City Council

Wakefield Council

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
6, 7	Oct-12	Meeting	Meeting held 2/10/12 Wakefield in attendance
4	Nov-13	Email	Response received 11/12/13
4	May-14	Email	No response received
4	Nov-14	Email	No response received
4	Jul-16	Email	No response received
11	Jun-14	Email	No response received
12	Aug-14	Email	No response received
12	Dec-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Mar-13	Email	Response received 26/6/16
6, 7	Nov-13	Email	Response received 11/12/13
6, 7	May-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Jun-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Dec-14	Email	No response received
13	June-16	Email	Response received 6/6/16
13	Nov-15	Meeting	Meeting held15/1/16 with Leeds CC and Bradford in attendance, Wakefield sent email comments
6, 7	Jul-16	Email	No response received

Table 11 - main engagement activity with Durham County Council

South Yorkshire sub-region

6.38 Liaison has taken place with the South Yorkshire Authorities through their membership of the YHWTAB and YHAWP.

Doncaster Council

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
4	Nov-13	Email	Response received 13/1/14
4	May-14	Email	Response received 14/5/14
4	Nov-14	Email	No Response Received

4	Jul-16	Email	Response received 11/8/16
6	Nov-13	Email	Response Received 23/11/13
11	Jun-14	Email	Response Received 17/6/14
12	Aug-14	Email	Response received 18/9/14
13	Nov-15	Meeting	Meeting held 11/1/16
13	Jun-14	Email	Response received 6/6/16
13	Dec-14	Email	Response received 29/12/15
6, 7	May-14	Email	Response received 13/5/14
6, 7	Jun-14	Email	No response Received
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	Response Received 12/8/14
6, 7	Dec-14	Email	Response received 29/12/14
13	Jun-16	Email	Response received 2/8/16
6, 7	Aug-16	Email	Response received 10/8/16
6, 7	Jan-13	Email	Response received 8/2/13
6, 7	Jul-16	Email	Response received 4/8/16

Table 12 - main engagement activity with Doncaster Council

Hull and Humber Sub-region

6.39 Liaison has taken place with the Hull and Humber authorities through their membership of the YHWTAB and YHAWP.

East Riding Of Yorkshire Council

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
6, 7	Oct-12	Meeting	Meeting held 2/10/12 East Riding in attendance
6, 7	Mar-13	Email	Reminder sent -Response received 1/8/13
6, 7	Nov-13	Email	No comments received
6, 7	May-14	Email	Response received 26/6/14
6, 7	Jun-14	Email	No response received (LAA)
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Dec-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Jul-16	Email	No response received
12	Aug-14	Email	Response received 21/11/14
12	Jul-16	Email	Response received 18/7/16
11	Jun-14	Email	Response received 5/6/14
4	Nov-13	Email	Confidential Response received 7/1/14
4	May-14	Email	Response received 26/6/14
4	Nov-14	Email	Response received 25/11/15
4	Jun-15	Meeting	Joint meeting held will Hull, East riding in attendance 19/6/2015
4	Jan-16	Meeting	Joint meeting held will Hull, East riding in attendance 27/1/2016

Table: 13 - main engagement activity with East Riding of Yorkshire Council

North Yorkshire sub-region

Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
2	May12	Meeting	Meeting held 30/5/12
2	Nov-12	Letter	Response received 19/12/12
2	Jan-13	Meeting	Meeting held 15/1/13
2	May-14	Email	Meeting held 15/7/14
11	Jun-14	Email	Response received 25/6/14
12	Aug-14	Email	Response received 27/8/14
12	Dec 14	email	No response received
13	Jul-14	Meeting	Meeting held 15/7/14
	Nov 15	Meeting	Meeting held 14/1/16
13	June 16	Email	Response received 3/6/16
6, 7	Jun-12	Meeting	Meeting held 30/5/12
6, 7	Aug-12	Meeting	Meeting held 7/8/12
6, 7	Jan-13	Meeting	Meeting held 15/1/13
6, 7	May-14	Email	Meeting held 15/7/14
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Aug-14	Email	Email received 19/8/14

Table: 14 - main engagement activity with the YDNPA

6.40 Further details of additional work and cooperation that has taken place between the Joint Plan Authorities and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority at a sub-regional level is contained later in this Statement.

North West area

Cumbria County Council

6.41 Although Cumbria CC does not directly adjoin the Joint Plan area it is in close proximity and shares a boundary with the adjacent Yorkshire Dales National Park, which forms part of the North Yorkshire sub-region.

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
4	Jul-12	Email	NYCC responded to request 11/7/12
4	Jan-14	Email	NYCC Response to request sent 6/1/14
11	Jun-14	Email	Response received 3/7/14
6, 7	Jan 13	Email	No response received
6, 7	Mar-13	Email	Response received 10/7/13
6, 7	Nov-13	Email	Response received 11/12/13
6, 7	May-14	Email	Response received 13/5/14
6, 7	May 14	Email	Response received 3/6/14
6, 7	Jun-14	Email	Response received 3/7/14
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	Response received 5/9/14
6, 7	Dec-14	Email	Response received 15/1/15
6, 7	Jul-16	Email	No response received

Table: 15 - main engagement activity with Cumbria County Council

Lancashire County Council

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
4	Nov-13	Email	Response received 15/1/14
4	Nov-14	Email	Response received 12/1/15
11	Jun-14	Email	Response received 26/6/14
12	Aug-14	Email	Response received 16/8/14
6, 7	Jun-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Dec-14	Email	No response received
6, 7	Jul-16	Email	No response received

Table: 16 - main engagement activity with Lancashire County Council

Cooperation with specific and prescribed consultation bodies

6.42 In addition to the above activity, the Authorities have also engaged with a range of specific and prescribed consultation bodies. There are a number of organisations who, for their specialist knowledge and/or access to data, have been considered as key stakeholders in the Joint Plan. Regular liaison has been maintained, in addition to the formal consultation stages, to ensure appropriate input into the preparation of the Plan. These bodies and the different interactions with them are summarised below.

- **The Environment Agency (EA)**

6.43 The Environment Agency is a key stakeholder and a prescribed body. As well as providing input in to the Joint Plan during formal stages of consultation, the EA are also the primary source of up to date waste information and flooding data. Cooperation has taken place in the form of one to one meetings and participation via the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body. The EA have been involved in workshops for undertaking assessment of sites and in the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal, and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

6.44 Multiple waste data requests to the EA have taken place throughout preparation of the Plan. Examples of the type of information requested to help development the evidence base for the waste polices in the Plan include:

- Licensed waste management sites for the North Yorkshire sub region including types of wastes the site can process, and;
- Exempt waste management sites for the North Yorkshire sub region, types of waste and capacity, length of the exemption given and amount of capacity assumed to be required if available;
- Landfill void space information for the North Yorkshire sub region;
- Waste Incinerators within the North Yorkshire sub region area - site details and capacity;
- Information on producers of Low Level Radioactive waste (LLW) in North Yorkshire including an estimate of LLW arisings and information on management routes.

6.45 Whilst a comprehensive list of all the data requests is not included within the table below, it provides an indication that interactions with the Environment Agency have been on-going on a range of related matters throughout preparation of the Plan, to

ensure that the polices are developed using the most up to date information available and that the views of the EA on other relevant matters have been considered.

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Summary of activity
13	Jul- 12	Meeting	Meeting held 24/7/12. Discussion around waste data issues, waste data and waste site identification
4	Sep-12	Email	Data request seeking data on production and management of LLRW arising in the Plan area. Response received 18/9/12
4	Aug-13	Meeting	Meeting held 12/8/13 in relation to waste data and cross boundary movement of waste
13	Jun-14	Meeting	Meeting held 10/6/14. Discussion around comments submitted in response to Issues and Options consultation.
6, 7	Dec-14	Email	Consultation on the annual update of the North Yorkshire and York Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment response received 30/1/15
4	Dec 14	Email	Waste data request relating to landfill void space. Response received
13	Feb 16	Meeting	Meeting held 10/2/16 following the Preferred Options consultation to discuss issues around the progression of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan in relation to relevant policy areas, such as; management of waste, hydrocarbon extraction, water environment, reclamation and afteruse of mineral workings and allocation of sites. In addition to the above, the meeting enabled discussion regarding the Sustainability Appraisal of the Preferred Options policies and preferred sites.
4	Aug 16	Email	Waste data request seeking data on multiple elements of waste data. Response received 16/8/16 and 24/8/16.

Table: 17 - main engagement activity with the Environment Agency

- **Historic England (Formerly English Heritage)**

6.46 They are a key stakeholder in the Joint Plan and are the primary source of specialist strategic knowledge on the historic environment. They are key stakeholders in the Sustainability Appraisal Process, site assessment process and Habitat Regulation Assessment.

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Summary of activity
13	Jun-14	Meeting	A meeting was held 17/6/14 to discuss the comments submitted in response to Issues and Options consultation in greater detail. Specific issues discussed include: protection of City of York as a historic asset, aggregate requirements and the implications for the historic environment; approach to waste development in the Green Belt; supply of building stone; the protection of below ground archaeology and the site assessment process.
6 7	Dec-14	Consultation	Consultation on the annual update of the North Yorkshire and York Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment.
13	Jan-March 2015	Workshop	Historic England were identified as a key stakeholder in the Site Assessment process and were invited to participate on the expert panel for undertaking assessment of sites either though attendance at workshops or through electronic communications
13	Feb-16	Meeting	A meeting was held 2/2/16 to facilitate discussion around the maintenance of supply of Magnesian Limestone, and the impacts of sites allocations in the Plan on the historic environment. Historic England in their consultation response indicated a requirement for an authority-led assessment of the potential impact of allocations on the significance of historic assets. As a result of this the Joint Plan Authorities have worked jointly with Historic England to develop a methodology for a strategic assessment of the impact of proposed site allocations on the significance of heritage assets.
13	Mar-16	Site Assessment Panel	Following the submission of new sites and revisions to previously submitted sites the Site Assessment Panel, including Historic England, were contacted to provide comments. At the same time Areas of Search were presented for comment.
13	ongoing	emails	In developing the policies within the Plan and considering the Sites which

			have been submitted, ad hoc communication seeking views and expert knowledge on specific matters have been undertaken when necessary.

Table: 18 - main engagement activity with Historic England

6.47 In addition to the correspondence on the Plan itself, Historic England has been engaged in the Sustainability Appraisal of both policies and sites.

- **Natural England**

6.48 Natural England are a key stakeholder for the Joint Plan and are the primary source of specialist strategic knowledge on the natural environment. They are key stakeholders in the Sustainability Appraisal Process, site assessment process and Habitat Regulation Assessment.

6.49 In addition to the more formal stages of plan making a number of specific interactions have taken place. These are summarised below.

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Summary of activity
13	Jun-14	Meeting	As key stakeholders in the preparation of the MWJP it was considered important to hold a meeting to discuss the comments submitted in response to Issues and Options consultation in greater detail. Specific issues which were discussed include: safeguarding mineral resources including resources within the NP and AONBs; silica sand; building stone; protection of important assets (NPs and AONBs); Biodiversity off-setting, assessment under the Habitats Regulations; BMV land and site assessment
6 7	Dec-14	Consultation	Consultation on the annual update of the North Yorkshire and York Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment.
13	Jan-March 2015	Workshop-Site Assessment Panel	Natural England were identified as a key stakeholder in the site assessment process and were asked to participate on the expert panel for undertaking assessment of sites either though attendance at workshops or through electronic communications
13	Feb-16	Meeting	A meeting was held 15/02/2016 to discuss the progression of the Joint Plan in relation to relevant policy areas, such as landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity, protection of agricultural land and soils, reclamation

			and afteruse of minerals sites and the allocation of sites. In addition to the above the meeting included discussion around the Sustainability Appraisal of the preferred options policies and preferred sites and the Habitats Regulation Assessment.
13	Mar-16	Workshop - Site Assessment Panel	Following the submission of new sites and revisions to previously submitted sites the Site Assessment Panel were contacted to provide comments. At the same time Areas of Search were presented for comment.
13	ongoing	emails	In developing the policies within the Plan and considering the Sites which have been submitted, ad hoc communication seeking views and expert knowledge on specific matters have been undertaken when necessary.

Table: 19 - main engagement activity with Natural England

6.50 In addition to the correspondence on the Plan itself, Natural England has been engaged in the Sustainability Appraisal Process of both policies and sites.

- **Local Highways Authority**

6.51 North Yorkshire County Council and the City of York Council are the local highways authorities for their respective areas and cover the whole of the Joint Plan area. On-going liaison between relevant officers has taken place throughout preparation of the Plan, particularly in relation to assessment of site allocations. The Joint Plan authorities have worked jointly with the local Highways Authority and Highways England on a transport assessment for proposed site allocations.

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Summary of activity
13	1/2/13 10/12/13 3/7/14 31/7/14 8/8/14 20/11/14 6/3/15 7/4/15 5/6/15 2/7/15	Meetings	Discussions have taken place as necessary during development of the Joint Plan with officers of the Local Highways Authority in relation to matters including; infrastructure capacity; their role in the Site Assessment process; Junction capacity issues, and information requirements re traffic modelling; site specific discussions as relevant.
13	July 2016	email	Seeking views on potential new and revised sites as well as the identification of areas of search.

Table: 20 - main engagement activity with the Local Highways Authority

- **Highways England (formerly Highways Agency)**

6.52 As well as being invited to make comments at the formal consultation stages, the Authorities have worked jointly with the Local Highways Authority and Highways England on a transport assessment for proposed site allocations. Key interactions with Highways England are identified in the table below.

Strategic Issues	Date	Method	Summary of activity
13	Jun-14	Meeting	Meeting held 24/6/14 to discuss comments submitted in response to Issues and Options consultation. Key areas of discussion included: Capacity issues for the Strategic Road Network, Junction Capacity, Traffic Impact Assessments, Site Assessment
13	Jul-14	Emails	Request for view on highways matters relating to the submitted sites and on the traffic Assessment undertaken by Jacobs. Comments received 7/10/14
6, 7	Dec-14	Consultation	Consultation on the annual update of the North Yorkshire and York Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment
13	Jul-16	Email	Seeking Views on potential new and revised sites as well as the identification of areas of search.

Table:21 - main engagement activity with Highways England

- **Marine Management Organisation (MMO)**

6.53 The MMO have been invited to make representations at all main stages of Plan making as detailed in Section 3 of this Statement. The MMO have been given the opportunity to provide input into preparation of the Local Aggregate Assessment and identify a more objective approach to establishing demand for aggregate forecasting. The following table summarises the activity that has taken place.

Strategic Issues	Date	Method	Response
6, 7	Jan 13	Email	Information sought in relation to cross boundary Aggregate movements and the first draft sub regional LAA- No response was received.
6, 7	May-14	Email	Consultation on Annual Update of Local Aggregate Assessment. No response received.
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	Consultation on the Demand for Aggregate Forecasting paper. Response received 18/8/14 confirming no comments to make.
6, 7	Dec-14	Email	Consultation on annual update of Local Aggregate Assessment. Response received 23/1/15

			confirming no comments to make.
6, 7	Jul-15	Email	Response received 16/7/15 confirming no comments to make
6, 7	Jan 16	Email	Requested meeting with MMO to discuss relevant issues including marine aggregates. Invitation not accepted.
6, 7	July16	Email	Consultation on annual update of sub-regional LAA. Holding response received 11/8/16 no specific comments to make.
6, 7	July 16	Email	Consultation on Areas of Search – no specific comments received

Table 22 - main engagement activity with the MMO

6.54 In addition to the above, the MMO were invited to attend the meetings of regional Mineral Planning Authorities 2/10/12 and 12/6/12. On both occasions the MMO did not attend.

- **Civil Aviation Authority**

6.55 The Civil Aviation Authority was consulted at all formal stages of consultation. A response was received during the Regulation 18 Launch stating that they had no comments to make. No further responses have been received.

- **Homes and Community Agency (HCA)**

6.56 The HCA was consulted at all formal stages of consultation. A response was received during the Regulation 18 Launch Consultation. A representation was received stating that they had no comments to make. No further responses have been received.

- **Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG)**

6.57 There are 6 Clinical Commissioning Groups within the Joint Plan area;

- NHS Hambleton, Richmond and Whitby CCG
- NHS Vale of York CCG
- NHS Harrogate and Rural District CCG
- NHS Airedale, Wharfedale and Craven District CCG
- NHS Scarborough and Ryedale CCG
- NHS Redcar and Cleveland –South Tees CCG
- NHS Cumbria CCG

6.58 Each has been consulted during the formal consultation stages of the Plan. During these consultations only one, the York CCG, provided a response, raising potential concern about public health issues as a result of fracking operations in the area. This led to the inclusion of a public health criterion in Policy M17.

6.59 One of the key ways in which relevant health issues have been integrated into the Joint Plan is through the Sustainability Aprpaisal. As part of the Sustainability Appraisal process the Clinical Commissioning Groups have been consulted on a Public Heath Topic paper (August 2016). The purpose of the paper was to outline how health has been considered through the assessment process; to summarise the

key findings of the assessment to date, and to consider whether there are any opportunities to strengthen the assessment process in relation to health.

- **Office of Rail Regulation (ORR)**

6.60 The ORR was consulted at all formal stages of consultation. No responses have been received.

- **Local Nature Partnerships**

6.61 The Local Nature Partnerships within the Plan Area are:
- The Northern Upland Chain Local Nature Partnership; and
- The York and North Yorkshire Local Nature Partnership.

6.62 As well as being consulted at formal stages of the plan making process, invitations were sent in September 2014 to meet to discuss areas of common interest. However, these invitations were not accepted and no responses to consultations have been received. Following the launch of the Supplementary sites consultation (January 2015) an email was received from the Northern Upland Chain Local Nature Partnership (14/1/15) stating that the NUCLNP would not be commenting on the Joint Plan.

6.63 The Local Nature Partnerships were invited to participate in the Sustainability Appraisal and site assessment process. In December 2014 emails were sent inviting the LNPs to become actively involved in the process and become a member on the expert site assessment panel, either through attendance at workshops or by providing comments on sites electronically. The York and North Yorkshire Local Nature Partnership (through representation by the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust) attended a workshop in February 25th 2015.

- **Local Economic Partnerships (LEPS)**

6.64 These non-statutory bodies set the economic priorities of their local area. LEPs have been designed locally to meet local needs, but they share the common goal of tackling local barriers in order to grow the local economy. There are 3 LEPs relevant to the Plan area.

- The York, North Yorkshire and East riding LEP
- Leeds City Region LEP
- Tees Valley Unlimited (Tees Valley LEP)

6.65 The Local Economic Partnerships have been consulted during the main formal stages of consultations. Only YNYER LEP provided a response at Issues and Options stage, highlighting the importance of future potash extraction on the local economy. No further responses have been received.

6.66 Other interactions have taken place with the LEPs in the preparation of the Joint Plan, principally in the form of requests for local growth and economic data, which has been used to help inform the identification of future requirements for aggregates (contained in the Local Aggregates Assessment) and the forecasting of potential future arisings of waste to inform the waste arisings and capacity assessment. The table below provides details of the activity undertaken.

Strategic Issues	Date	Method	Which LEP	Response
13	Apr-12	Meeting	York and North Yorkshire and ER LEP	Meeting held 23/4/12
6, 7	Oct-12	Meeting	Leeds City Region LEP	Meeting of Regional Mineral Planning Authorities- Leeds City Region LEP in attendance.
6, 7	Jan-13	Email	Humber LEP, Tees Valley LEP York and North Yorkshire and ER LEP Leeds City Region LEP	Views sought on preparation of an approach to sub-regional LAA. Tees Valley Unlimited LEP response received 4/2/13.
6, 7	May-14	email	Tees Valley LEP York and North Yorkshire and ER LEP	Request for information relation to economic growth forecasts. Response from YNYER LEP received 15/5/14. Response received from Tees Valley LEP14/5/14.
6, 7	Jun-14 Dec - 14	Email	Humber, Tees Valley LEP York and North Yorkshire and ER LEP Leeds City Region LEP	Consultation on the LAA. No responses were received.
6, 7	Jul-14	Email	Humber LEP Tees Valley LEP York and North Yorkshire and ER LEP Leeds City Region LEP	Consultation on the demand for aggregate forecasting Paper. No responses were received.
4	Oct 2013 & Apr-15	Email	York and North Yorkshire and ER LEP	Information request for the Y&H Regional Economic Model for use within the Waste Arising and Capacity Study and subsequent update.

Table: 23 - main engagement activity with relevant LEPs

6.67 The Local Economic Partnerships have been involved with the Sustainability Appraisal and site assessment process. In December 2014 emails were sent inviting the LEPs to become actively involved in the site assessment process and become a member on the expert site assessment panel either through attendance at workshops or by providing comments on sites electronically. The York and North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership attended workshops on the 5th and 11th March 2015.

7. Cooperation on specific strategic minerals and waste Issues

7.1 This Section sets out the activity undertaken to progress and where necessary resolve any significant matters relevant to each of the issues identified in Table 2 of this Statement.

Strategic Planning Issue 1: Addressing waste infrastructure and capacity requirements within the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership area to help ensure a coordinated approach to provision.

7.2 The York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership was first formed in 1998 and brings together the nine councils in the York and North Yorkshire area: North Yorkshire County Council, City of York Council, Craven District Council, Hambleton District Council, Harrogate Borough Council, Richmondshire District Council, Ryedale District Council, Scarborough Borough Council and Selby District Council. The Partnership covers the whole of the Joint Plan area apart from the small part of the North York Moors National park which falls within Redcar and Cleveland. It also covers the whole of the adjacent Yorkshire Dales National Park apart from the small area of that Park which falls within Cumbria.

7.3 The Partnership manages municipal waste (all waste under the control of a local authority) by carrying out collections from homes and providing infrastructure such as Household Waste Recycling Centres. The main objective of the Partnership is to increase the level of re-use, recycling and composting and reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfill.

7.4 The aspirations of the Partnership are set out in a joint municipal waste management strategy (JMWMS). After extensive consultation, the waste strategy called Let's Talk Less Rubbish was adopted in 2006.

7.5 Key targets within the strategy are to:

- reduce waste arisings
- recycle or compost 45% of household waste by 2013
- recycle or compost 50% of household waste by 2020
- divert 75% of municipal waste away from landfill by 2013.

7.6 A key waste strategy target, to recycle and compost 45% of household waste by 2013, was achieved early. The actual rate for 2012-13 was just over 47% and the focus now is to reach 50% by 2020, which aligns with the current national target.

7.7 The history of working in partnership across the very large majority of the Plan area for the collection and management of municipal waste (now often referred to as Local Authority Collected Waste) is well established and is expected to continue into the future. As Waste Disposal Authorities within the Partnership, North Yorkshire County Council and City of York Council jointly procured a new contract for the management of residual municipal waste, leading to a project agreement in October 2014 for a major new waste recovery facility at Allerton Park in North Yorkshire. When fully commissioned (expected early 2018), the facility will provide for the management of residual LACW arising in the Partnership area during the plan period and beyond.

7.8 The Joint approach between NYCC and the City of York towards the management and disposal of waste results in the position that residual LACW, arising in the City of

York area, will be managed at a strategic facility in the NYCC area. It is expected that cooperation in the management of this waste stream, through the Partnership, will continue in future and could give rise to requirements for some further supporting infrastructure to provide for waste management requirements across the Joint area.

7.9 This established history of joint working on waste management was significant in the initiation and successful conclusion in, 2012, of discussions on the preparation of a joint Minerals and Waste Plan. Preparation of the Plan on a joint basis with City of York has enabled planning for waste capacity requirements, and the provision of infrastructure, to take place in a coordinated way.

7.10 A key aspect of this has been the procurement in March 2013, at the outset of preparation of the Plan, of a joint evidence study on waste arisings and capacity requirements for key waste streams arising in the Joint Plan area and the adjacent Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority area. This has ensured a consistent approach to the identification of future waste capacity needs and, through preparation of the Joint Plan, a coordinated policy response, as reflected in the approach in the Plan, including Policies W02, W03, W04 and W05.

Strategic Planning Issue 2: Ensuring coordination in planning between the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and the remainder of the NY sub-region in planning for the management of waste arising in the YDNP.

7.11 As noted in relation to Strategic Planning Issue 1, the North Yorkshire Waste Management Partnership operates over the whole of the North Yorkshire sub-region, including the Yorkshire Dales National Park (with the exception of that part of the YDNP which falls within Cumbria).

7.12 The Yorkshire Dales National Park is the Waste Planning Authority for its' area but waste arising in the Park is collected by the relevant North Yorkshire Districts (Richmondshire DC, Craven DC and Harrogate BC) and NYCC is the Waste Disposal Authority. Environmental constraints mean that in practice the majority of waste arising in the Park (excluding mining and quarrying waste) is managed outside its boundary, and this situation is expected to continue.

7.13 To reflect this position, agreement was reached with the YDNP that the evidence on waste capacity and arisings required to inform the Joint Plan should also address arisings within the YDNP area to ensure that adequate capacity for these wastes could be planned for within those parts of the Sub-region where environmental constraints were not as significant. This led to the undertaking of a Sub-regional study on waste arisings and capacity requirements in 2013 and subsequently updated in 2015 and 2016.

7.14 In recognition of the inter-relationship between the Joint Plan area and the Yorkshire Dales National Park, agreement was reached with the YDNPA in July 2014 that the principles of the approach to planning for waste should be incorporated in a written agreement. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Joint Plan authorities and the YDNP (appendix B) reflecting the agreed position was completed in August 2016 and endorsed by the Joint Member Working Group at a meeting on 12th September 2016.

7.15 The outcome of this joint working is reflected in the strategic policies for waste in the Joint Plan, particularly Policy W02: Strategic role of the Plan area in the management of waste.

7.16 It is also reflected in the text of the Yorkshire Dales Local Plan 2015-2030, which acknowledges the reliance of the YDNP on adjacent areas for waste processing and disposal. It sets out a policy approach which provides support for facilities for the collection of locally generated, reuseable or recyclable household waste, the processing of organic farm waste arising within the Park and supports the small scale disposal of inert waste in limited circumstances but does not support the disposal of household or other non-inert wastes within the National Park.

Strategic Planning issue 3: Ensuring coordination in planning between Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and the Joint Plan area in the approach to waste arising in that part of the NYMNP falling within Redcar and Cleveland.

7.17 As noted in relation to strategic issue 1, a small part of the area for which the NYMNPA is minerals and waste planning authority falls within the administrative area of Redcar and Cleveland Borough. Within this area Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, as a unitary Council, has the functions of waste collection and disposal authority. Figure 2 (reproduced below) illustrates the area involved.

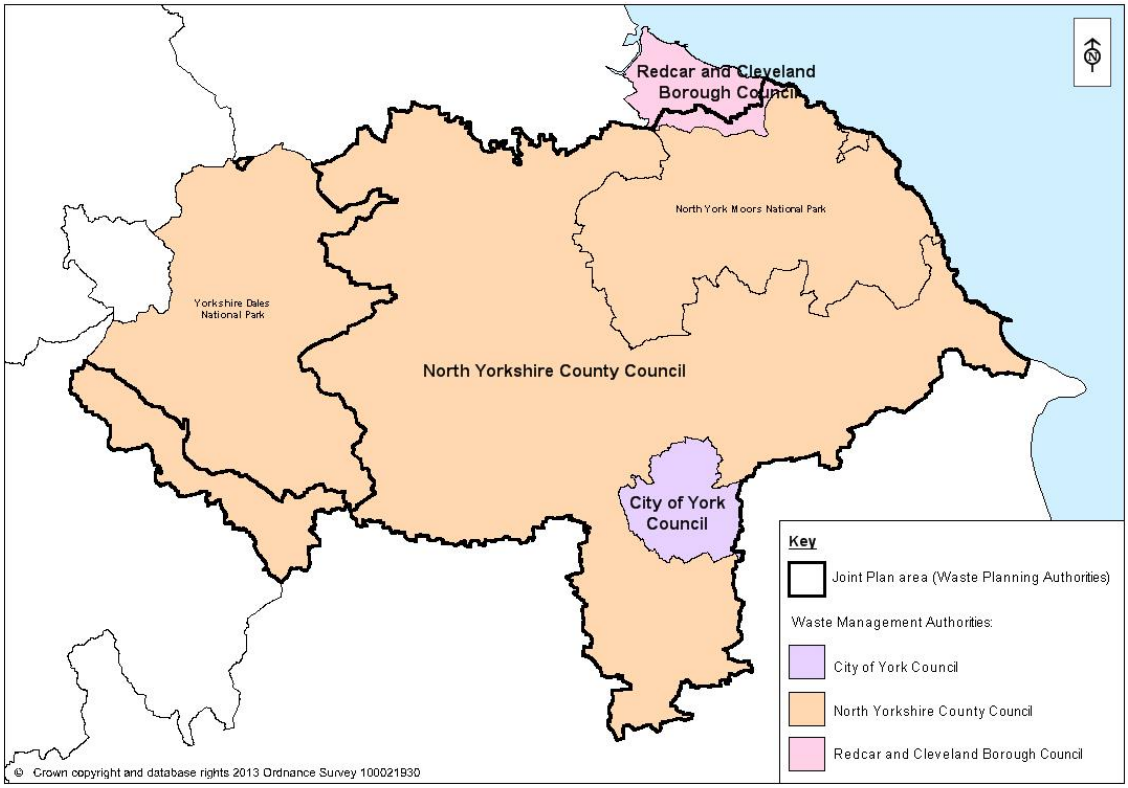

Figure 2 *(reproduced*) Waste Disposal Authorities covering the Joint Plan area

7.18 Redcar and Cleveland is part of the Tees Valley area which, is made up of five planning authorities[7]. The Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document Core Strategy was adopted in September 2011 and contains the long term spatial vision and strategic policies for minerals and waste developments up to 2026.

7.19 A meeting took place between the Joint Plan authorities and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council on 7 March 2013 (appendix J), at the outset of preparation of the Plan, to discuss this interrelationship. The overlapping responsibilities in waste

[7] Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, Middlesbrough Council, Stockton on Tees Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council and Darlington Borough Council

management and planning were addressed in work undertaken on the evidence base for the Joint Plan. This cooperation activity has resulted in the preparation of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Joint Plan authorities and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, which was completed in August 2016 and endorsed by the Joint Member Working Group for the Joint Plan at a meeting on 12th September 2016 (appendix K). Specifically, this covers:

1. Clarification of the respective roles of Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority;

2. The role of the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Plan DPD Core Strategy in planning for the management of waste generated in the Redcar and Cleveland part of the North York Moors National Park, and;

3. How waste arisings in the Redcar and Cleveland part of the Park have been planned for.

7.20 In effect it confirms that waste arising within that part of the NYMNP located within Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council has already been accounted for in the evidence supporting preparation of the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. Whilst this matter has been addressed in order to ensure clarity in the approach to be taken in the Joint Plan, it is acknowledged by the parties to the Memorandum that in any event the amount of waste arising in the area of the National Park located within Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council is likely to be very small and not expected to be of high strategic significance to either Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council or the Joint Plan area.

Strategic Planning issue 4: Identifying any significant dependency on waste exports from the Joint Plan area and the implications of these for waste capacity planning in the area.

7.21 The initial Regulation 18 scoping consultation on the Joint Plan, together with further work commissioned specifically for the Plan in relation to waste arisings and capacity, suggested that some waste has, in recent years, been exported from the Plan area for management. This was further indicated by work undertaken by North Yorkshire County Council in 2014 and 2016 on preparation of a Joint Waste Position Statement for Yorkshire and Humber and is also indicated by information available through the Waste Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Interrogator databases held by the Environment Agency, which have been used by the Authorities, and by consultants acting on their behalf, during preparation of the Plan.

7.22 Whilst the Joint Plan seeks to move towards a position of net self-sufficiency in capacity for waste arising in the Plan area, reliance or partial reliance on capacity elsewhere may be needed for some waste streams, particularly specialised wastes arising in relatively low volumes and/or for which specialist management methods are required. Cross-boundary movements are also likely to take place as a result of commercial factors such as decisions taken by waste producers and managers through the operation of market forces.

7.23 Substantial engagement with other waste planning authorities known to receive waste imports from North Yorkshire has taken place during preparation of the Joint Plan. This has indicated that the overall level of dependency of the area on capacity elsewhere is relatively low, although it is more significant for some waste streams (or

for some forms of waste management) than for others. Overall dependency on exports is expected to reduce further over the period of implementation of the Plan, as a result of the positive and flexible approach in the Plan to the provision of new waste management capacity within the area. Although the strategic significance of known cross-boundary movements is relatively low and is expected to reduce in future, it remains a relevant consideration in preparing the Plan.

Key Evidence

- North Yorkshire County Council Waste Specific Evidence Paper
- North York Moors National Park Waste Technical Evidence Paper
- City of York Minerals and Waste Technical Paper
- NY sub-region Waste Arising and Capacity Study (Oct 2013 and updates 2015 and 2016).
- Yorkshire and Humber Regional Waste Position Statement (February 2016).
- Waste Net Self-Sufficiency Paper (July 2016)
- Correspondence with relevant WPAs

Key Partners

- Waste planning authorities receiving imports from North Yorkshire
- Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body

What activity has been carried out?

Stage 1

7.24 The Environment Agency's waste data interrogators (WDIs) were utilised to obtain data on movements of waste from North Yorkshire. Initially this data was used to identify those other waste planning authorities (WPAs) which appeared to receive significant amounts of waste from North Yorkshire. In order to identify relevant WPAs for the purpose of this correspondence and in order to focus on movements that are more likely to be of strategic relevance, initial threshold criteria were used. These were a minimum of 5000tpa total imports from North Yorkshire (non-hazardous waste) or 1000tpa (hazardous waste) in any of the years 2009, 2010 or 2011. Correspondence took place with these authorities in November 2013 in order to help verify information, particularly in relation to any current or expected future issues relating to availability of waste management capacity in those WPA areas. In total 23 other WPAs were contacted by letter, an example can be found in appendix L. A summary of the responses can be found in appendix M.

7.25 The letter included details of waste imports and exports to and from the WPA and the North Yorkshire Sub-region. With regard to this data the following questions were posed:

1) Do you consider the information provided above to be accurate? If not could you provide details of any other relevant information you are aware of?

2) Are you aware of any specific reasons why waste movements detailed above may not be able to continue in the future? (for example as a result of known or expected planning constraints or policies)

3) Is there any other information you are aware of that may have a substantial influence on movements of waste in the area in the future?

WPA Consulted	Date Responded
Bradford Metropolitan District Council	15.1.14
Calderdale Council	9.12.13
Durham County Council	13.12.13
Darlington Borough Council	17.1.14
Derbyshire County Council	31.7.14
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	13.1.14
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	7.1.14
Flintshire County Council	17.2.14
Hartlepool Borough Council	22.1.14
Kirklees Council	20.1.14
Lancashire County Council	15.1.14
Leeds City Council	19.12.13
Lincolnshire County Council	26.11.13
North East Lincolnshire Council	26.11.13
North Lincolnshire Council	Did not respond
Nottinghamshire County Council	26.11.13
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	18.12.13
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	19.12.13
Salford City Council	2.12.13
Sheffield City Council	22.7.14 and 24.7.14
Stockton on Tees Borough Council	12.12.13
Wakefield Council	12.12.13
Walsall Council	10.1.14

Table 24 - WPAs contacted in November 2013

Stage 2

7.26 Activity at this stage focussed on exports of waste to specific facilities in other WPA areas which could be of strategic significance (rather than total exports to the WPA area).

7.27 Thresholds were identified by which to ascertain whether or not there are facilities within other WPA areas which may be of strategic significance for export of waste from the Joint Plan area, and therefore where there may be more significant implications for the Plan area should there be a change in circumstances, such as in terms of availability of the facilities.

7.28 The WDIs for 2010, 2011 and 2012 were reviewed to identify specific facilities in other WPA areas which receive significant quantities of waste from North Yorkshire. Three years' data was reviewed in order to help gain an indication of any trends and to help offset the effects of any short term variability in waste movements. Criteria were then developed to help identify those specific facilities in other areas which were receiving waste from North Yorkshire and where the scale of input appeared to be of higher potential significance. The criteria used at this stage were:

- Input of at least 10,000t in any of past three years (ie reflects facilities of all types and which receive, or have recently received, substantial tonnages of waste).

- Input of at least 5000t in any of past three years and is not for transfer or inert landfill (ie reflects facilities which receive smaller tonnages but which may be of more strategic significance or more difficult to deliver).
- Input of at least 1000t in each of past three years and is not for transfer or inert landfill (ie reflects facilities which have played a continuing role in recent years in managing waste arising in North Yorkshire, even where tonnages involved are relatively low).
- Input of at least 1000t in a single year and is a facility which receives hazardous waste (ie reflects the relative scarcity of facilities for the management of hazardous waste).

7.29 Following application of the above criteria 15 WPAs were then contacted in writing in May 2014 (see table 25 below) to seek their views on the information obtained, particularly with a view to identifying any issues which may suggest that the previous movements of waste may not be able to continue in future, if necessary. Letters were tailored to specific WPAs (and in some cases also sought information on cross-boundary movements of minerals) and an example letter can be seen in Appendix N. Reminder letters were sent to non-respondents. Responses were ultimately received from 13 WPAs.

7.30 The following questions were asked:

1) Do you consider the criteria for determining whether a facility is strategically significant are appropriate? If not, what thresholds do you consider should apply?

2) Are there any additional facilities that you consider have a strategic role in managing waste from the York and North Yorkshire area?

3) Is there likely to be any change in circumstances that you can foresee at any of the facilities listed which would have an impact on the ability for these amounts of waste to be exported to the WPA area up to 2030?

WPA Consulted	Date Responded
Central Bedfordshire Council	17.6.14
Durham County Council	29.5.14
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	14.5.14
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	26.6.14
Essex County Council	30.5.14
Hartlepool Borough Council	21.7.14
Kirklees Council	2.6.14
Leeds City Council	3.6.14
North Lincolnshire Council	Did not respond
Nottingham City Council	29.5.14
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	23.6.14
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	3.6.14
Stockton on Tees Borough Council	29.5.14
Wakefield Council	Did not respond
Yorkshire Dales National Park	12.5.14

Table 25 - WPAs contacted May 2014.

7.31 A summary of the responses received is available in Appendix O. For the two non-responding WPAs, information was drawn from previous correspondence (i.e. responses to correspondence in November 2013) with those WPAs on cross-boundary matters to help gain an adequate understanding of the current position. This earlier correspondence did not reveal any issues considered to be of strategic significance.

Stage 3

7.32 Responses received during Stage 2 were reviewed to identify any residual issues which may require further consideration, in order to ensure that they are addressed adequately in the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan. In practice, only very limited issues of potential significance were identified. These are:

The potential impact of the expected closure of Peckfield landfill in Leeds, possibly around 2019. Non-hazardous waste exported from the Plan area for landfill in this facility declined from over 30kt in 2010 to less than 10kt in 2012. (Note - subsequent information now available from the 2014 WDI shows that 2014 exports from NY to the Peckfield landfill site had reduced substantially to 378 tonnes). The reason for this decline is not known but is likely to be a result of increasing costs of landfill combined with increasing availability of opportunities for diversion of waste from landfill. If the reduction in export to this facility continues then the expected closure of Peckfield landfill may not be of any practical significance for the management of waste arising in North Yorkshire. If substantial volumes of waste form the Plan area continue to be landfilled there up until closure, then the waste arisings and capacity study for North Yorkshire suggests that there is in any event likely to be adequate biodegradeable landfill capacity within the Plan area in the longer term (subject to extensions of time being granted at existing time limited landfills where necessary. Policies W01 and W03 of the Joint Plan support this in principle).

The impact of the cessation of receipt of biodegradeable waste at Cowpen Bewley landfill site in Stockton on Tees in summer 2014. From 2014 until 2023 the site is now only permitted for the deposit of non-hazardous, non-biodegradable waste. Non-hazardous waste exported from the Plan area to the site in 2010 just exceeded the 5kt input criteria. No waste was recorded as being exported to this site from North Yorkshire in 2011 or 2012. (Note - subsequent information for now available from the 2014 WDI shows exports in 2014 amounted to 926 tonnes; i.e. below the adopted 1,000 tonne threshold where movements could be considered to be of strategic relevance). It is therefore considered unlikely that, in practice, the change in status of this site will have any significant adverse impact on the management of waste arising in the Plan area. As noted above, Policy W01 of the Joint Plan Support the retention of existing capacity for biodegradable landfill in the area, subject to certain criteria.

Stage 4

7.33 Further considerations relating to hazardous waste, low level radioactive waste (LLR waste) and reprocessing capacity were reviewed at this stage.

7.34 Particular consideration was given to hazardous waste exports. This waste stream requires management at specialist facilities owning to its potential to harm health and the environment. As hazardous waste arises only in relatively limited quantities in

the area it may be less likely that any capacity required will be delivered in the Plan area for economies of scale reasons. It is therefore correspondingly more likely that reliance will be required on capacity elsewhere, particularly for landfill, recovery and treatment. This principle is likely to apply also to LLR waste, which at present only arises in extremely limited quantities in the area (Appendix P). There are no specialist open market facilities just for LLR waste in the area and it is considered unlikely that proposals for such development will come forward given the very low level of arisings, meaning that reliance on co-disposal of LLR waste with other waste at suitable facilities in the Plan area, or export to facilities outside the area, will be likely to continue, in line with likely current arrangements.

7.35 For hazardous waste, for which specific data is available from the EAs Hazardous Waste Interrogator, information was also gathered on all known export destinations for 2011. This indicated that Hazardous waste was exported to 23 WPAs for management via a range of methods including transfer, recovery, other treatment, incineration and landfill. Many of these export movements were of very small quantities (of the order of a few 10s or 100s of tonnes per annum). However, exports to a number of WPAs approached or exceeded a threshold of 1,000 tonnes (this relates to all exports of hazardous waste to a WPA, not necessarily a single facility within that WPA). Exports to Leeds, Derbyshire, Wakefield and Flintshire were most significant, exceeding 2,000 tonnes. Exports to Kirklees, Redcar and Cleveland, Rotherham and Stockton on Tees were between 1,000 and 2,000 tonnes. Exports to Sheffield and Hartlepool were below but near to the 1,000 tonne level. Specific exports for landfill of hazardous waste were given consideration. This is because hazardous landfill capacity is limited in availability in general, including in Yorkshire and Humber. Hazardous waste exported for landfill was sent to 9 WPAs but mainly to Kirklees, Redcar and Cleveland, Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees.

7.36 Correspondence with WPAs to which hazardous waste is exported was reviewed to identify any potentially significant factors which could limit the potential for similar movements to occur in future if necessary. A summary of responses is available in appendix R. Relevant correspondence was received from all WPAs. Two potentially significant issues arose from this correspondence:

The expected expiry of two time limited permissions for hazardous waste management in Kirklees if time extensions are not granted. However, examination of the data indicates that input of waste from North Yorkshire into these facilities was very small (a total of 247 tonnes in 2011) and Kirklees agreed in correspondence in May 2014 that the quantities imported are not considered to be of strategic significance).

The potential significance of the export of waste to Sheffield from North Yorkshire (data suggests that both non-hazardous and hazardous wastes are exported). Sheffield City Council indicated that, whilst they saw no planning reason why import movements from North Yorkshire to Sheffield may not continue, they considered the level of imports to be significant and requested that this issue be addressed in the Plan. They also supported the need for wider consideration, at a Yorkshire and Humber level, of infrastructure requirements to support the movement of waste between Y&H sub-regions. In response to a request for clarification Sheffield City Council provided the following further comments:

We would expect the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan to have regard to the export of waste to the Sheffield area both in terms of the volumes of waste exported for treatment, particularly of hazardous waste and in terms of the

impacts associated with the handling / movement of waste in order to secure protection of the environment and human health.

I would suggest you could take account of this in the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan firstly through the revised waste hierarchy in the WFD which encourages options that deliver the best overall environmental outcome for the management of waste produced in your area. The Hazardous Waste Strategy for England aims to encourage policies which lead to reductions in hazardous waste arisings and the wider application of the waste hierarchy to the management of hazardous waste.

Secondly, I would suggest the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan has regard to the proximity principle by ascertaining where the nearest appropriate installations are in order to secure the recovery or disposal of waste while ensuring a high level of protection to the environment and public health. If appropriate the planning framework should identify sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced facilities to meet the waste management needs of your areas. This principle is in line with PPS10 which requires communities to take more responsibility for managing their own waste and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities.

Thirdly, I would suggest that the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan takes account of infrastructure needs in planning for sustainable waste management to ensure protection of the environment and human health. We welcome a more integrated approach to infrastructure planning towards low carbon transport solutions that minimise environmental impacts and secure protection of human health, particularly impacts on air quality and congestion. A strategic approach to infrastructure and waste planning that minimises unnecessary vehicle movements within the Sheffield boundary, particularly through the city centre or motorway corridor would be a welcome outcome of our cooperation.

7.37 Although waste is exported from the Joint Plan area to Sheffield, the quantities are considered to be relatively small in the context of total arisings/deposits in the respective areas. Waste exported to Sheffield is both hazardous and non-hazardous waste, mainly for transfer and treatment. The essential point within the response from Sheffield is their preference for waste arising in the Plan area to be managed in line with national policy principles relating to the waste hierarchy, community responsibility and the protection of the environment and human health. These are all principles addressed in the Joint Plan, for example through policies W01, W02 and the waste stream specific polices and development management policies. For reasons of economies of scale and the operation of the market it is expected that export of waste, particularly hazardous waste which requires more specialist facilities, will continue. Exports of hazardous waste to Sheffield in 2013 of 922 tonnes equates to approximately 50 loads per year or around one lorry load per week. (Note - more recent information from the 2014 WDI indicates that 2014 exports to Sheffield were lower, at 820 tonnes). However, it is clearly preferable for waste to be managed as near as possible to its point of arising. It is therefore considered appropriate that the Joint Plan should include a supportive policy framework to allow the development of additional hazardous waste management capacity in the Joint Plan area in order to help increase the potential for delivery of additional internal capacity. This is addressed in Policies W04 and W05.

7.38 For LLR waste, less specific information is available. A survey of potential producers of LLR waste in the Plan area was undertaken in 2013 as part of work taking place on the Waste Arisings and Capacity Study to support the Plan. Twenty-one potential producers were contacted via email and provided with a survey response form. LLR

waste arising in the area is thought to arise mainly from the health care sector. Although responses to the survey were limited it suggests that LLR waste from the area is mainly managed at the Knostrop incinerator facility in Leeds, which is permitted to accept a range of waste including clinical waste. Correspondence with Leeds CC on this issue does not suggest any factors which would be expected to preclude these exports in future. The Knostrop facility is also likely to represent the nearest appropriate location for the disposal of this waste.

7.39 Reprocessing capacity for waste which is separated for recycling, particularly substances such as glass, metal, paper and plastic, generally requires large volumes of waste in order to make the operation economically viable. As a result such capacity tends to be delivered as part of a strategic network of facilities operating at a regional or national level. The Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement (February 2016) indicates that the Y&H area has the highest concentration of specialist glass and metal processing facilities in the UK, as well as a number of plastics and paper reprocessing facilities. The success of these businesses relies on import of wastes for processing. Given the proximity of these reprocessing activities to the Plan area it is expected that such movements will continue and that the capacity within Y&H will continue to play a role in the final stages of the management of certain waste types arising in the Plan area. Specific data on movements of waste to these facilities is not available. Owing to the wider strategic role played by this capacity it has not been addressed specifically in correspondence with individual WPAs.

Stage 5

7.40 Following production by the EA of updated Waste Data Interrogator information in Autumn 2014, and review of thresholds used by some other WPAs in relation to consultation on cross boundary movements, a decision was taken to carry out a further round of contact with other WPAs receiving exports from NY. A sample letter is available in appendix Q. This enabled use of more up to date information on waste exports (for the calendar year 2013), as well as time series data for the 3 year period 2011 to 2013 to help provide a more robust evidence base. A lowered consultation threshold of 1000tpa (averaged over the three year period) was also applied in order to scope in more WPAs for contact on cross boundary movements. This resulted in correspondence being sent in November 2014 to 40 WPAs (see table 26) including 18 additional WPAs[8] who had not received previous correspondence (November 2013) from the Joint Plan authorities in relation to cross-boundary movements of waste. Reminder emails were sent in January 2015 to non-respondents.

7.41 Questions asked in this correspondence were:

1) Do you consider the information provided in the Appendix to be accurate? If not could you provide details of any other relevant information you are aware of?

2) Are you aware of any specific reasons why waste movements detailed in the Appendix may not be able to continue in the future, or other potential influences upon movements of waste? For example;
   ·as a result of known or expected planning constraints or policies, or

[8] Additional WPAs contacted were Bury, Barnsley, Central Bedfordshire, Cheshire West and Chester, Essex, Gateshead, Hull, Knowlsley, Liverpool, Newcastle, Newport, North Tyneside, Sefton, Stoke on Trent, Suffolk County, Sunderland, Wolverhampton

·new planning permissions or current waste operations ceasing

3) Do you consider the movements of waste identified to be of strategic importance? If so are there any strategic planning issues that need to be resolved through further discussions between our respective Authorities?

WPA Consulted	Date Responded
Central Bedfordshire Council	18.11.14
Bradford Metropolitan District Council	12.12.14
Durham County Council	27.11.14
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	Did not respond. Re-consulted in July 2016.
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	25.11.14
Essex County Council	20.11.14
Hartlepool Borough Council	13.1.15
Kirklees Council	Did not respond. Re-consulted in July 2016.
Leeds City Council	12.11.14
North Lincolnshire Council	Did not respond. Re-consulted in July 2016.
Nottingham City Council	14.11.14
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	21.1.15
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	29.1.15
Stockton on Tees Borough Council	13.1.15
Wakefield Council	Did not respond. Re-consulted in July 2016.
Calderdale Council	12.1.15
Darlington Borough Council	13.1.15
Derbyshire County Council	13.11.14
Flintshire County Council	19.1.15
Lancashire County Council	12.1.15
North East Lincolnshire Council	20.11.14
Salford City Council	19.12.14
Sheffield City Council	7.11.14
Walsall Council	Did not respond. Re-consulted in July 2016.
Nottinghamshire County Council	26.11.14
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	15.12.14
Hull City Council	27.11.14
Sunderland City Council	Did not respond. Re-consulted in July 2016.
Newcastle City Council	27.1.15
Cheshire West & Chester Council	13.1.15
Stoke-on-Trent City Council	20.11.14
Newport City Council	2.12.14
North Tyneside Council	28.11.14
Gateshead Council	15.1.15
Wolverhampton City Council	21.1.15
Knowsley Council	26.11.14
Sefton Council	26.11.14

Suffolk County Council	28.11.14
Liverpool City Council	26.11.14
Bury Council	19.12.14

Table 26 - WPAs contacted November 2014

7.42 Responses were received from 34 WPAs (non-respondents at this stage were Doncaster, Kirklees, North Lincolnshire, Wakefield, Sunderland and Walsall WPAs). A summary of responses is available in Appendix R. However, it should be noted that engagement opportunities with the four of these WPAs located in the Yorkshire and Humber area have been continuing through the Y&H Waste Technical Advisory Body Group, on which they are all represented. However, in order to seek further direct input from the 6 initial non-respondents, a further reminder email was sent in July 2016, yielding responses from 4 of the WPAs (Doncaster, Kirklees, North Lincolnshire and Sunderland), leading to a position where specific responses had been obtained from 38 of the 40 WPAs contacted on this issue.

7.43 A very large majority of respondents to this consultation agreed with the information presented and indicated that no significant strategic cross-boundary issues were raised by the movements in question, particularly taking into account the need for operation of the market. No significant new cross-boundary issues were raised that had not been raised in previous correspondence during preparation of the Plan. One WPA (Stockton BC) indicated that the Council has recently approved schemes for the treatment or recovery of waste arising from outside the Tees Valley and that it is expected that Stockton BC will continue to import waste from outside the area and that there is future potential for an increase in this capacity. North East Lincolnshire Council identified a trend for an increase in the tonnage received from North Yorkshire and that it would be preferable for this waste to be managed closer to North Yorkshire, in line with the proximity principle, whilst also noting that waste moves for commercial reasons and that facilities in North East Lincolnshire may represent the closest appropriate facility. A number of respondents suggested that a net self-sufficiency approach could help reduce, but not eliminate, cross boundary movements of waste. This is consistent with the approach set out in Policy W02 of the Joint Plan.

7.44 A further step taken at this stage was the production of a short evidence Paper[9] reviewing policy approaches to net self-sufficiency in authorities exporting significant amounts of waste to North Yorkshire.

7.45 To inform preparation of this Paper all waste policies within adopted and/or emerging Local Plans of WPAs adjoining the Plan area, or those which were known to export significant amounts of waste to the Plan area, were reviewed as part of this research. The approach set out in each Plan to the import and export of waste was assessed, including any potential reference to attaining net self-sufficiency. For the purposes of the 2014 Paper the Joint Plan authorities utilised a threshold of 5,000 tonnes per annum to determine which WPAs were 'significant' exporters to North Yorkshire and the relevant information was sourced from Environment Agency's Waste Interrogator (2012 data).

7.46 The objective of attaining net self-sufficiency in a WPA area relates to the intention to provide adequate waste management capacity, within the WPA area, to meet the arisings of waste originating within the WPA. However, the principle of net self-sufficiency allows for continued import and export of waste by making provision to

[9] Waste Net Self-Sufficiency Paper (Oct 2014)

manage the *equivalent* of 100% of waste arisings within the WPA, allowing for any imports of waste to match exports. Therefore, this approach would not support increased imports of waste (relative to exports) but would help ensure that there is sufficient capacity overall to manage the waste arising within the WPA area.

7.47 A net self-sufficiency approach is a potentially appropriate means of aiming to reduce the amount and distance that waste is transported to be managed, whilst reflecting the realities of the waste management market which does not necessarily respect WPA boundaries. Restricting the catchment of waste facilities through the planning system has generally proved to be an unrealistic objective, as proven by case law.

7.48 The main purpose of this Paper was therefore to review the extent to which adjacent and/or significant exporter authorities to the Plan area are aiming for a net self-sufficiency approach, as this may provide an indication of the extent to which increased or reduced exports to the Plan area may be anticipated in future.

7.49 The Paper reviewed the existing or emerging plans of 18 WPAs and concluded that the large majority were aiming explicitly to adopt an approach of net self-sufficiency, meaning that over time increased exports to the Joint Plan area from other WPA areas is an unlikely scenario.

7.50 The Net Self-Sufficiency Paper (October 2014) was considered at a meeting of the Yorkshire and Humber Technical Advisory Body for waste on 4 March 2015, with no specific concerns about the approach being raised.

7.51 Prior to Publication of the Plan, the Paper was updated in July 2016 to reflect the most up to date position with emerging Plans under preparation by other WPAs. This revision utilised data from the 2014 WDIs and also used a lowered threshold of 1,000 tonnes (100 tonnes for hazardous waste) of waste exported to North Yorkshire to identify relevant WPAs for the purposes of review, in order to ensure consistency with the lowered thresholds used in respect of exports from the Joint Plan area. This resulted in the review of the Plans (in some cases Joint Plans) for 29 WPAs[10]. With the exception of the emerging Local Plan for the YDNPA, the other Plans considered contain objectives for net self–sufficiency (or similar variants thereof) in their strategic waste policies. This would appear to suggest that implementation of these Plans is unlikely to lead to any significant increase in the amount of waste exported to the Joint Plan. The position in terms of exports from the YDNPA area has been considered under Strategic Planning Issue 2, above. The updated Paper was reported to and noted by the YH WTAB at a meeting in September 2016 (appendix S).

Stage 6

7.52 In April 2015 further information became available (through liaison with a site operator) on the potential future availability of landfill capacity for non-hazardous biodegradeable waste in the Plan area. This information suggested that a key landfill site with substantial remaining void space, currently subject of a time limited permission expiring during the early part of the plan period, may not be subject of

[10] East Riding of Yorkshire, Hull, North Lincolnshire, Lincolnshire County, Doncaster, Rotherham, Barnsley, Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Lancashire County, Durham County, Tees Valley Authorities (via the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy), Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority Sheffield City Council, Derbyshire County Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Kent County Council, Sunderland City Council, Southampton City Council, Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, New Forest and South Downs National Park Authorities, Leicestershire County Council, Gateshead City Council, Newcastle City Council

proposals for an extension of time. In view of the potential implications of this for available capacity over the remainder of the plan period, further consideration was given to the wider strategic position on landfill in the Yorkshire and Humber area. The need for significant landfill capacity outside the Plan area for waste arising in North Yorkshire was identified as hypothetical at that stage and dependent on a number of factors, including progress with diversion of waste from landfill as a result of the development of alternative forms of treatment capacity. In particular, the expected commissioning of the Allerton Waste Recovery Park in North Yorkshire (now expected in early 2018 - this is expected to lead to a major reduction in the rate of landfilling of LACW and some C&I waste), and further capacity[11] has been permitted in the North Yorkshire sub-region for recovery of energy from C&I waste.

7.53 In May 2015 a meeting took place with the West Yorkshire lead officer for Minerals and Waste Planning for the West Yorkshire Combined Authority. A copy of the meeting note can be found in Appendix T. Discussion took place on the issue of strategic landfill capacity in Yorkshire and Humber and the need for further consideration of this via the Waste Technical Advisory Body for Yorkshire and Humber. This was in recognition of the fact that, as overall landfill capacity declines, the strategic significance of remaining capacity, and the geographical extent of the catchment it serves, may be expected to increase. An outcome of the meeting was a decision in principle to take an updated version of the Regional Waste Position Statement, including updated information on landfill capacity, to a future meeting of the Leeds City Region Portfolio Board, to help ensure an appropriate level of coordination. The updated Position Statement (February 2016) was subsequently reported to the Board on 22 July 2016, who endorsed it.

7.54 This information indicates that, whilst there has been an overall decline in landfill capacity in Yorkshire and Humber, capacity is still relatively high and the region has the largest amount of permitted void space of any region of England and Wales, with capacity distributed across all Sub-regions. Whilst availability of capacity for landfill of hazardous waste was recognised as a potentially significant issue in the first Waste Position Statement for Yorkshire and Humber in July 2014, the subsequent reclassification of a landfill site, previously identified as non-hazardous, to hazardous has provided up to around 1.8 million m3 of additional hazardous capacity in the region. This site is located in Kirklees, in relatively close proximity to the southern part of the Joint Plan area. Further capacity for hazardous landfill is also located to the north of the Joint Plan area, in Tees Valley.

7.55 Further liaison with the operator of the landfill site in the Joint Plan area has now indicated that it is likely that proposals for retention of the current capacity will be forthcoming and the principle of permitting an extension of time at this site is supported through Policies W01 and W03.

Stage 7

7.56 Updating of the NY sub-regional Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements study in September 2016 provided further data on movements for 2014, based on 2014 WDI and hazardous WDI data. This indicated that waste movements in excess of the 2014 threshold had occurred in that year with four WPAs with whom contact under DtC obligations had not previously taken place. These were Trafford Council, Sandwell MBC, Middlesbrough BYC and Warwickshire County Council. Correspondence was sent to those WPAs on 22 September 2016. An example

[11] Southmoor Energy Centre and the former Arbre Power Station site, both located in Selby District, as well as anaerobic digestion capacity at the former North Selby Mine site (City of York)

Letter is contained in Appendix U. The opportunity was also taken to contact 2 WPAs to whom previous correspondence had been sent but no reply received. These were Wakefield MDC and Walsall MBC.

7.57 Questions asked in this correspondence were:

1) Do you consider the information provided in the Appendix to be accurate? If not could you provide details of any other relevant information you are aware of?

2) Are you aware of any specific reasons why waste movements detailed in the Appendix may not be able to continue in the future, or other potential influences upon movements of waste? For example;
·as a result of known or expected planning constraints or policies, or
·new planning permissions or current waste operations ceasing

3) Do you consider the movements of waste identified to be of strategic importance? If so are there any strategic planning issues that need to be resolved through further discussions between our respective Authorities?

7.58 No responses have been received at the time of preparing this interim Duty to Cooperate Statement.

Conclusion on Strategic Planning Issue 4

7.59 Extensive liaison with other WPAs has taken place during preparation of the Plan, as summarised above. This contact, together with other available evidence, has helped confirm the recent position in terms of export and import of waste to and from the area. There is an expectation that some waste will continue to be exported during the lifetime of the Plan, as a result of the operation of a number of factors. However, the approach in the Plan (including through Policy W02 and the flexible approach in the Plan to the provision of additional capacity set out in the waste policies) should seek to limit and potentially reduce the need for any reliance on exports as the Plan is implemented. It is also expected that imports to the Joint Plan area will reduce over time, as other WPAs, currently exporting waste to North Yorkshire, implement their own approaches towards increasing net-self-sufficiency in capacity for management of waste.

7.60 The very large majority of WPAs contacted during preparation of the Plan have not indicated any significant concerns about the potential for movements of the scale and nature of recent known movements to be able to continue in future, as capacity is expected to remain available within WPAs who have previously received significant movements of waste from North Yorkshire. Where issues have been raised by other WPAs, these are appropriately addressed through the policies in the Plan. As a result it is considered that the Plan has adequately addressed this strategic cross-boundary issue. It is further noted that specific export movements do not necessarily reflect dependencies, as they may be more reflective of commercial considerations and opportunities. The variability in scale and destination of movement revealed by the Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) data for successive years suggest that this is likely to be the case.

Strategic Planning Issue 5: Ensuring availability of minerals supply for the City of York area, particularly aggregates needed to sustain growth and development, recognising the imbalance in distribution of resources across the Plan area.

Key Evidence:

- Local Aggregate Assessment for the North Yorkshire Sub region (2013, 2015 and 2016)
- BGS Sand and Gravel Assessments for the North Yorkshire and City of York areas

7.61 The City of York is significantly the largest settlement in the Plan area as well as the NY Sub-region, comprising approximately a quarter of the total population of the Plan area. Growth and development in the City of York MPA area is expected during the lifetime of the Joint Plan, yet there is no current supply of construction aggregate minerals from within the City Council area to serve these development needs. Evidence indicates that high quality sand and gravel resources within the York area are very limited and highly constrained, and it is not expected that significant levels of extraction within the City Council area will take place in future, although the policies in the Joint Plan do not preclude working in appropriate circumstances. There are no crushed rock resources in the York area.

7.62 It is therefore expected that York will remain reliant or largely reliant on import of construction aggregate for the foreseeable future. Significant resources of construction aggregate are located within the adjacent NYCC area, where there is a substantial history of minerals supply, including into the City of York area. The need to secure the potential for continued supply into the York area is a significant strategic planning issue for the City and was a factor leading to the decision in 2012 to prepare a joint minerals and waste plan for the York and NYCC areas. It was further reflected in the decision in 2012 to produce a joint Local Aggregates Assessment for the North Yorkshire Sub-region, in order to help ensure a consistent evidence base for aggregates supply policies across the area.

7.63 This approach ensures that, via the Joint Plan, policies for aggregates supply which cover the whole of the Joint Plan area, including York, are in place. The specific approach for aggregates supply in the York area is identified in Policy M01. Potential future growth requirements in the York area are factored into the methodology for forecasting demand for sand and gravel across the Joint Plan area, as reflected in the LAA, and therefore in turn reflected in the overall scale and distribution of provision for sand and gravel included in the Joint Plan, as reflected in Policies M02, M03 and M07.

Strategic Planning Issue 6: Identifying any expected changes in demand for aggregate minerals in the Plan area, taking into account the strategically important role of the Plan area in the supply of sand and gravel to other locations in Yorkshire and the Humber and the North East in particular, and the implications of these for planning for future requirements in the Joint Plan area. And,

Strategic Planning Issue 7: Identifying any significant dependency on import of aggregate minerals from other MPAs and the implications of these for planning for future requirements in the Joint Plan area.

7.64 Scoping work and early consultation on the Joint Plan led to the identification of aggregates minerals supply as being a key cross-boundary minerals issue to address, and this was confirmed through other work, including preparation of a first Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) for the North Yorkshire sub-region in January 2013 (subsequently updated in 2015 and 2016) and consultation on the Joint Plan at Issues and Options and Preferred Options stages. Important cross-boundary movements of aggregate have also been indicated by survey work undertaken by NYCC and the 2014 Aggregates Monitoring Survey, coordinated via the Aggregates Working Party for Yorkshire and Humber.

7.65 The NYCC area is a major producer of construction aggregate including concreting sand and gravel, building sand and crushed rock. As relatively low value bulk products, market forces tend to mean aggregates are used relatively near to where they are produced. In turn this means that areas immediately adjacent to the Plan area, particularly adjacent parts of Yorkshire and Humber and the North East, are the main destinations for exports and hence the focus for activity relevant to the Duty to Cooperate. Whilst the Joint Plan area (and the NY Sub-region as a whole) is a significant net exporter of aggregate to other areas, some import movements also take place, reflecting local market conditions and commercial decisions by operators.

7.66 Available evidence, including through LAAs produced for other areas, has highlighted that supply shortages in construction activity exist elsewhere in some parts of Yorkshire and Humber and the North East, particularly in the West and South Yorkshire and Tees Valley Sub-regions. As a result, these areas are, to varying extents, reliant on imports of aggregate and the Joint Plan area plays a significant role in maintaining supply to them. This position is expected to continue over the plan period and work has taken place throughout production of the Joint Plan to help ensure that the potential implications are understood and reflected in the Plan. Consideration has also been given to the expected future availability of imports of aggregate to North Yorkshire, as part of the wider picture on flows of aggregate.

Key Evidence:

- Local Aggregate Assessment for the North Yorkshire Sub region (2013, 2015 and 2016)
- Aggregates Supply Options Discussion Paper June 2013
- Demand for Aggregate Forecasting Paper July 2014
- YH AWP Annual Reports

Key Partners:

- Adjoining Minerals Planning Authorities
- Yorkshire and Humber Aggregates Working Party

What activity has been carried out?

Step 1

7.67 Initial correspondence took place in March 2013 with 7 mineral planning authorities from where potentially significant import movements to the NY sub-region had been identified, based on information presented in the 2013 LAA (para 125). Emails were sent to Cumbria County Council, Derbyshire County Council, Durham County Council, East Riding Council, South Tyneside MB Council, Stockton on Tees Borough Council and Wakefield MD Council. Reminder emails were sent to non-respondents. An example letter is contained in appendix V. Responses were received from all 7 authorities. None of the MPAs contacted at that stage indicated

any major concerns about the ability of their MPA area to continue to supply aggregate, although Cumbria County Council expressed some uncertainty over the ability to maintain supply in the medium to longer term. A summary of responses is available in appendix W.

Step 2

7.68 Following further work on the development of Issues and Options for the Joint Plan, an additional round of correspondence with relevant mineral planning authorities took place in November 2013. In this correspondence 14 MPAs were contacted (comprising the 7 MPAs contacted in March 2013 together with Leeds CC, Bradford MBC, Doncaster Council and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council on behalf of the remaining Tees Valley MPAs). The additional MPAs represented known locations of exports of aggregate from the Plan area, again based on information contained in the LAA 2013. An example of the Letter can be found in appendix X.

7.69 A summary of responses is contained in appendix Y. In these responses, Cumbria County Council indicated that '*it is incorrect to assume that Cumbria is unlikely to be able to export as much aggregate beyond the mid 2020's. Cumbria County Council and the Lake District National Park Authority are not actively seeking to supress aggregates provision now or in the future'*. They also indicated that maintenance of supply will depend on grant of further permissions, which will be market led. Durham County Council indicated that sufficient permitted reserves exist to meet future needs based on 10 year average sales. South Tyneside and Stockton Councils (within which areas there are landing wharfs for marine aggregate likely to have contributed to supply in North Yorkshire) did not indicate any concerns about the potential for supply from such sources to be maintained. Wakefield MDC (where there are significant reserves of crushed rock in a site immediately adjacent to the North Yorkshire boundary) did not express concerns about the potential for this site to maintain supply, whilst noting the potential for issues of mineral quality and commercial viability to affect the position. Bradford City Council indicated agreement with the supply assumptions made by the Joint Plan authorities but highlighted a potential for increased demand for aggregate in the Bradford area as a result of implementation of the Bradford Local Plan Core Strategy. Leeds City Council, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and the Tees Valley MPAs all indicated the potential for constraints in aggregates supply to be a factor in their areas, particularly for sand and gravel, although both Leeds and the TV MPAs mentioned the potential for marine aggregates supply to play an increased role in the longer term. Detailed responses were not received from Derbyshire County Council or East Riding Council.

Step 3

7.70 A third round of correspondence took place in May 2014. 12 MPAs were contacted at this stage, mainly to confirm information already provided during previous correspondence and/or to seek their views on assumptions that may be made in relation to minerals supply in the Joint Plan. A list of MPAs contacted, and an example letter is contained in Appendix Z and AA. Reminder emails were sent where necessary. Responses were received from 10 MPAs. Where relevant this further correspondence was also reflected in information contained in a draft updated LAA for North Yorkshire (submitted to the AWP in May 2014) as well as other continuing work on preparation of the draft Plan and work taking place on LAAs within or adjacent to Yorkshire and the Humber.

7.71 Responses received at this stage helped confirm the position that MPAs exporting aggregate to North Yorkshire were not aware of significant constraints to this being

able to continue in future, subject to operation of the market. A more detailed response from East Riding Council was received at this stage, indicating an expectation that demand likely to arise within East Riding could be met from sources of supply within East Riding. East Riding Council also indicated that they were not aware of any reasons why export of sand and gravel from East Riding to North Yorkshire could not continue, although they commented that permission for a key site is due to expire in 2025 and that either a new or extended site would be required in order to provide continuity of supply to 2030. Correspondence at this stage with MPAs in the West and South Yorkshire areas also helped confirm the position in relation to emerging supply constraints in those two sub-regions.

7.72 In response to correspondence at this stage, the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority requested a meeting to discuss aggregates supply issues and other matters. A meeting was held on 15 July 2014, resulting in an agreed outcome to prepare a joint memorandum of understanding relating to supply of aggregate from the National Park to the remainder of North Yorkshire. This matter was incorporated in the MoU completed in August 2016, which also addressed strategic waste planning matters (see Strategic Planning Issue 2, above). In effect the MoU confirms that the YDNPA does not expect a shortfall in supply originating within the Park over the period to 2030, thus suggesting that supply patterns from the Park, including any exports to the remainder of North Yorkshire, should be able to continue over the foreseeable future. A copy of the meeting note and the Memorandum of Understanding is contained in Appendix AB and B.

Step 4

7.73 Information on movements of aggregate minerals in relatively limited. Evidence supporting the activity summarised above was based partly on information published by British Geological Survey via the National Collation of the 2009 Aggregates Monitoring Survey. The movements data presented in that Collation relates to the 2009 calendar year. On 1 August 2016 BGS released summary information from the 2014 Aggregates Monitoring Survey, in the form of data on sub-regional consumption by MPA source of origin. This information was reviewed to identify any apparent differences in movements compared with that shown in the 2009 data. As the 2014 data was presented in a different format to the 2009 data, direct comparison is not possible. Information from the 2014 survey was included in the updated NY LAA produced in 2016.

7.74 The new data indicated a broadly similar picture to that for 2009, with other locations in Yorkshire and Humber and the North East being the main export destinations for aggregate extracted in the Joint Plan area. In terms of imports, the data indicated that overall volumes were relatively low. The main origin of recorded imports of sand and gravel were East Riding, Nottinghamshire and Sunderland, with a recorded volume in the range of 10-100kt in each case (out of an estimated total NY sub-region consumption of 1.13mt). The main origin of recorded imports of crushed rock were Durham, Cumbria and Doncaster, with a recorded volume in the range of 280-560kt (Durham) and 28-280kt (Cumbria and Doncaster) out of an estimated total NY sub-regional consumption of 2.8mt.

7.75 As this data indicated that imports had been received in 2014 from destinations with whom specific correspondence had not taken previously taken place on this issue (i.e. Nottinghamshire County Council and Sunderland City Council), contact with these MPAs was made via email in August 2016 to inform them of the information and seek views on any strategic issues or concerns that may arise. An example of the emails sent is available in appendix AC.

7.76 A response was received from Nottinghamshire County Council indicating that Nottinghamshire has traditionally exported a large proportion of sand and gravel from the Idle Valley in the North of Nottinghamshire to markets in South Yorkshire, particularly Rotherham and Doncaster. This trend is likely to continue over the next plan period to 2030 and is discussed in detail in the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment and incorporated into the emerging Minerals Local Plan. They commented that data supplied by BGS is only a one year snapshot and so the amount of mineral being supplied from Nottinghamshire to North Yorkshire could just be a result of a minerals company needing to supply a specific contact etc. Given the quantity of mineral identified, set against the amount already exported, it is not considered a significant issue. A response was not received from Sunderland City Council. However, there is only very limited landwon sand and gravel extraction in Sunderland, with further material imported in the form of marine dredged aggregate landed at wharves on the river Tyne. It is considered unlikely that on-going reliance on imports of sand and gravel from Sunderland in to the Plan area will be needed in view of the multiple supply sources available in the area.

Conclusion on Strategic Planning Issues 6 and 7

7.77 The evidence obtained and extensive engagement activity carried out has confirmed that the scale of imports of aggregate into the Plan area is relatively low and the main MPA areas known to supply aggregate in recent years do not anticipate any major constraints on availability of supply. The precise pattern and volume of import and export movements is likely to vary from year to year in response to a number of factors. However, there is no apparent requirement to plan for a higher level of supply within the Plan area, as a result of expected supply constraints within those areas which have exported aggregate to North Yorkshire.

7.78 Whilst imports of aggregate are low, exports, particularly of concreting sand and gravel, from the Joint Plan area are important in a regional context. Through the engagement activity carried out a number of areas, specifically West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and authorities in the Tees Valley area, have indicated that they are likely to have to rely on continuing exports from the Joint Plan area in order to help meet their own needs for aggregate.

7.79 Regard has therefore been had to the impact of factors such as resource constraints or potential changes in scale or pattern of demand in areas receiving significant quantities of aggregate from the Joint Plan area. These issues have also been considered through the preparation and updating of the Local Aggregates Assessment for the North Yorkshire Sub-region, though review of the LAAs or draft LAAs of other relevant areas and through the production of a technical discussion paper (July 2014) on forecasting demand for aggregate, as well as through the specific engagement activity with individual MPAs, referred to earlier in this section.

7.80 The key cross-boundary factors that may lead to some upward pressure on demand for sand and gravel worked in the Joint Plan area were identified as:

1) Potential increase in demand arising in West Yorkshire as a result of growth pressures and constraints on indigenous aggregates resources. This is considered to be a factor relating particularly to concreting sand and gravel.

2) Potential increase in demand arising in South Yorkshire as a result of increasing constraints on the availability of concreting quality sand and gravel in Doncaster.

7.81 The need to help ensure continuity of supply on the Tees valley area is also a significant consideration in view of the high dependency of this area on imports. An approach to assessing the potential scale of demand on the Plan area, arising from cross-boundary supply factors, has been incorporated in the NY LAA, which has itself been subject of consultation with other relevant MPAs and the minerals industry. The LAA 2016 was ratified by the Yorkshire and Humber AWP on 28 September 2016.

7.82 The forecast of future requirements contained in the LAA establishes the level of provision for aggregate to be made in the Joint Plan, as reflected in Policies M02, M03, M05, M07, M08 and M09 and in the allocation of sites for further extraction.

Strategic Planning Issue 8: Ensuring coordination in respect of any cross boundary issues with NYCC in relation to proposals for development of potash/polyhalite resources within the NYMNPA.

7.83 The North York Moors National Park area contains the only active potash/polyhalite mine in the UK. Potash and polyhalite are scarce resources globally. Prior to the decision to prepare a Joint Plan for the NYCC, CYC and NYMNPA areas, proposals for development of a new polyhalite mine were at an early stage, with an expectation that development proposals could include land within both the NYMNP and NYCC areas. During early stages in preparing the Plan it was apparent that, whilst the surface site for the new mine would be located within the National Park, there was the potential for underground workings to extend beneath the surface of land located within the NYCC area. A proposed site allocation, submitted during the early stages of preparing the Plan, indicated an underground area straddling the boundary.

7.84 In view of the expected scale of the development and the wide range and complexity of the planning issues involved, and the potential for cross-boundary implications, development issues associated with potash were a relevant consideration in the decision to prepare a Joint Minerals and Waste Plan.

7.85 A planning application was eventually submitted in 2014, indicating a development boundary wholly within the National Park. NYCC was closely involved in providing input to the decision making process on the application. Permission for the development was subsequently granted in 2015 and therefore the strategic significance of the issue as a cross-boundary matter to address in the Plan reduced. However, the potential for further proposals to come forward, relating to the development now permitted, still remains and the inclusion of a policy for potash/polyhalite in the Joint Plan (Policy M22) provides an opportunity to ensure that a consistent approach is applied if any cross boundary issues arise.

Strategic Issue 9: Ensuring coordination in planning for hydrocarbons development taking into account the location of Petroleum Exploration and Development Licences straddling the NYCC border with both CYC and the NYMNPA.

7.86 There is an established history of onshore gas extraction in the eastern part of the Joint Plan area, with the Vale of Pickering containing one of the larger existing onshore gas fields in the country. Development proposals relating to conventional onshore gas have come forward in both the NYCC and NYMNPA areas in recent years and in some instances these have involved 'straddling' applications across the MPA boundary. Permission has recently been granted for a pipeline connecting a well site at Ebberston Moor in the NYMNP with a gas powered energy generating facility at Knapton in the NYCC area. A Proposal for exploration for coal bed methane in the NYCC area but near to the City of York boundary has also been submitted in recent years. A significant number of Petroleum Exploration and Development Licences (PEDLs) areas straddle the boundary between NYCC and either the NYMNP or CYC areas (see Fig. 5 below). This includes licences awarded prior to the recent 14th round of onshore licencing, which remain extant, as well as new licences announced as part of the 14th round, which is near to conclusion.

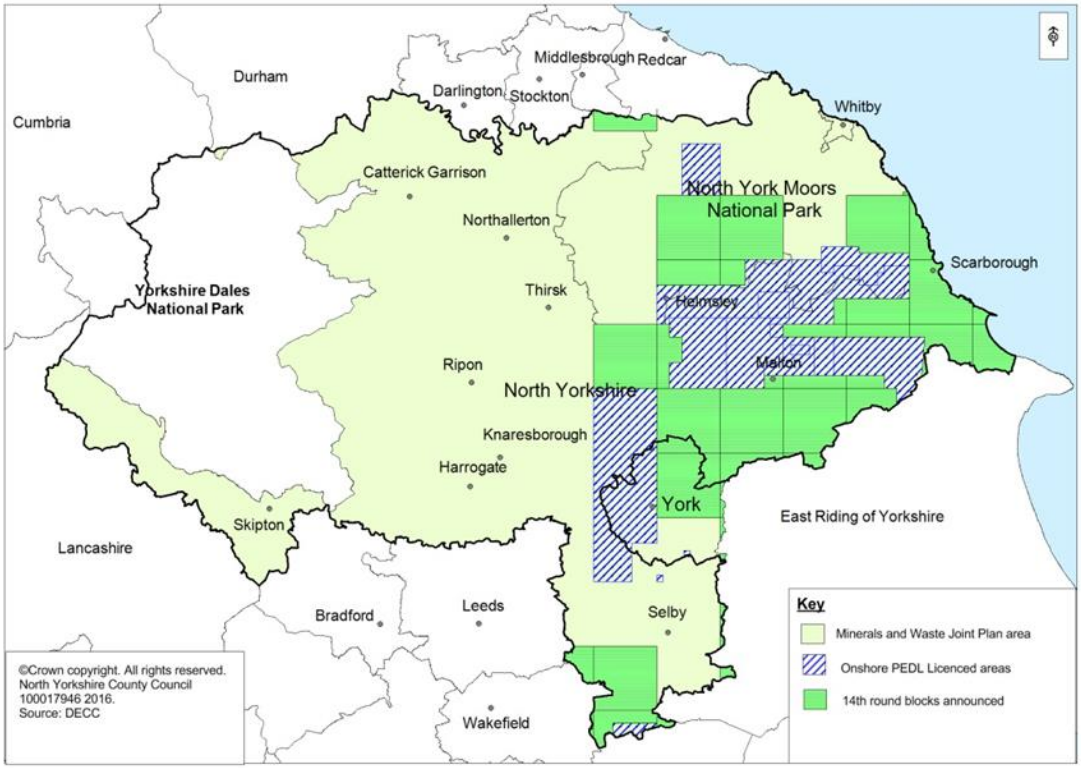

Fig 5: PEDL licences in the Joint Plan area

7.87 The existence of PEDLs (pre-14th round) across MPA boundary's as well as the history of actual cases where cross-boundary development issues have arisen, was a relevant factor in the decision to prepare the Plan on a joint basis.

7.88 In July 2014, during preparation of the Plan, a further (14th round) of onshore licencing was announced by Government, leading to an announcement of new licence awards in December 2015. This has increased the number of licence areas which straddle the NYCC and NYMNPA or CYC boundaries. The focus of the 14th round licensing is on encouraging exploration for and development of shale gas and

is expected to lead to a significant increase in commercial development interest in the Joint Plan area during the plan period. This has emphasised the importance of ensuring a consistent policy response across the three MPA areas and is reflected in the approach in Policies M16, M17 and M18 of the Joint Plan.

7.89 PEDL areas also straddle the boundary of a number of other MPA areas, specifically the East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Leeds City Council, Wakefield Metropolitan Borough Council and Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, although there is no history of development proposals in these areas straddling the Plan area boundary. All these areas have been consulted at key stages throughout preparation of the Plan, providing an opportunity to input on relevant issues.

Strategic Issue 10: Considering the supply position for silica sand, as a nationally scarce mineral, both within and outside the Plan area, including the likely future availability of imports to the Plan area

7.90 Silica sand is a nationally scarce mineral used for a range of industrial and other specific purposes depending on its particular properties. Resources of silica sand occur in two small and relatively isolated locations in the Plan area and there are two extant permissions for working, only one of which is active. The other site, Blubberhouses Quarry, has been mothballed since 1991.

7.91 The minerals resource at Blubberhouses comprises silica sand suitable for high quality glass manufacture. Consultation with the minerals industry during preparation of the Plan identified that reserves and resources of silica sand suitable for glass manufacture are particularly scarce, with production capability remaining in only a small number of MPA areas.

7.92 Evidence obtained during production of the Plan also indicated that silica sand is imported from Norfolk to a glass manufacturing facility in Selby district. This issue was therefore identified as a strategic cross-boundary issue for consideration during preparation of the Plan.

Key Evidence:

- Correspondence with relevant MPAs. minerals industry and users of silica sand
- Representations at Issues and Options and Preferred Options stages

Key Partners:

- Other Minerals Planning Authorities with silica sand reserves
- Minerals industry and users of silica sand

What activity has been carried out?

7.93 Contact was made with Norfolk County Council in November 2013 to establish their views on the supply position, with a response being received on 27 November 2013 (appendix AD). This indicated that, whilst the sole silica sand site in Norfolk was safeguarded in the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework 2010-2026, a need for an allocated site or sites for a further 6.4mt of resources of silica sand had been identified via the Core Strategy, in order to maintain continuity of supply. The subsequent site allocations DPD, adopted by Norfolk CC in October 2013, identified an allocation for 3mt. However, a modification to the DPD, brought forward in response to issues raised at EiP, introduced a requirement for an early single issue

review of silica sand provision, which is in progress. Norfolk County Council confirmed in correspondence dated 11 April 2016 that consideration is being given, via the review, to allocation of a further site containing 1.3mt of silica sand, with provision for the remaining shortfall being made through the identification of 6 Areas of Search. The review was at pre-submission publication stage in May and June 2016.

7.94 Norfolk CC also confirmed in the April 2016 correspondence that it is thought the majority of silica sand extracted in Norfolk is transported to glass manufacturing facilities in the north of England, including in the Joint Plan area.

7.95 Following further views received from industry at Preferred Options stage on the Joint Plan, particularly in relation to increasing constraints on the wider national supply situation for silica sand, additional liaison via correspondence with other MPAs with known reserves of silica sand took place in April 2016, as well as with potential users of silica sand for glass manufacture. An example letter is contained in appendix AE. MPAs contacted at this stage, in addition to Norfolk CC, were Surrey County Council, East Cheshire Council and Fife Council. Two reminders were sent to non-respondents. Responses were received from Norfolk CC, Surrey CC and Fife Council, a review of responses in contained in appendix AF. Information about the position in the non-responding area was obtained via the main silica sand operator in the UK, Sibelco. Information sought from other MPAs in this correspondence was:

1) What are your current reserves for glass making silica sand in your Plan area?
2) How many years supply do you expect this to provide?
3) Is there potential for future provision of glass making silica sand in your Plan area beyond the current permitted reserves?
4) Is information available about the main markets for the silica sand provided from your area?
5) Are there any other major known constraints which would be likely to impact on the future supply of glass making silica sand from your area?

7.96 Information sought from potential users of silica sand in the Yorkshire and Humber area was:

1) Would it be possible to provide an estimate of the quantity of silica sand your facility would use in a year?
2) Where do you source your silica sand from and do you expect this to change in the near future?
3) What are your expected future supply requirements in terms of silica sand?
4) Do you have any concerns regarding the supply of silica sand in the future?

7.97 Responses to this correspondence were only received from two manufacturers and the relevant trade federation.

7.98 In summary, responses to the correspondence confirmed that there are three other MPAs in England with reserves of silica sand suitable for high quality glass manufacture, with a fourth located in Scotland. Suitable reserves in the Cheshire East area are not expected to be available after 2016 as a result of quality constraints. Reserves are available in both Norfolk and Surrey, with a new site and two areas of search identified in the Surrey Minerals Core strategy. Two sites in Fife currently have reserves sufficient for over 16 years supply. Overall, the evidence obtained and liaison carried out suggests that there is likely to be adequate supply in the short term, but with increasing uncertainty over the longer term supply position in

England, which will also be influenced to a significant extent by the potential for suitable sites to come forward in Areas of Search identified, or being identified, in minerals plans in southern England.

7.99 The existing planning permission for extraction at Blubberhouses Quarry was due to expire at the end of 2011. An application to extend the life of the permission was received prior to expiry of the permission and has not yet been determined. The site was also subject of a submission for allocation in the Plan. Blubberhouses Quarry is located in the Nidderdale AONB and immediately adjacent to an internationally important nature conservation site. It has not therefore been considered appropriate to allocate it in the Plan, but a criteria based policy (Policy M12) has been included, providing positive support for the principle of an extension of time for the development and the deepening or lateral extension of the quarry, subject to certain criteria being met. Specific reference has been included, in the supporting justification for the Policy, to the wider national supply context for silica sand as indicated by the engagement activity carried out.

Strategic Issue 11: Identifying any expected changes in demand for building stone in the Joint Plan area, taking into account the wide geographical markets sometimes served by this mineral, and the implications of these for planning for future requirements in the area.

7.100 Building Stone is a high value product which can serve geographically dispersed markets. Although building stone is only worked in small quantities in the Plan area it is known that movements across the border of the Plan area take place. Specific information on the scale of these movements is not available but evidence suggests that the market for building stone, particularly high quality dimension stone, is geographically diverse (for example it is known that building stone from the Plan area has been exported to Scotland).

Key Evidence:

- BGS Mineral Safeguarding Reports
- Consultation responses at Issues and Options and Preferred Options stages
- Strategic Stone Study - A Building Stone Atlas of North Yorkshire East and York (English Heritage May 2012) and A Building Stone Atlas of North Yorkshire West (English Heritage May 2012)

Key Strategic Partners:

- District and Borough Councils
- Adjacent MPAs
- Minerals Industry

What activity has been carried out?

7.101 In response to representations received at Issues and Options stage on the need to give further consideration to the potential for an increased level of demand for building stone, correspondence took place in June 2014 with known producers of building stone, with all immediately adjacent MPAs, and with all District/Borough council conservation officers in the two-tier part of the Plan area, in order to help identify any particular factors which may be expected to impact on availability of, or demand for, stone from the area. An example of both letter is contained in appendix AG, correspondence with adjacent MPA areas sought information on:

1) Do you have any specific information on the current or expected future availability of building stone within your authority area? In particular if you foresee a potential shortage of building stone availability in your area within the next 15 years or so it would be helpful if you could state this. If information on availability of building stone in your area exists and is publically available then please could you also indicate where it can be obtained.
2) Does your current or emerging minerals local plan support the continued or increased supply of building stone within your authority area?
3) Does your current or emerging minerals local plan set out any constraints on the supply of building stone worked in your area (for example restrictions on rate of output of destination of sales)?
4) Do you have any information on projected future demand for building stone (including specific types of stone where possible) in your area? If such information exists and is publically available then please could you also indicate where it can be obtained.

7.102 Responses were received from 9 adjacent MPAs (Bradford MDC, Leeds CC, Lancashire County Council, Cumbria County Council, Durham County Council, Stockton BC, East Riding Council, Doncaster Council and the YDNPA).

7.103 Correspondence with District/Borough conservation officers sought information on:

1) Do you have any views on the current availability of suitable building stone (including specific types of stone where possible) in order to provide for new build or repair work in your area? In particular if you are aware of an apparent shortage of suitable stone, it would be helpful if you could state this. If you are aware of any information on availability of building stone in your area that is publically available then please could you also indicate where it can be obtained.
2) Do you have any information which may help indicate any trend in future demand for building stone (including specific types of stone where possible) in your area? If such information exists and is publically available then please could you also indicate where it can be obtained.

7.104 Responses were received from 3 district/borough council conservation officers (Richmondshire and Hambleton Districts and Harrogate Borough).

7.105 Correspondence with minerals operators sought information on:

1) Do you have any views on the current or expected future availability of building stone within North Yorkshire or adjacent areas? In particular, if you foresee a potential shortage of building stone availability in this area within the next 15 years or so it would be helpful if you could state this, explaining why you believe this to be the case.
2) Are you aware of any up to date sources of information which could assist the Joint Plan authorities in planning for the supply of building stone (including specific types of stone where possible) in this area? If such information exists and is publically available then please could you also indicate where it can be obtained.

7.106 Responses were received from 2 mineral site operators. All responses were reviewed to identify any particular issues which may be of significance for identifying future demand for building stone. Responses from adjacent MPAs indicated that, in general terms, either supply difficulties in MPA areas outside but adjacent to the Joint Plan area are not envisaged, or supply of building stone is not specifically constrained through current or emerging local plans in adjacent areas. This suggests

that an increased call on building stone resources in the Plan area, as a result of supply or policy constraints outside it, is unlikely. Responses from District/Borough Council conservation officers suggested, however, that there may be issues associated with localised availability of stone, including stone slate for roofing, particularly for repair work where a close match with original materials is needed. A similar view was expressed by industry respondents. A summary of responses received from District and Borough and Adjoining MPAs in contained in appendix AH.

7.107 Comments received as a result of this engagement activity suggested that it would be appropriate to have a supportive and relatively flexible local policy in the Joint Plan, to help provide a range of opportunities for proposals to come forward to help maintain supply of stone. This is reflected in the approach set out in Policy M15 of the Joint Plan.

Strategic Planning Issue 12: Ensuring a coordinated approach to minerals safeguarding, reflecting the wide distribution of minerals resources, including across the Joint Plan area boundary, and the need to develop an agreed approach to safeguard between County and District level planning authorities in the 'two-tier' part of the Plan area.

7.108 Safeguarding of minerals resources is a requirement of national planning policy. In 2011 NYCC commissioned British Geological Survey (BGS) to identify an approach to safeguarding minerals resources in the NYCC area, based on best practice guidance produced for central Government by BGS. BGS undertook consultation with the minerals industry during the work, with views received incorporated into the recommendations of the report (available on the Joint Plan website). The decision in 2012 to proceed with preparation of a joint minerals and waste plan led to comparable studies being undertaken by BGS for the City of York and North York Moors National Park areas, to ensure a consistent evidence base for safeguarding across the Joint Plan area.

7.109 The Practice guidance produced by BGS suggests that some consideration should be given to the cross-boundary implications of safeguarding, in order to help ensure a consistency of approach and to help prevent sterilisation of minerals resources through development taking place near to but outside a plan boundary.

7.110 Safeguarding mineral resources also gives rise to a need to consider the implications for those parts of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan area with a 'two-tier' planning structure, as safeguarding processes need to be operated by both NYCC and the relevant Borough or District Councils. This requires an agreed policy approach.

Key Evidence:

- BGS Mineral Safeguarding Reports for NYCC, CYC and NYMNPA
- North Yorkshire County Council Minerals Safeguarding Cross Boundary Issues paper (May 2014)

Key Strategic Partners:

- Adjoining Minerals Planning Authorities,
- District and Borough Council;

What activity has been carried out?

7.111 All available existing or draft minerals safeguarding area maps for adjacent MPAs were reviewed in 2013 (and subsequently in 2014 to establish the most up to date position) and included in a Joint Plan evidence paper: Minerals Safeguarding Cross Boundary Issues (May 2014). The Paper compares current or proposed safeguarding areas outside but near to the Plan area boundary with those proposals outside the boundary, to identify any potential inconsistencies. This Paper was circulated in August 2014 to all MPAs which lie immediately adjacent to the Joint Plan area. A copy of the Email sent is available in Appendix AI. Reminders were sent where necessary. MPAs were requested to:

1) Review the information relating to their authority area.
2) Provide an update to the information if there have been any changes or progression in terms of minerals safeguarding in their authority area.
3) Identify and provide views on any important cross boundary safeguarding issues which they consider would benefit from further discussion

7.112 Responses were received from all Authorities except Wakefield MDC. Four adjacent authorities (Leeds City Council, Lancashire County Council, Durham County Council and East Riding Council) suggested minor amendments to safeguarding zones in the vicinity of the Plan area boundary. The YDNPA provided newly identified draft safeguarding areas for the Park area based on work taking place on a new Local Plan for the National Park.

7.113 Information acquired during this work indicated that there is generally a good degree of consistency between areas safeguarded, or proposed for safeguarding, in areas outside but near to the Joint Plan boundary, with areas under consideration for safeguarding within the Joint Plan area.

7.114 The most significant potential discrepancy in approach related to the safeguarding of underground deposits of gypsum. Gypsum resources are safeguarded, in the adopted Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan, along a substantial length of the boundary between the Joint Plan area and the Tees Valley area. However, gypsum has not been identified by BGS as a mineral resource in North Yorkshire because of its association in North Yorkshire with water-bearing strata, meaning that any gypsum deposits are likely to have been dissolved. For this reason gypsum has not been proposed for safeguarding in the 2011 BGS study on Minerals Safeguarding Areas for North Yorkshire County Council.

7.115 A further round of specific consultation with all adjacent MPAs on cross-boundary safeguarding took place in December 2014, alongside consultation on a revised Local Aggregates Assessment for North Yorkshire, A copy of the letter is available in appendix AJ. An updated paper on Minerals Safeguarding Cross Boundary Issues was circulated at this stage, incorporating changes resulting from the earlier round of consultation. Three responses were received (from Durham County Council, East Riding Council and Doncaster MBC) leading to some further relatively minor changes to proposed safeguarding boundaries within the Joint Plan area.

7.116 These changes or additions were incorporated in the proposed minerals resource safeguarding areas included in the Preferred Options Joint Plan in November 2015 and were therefore subject to a further opportunity for input by adjacent MPAs as well as other stakeholders at that stage.

7.117 Following Issues and Options consultation on the Joint Plan in February to April 2014, discussion also took place with all seven district/borough councils in the two-tier part of the Plan area. This was to ensure that planners within these Authorities

were aware of safeguarding as an issue and of the potential implications for the LPAs in implementing minerals resource safeguarding through a consultation area mechanism. These discussions took place via separate meetings with officers from each LPA during June 2014. Each LPA was provided with a draft minerals safeguarding/consultation area map for their area as part of this round of meetings, which they were invited to review and provide any further comments which could be taken forward by the Joint Plan authorities.

7.118 On 12 May 2015 a presentation on minerals and waste safeguarding, in the context of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, was given by a representative of NYCC to a meeting of the North Yorkshire Development Plans Forum. The Forum includes representatives of all North Yorkshire District and Borough Councils. The presentation summarised the intended approach in the Plan to safeguarding and invited further input on this, including through responses to consultation at Preferred Options stage, in order to help ensure a coordinated approach. A copy of the agenda is available to view in appendix AK.

7.119 Further one to one meetings took place with all District and Borough Council officers in December 2015 and January 2016, during consultation at Preferred Options stage. Safeguarding issues were again raised as a specific issue to encourage feedback via the consultation.

7.120 As a result of this engagement activity revisions to the proposed approach to safeguarding, as set out in Policies S01, SO2 and SO6 were made, including in relation to the forms of development to be exempt from consideration through the safeguarding process, the identification of safeguarding buffer zones and the presentation of safeguarding information on the Policies map.

7.121 In addition to the engagement activity which took place on safeguarding minerals resources, engagement has also taken place with District and Borough Councils on the identification of locations for safeguarded minerals and waste infrastructure.

APPENDICES

The accompanying appendices contain further supporting evidence relating to matters addressed in this Statement.

Appendix A: Note of meeting establishing principle of joint working

MWDF – Note of meeting with CYC and NYMNP

8 November 2012

Rob Smith – NYCC
Andrea McMillan – NYMNP
Anna Pawson – CYC
Caroline Strudwick – CYC

The meeting was arranged to discuss potential joint planning arrangements for minerals and waste and followed an initial informal approach from the NYMNP.

NYMNP have noted a need to review/expand elements of current minerals policy for the Park to reflect NPPF requirements and the expected revocation of RSS (including the RSS policy supporting maintenance of landbanks of aggregate in areas outside the NPs).

The potential production of a joint plan for NYCC/CYC raises an opportunity to address minerals planning issues in the Park too. Whilst the need for updating identified by the NYMNP relates primarily to minerals, it was also recognised that there may be benefits in bringing forward a more transparent approach to waste planning policy for the Park too.

NYMNP are to take a paper to members on 13 December (with a deadline for papers by 29 November) and ideally want to know whether a joint plan is a possibility by then.

CYC (officers) are happy in principle to work jointly with the NYMNP. However, a CYC member decision on a new project plan is not expected until January.

In the meantime NYCC/CYC have reached broad officer agreement on a project plan for joint minerals and waste plan for York and North Yorkshire (although there are budget issues at York that still need to be resolved – at the January meeting).

The NYCC MWDF member working group meets on Monday 12 November, at which it is intended to discuss the potential for a joint plan – this provides an opportunity to seek a member view but any decision would need to be taken by the Executive – potentially on 18 December.

Discussion took place on the position with the YDNP. It was understood that the YDNP are committed to producing a specific local plan for the YDNP, including minerals and waste. There does not, therefore appear to be potential for production of a "sub-regional" minerals and waste plan. It was noted that, in relation to minerals, key links from the YDNP are with the West Yorkshire area and North West Region in any event and that the benefits of planning jointly with the YDNP are perhaps less than for the NYMNP. It was agreed that it would be useful to receive correspondence from the YDNP confirming their position.

To take matters forward it was agreed that, if NYCC members are broadly supportive at their meeting on 12 November, then a further meeting to discuss more detailed project planning issues would be useful – ideally within the next 2 weeks in order to help inform any further reporting to Executive. It was also recognised that further discussion would be required in relation to matters such as SA and SFRA and that the relevant officers in each authority would need to liaise at an early stage.

RS agreed to update CYC and the NYMNP after the 12th.

Appendix B: Email from YDNP confirming intention to prepare a separate Local Plan

From: Gary Smith [mailto:Gary.Smith@yorkshiredales.org.uk]
Sent: 19 December 2012 09:13
To: Rob Smith
Cc: 'Andrea McMillan'; 'anna.pawson@york.gov.uk'
Subject: Strategic Plans for Minerals and Waste in North Yorkshire and York

Dear Mr Smith

Thank you for your letter of 15 November, seeking the Authority's views in relation to the future development of minerals and waste policy. I'm sorry that it has taken so long to respond to your request.

First, let me say that we certainly recognize the potential benefits of joint-working on issues such as minerals and waste policy – building on the work that is already underway on preparation of a joint Local Aggregate Assessment. However, in this instance, our preferred option is to continue with our current approach, which is to tackle minerals and waste issues within the context of a new Local Plan for the National Park. We have already begun a process of public consultation on that basis. On balance, we believe that approach is likely to be the most efficient and effective option for us – not least because most of our aggregate exports tend to go to the North West, rather than into North Yorkshire.

Notwithstanding that decision, we will of course be looking to co-operate in whatever way we can with the development of minerals and waste policies across the rest of North Yorkshire.

Yours sincerely

Gary Smith
Director of Conservation & Community
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority
Tel: 01756 751613
Fax: 01756 751699

www.yorkshiredales.org.uk

Appendix C: MoU between YDNPA, CYC, NYMMPA and NYCC

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Statement in relation to the Duty to Co-operate with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

The 2011 Localism Act requires planning authorities to co-operate with other specified bodies in the preparation of development plan documents in relation to strategic matters.

The purpose of this statement is to set out the agreed joint position of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) and North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC), City of York Council (CYC) and the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNPA) (collectively referred to as the Joint Plan authorities) in relation to the supply of crushed rock and the management of waste in the North Yorkshire sub-region.

Crushed Rock

Crushed rock is currently worked in the Yorkshire Dales National Park and within NYCC. Resources of crushed rock exist within NYMNPA but there are no permitted reserves. There are no crushed rock resources within CYC.

Supply from the YDNPA comprises Carboniferous Limestone and high psv gritstone. Supply from NYCC comprises Carboniferous, Magnesian and Jurassic Limestones. High psv rock does not exist within NYCC or the NYMNPA and therefore the Joint Plan area cannot provide an alternative source of supply of this material.

Both NYCC and YDNPA have substantial permitted reserves of crushed rock, estimated at around 99 million tonnes and 85[1] million tonnes respectively at the end of 2014. These equate to landbanks of around 31 years and 26.5 years based on 10 year average sales 2005 to 2014. The existing planning permissions for the two sites in the YDNPA supplying Carboniferous Limestone expire in 2030 and 2042, although permitted reserves are expected to be available beyond these dates.

Both YDNPA and NYCC make a major contribution to supply of crushed rock within Yorkshire and Humber. In 2014 YDNPA supplied approximately 1.77mt of crushed rock to destinations in the region, of which an estimated 0.47mt of rock from the YDNPA was sold into the North Yorkshire sub-region. Both YDNPA and NYCC are also important suppliers of crushed rock into adjacent areas, particularly the North West and North East regions.

[1] Of which around 6.5mt comprised high psv rock.

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH Tel: **0845 8727374** Email: **mwjointplan@northyorks.gov.uk**

City of York Council | North York Moors National Park Authority | North Yorkshire County Council

1/3 cont…

Both YDNPA and the Joint Plan authorities acknowledge the national policy position which seeks, so far as practicable, the maintenance of landbanks of aggregate minerals outside National Parks.

New policy for crushed rock in the YDNPA is to be contained in the Local Plan for the YDNPA. In its Local Plan the YDNPA intends to provide some flexibility for the release of further reserves of crushed rock at existing sites and/or the grant of extensions of time at existing time limited permissions, subject to strict environmental criteria being met.

New policy for crushed rock in the NYCC, CYC and NYMNPA areas is to be contained in a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan. In the Joint Plan the Joint Plan authorities intend to make provision for crushed rock in line with an agreed forecast of demand[2] to be developed for the Plan. It is intended that the scale of provision to be made will reflect the scale of historic sales from the area as well as any expected future demand factors, including those arising outside the Joint Plan area, where relevant.

In view of the current supply situation for Carboniferous Limestone in the YDNPA area, as well as the intended approach of the YDNPA in relation to new policy contained in its Local Plan, it is not expected that, over the period to 2030, additional allowance will need to be made for crushed rock limestone provision in the Joint Plan area to reflect any emerging shortfall in supply from the YDNPA.

Both parties recognise that in the longer term, substantially beyond 2030, there is potential for reducing supply capability within the YDNPA to have an increasing impact on the wider potential for crushed rock supply from the North Yorkshire sub-region and that this may require further action in future reviews of policy for crushed rock in North Yorkshire outside the YDNPA.

Waste

The Yorkshire Dales National Park is covered by two waste management authorities – North Yorkshire County Council (which covers the majority of the Park) and Cumbria County Council. The National Park Authority is the sole planning authority for the National Park (including waste planning), whilst waste collection is the responsibility of the relevant District and Borough Councils and waste management the responsibility of the two County Councils referred to above.

There are no significant waste management facilities present in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Local Authority Collected Waste arising within the part of the National Park in North Yorkshire is currently managed within the North Yorkshire part of the Joint Plan area. The destination of other forms of waste arising in the Yorkshire Dales National Park is unknown[3] but it is considered likely that an amount will be managed in facilities in the Joint Plan area.

New policy for waste in the YDNPA is to be contained in the Local Plan for the YDNPA. In its Local Plan the YDNPA intends to provide some support for the provision of small scale facilities to meet local recycling and farm waste management needs, subject to strict environmental criteria being met. It is expected that most waste management needs, particularly for residual waste management and disposal, will need to be met outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

[2] As set out in the North Yorkshire Sub Region Local Aggregates Assessment 2015 update.
[3] The Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator does not provide information on origin of waste by waste planning authority, only by waste management authority

2/3 cont …

Projections of future waste arisings across all waste streams have been produced for the North Yorkshire sub-region, including the Yorkshire Dales National Park[4]. For some waste streams separate figures were produced for the National Park, however the Joint Plan incorporates figures for the National Park in planning for future waste management facilities as shown in the table below:

Waste Stream	How this will be taken forward in MWJP
Commercial and Industrial	Arisings in NYCC part of YDNP included in MWJP
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	Arisings in NYCC part of YDNP included in MWJP
Local Authority Collected Waste	Arisings in NYCC part of YDNP included in MWJP
Agricultural Waste	The element likely to require off-site disposal has been included within Commercial and Industrial figures
Hazardous Waste	Arisings in NYCC part of YDNP included in MWJP
Low-level (non-nuclear) Radioactive Waste	Arisings in NYCC part of YDNP included in MWJP
Waste water	Figures relating to waste water are not available. Due to the nature of such facilities it is reasonable to expect that small scale waste water treatment facilities to meet needs arising in the Park could be provided in the National Park if needed.

By signing this statement, the authorities acknowledge the circumstances surrounding planning for minerals extraction and waste arising within the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Signed..... [redacted] .....

Position within Authority...**Head of Sustainable Development** ...Date ... 3rd August 2016.....
(on behalf of Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority)

Signed..... [redacted] .....

Position within Council.....**Head of Planning Services**.....Date...10th August 2016...
(on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council / the Joint Plan authorities)

[4] North Yorkshire Sub Region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Evidence – Interim Report and Final Report (Urban Vision and 4Resources, 2013) and Update report 2015.

Appendix D- Terms of reference for Member working Group and resolution

York, North York Moors and North Yorkshire County Council Joint Minerals and Waste Plan

Member Working Group

11 November 2014

Terms of Reference for the Working Group

1. **Purpose of the Report**

1.1 To seek approval from members for the Terms and Reference and Values for the Joint Member Working Group.

2. **Introduction**

2.1 The purpose of the Joint Member Working Group is to provide a forum at which Officers and Members of City of York Council, North Yorkshire County Council and the North York Moors National Park together can jointly discuss matters relating to the content and preparation of the Joint Minerals and Waste Plan.

2.2 It is proposed that the Joint Member Working Group Meetings are chaired by a Member of each Authority on a rotational basis, with the first meeting being chaired by a representative from North Yorkshire County Council as the hosts. The meetings will be considered quorate if there is at least one Member representative from each Authority. The agenda papers and minutes of Member Working Group meetings will be published on the websites of the relevant authorities. Arrangements for the Secretariat function and the venue for meetings will be discussed further at the meeting.

3. **Proposed Terms of Reference and Values**

3.1 To be effective the members of the Joint Working Group will need to consider the issues arising from minerals and waste for the Plan area as a whole. In order to provide a formal framework for how the group will operate it is proposed to establish terms of reference. The proposed Terms of Reference for the Members Working Group Meetings are set out below:-

a) To provide a forum at which officers and Members from the National Park Authority, City of York Council and North Yorkshire County Council together can jointly discuss matters relating to plan area and how these will be addressed through the Joint Minerals and Waste Plan.
b) To provide a forum for discussion prior to formal consideration of matters relating to the Joint Minerals and Waste Plan including draft documents, arrangements for consultation and consideration of the key comments received during consultation.
c) Notes of the joint meetings and matters for decision will be presented to the relevant Committees of the respective authorities.

3.2 In addition is proposed that these terms of reference will be achieved through the values that the Working Group holds which are proposed to be:-

- Trust, openness and integrity
- Working together to achieve more
- Participation of others
- Creativity and connectivity
- Willingness to learn

4. **Future Meetings**

Following this meeting the Working Group will be reconvened following the elections in May 2015 to discuss the preferred options for the Joint Minerals and Waste Plan. Further meetings will be convened to review the consultation responses to the Preferred Options consultation and proposed modifications required prior to the Publication of the Plan and formal submission to the Secretary of State.

5. **Recommendation**

5.1 That:

Members of the Working Group agree the terms of reference set out in paragraph 3.1 and values set out in paragraph 3.2 and discuss and agree arrangements for the Secretariat function and venues for the meetings.

Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Member Working Group

Notes of Meeting held at North Yorkshire County Council 11th November 2014

Present:

Cllr Gareth Dadd	North Yorkshire County Council
Cllr Robert Packham	North Yorkshire County Council
Cllr Dave Merrett	City of York Council
Cllr Joe Watt	City of York Council
Alison Fisher	North York Moors National Park Authority
David Hugill	North York Moors National Park Authority

In attendance

Vicky Perkin	North Yorkshire County Council
Rachel Pillar	North Yorkshire County Council
Rebecca Harrison	City of York Council
Caroline Skelly	North York Moors National Park Authority

1. **Introduction**

Vicky Perkin introduced Cllr Dadd as Chair for the meeting

Cllr Dadd made reference to the terms of reference report which suggested that meetings are chaired on a rotational basis by the Authority hosting the meeting. Members agreed this proposal.

Introductions were made.

2. **Apologies for Absence**

   All present

3. **Terms of Reference for the Working Group**

   Caroline Skelly introduced the paper.

   Cllr Dadd raised questions about the future secretariat arrangements for the Group. Members agreed that papers will be prepared and circulated by the host organisation. This will be on a rotational basis with next meeting to take place at City of York Council.

   Alison Fisher raised concerns that there wouldn't be another meeting until after the elections. It was agreed that a further meeting would be arranged in January 2015.

   Recommendation agreed.

4. **Overview of Preparation of the Plan**

   Rebecca Harrison introduced the paper.

Appendix E: Agreement to prepare sub-regional LAA

Local aggregate assessment meeting for North Yorkshire sub region 7th August 2012.

Attending: Rob Smith (NYCC)
Peter Stockton (YDNP)
Dave Parrish (YDNP)
Andrea McMillan (NYMNP)
Anna Pawson (CYC)
Joan Jackson (NYCC)

RS started by outlining what had been discussed at the aggregates meeting held in Leeds last month. At the meeting producing Local Aggregate Assessments on a sub regional level was discussed and there was general agreement that a sub-regional basis seemed appropriate. NYCC would like to make a start on a LAA either independently or sub regionally.

AP, AM and DP agreed producing a LAA at a sub-regional level made sense, helps with duty to cooperate and reflects the position that some data is only available at a sub-regional level. Each authority will need to look at what other approval will be needed within their Council, but problems are not envisaged.

The LAA is to be produced annually and so the consensus is to not make it too much of a burden. There is no guidance at the moment, and not sure when any is due so should start regardless but be flexible for when guidance is produced. Need to make sure the LAA fits with the NPPF. There is no regulatory system to audit it but it will be a key part of the evidence base. Need to incorporate the best data available, there is a lot already relating to primary minerals but information about secondary and recycled minerals harder to get.

BGS have produced minerals maps, the licensing of the maps need to be looked into if they are to be used to form a combined base map for the sub regional area.

RS suggested looking at the possible scope of a LAA based on the note "Local Aggregate Assessments in Yorkshire and Humber" previously circulated.

1. *Introduction re role of LAA, NPPF advice, Regional MPA discussions re approach* – consensus on content of introduction.

2. *Range and distribution of aggregate resources including secondary and recycled for each LAA area* – Need to incorporate the best data available, there is a lot already relating to primary minerals but information about secondary and recycled minerals harder to get.

3. *Identification of location and broad role of existing active and dormant sites and minerals supply infrastructure in each LAA area* – Possibly done on map, does not need to be detailed, just indicative. Each LA to look at what mapping data available. Need to identify infrastructure such as rail heads, concrete plants etc.

4. *Current position on sales and reserves for each LAA area (provided at MPA level where practical)* – YDNP and NYCC have 2011 data, NYMNP have data of past sales via RAWP but do not have any active aggregate sites currently. CYC no aggregate sites. NYCC have dormant sites, YDNP no dormant sites.

1 of 2 Cont…

5. *Summary of available information on cross-boundary movements of aggregate (at MPA and sub-regional level where known)* – currently have as much information as we are likely to get. Need to use what is most relevant and look at how it is presented. Also consider how much been exported, there is some data but it is sub regional level. All distribution data based on 2009, but sales and reserves 2011. ¶

¶

6. *Brief discussion of current position re sub-regional apportionment in Y&H and recent level of sales relative to apportionment and trend in availability of reserves* – There has been no agreement on sub-regional based on new 2009 guidelines. The RSS is based on 2003 Guidelines. Will need to refer to 2009 Guidelines and RAWP advice, stating it is out of date and recent sales significantly different due to the recession. Possibly produce 2 tables or graphs to set out the current position. NPPF state that should use rolling 10 year sales average and other relevant local information, is there other local information to include? ¶

¶

7. *Calculation of 10 year sales average for each LAA (MPA where known) and comparison of 10 year average sales figure with previous SRA* – ¶

¶

8. *Discussion of capacity of sites/infrastructure in each area/MPA to continue supply over a period to (eg 2030?)* – Provide a commentary on sites and infrastructure. 2030 is a sensible date to work to as fits with other MPA's. Just state position but need to draw distinction between statements of fact and policy, that is for the Local Plan. Present in graph format the need to consider the future supply position and provide an assessment of all supply options which is hard to do. Hampshire and Kent are examples. The NPPF states should take AWP advice, but there is no AWP at present so this may not be practical at this stage ¶

¶

9. *Discussion of important resource/supply and demand issues where significant change can be foreseen over the same period – taking into account issues identified in linked LAA areas* – Identify what theoretically what could happen in terms of primary, secondary and marine aggregate supply. Identify key messages, what are the big constraints and opportunities but do not state what to do about them, this is for policy. Currently no large infrastructure projects on the horizon. Need to take into account issues identified in linked LAA areas and be outward looking. Consider asking District Councils if anything large scale planned. ¶

¶

10. *Overall assessment of expected future aggregates supply position for area/each MPA and identification of key messages that need to be taken forward in minerals plans/reviews* – Should contain main messages that need to be thought about in Local Plans. ¶

¶

There was a consensus that the above structure was logical and a good basis for the LAA. Agreed that the LAA would be produced in-house, with all MPA's contributing. YDNP to investigate being able to provide mapping support, and maps should show the full NP areas. Need to decide what needs to be fed into the LAA and identify any gaps. ¶

¶

For information on secondary aggregates look at other LAAs and their sources of information which may help. York to look for minerals supply information in their area, NYMNP may have a concrete plant. No other information in the YDNP. ¶

¶

NYCC agreed to produce a template of an outline document with chapter headings, and blank tables to populate then circulate. Currently looking at a time frame of 3 months to complete the LAA. ¶

¶

Appendix F: Selection of Minutes of AWP Meetings – July 25th 2013

Cheshire West & Chester Council

Yorkshire & Humber **Aggregate Working Party**

Yorkshire & Humber Aggregate Working Party

Meeting 25 July 2013

Attendees:

David Atkinson – Lafarge Tarmac
Ben Ayres – Hanson
James Barker – Kirklees Council
Steve Butler – Doncaster MBC
Paul Copeland – Calderdale
Ian Cunningham – North Lincolnshire
Natalie Durney-Knight – YH AWP
Nick Everington – Crown Estate
Kirsten Hannaford-Hill – Cemex
Louise Hilder – YH AWP
Joe Jenkinson – Barnsley MBC
Campbell Latchford – YH AWP
Steve Littlejohn – Calderdale
Helen McCluskie – Doncaster MBC
Andrea McMillan – North Yorks Moors
Dave Parrish – Yorkshire Dales NPA
Vicky Perkin – North Yorks CC
Malcolm Ratcliff – MPA
Max Rathmell – Leeds City Council
Shirley Ross – East Riding of Yorkshire
Ryan Shepherd – Rotherham MBC
Rob Smith – North Yorks CC
Michelle Spence – Derbyshire CC
Geoff Storey – Aggregate Industries
Craig Woolmer – North East Lincs

Apologies:

Andy Haigh – Leeds City Region
Ken Hobden – MPA
Trefor Evans - BAA
Rob Murfin – Derbyshire CC
Glen Wakefield – Kirklees Council
Carole Howarth - Bardford

Item	Description
1	Introductions
2	Local Aggregate Assessments (MPA updates)
3	Local Aggregate Assessment procedure (Y&H AWP)
4	North Yorkshire LAA
5	South Yorkshire LAA
6	Annual survey progress
7	Marine Aggregate Study update
8	Chairmanship of the AWP
9	AOB

1. **Introductions**

Louise Hilder (LH) welcomed everyone to the meeting and introduced the Yorkshire & Humber AWP Secretary (Natalie Durney-Knight). LH invited everyone to introduce themselves.
Apologies were received from Ken Hobden (MPA), Andy Haigh (Leeds City Region), Rob Murfin (Derbyshire County Council) and Glen Wakefield (Kirklees Council)

2. **Local Aggregate Assessments (MPA Updates)**

Max Rathmell (MR) advised that there had been a slow start to the West Yorkshire LAA and progress was very much dependent upon the participation of officers from Calderdale, Wakefield and Kirklees. MR advised that there was a meeting arranged for the following week. Paul Copeland (PC) and James Barker (JB) confirmed that officers were intending on fully participating and supporting the LAA production.

Steve Butler (SB) confirmed that Doncaster MBC were still happy to consider the preparation of a joint LAA in the future, but due to the Council publishing their Sites & Policies Publication Draft in August, they had had to prepare an initial LAA urgently as part of their evidence base.

Ryan Shepherd (RS) confirmed that whilst the current draft LAA has been produced jointly between Doncaster and Rotherham Council's, Rotherham are open to participating in any future joint LAA alongside Doncaster and other Council's as appropriate.

Andrea McMillan (AMc) summarised the position on the LAA for the North Yorkshire Sub-region, which covers NYCC, City of York, North York Moors NP and Yorkshire Dales NP. This had been published in March.

Michelle Spence (MS) Confirmed that Derbyshire had produced their final draft LAA.

JB confirmed that Kirklees will fully participate in the preparation of an LAA with Leeds.

Craig Woolmer (CW) confirmed that the Humber LAA was being prepared for consultation.

Joe Jenkinson (JJ) confirmed that in principle Barnsley was happy to co-operate in the preparation of a joint LAA with Doncaster and Rotherham.

Malcolm Ratcliffe (MR) emphasized that all Local Planning Authorities must produce an LAA even where an LPA has no active primary mineral extraction. MR advised that the MPA would object to any LPAs Plan which did not have an up to date LAA in place.

Natalie Durney-Knight (NDK) reiterated that all LPAs in the Yorkshire and Humber would be expected to submit an LAA to the AWP for scrutiny. LH advised the NDK would take it up with Communities and Local Government

and suggest that a letter is sent to all LPAs advising that they must produce an LAA.

3. **Local Aggregate Assessment procedure (Y&H AWP)**
NDK advised the group that the following procedure would be put in place for the submission of LAAs to the Y&H AWP:

- All LAAs to be submitted to the AWP by the end of March
- The Y&H AWP Secretary will prepare a summary document and circulate all LAAs along with the summary paper for consultation to all AWP members
- Member would have a two week period to provide comments back to the AWP
- A summary paper would be sent back to the MPAs setting out any key comments/issues

MR and Vicky Perkin (VP) stated that two week consultation period was too short and it should be a minimum of a month. NDK advised that due to very tight deadlines with CLG a month would only be possible if LAAs were submitted on time. If LAAs were not received by the AWP by the end of March the consultation period would be two weeks. MR requested that NDK share the details of the deliverables and deadlines with the group. NDK outlined that LAAs must be received by the AWP for scrutiny prior to the preparation of the Annual Report which must be submitted to CLG prior to the end of June. NDK emphasized that these deadlines were much tighter than in previous years and that in order to achieve the deliverables required by CLG the AWP needed to work effectively to the deadlines set by the Secretary.

NDK advised the group that it is the responsibility of each individual MPA to consult on their own LAA with neighbouring authorities and any other bodies they see fit. NDK also advised that it is up to the MPAs to decide whether to consult before or after receiving feedback from the AWP.

SB SB questioned whether it was realistic to expect LEPs to comment on technical evidence base documents such as LAAs, although stressed it is important that LEPs are engaged in headline aggregate issues. Also suggested that if LEPs are highlighted as a consultee, then for consistency LNPs should be highlighted as well. Geoff Storey (GS) stated that there was a good relationship with LEPs across the country and MPAs should seriously consider consulting them.

4. **North Yorkshire Sub-Region LAA**
MR stated that the North Yorkshire Sub-Region LAA was considered to be very good and stated that LAAs should adopt the 10 year average methodology and apply some form of flexibility in order to ensure the market can respond quickly when the economy begins to recover more rapidly.

Kirsten Hannaford-Hill (KHH) queried whether LAAs would trigger a review of Local Plans should the landbank be too small.

Rob Smith (RSm) stated that the LAA has incorporated two separate figures. Campbell Latchford (CL) stated that there was no clear statement in the LAAs as to which figure the MPA are running with for Plan making purposes and that this should be incorporated.

5. **South Yorkshire LAA**

Helen McCluskie (HMc) stated that the South Yorkshire LAA isn't as comprehensive as the North Yorkshire LAA and it was initially written as an evidence base document. HMc confirmed that the LAAs in future would not be as comprehensive and that they were looking to produce a template which others could follow in producing their own LAAs. HMc confirmed that the LAA had used both a 7 year average and a 10 year average. MR advised that the 10 year average should be used as per NPPF.

HMc stated that the key outcomes of the LAA were that there is not enough sand and gravel to meet apportionment and there is a decline in economically viable resources. There has been some cross-boundary work between Rotherham, Doncaster, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire/Derby Council's and a Joint Position Statement has been prepared. Crushed rock landbank is quite healthy. Going forward imports will be monitored more closely.

MR stated that work should be done to get Barnsley and Sheffield involved or change the name of the document. MR queried whether Doncaster anticipate a formal recognition from Nottinghamshire that they will pick up the shortfall in sand and gravel supply. HMc stated that Nottinghamshire has done some work in identifying sites within travelling distance.

GS stated that consideration should be given to asphalt sand.

CL stated that identifying the shortfall isn't enough and that the LAA should set out how the MPA will deal with the shortfall. SB responded stating that the issue of a shortfall is not just the subject of each individual area but should be addressed at the AWP and national levels.

6. **Annual survey progress**

Bradford and Wakefield have completed the survey
Forms have been issued to sites in Leeds
Forms have been issued to sites in Calderdale – so far only 5 responses out of 26
Surveys complete in Kirklees
Doncaster are still chasing outstanding responses
Yorkshire Dales NP – complete
North York Moors NP – No active sites
North East Lincolnshire – No sites producing primary aggregate. Two secondary aggregate sites surveys completed.
North Lincolnshire – two responses out of 6 received, chasing remainder.
East Riding – only a quarter of sites have returned forms, finding chasing time consuming (20 sites in total).

Barnsley – No primary extraction sites, forms being sent out next week for secondaries.
NYCC – monitoring complete.

NDK advised that the AWP will send a letter to all operators emphasising the importance of monitoring and urging them to make their returns on time.

ACTION: All MPAs to forward list of sites with contact details to NDK. NDK to write to all operators.

7. **Marine Aggregate Study update**

MRa stated that the first stage of the Marine Aggregate Study had been submitted by URS to the steering group. Some amendments have been made and sent back to URS. The focus of the study is to establish whether there is enough aggregate material available to meet huge market demands. The next stage of the study will involve URS going to all stakeholders in three groups and seminar in Leeds in September or October. Leeds will be the prime destination of material. Wharf and rail capacity will be safeguarded.

GS queried if the study will look at relative economics of the various options. MRa confirmed that the study will not look at this. MR stated that it will identify infrastructure deficiencies.

HMc HMc stated that the economics of marine aggregate transportation is a problem which may mean it is not viable in Doncaster and Rotherham.

RSm stated that the Marine Management Organisation draft offshore plans had been published and had put a positive stance on dredging and trying to manage the conflicting demands.

8. **Chairmanship of the AWP**

LH stated that one nomination for Chair had been received (Vicky Perkin – North Yorks CC). A vote was taken and VP was elected as Chair.

9. **AOB**

DK stated that membership of the AWP should be wider and representatives of smaller businesses should be invited. GS requested that the North East AWP Secretary be invited to all future meetings.

Nick Everington (NE) confirmed that the BGS study for the east coast was now in the public domain and the remaining areas would follow shortly. Marine aggregate landing statistics for 2012 are now available on the Crown Estate website and reserve data is currently being worked on.

NE offered advisory visits from the Crown Estate to any MPA interested in marine aggregate.

Appendix G:MOU YH WTAB

Memorandum of Understanding
Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (Y&H WTAB)

July 2014

1. Introduction

1.1 Each Unitary, County and National Park Authority is responsible for planning for sustainable waste management in their area and for the preparation of local plans which address waste.

1.2 Section 110 of the Localism Act sets out a duty to cooperate in relation to planning of sustainable development, under which planning authorities are required to engage constructively, actively, and on an ongoing basis in any process where there are cross-boundary issues or impacts.

1.3 In addition, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) refers to planning authorities having a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities defined in paragraph 156 which includes waste management infrastructure. The NPPF expects local planning authorities "to demonstrate evidence of having effectively cooperated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts" (paragraph 181). The 'tests of soundness' (paragraph 182) also require planning authorities to work with their neighbours: to be "positively prepared" a plan should seek to meet "unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so"; and to be "effective" a plan should be "based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities".

2. Purpose

2.1 The purpose of this Memorandum is to underpin effective cooperation and collaboration between the Waste Planning Authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber area in addressing strategic cross-boundary issues that relate to planning for waste management.

2.2 It sets out matters of agreement, reflecting the spirit of co-operation between the Parties to the Memorandum.

3. Aims

3.1 The memorandum has the following broad aims:

- to ensure that planned provision for waste management in the Yorkshire and Humber Area is co-ordinated, as far as is possible; and
- to ensure that the approach to waste planning throughout the Yorkshire and Humber Area is consistent as possible between authorities.
- to provide a framework for the on-going liaison and co-operation between waste planning authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber Area.

4. Limitations

4.1 The Parties to the Memorandum recognise that there will not always be full agreement with respect to all of the issues on which they have a duty to cooperate.

For the avoidance of doubt, this Memorandum shall not fetter the discretion of any of the Parties in relation to any of its statutory powers and duties, and is not intended to be legally binding.¶

¶

5. → **Agreement, terms of reference and liaison ¶**

5.1 → A formal body, to be known as the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (Y&H WTAB) shall be set up, with a named officer of an appropriate level and knowledge assigned to the body from each party.¶

----¶

5.2 → Each party will support co-operation by providing objective and authoritative technical advice on sustainable waste management, waste management data, issues, and development policies and proposals to other local authorities, LEP's and research institutions and organisations such as WRAP, and industry including the waste management industry.¶

¶

5.3 → The Parties will seek to ensure, where possible and in accordance with paragraph 4.1, that the matters agreed through the Y&H WTAB are reflected in local plans that they prepare; this includes the allocation of sites.¶

¶

5.4 → The Parties will take account of the matters raised through the Y&H WTAB in the consideration of planning applications for waste management in their area and other areas within Yorkshire and Humber Area.¶

¶

5.5 → The parties will disseminate knowledge and awareness of national policy and good practice on the sustainable management of material resources in the Yorkshire and Humber Area¶

¶

5.6 → The parties will, through the Y&H WTAB, provide comment on waste management and waste planning policy advice and guidance that may have relevance or implications on sustainable waste management in the Yorkshire and Humber Area.¶

¶

5.7 → The parties, through the Y&H WTAB, will prepare a regular report setting out key waste management and waste planning trends in the Yorkshire and Humber area, in order to help identify cross-boundary issues and provide a context for local plan making and monitoring¶

¶

5.8 → The parties shall formally liaise through the Y&H WTAB and this shall meet at least 3 times each year. Minutes shall be kept of these meetings, to include discussions and decisions.¶

¶

5.9 → The Environment Agency shall be a party to all information, discussion and shall be invited to the Y&H WTAB meetings. Consideration shall be given to the invitation of the waste management industry and environmental organisations.¶

¶

6. → **Timescale¶**

¶

6.1 → The Memorandum of Understanding is for a two-year period to July 2016. It will be reviewed annually by the Parties to establish how effective it has been and whether any changes are required. The results of the review will be reported at Y&H WTAB meetings and recorded in the minutes.¶

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1.4 The National Planning Policy for Waste builds on this. Paragraph 3 specifically advises that waste planning authorities should "work collaboratively in groups with other waste planning authorities….through the statutory duty to cooperate, to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management" when preparing Local Plans. Paragraph 3 additionally requires consideration of the need for waste management capacity of more than local significance and the need to manage waste which arises in more than one waste planning authority area but where only a limited number of facilities would be required.

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Appendix H: Meeting Note- WTAB April 2014

Yorkshire Waste Planning Officers Meeting
4 April 2014
10.00 am
Pink Room, County Hall, Northallerton

Minutes

Attendees

Vicky Perkin (Chair) Rob Smith, James Whiteley (Minute Taker)	North Yorkshire County Council
Paul Copeland	Calderdale Council
Jennifer Downs	Hull City Council
Carole Howarth	Bradford MD Council
Andrea McMillan	North York Moors NP
David Majoram	Middlesbrough Council (on behalf of Tees Valley Authorities)
Max Rathmell	Leeds City Council
John Roberts	City of York Council
Shirley Ross	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
Phillip Wadsworth	Doncaster MB Council
Glenn Wakefield	Kirkless Council
Craig Woolmer	Cofely on behalf of NE Lincolnshire Council
Joanne Cooper, Louise Milwain	Environment Agency
Apologies	
Anthony Lowe	Rotherham Council
Jason Mckewon, Leo Oliver	Durham County Council
Iain Cunningham	North Lincolnshire
Rachel Wileman	Sheffield City Council
Ian Garrett	Wakefield MD Council

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Update from the Environment Agency on waste data work and issues

JC	Explained the re-organisation of the EA. Informed the meeting that the Area Manager for Yorkshire is Mark Scott, for the North East it is Marie Fallan and the Lincolnshire manager role is currently vacant. Stated that on the 8.4.14 the EA Website would close and all information contained therein moved to the Gov.Uk website. However, the GeoStore website remains online. Explained the structure and data contained within the EA Waste Position Papers and stated that the 2012 Papers are due imminently, which when ready can be sent out to those attending the meeting. *Action Point: In advance of the 2012 editions the 2011 Position Papers will be circulated throughout the group for information.*
3. Background and purpose of the meeting (including discussion on the need for further meetings and potential other means of achieving cooperation and coordination in waste planning).	
RS	Stated with the Yorkshire RTAB no longer taking place NYCC believe that there is a need for a forum to discuss strategic waste issues in the region, including the Duty to Co-operate requirement. CLG clearly expects there to be dialogue between WPAs.
CH	Unsure about the statutory requirement for a meeting but would agree that this would be a useful forum to share information on issues such as granted and operational waste management capacity.
	General agreement throughout the meeting that this could be useful as long as the requirements do not become onerous due to lack of resources.
4. Update on current position with waste plans	
RS	NYCC, City of York and North York Moors NP are producing a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, which is currently at the Issues and Options Consultation stage. Preferred Options stage is expected to be reached by Autumn 2014.
PW	Doncaster MBC, Rotherham and Barnsley adopted a Joint Waste Plan in 2012. Happy to pass on EIP experience if requested.
MR	Leeds CC adopted a Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan in January 2013. At EIP PINS requested information on adjoining authority waste capacity and permissions, this may be a good forum to discuss such matters.
CW	NE Lincolnshire Local Plan is expected to reach Preferred Approach stage by May 2015. Main issues are expected to be the export of C&I waste westwards and Hazardous Waste to Leeds CC and Cheshire.
GW	Kirklees C withdrew a Submitted Core Strategy in October 2013. Consultants are currently looking at Sites. Adoption expected by mid 2015.

2 of 3 Cont..

PC	Calderdale C Publication version of the Core Strategy expected July 2014, Land Allocations and Designations First Consultation expected late 2014.
JD	Hull & East Riding preparing a Joint Waste Plan, currently evidence gathering. Main issue expected to be projecting waste arisings and capacity over the Plan period.
CH	Bradford MDC Core Strategy examination is due later in 2014, Waste DPD publication in Autumn/Winter 2014.
DM	Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste DPD adopted in September 2011.
5. Addressing the Duty to Cooperate (DtC): **What are the key 'cooperation' issues we need to address?** **What work has/is currently taking place?** **What further work is needed and how could it be progressed?**	
RS	Generally agreed that C&I, Hazardous and LLR Waste are some of the key waste streams that need focus. Sites such as Knostrop Treatment Facility in Leeds and Welbeck Landfill in Wakefield, which accept a large amount of cross boundary waste, are important regional facilities.
CH	Nationally, complying with DtC requirements is such a concern WPAs are consulting other WPAs on the movement of very small amounts of waste.
RS	NYCC have applied a threshold on the amount of waste which would constitute 'significant', therefore requiring consultation. A similar process could be agreed by all WPA in this group to ensure consistency.
PC	Potential for a Mini-AMR which brings together all information on waste issues held by the group members.
PW	A Position Paper which sets out cross boundary movements of WPAs in the Group and the key strategic sites would be useful. In addition if we could invite a PINS representative to explain DtC in greater detail to the group this would be extremely helpful.
LM	The EA could provide a list of waste facilities within Yorkshire which have a capacity over 75,000 tpa.
CH	*Action Point: Bradford MBC will research what other groups such as this (e.g. Policy Group of POS) prepare and how data is collected and report to the group with findings.*
RS	*Action Point: NYCC will prepare a 1st draft of a Position Paper which can be circulated around the group for comment.*
6. Annual waste surveys	

• **Are they required?** • **How to secure cooperation of industry (including the smaller operators) to respond**	
CH	No resources available for annual waste surveys.
	Generally agreed throughout the group. However, waste arisings forecasting was identified as specialised issue which would potentially require consultancy input from outside the WPA.
7. Cross-boundary consultation on major waste applications	
VP	*Action Point: NYCC will prepare a list of potential criteria for circulation which will ensure WPAs are consulted on major waste applications within the group.*

Appendix I – Endorsement of Waste Position Statement by West Yorkshire Combined Authority Portfolio holders Board

LEEDS CITY REGION ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP

WEST YORKSHIRE COMBINED AUTHORITY

LEEDS CITY REGION PLANNING PORTFOLIOS BOARD

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 22 JULY 2016

Board Members

Cllr McBride (Chair)	Kirklees
Cllr Lynn	Calderdale
Cllr Birkinshaw	Barnsley
Cllr Mackman	Selby
Cllr Sutherland	Calderdale
Cllr Metcalfe	North Yorkshire

In Attendance

Andrew Marshall	Bradford
Tim Hill	Leeds
Neville Ford	Wakefield
Phillip Wadsworth	Selby
Richard Seaman	Calderdale
Simon Taylor	Kirklees
Adrian Lythgo	Kirklees (CEx Lead)
Joe Jenkinson	Barnsley
Andy Haigh	Andy Haigh Associates
Colin Blackburn	LEP / WYCA
Justin Wilson	LEP / WYCA
Carole Howarth	LEP / WYCA
Khaled Berroum	LEP/WYCA (minutes)

Apologies

Cllr Ross-Shaw	Bradford
Cllr R Lewis	Leeds
Cllr Miller	Barnsley
Cllr Jeffery	Wakefield
Cllr Gillies	York
Cllr Foster	Craven
Cllr Burnett	Harrogate

ITEM 1 INTRODUCTION AND APOLOGIES

1.1 Cllr McBride welcomed Members and confirmed the apologies for the meeting.

ITEM 2 APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR

2.1 The Board confirmed the nomination and appointment of Cllr McBride as Chair.

ITEM 3 NOTES OF 22nd FEBRUARY PORTFOLIOS MEETING

3.1 It was considered that the notes were accurate.

1 of 4 cont

LEEDS CITY REGION ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP

WEST YORKSHIRE COMBINED AUTHORITY

RESOLVED

- That the notes be agreed as a correct record.

ITEM 4 TERMS OF REFERENCE

4.1 Board members noted the Terms of Reference and the role of the Board.

RESOLVED

- That the ToR be accepted.

ITEM 5 LCR INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

5.1 Colin Blackburn delivered a presentation on the LCR Infrastructure Investment Framework and invited the Board to make comments.

5.2 Cllr McBride emphasised the need to look at the regional and not just district level infrastructure. It was also noted that the Framework would increase confidence from investors. It was highlighted that the work of the Board and Heads of Planning should ensure that there is integration between the Framework and work in neighbouring areas (e.g. North Yorkshire, York and East Riding).

RESOLVED

- That the development of the Framework be commenced.
- The Board will endeavour to support ongoing cooperation across the LCR and Yorkshire LEPs.

ITEM 6 LCR HOUSING MARKETS GEOGRAPHY STUDY – FINAL REPORT

6.1 Andy Haigh delivered the presentation on the LCR Housing Markets Geography Study and invited the Board to comment and endorse the work.

6.2 It was noted that subject to the Board's endorsement the report will the taken to a subsequent Combined Authority meeting for endorsement.

RESOLVED

- That the LCR Housing Markets Geography Study be endorsed by the Board and progressed to the Combined Authority for endorsement.

ITEM 7 LCR STRATEGIC EMPLOYMENT LAND REVIEW – FINAL REPORT

7.1 Andy Haigh delivered the presentation on the LCR Strategic Land Review and invited the Board to comment and endorse the work.

7.2 The Board noted that the report did not specify the split between green and brownfield land. Andy Haigh clarified this is because the district councils did not specify this information in their data returns. It was also suggested that the concluding sections of the report should be made clearer, particularly in relation to the adequacy of the land supply based on the figures in the report. It was confirmed that the concluding section of the report would be amended prior to the ELR being finalised.

LEEDS CITY REGION ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP

WEST YORKSHIRE COMBINED AUTHORITY

RESOLVED

- That the Employment Land Review be noted and endorsed by the Board.
- That the Employment Land Review be progressed to the Combined Authority for endorsement.

ITEM 8 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE REFRESH

8.1 Noel Collings provided an update on the progress of refreshing the LCR Green Infrastructure Strategy and asked the Board to express their expectations for the project.

8.2 Cllr McBride welcomed the update and noted that it has taken a while for authorities to recognise the importance of green infrastructure. The floods of last Christmas showed how the environment strongly affects commercial and community factors. Cllr McBride also highlighted the need for regional cooperation as, for example, many of the environmental problems in York were rooted further afield. The 'Green' credentials of an area are also very attractive to investors as it increases the quality and value of sites.

RESOLVED

- The board welcomed the Green Infrastructure update.

ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

ITEM 9 YORKSHIRE & HUMBER WASTE POSITION PAPER

9.1 Carole Howarth outlined the contents of the Yorkshire & Humber Waste Position Paper and sought endorsement from the Board.

RESOLVED

- The Board endorsed the Paper.

ITEM 10 UPDATE ON TRANSPORT MATTERS

10.1 Andrew Marshall introduced the report, highlighting the progress made in the range of transport and infrastructure schemes.

RESOLVED

- That the update be noted.
- That a future meeting should include a discussion item regarding significant transport projects.

ITEM 11 LOCAL PLAN UPDATES

11.1 Local Plan updates were provided by the Board members. Members agreed for officers to send further updates on local plan progress via email to Justin Wilson.

RESOLVED

- That officers submit any local plan updates to Justin Wilson.

ITEM 12 WYCA – LOCAL PLAN AND PLANNING APPLICATION

LEEDS CITY REGION ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP

WEST YORKSHIRE COMBINED AUTHORITY

12.1 Justin Wilson provided a summary of WYCA local plan and planning application responses. It was requested that planning application numbers be noted on the table.

RESOLVED

- The item was noted.

ITEM 13 LCR PLANNING PORTFOLIOS WORK PROGRAMME

13.1 Justin Wilson outlined the updated LCR Planning Portfolios Work Programme. It was stated that the document should be more forward looking, noting the significant new workstreams such as the LCR Infrastructure Investment Framework can now be added. It was noted that newer Board members would benefit from knowing about recent progress on the work programme.

RESOLVED

- That the progress on key workstreams be noted and that document be updated for the next Board meeting.

ITEM 14 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

14.1 There was no other business.

Appendix J: Note of meeting between Joint Plan Authorities and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council 7th March 2013

North Yorkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan

Meeting with Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council

Thursday 7th March 2013

Note of Meeting

In attendance:

Alex Conti, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (Planning)
Fiona McGloin, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (Planning)
Brian McLean, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (Neighbourhoods)
Rob Smith, North Yorkshire County Council
Andrea McMillan, North York Moors National Park Authority

1. Background to the North Yorkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan

AM explained that the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYM), North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) and the City of York Council (CYC) have agreed to produce a joint Minerals and Waste Plan (subject to Member agreement for CYC although indications are that this will be fine). NYCC had gone some way towards producing a Minerals Core Strategy and a Waste Core Strategy, but began talks with CYC last year about widening the scope to also cover York. Although NYM have adopted minerals and waste policies in the 2008 Core Strategy and Development Policies, the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (and loss of previous national guidance) and the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy has left gaps in the policies. The three authorities have therefore agreed to produce a joint plan and have been putting in place the arrangements for joint working.

RS explained that much of the evidence that NYCC had previously produced and consultations previously undertaken will still be relevant and that work is underway to update these and make it relevant to the new plan area, including through commissioning additional work, particularly for CYC and NYM. An initial consultation (Regulation 18 consultation) will take place in May this year. **AM to email timetable to AC, FM and BM (attached with note of meeting).**

AM explained that the purpose of the meeting was to make contact with Redcar and Cleveland (RCBC) as both adjoining minerals and waste planning authority and as waste management authority for the part of NYM in RCBC area, and to identify any important issues that the joint plan should address. This is especially important in terms of the Duty to Co-operate.

2. Position of RCBC (Tees Valley) Minerals and Waste Plan

AC explained that the Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD and Policies and Sites DPD were adopted in 2011. RCBC are likely to be focusing on the production of a single Local Plan for the Borough, but this is not likely to include a review of minerals and waste policies as these have recently been adopted. If a review were to be carried out this would most likely be after the North Yorkshire joint plan has been adopted. The adopted DPDs cover the period up to 2026.

In relation to whether the Tees Valley DPD plans for waste arising in the National Park part of RCBC, it is thought that it does and AC explained that the Waste Background Paper shows the data sets that were used. The Background Paper is on the RCBC website. AM considered it would be useful for the North Yorkshire joint plan to explain how the waste arising in the RCBC part of the Park have been planned for (i.e. in which plan).

In terms of any major C&I waste producers in the RCBC part of NYM, it was thought that Boulby Potash Mine was the only one but it is unknown what and how much is produced.

3. Waste issues

BM explained that 'co-mingling' is about to be introduced in RCBC area from April 2013. Trials have shown a 6% increase in recycling rates.

BM also explained that the Waste Management Strategy for the Tees Valley is to be reviewed this year which will also look at waste collection and whether there is a need for five waste management authorities in the Tees Valley. The aim is to report on the review by March 2014.

There is a current contract with SITA whereby waste only goes to landfill when the energy from waste plant at Haverton Hill goes down. All LACW waste from NYM that isn't recycled presently goes to Haverton Hill. Some landfill takes place in Stockton Borough at seal sands. For RCBC there is the issue of managing closed landfill sites.

Other main waste management infrastructure in the Tees Valley includes Warrenby Waste Transfer Station and a wood recycling plant at Wilton. There have been suggestions that there is demand for an energy from waste plant at Wilton. Haverton Hill has recently been extended and now also takes waste from Tyneside and Northumberland. Either Sarah Tennison or Malcolm Steele at Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit will have more details on infrastructure.

There is one Household Waste Recycling Centre in the Borough, at Dunsdale. A HWRC at Warrenby closed 12 months ago. Services at Dunsdale might be trimmed back. Other smaller facilities are dotted around, although it is not known whether there are any in NYM.

The Environment Agency would have details on hazardous waste capacity in the Tees Valley. Brand Sands in RCBC area deals with hazardous waste.

It may be beneficial to look at waste collection as at the moment RCBC collect up to the border for some locations where it may be more efficient for, for example, Scarborough Borough Council to collect where small settlements or farms are just within RCBC.

RS explained that some work NYCC commissioned looking at waste projections for all different types of waste is likely to be extended to cover NYM and CYC. BM acknowledged that it would not be possible to provide data on LACW waste arisings for the NYM part of RCBC. It is anticipated that the consultants will produce some estimates for NYM arisings.

BM said that any requests for further information could be sent to him, including any requests relating to the waste evidence work being undertaken by consultants. **AM thought it would probably be useful to have information on any small recycling facilities in NYM and will email BM for this information.**

4. Minerals issues

AM explained that the Local Aggregate Assessment for the North Yorkshire Sub-region has not assumed any future supply of aggregates from NYM (although not ruled it out either as this is a matter for the plan). The Yorkshire and Humber RSS set a fairly low apportionment of 0.8mt which has been met and both aggregates quarries have closed, and extremely unlikely that there would be any pressure to re-open these. It is thought most of what was

produced went southwards rather than northwards. AC thought there would be no implications for RCBC from having an assumption of no supply from NYM.

RS expressed concerns from NYCC (and also Durham County) that the Tees Valley are not contributing enough, particularly in relation to sand and gravel. It is something that could be raised through a Local Aggregate Assessment for the Tees Valley. AC explained that there have not been discussions yet in the Tees Valley about producing a Local Aggregate Assessment. RS will hopefully go to the next Tees Valley Local Plans meeting.

AC explained that there are no aggregates quarries in RCBC , there is one in Stockon which isn't operation at the moment and one at North Gare (both sand and gravel). The Minerals Safeguarding Maps for the Tees Valley identify some areas for sand and gravel safeguarding in various places across the area. NYM are in the process of commissioning consultants to produce Minerals Safeguarding Areas and will need to ensure these tie up across the boundaries – it was noted that gypsum has been identified in the Tees Valley up to the NYM border but this hasn't been identified in the list of minerals to be looked at for NYM. Details on why gypsum was included may be contained in the Minerals Background Paper.

5. AOB

AM asked whether it would be possible to put a couple of lines about the North Yorkshire joint plan in any residents' publications RCBC produce, as the only other way of reaching residents in the part of NYC in RCBC is via Moors Messenger which only goes out twice a year. **AC to investigate.**

Appendix K: MoU between Joint Plan Authorities and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Statement in relation to the Duty to Co-operate between the North York Moors National Park Authority and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council

The 2011 Localism Act requires local planning authorities to co-operate with other specified bodies in the preparation of development plan documents in relation to strategic matters.

The North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Joint Plan has been prepared jointly between the City of York Council, North Yorkshire County Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority as the responsible authorities for minerals and waste development in each of their areas. However, a small area to the north of the North York Moors National Park falls within Redcar and Cleveland Borough and it is in relation to this area that this Statement refers, as highlighted in pink below.

While the North York Moors National Park Authority remains the planning authority for development within this area, the responsibility for the management of waste and how this waste is planned for, recorded and disposed of, falls with Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council.

This Statement has been produced and agreed to avoid any confusion and doubt over the respective roles of each authority as the draft Plan progresses towards adoption and is considered to warrant production under the Duty to Co-operate. In addition to this Statement, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council have also been consulted on the progress of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan as part of the wider Duty to Co-operate process. This statement covers:

1. Clarification of the role of Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council in relation to the role of the North York Moors National Park Authority; and
2. The role of the Tees Valley Joint Plans in planning for the management of waste generated in the Redcar and Cleveland part of the North York Moors National Park, and;
3. How waste arisings in the Redcar and Cleveland part of the Park have been planned for.

City of York Council | North York Moors National Park Authority | North Yorkshire County Council

1 of 4 cont…

Note: Cross boundary movements of waste and minerals between the York and North Yorkshire area and the Redcar and Cleveland Borough area are being identified through survey work in correspondence with relevant minerals and waste planning authorities, with available information published as part of the evidence base for the Plan. A summary of the approach followed is available in the Duty to Cooperate summary document (October 2015) published at Preferred Options stage and available via the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan web pages.

1. Clarification of the role of Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council in relation to the role of the North York Moors National Park Authority

- The North York Moors National Park Authority, as minerals and waste planning authority, is responsible for producing a planning strategy for the whole of its area, including the small part which falls within the Redcar and Cleveland administrative boundary. The National Park Authority is not the waste management and disposal authority. This means a small part of its area is covered by Redcar and Cleveland Borough when it comes to the management and disposal of waste. How this is planned for is covered in the rest of this statement.

  The remainder of the National Park is covered by a two-tier local authority system comprising of North Yorkshire County Council and Hambleton District, Ryedale District and Scarborough Borough Councils.

- Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council is the minerals and waste planning authority for its area. The Council remains responsible for producing a waste and minerals plan for the whole of its area, excluding that part which falls within the boundary of the North York Moors National Park Authority. Production of the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document meets this responsibility.

- As the waste management authority it is also responsible for the collection and disposal of waste across the whole of its area, including that part which lies within the boundary of the North York Moors National Park. This responsibility is met through the Tees Valley Joint Waste Management Strategy.

2. The role of the Tees Valley Joint Plans in planning for the management of waste generated in the Redcar and Cleveland part of the North York Moors National Park

- Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document Core Strategy and Policies and Sites Development Plan Document

  Redcar and Cleveland is part of the Tees Valley area which is made up of five planning authorities[1]. The Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document Core Strategy was adopted in September 2011 and contains the long term spatial vision and strategic policies for minerals and waste developments up to 2026. Detailed development management policies and site allocations are contained in the Policies and Sites Development Plan Document was also adopted in September 2011 and covers the period up to 2026.

  These two documents cover all of the five Boroughs except for the area within Redcar and Cleveland that lies within the North York Moors National Park, as the National Park Authority provides its own minerals and waste policies.

- Tees Valley Joint Waste Management Strategy (June 2008)

  The same five Tees Valley authorities produced a Joint Waste Management Strategy which sets out how the Authorities would deal with the area's waste up until the year 2020. This strategy focuses on the management of the 'municipal' waste stream as the Tees Valley Authorities are responsible for

[1] Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, Middlesbrough Council, Stockton on Tees Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council and Darlington Borough Council

the management of these waste types. It also considers the potential for commercial and industrial wastes to be managed in a more sustainable way, similar to that proposed for municipal waste.

At the time the Tees Valley Joint Plans were produced, the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East (known as the North East of England Plan, now revoked) was in place which set the context for the requirements for waste management in the Tees Valley Joint Plan. It contained policies and targets relating to the provision of aggregates and the provision to be made for managing household waste, municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste and hazardous waste. Data relating to waste arisings and management of these particular waste streams was provided by the Environment Agency through its waste data interrogator which provided data at a waste management authority level (i.e. not waste planning authority level).

While it is known that, for the purposes of the Regional Spatial Strategy, the area covered by the North York Moors National Park was dealt with by the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy (also now revoked), it is evident that the waste data which underpinned the North East of England Plan, and subsequently the Tees Valley Joint Plans, related to the whole of the Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council area (including the part in the National Park) in relation to local authority collected waste, commercial and industrial and municipal solid waste and hazardous waste. The Tees Valley Joint Plan consequently contains policies and allocations to manage these waste streams arising within the Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council part of North York Moors National Park Authority Area to the year 2026.

Although neither Plan specifies whether waste evidence was disaggregated to local authority level, it is considered that given the very small geographical and rural nature of the Redcar and Cleveland area of the Park, these arisings would be negligible.

3. How waste arisings in the Redcar and Cleveland part of the Park have been planned for

The North York Moors National Park Authority has produced a Waste Technical Paper[2] to help inform the North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Joint Plan. Within this Technical Paper the following waste streams have been identified. The list below identifies the relevant Plan, or main management mechanisms, through which each of these streams is being managed for the Redcar and Cleveland part of the Park.

1. Local Authority Collected Waste
   - Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document Core Strategy and Policies and Sites Development Plan Document
   - Tees Valley Joint Waste Management Strategy

2. Commercial and Industrial Waste
   Most commercial and industrial waste is collected and managed privately, although commercial waste is collected by the Tees Valley authorities where they have been requested to collect.
   - Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document Core Strategy and Policies and Sites Development Plan Document
   - Tees Valley Joint Waste Management Strategy

3. Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
   - The North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (not significant levels)

   Boulby Potash Mine is probably the largest single generator of waste in the Redcar and Cleveland part of the National Park. Non-mining waste generated on site such as metals, wood, oils, office waste and canteen waste are managed by licensed contractors for recycling or disposal. The mining waste produced is disposed of at sea and is regulated by the Environment Agency.

[2] North York Moors National Park Authority Waste Technical Paper, October 2015

4. Hazardous Waste
   - Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document Core Strategy and Policies and Sites Development Plan Document

5. Agricultural Waste
   - North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (not significant levels)

6. Low Level (non-nuclear) Radioactive Waste
   Low level non-nuclear waste is not addressed specifically in the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan. However as part of the Government Policy Paper "Strategy for the management of solid low level radioactive waste from the non-nuclear industry in the United Kingdom" (March 2012) data has shown that the majority of non-nuclear industry wastes are of very small volume in comparison to the annual volumes of municipal waste.

   It therefore recommends that waste planning authorities are unlikely to need to make any special provisions to cope with an increase in volumes of radioactive waste. There is however policy provision within the North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (based on broad estimates for the Joint Plan area) and therefore any LLR generated within the Redcar and Cleveland part of the North York Moors will be dealt with through this Plan.

7. Waste Water
   Waste water and sewage waste in the Tees Valley is managed by Northumbrian Water Ltd who operates a number of facilities across the area.

In summary, this Statement confirms, where relevant, through which Plan different waste streams have been or will be planned for. Beyond 2026, the end date for the Tees Valley Development Plans, it is considered logical to continue to plan for waste in this manner. Although it is acknowledged that should this position change this would not affect the overall delivery of the North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Joint Plan due to the non-strategic scale and nature of the waste currently generated in the Redcar and Cleveland part of the National Park.

By signing this Statement, both authorities acknowledge the circumstances surrounding planning for waste arising within the North York Moors National Park which falls within the Redcar and Cleveland Borough.

Signed[redacted]

Position within Council…Assistant Director of Regeneration Services……Date…05.09.2016….

(on behalf of Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council)

Signed[redacted]

Position within Authority……Director of Planning……Date… 05.09.2016….

(on behalf of the North York Moors National Park Authority and the Joint Plan authorities)

Appendix L: Sample letter to WPAs send November 2013

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Ms Shirley Ross

Principal Planning Officer

Strategic Planning

East Riding of Yorkshire Council

22nd November 2013

Dear Ms Ross,

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan - Duty to Cooperate

North Yorkshire County Council, the City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority are producing a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (MWJP) covering all three planning authority areas. The three minerals and waste planning authorities have responsibility for preparing a long term plan containing land use planning policies to help take decisions about matters such as where, when and how minerals and waste developments should take place.

In May 2013 the First Consultation on the MWJP was published. All responses to the First Consultation have been taken into account and fed into the emerging Joint plan.

In preparation for the publication of an Issues & Options stage of consultation and as part of meeting our Duty to Cooperate requirements (as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework), the Joint Plan authorities are writing to all waste planning authorities which appear to have exported or imported significant quantities of waste to or from the North Yorkshire Sub-region between 2009 and 2011. In addition to this, the Joint Plan Authorities are also contacting mineral planning authorities who import or export significant quantities of aggregates to the Joint Plan Area, to follow up the Duty to Cooperate communications carried out earlier in the year following the publication of the '*North Yorkshire Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment.*'

Joint Plan area Waste Exports and Imports

The Joint Plan Authorities have recently commissioned a report *'North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements'* (Oct 2013) prepared by consultancy Urban Vision. This document identifies the need to *'work with relevant WPAs under the requirements of Duty to Cooperate to discuss ongoing arrangements for exported waste'*. Particular waste management needs met principally by exports include the recycling of Commercial and Industrial waste and the management of hazardous waste and Low Level Non-Nuclear Radioactive waste.

Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH Tel: 0845 8727374 Email: mwjointplan@northyorks.gov.uk

Waste Exports from North Yorkshire Sub-region to East Riding of Yorkshire Council WPA

The Environment Agency's Waste Interrogator has identified that the North Yorkshire Sub-region exported 12,139 tonnes of waste to East Riding of Yorkshire Council WPA in 2011. The table below identifies the sites where this waste was managed;

Waste Destination - WPA	Waste Site Details	Site Operator	Waste Management Method	Waste Stream	Tonnes	Site Total
East Riding of Yorkshire	Allensway Recycling Treatment Facility	Allensway Recycling Ltd	Biological Treatment Facility	HIC	362	362
	Bridlington Sludge Conditioning	Yorkshire Water Services Ltd	Biological Treatment Facility	HIC	1,608	1,608
	Burnby Lane Landfill, Pocklington	Yorkshire Water Services Ltd	Inert Landfill	HIC	7,682	7,682
	Chrispin's	Mr D. & Mr A. Chrispin	Vehicle Depollution Facility	Haz	34	34
	Gallymoor Landfill	Integrated Waste Management Ltd	Non-Hazardous (SNRHW) Landfill	HIC	72	186
				Inert/ C&D	114	
	Hensall Quarry	KMR Waste Management Ltd	Inert Landfill	Inert/ C&D	740	740
	Holderness Metal Co	Holderness Metal Co Ltd	Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Haz	20	20
	Land Network (Hull) Ltd	Land Network (Hull) Ltd	Composting Biodegradable Waste	HIC	141	141
	Plots 1, 2 & 7 Breighton Airfield	Credential Environmental Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	HIC	849	849
	Vellco Tyre Control	Vellco Ltd	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	HIC	518	518
Total						12,139

Source: EA Waste Interrogator, 2011 Data (HIC: Household, Industrial & Commercial Waste)

In addition to the data above the Environment Agency's Hazardous Waste Interrogator provides further specific information on the export of hazardous waste to East Riding of Yorkshire Council WPA from the North Yorkshire Sub-region in 2011, shown in the table below;

Waste Destination - WPA	Waste Stream	Waste Management Method	Tonnes
East Riding of Yorkshire	Hazardous	Transfer (Disposal)	13
Total			13

Source: EA Hazardous Waste Interrogator, 2011 Data

I would be grateful if you would consider the tables above and respond to the following questions;

a) Do you consider the information provided above to be accurate? If not could you provide details of any other relevant information you are aware of?

b) Are you aware of any specific reasons why waste movements detailed above may not be able to continue in the future? (for example as a result of known or expected planning constraints or policies)

[1] Significant quantities of waste, for the purposes of our duty to cooperate discussions, has been defined as over 5,000 tonnes of exported/ imported waste in any single year between 2009 and 2011

Waste Imports from East Riding of Yorkshire Council WPA to North Yorkshire Sub-region

The Environment Agency's Waste Interrogator has identified that the North Yorkshire Sub-region imported 502 tonnes of waste from East Riding of Yorkshire Council WPA in 2011. The table below identifies the sites within the Sub-region where this waste was managed;

Waste Arising - WPA	Waste Site Details	Site Operator	Waste Management Method	Waste Stream	Tonnes	Site Total
East Riding of Yorkshire	Anytime Waste Transfer Station	Anytime Waste Transfer Ltd	Treatment	HIC	183	365
				Inert/C&D	182	
	The Maltings Organics Treatment Facility	The Maltings Organics Treatment Ltd	Treatment	HIC	67	67
	Cleveland Carr Lane	Harpers Environmental Ltd	Transfer	Haz	32	56
				HIC	24	
	Gascoigne Wood Mine	Newgen Recycling Ltd	Treatment	HIC	11	11
	Leading Solvent Supplies	Derek Walker	Transfer	Haz	3	3
Total						502

Source: EA Waste Interrogator, 2011 Data (HIC: Household, Industrial & Commercial Waste)

In addition to the data above the Environment Agency's Hazardous Waste Interrogator provides further specific information on the import of hazardous waste to the North Yorkshire Sub-region from East Riding of Yorkshire Council WPA in 2011, shown in the table below;

Waste Arising - WPA	Waste Stream	Waste Management Method	Tonnes
East Riding of Yorkshire	Hazardous	Recovery	27
		Transfer (Disposal)	13
		Transfer (Recovery)	78
		Treatment	99
Total			217

Source: EA Hazardous Waste Interrogator, 2011 Data

I would be grateful if you would consider the tables above and respond to the following questions;

c) Do you consider the information provided above to be accurate? If not could you provide details of any other relevant information you are aware of?

d) Is there any information your are aware of which suggests that either the volume or pattern of these movements of waste from your WPA are likely to change in the future?

e) In relation to either the import or export of waste, is there any other information you are aware of that may have a substantial influence on movements of waste in the area in the future?

Joint Plan area Minerals Exports and Imports

In January 2013 the '*North Yorkshire Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment*' was published, www.northyorks.gov.uk/article/26668/ Based on information in the Assessment mineral planning authorities which exported aggregate to the North Yorkshire sub region were contacted and asked a number of initial questions about movements. A summary of the response received from East Riding Council is detailed in the box below.

Response received 1 August 2013 and 30 October 2013

Supply of minerals

It is not expected that the current potential for supply of land won sand and gravel is likely to be constrained compared with the current position. East Riding appears to provide the largest supply of sand and gravel to North Yorkshire area, besides that which is supplied and consumed internally within the North Yorkshire area. This was equivalent to 1/5 of sand and gravel sales from East Riding in 2011. The draft Humber Local Aggregate Assessment shows that there is a landbank of 16 years for sand and gravel. Figures for the movement of sand and gravel from East Riding to the North Yorkshire area were provided for between 2009 and 2012.

Safeguarding of aggregate supply infrastructure.

The safeguarding of resources and minerals supply infrastructure is being considered during the production of the Joint Minerals Local Plan.

Increase in future supply capability

There is no expectation of further development of sand and gravel supply sources or infrastructure that will increase the supply capability in East Riding.

The Joint Plan Authorities are now contacting these mineral planning authorities again, along with those mineral planning authorities to which the Joint Plan Authorities export aggregate in order to seek an update on the position. Below are listed the main assumptions we have obtained from the information you have provided.

- There is no expectation of a significant constraint to supply of sand and gravel in the foreseeable future.
- East Riding is an important source of exports of land won sand and gravel to North Yorkshire and there is no current expectation that this may not be able to continue.
- The supply capability for land won sand and gravel in East Riding is not expected to increase.

Questions

1) Please can you confirm if the assumptions we have listed are correct, and if so are these assumptions expected to remain valid?
2) Are there any expected major infrastructure projects which may impact on the demand for sand and gravel and crushed rock in the East Riding area?

We would be grateful if you could provide any responses to the questions above by 13th December 2013 Responses can be sent to the contact details provided on the bottom of the front page of this letter. Please note that any response we receive will be utilised as part of our evidence base for the plan.

If you would like to discuss any matters relating to the information in the letter or any matters you think may be relevant to planning for minerals and waste in our area then please do not hesitate to contact us using the contact details on this letter.

Yours Faithfully,

Rob Smith

Plans and Technical Services Team Leader, North Yorkshire County Council

Appendix M: Summary of responses to correspondence with importer WPAs November 2013

MPA	DtC Response December 2013
Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA)	The data sent is correct for waste movements in 2011 to Salford City Council. Similar movements in 2012, slight increase in volume to 711 tonnes to Salford. As these movements are outside of the control of the WPA. No specific concerns with them continuing and there is no information f to indicate these operations are likely to cease over the plan period of the Greater Manchester Waste Plan. Waste movements from Greater Manchester to North Yorkshire in 2012 were 180 tonnes, with 12 tonnes coming from Salford, a slight increase, however these movements low they cause no concern. Cannot comment on movement of waste from Greater Manchester or on whether or not it will continue. A number of facilities in Greater Manchester are able to treat hazardous waste, is assumed that most waste of this kind will be managed locally, recognise that waste does not respect administrative boundaries and may continue to travel between the two planning areas. Waste moving between the 2 planning areas is small and as could be seen as odd as to why such movements occur when it would be cheaper to treat waste closer to source. These movements relate to hazardous waste and the facilities to which it is being taken are specialist treatment facilities and may only be available at the locations where waste is currently managed. Considered that such facilities may not be available locally and that transportation of such waste will continue.
Bradford Council	Bradford agree with the data provided in relation to waste movements. The waste patterns between Bradford and North Yorkshire will remain the same in the near future. Through the emerging Bradford District Waste Management Development Plan Document are planning for more facilities and allocating land, therefore expect exports from Bradford to drop in the long term.
Darlington Council	The data provided is regarded as accurate One waste transfer site which has recently opened at Albert Hill Industrial Estate is missing, it handles ferrous, non-ferrous and precious metals as well as end of life vehicles before transfer to EMRs main site at Hartlepool.
Doncaster Council	The data regarding the export of waste is accurate and is based on the most up to date information available. The Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan sets out the overall approach to managing waste within the three boroughs over the period to 2026. Where preferable to manage waste as close as possible to its source, there will continue to be cross boundary movements of waste between Doncaster and North Yorkshire over the plan period and beyond. One of the main objectives of the plan is to manage waste at the nearest appropriate location within the boundaries of the three boroughs. However, it allows waste to be imported or exported where this is the most sustainable option. Future waste proposals will be assessed in terms of ability to achieve sustainable waste management in line with principles of the waste hierarchy. In Doncaster waste will be managed in the following order of priority: prevention, re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal. The tonnages are relatively small.
Durham County Council	Durham CC do not have any more information other than from Waste Data Interrogator and the Hazardous Waste Interrogator. Not aware of planning reasons why the current movements of waste should not continue. Movements of waste are controlled by the market and do not respect boundaries. Approximately 20 tonnes waste were transferred for disposal. May have been managed at one of the 4 clinical waste transfer stations in the County. A further 211 tonnes C&D waste were landfilled in County Durham and asbestos. 0.2 tonnes of Municipal and similar commercial wastes were transferred for disposal, 1.7 tonnes were incinerated without energy recovery, and 1 tonne was transferred for recovery. Approximately 252 tonnes of hazardous waste were imported for treatment in North Yorkshire in 2011, with a further 110 tonnes transferred for recovery, 3 tonnes incineration with

	energy recovery and 1 tonne for recovery. County Durham is a net exporter of hazardous waste. The largest producer and manager of hazardous waste in the North East region is the Tees Valley. County Durham has a total hazardous treatment capacity of 10,000 tonnes annually (2010 figures) and 34,000 tonnes of transfer capacity. All waste management sites in the County have been safeguarded with the exception of animal incinerators.
Flintshire County Council	No known planning reason why movements could not continue in future
Hartlepool Council	Information provided relating to exports and imports of waste are accurate. No reasons why movement of waste may change, both imports and exports. Not aware of any other information which will affect the levels of import or export of waste
Kirklees Council	Data is considered accurate but data from the 2012 interrogator would be more up to date. Waste exports data is accurate, but 2012 data would be more up to date. Planning permissions at Foxhall Environmental Services Ltd and Demex Ltd are time limited. If they are not renewed the extant planning permissions allowing the sites to be used for waste transfer/disposal will expire before the end of the plan period. Waste Imports from Kirklees to NYCC: information is accurate but more up to date information is available in the 2012 waste interrogator. Unaware of any other significant reasons why either the volume or pattern of waste movements from Kirklees to NYCC would change
Lancashire Council	Do not have any issues with the accuracy of information The planning permission for Clifton Marsh Landfill contains condition 5, which limits the amount of low level nuclear waste that can be imported to the site from outside the north west to 4000 tonnes per annum, this planning permission is time limited by condition 1 to cease by 31st December 2015.
Lincolnshire County Council	Information provided on the sites identified as receiving waste is accurate. There are no planning reasons why these sites will not be able to function in the future. There is no evidence that the volume or pattern of movements of waste is likely to change in the future. No additional information that would have a substantial influence on movements of waste in the area in future.
Leeds City Council	Response provides information on the status of all waste sites listed as receiving waste from North Yorkshire, the majority of the facilities are safeguarded. Other than asbestos Leeds has a very limited capacity for dealing with hazardous waste. There is a clinical waste incinerator and effluent treatment plant both of which accept hazardous waste and have a long life planning permission on safeguarded sites. The clinical waste incinerator at Knostrop deals with some hospital waste. It is not expected that the pattern of waste movements will change. There are enough opportunities for disposing of inert waste in Leeds but the industry are slow to bring these forward. There is concern that if the recently permitted Biffa commercial waste incinerator is not built then Leeds will have to export this waste when Skelton Landfill closes in 2017, as by then Peckfield landfill won't be able to take up the slack without itself filling up quickly. Peckfield has many customers from outside Leeds.
North East Lincolnshire	information provided relating to known exports to be accurate. 4664 tonnes of waste moved from North Yorkshire for management in facilities in North East Lincolnshire. 495 tonnes of hazardous waste were recovered in North East Lincolnshire from North Yorkshire in 2011 which was managed by the recovery process, and small tonnages moved through transfer stations consisting of 0.0237 tonnes which was eventually managed by a recovery method and 0.0009 tonnes which was eventually managed by a disposal method. Our query also identified that North East Lincolnshire also received 2.2 tonnes of waste from City of York which entered a transfer facility before management via a recovery process. Not aware of any reasons which will stop these sites receiving waste. The Ammonia recovery Facility operated by BOC Limited at Stallingborough is a

	commercial operation which relies on the importation of waste gases from a nationwide catchment area. The Council recently undertook a survey of the borough's active waste operators; none of the respondents raised any concerns which may hinder their operations. Data relating to known imports from North East Lincolnshire to North Yorkshire to be fairly accurate. The query run by the Council showed 1 tonne is managed via a recovery process and a further 7.62 tonnes was received by transfer facilities which later on was managed through a recovery process. Additionally the query identified that the City of York received 2.5 tonnes of waste from North East Lincolnshire which is managed via a treatment process. Unable to provide an indication as to whether or not current arrangements will continue. The tonnage involved is considered to be very small. Not aware of any proposals which may influence the movement of waste between the Joint Plan area and North East Lincolnshire at the current time.
Nottinghamshire County Council	Data is correct. To the best of our knowledge all of the sites referred to have a current EA permit and are currently active. Not aware of any operational or planning constraints that would limit a similar pattern and quantity of waste movements in the future. Nottinghamshire's own Waste Core Strategy, prepared jointly with Nottingham City Council, is due to be adopted in December 2013 and seeks to ensure net self-sufficiency in waste management capacity whilst allowing for a reasonable level of waste movements between WPA areas where appropriate.
Redcar & Cleveland Council	No further information on waste movements which would suggest that information contained within the EA waste interrogator is incorrect. Unaware of any reasons why the future export of waste to Redcar and Cleveland would be unable to continue. No further updates on the capacity of waste sites within the Tees Valley are currently available. Not aware of any information which would suggest that these movements, including volume or pattern are likely to change. The waste data used in the Tees valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy did not differentiate between waste from the North York Moors National Park area of Redcar and Cleveland and the remainder of the borough. Would welcome further discussion on how to account for the waste produced in that part of the National Park in the future. Please note that whilst Boulby Potash Mine is located within Redcar and Cleveland borough, it is within the North York Moors WPA.
Rotherham Council	Do not have any additional records on waste movements on the sites listed. No planning or waste management records to confirm or contradict the information supplied by the Environment Agency. Agree that the information supplied by the EA Waste Interrogator is likely to be the most accurate record of waste movements for all of the sites listed. The Barnsley Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan DPD was adopted in March 2012 and does not place any policy restrictions on the listed sites. The more general sites and policies DPD is not likely to be adopted in the near future and there are no policy constraints at the moment. Do not have any additional information to add to or contradict the EA hazardous waste interrogator. At a strategic level The Joint Waste Plan adopted by Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Council's aims to minimise the import/export of waste outside of the three boroughs, though this refers mainly to general waste streams rather than hazardous waste streams.
Stockton Borough Council	There is no reason why the information provided by the 2011 EA Waste or Hazardous Waste interrogators would be inaccurate, Have no other relevant information relating to waste movements between Stockton and North Yorkshire. Information was provided about specific facilities and potential for future waste movements.
Wakefield Council	The information provided by the Environment Agency regarded as a reliable reflection of currently available waste management facilities operating in the area. Not aware of any other information which would add to this. Expected that the existing waste management facilities will be available for the foreseeable future to deal with local and regional waste. Some of the facilities are specialised such as glass recycling. We cannot pre-empt from a commercial point of view that all the facilities will continue in their present form

	as respond to market forces. Expect cross boundary movements to continue. Two matters which may impact upon cross boundary movements. Wellbeck Landfill, Normanton used by the North Yorkshire sub-region as a receptor for Household, Industrial and Commercial waste. The current planning permission due to expire in May 2018. Currently no planning application submitted to consider a renewal of the planning consent to extend the time for landfill, but one is expected in the near future. Cannot pre-empt the outcome of any further application for landfill. The site is operated by FCC, who operate other landfill sites within the region. Any assumptions about future availability of landfill void space at the current Welbeck facility should reflect this position. South Kirby waste treatment facility collects around 165,000 tonnes waste per annum, approx. 39% is recycled and the remainder goes to landfill. The Council has entered into a 25 year management agreement to build an new waste management facility at South Kirby to accept the Council collection and commercial waste. The facility will enable more waste to be recycled, reused and recovered with less being sent to landfill. The facility is due to be completed in 2015 and will process approximately 200,000 tonnes per annum, helping to increase the authorities recycling rate to at least 52% per annum.
Walsall Council	Do not think checking the accuracy of the Environment Agency information and providing information about facilities is the best way to demonstrate that WPAs are 'cooperating' with each other. This data is useful in illustrating waste flows between different areas but WPAs cannot do much to influence the waste movements indicated, except where they show 'capacity gaps' in a particular area which should be addressed in local plans. Walsall will soon be setting up a web page where information will be posted regarding cross-boundary movements of waste in and out of Walsall Borough, and notify other WPAs when this is done. Walsall will then only reply to enquiries where there is evidence that waste exports from Walsall are having a 'significant impact' on another area. Information provided regarding exports and imports of waste in 2011 matches. The sites detailed are operating and not due to close, there are no planning conditions restricting imports from other areas. There is no guarantee that this will be the case throughout the life of the plan. Most of the Walsall waste contracts are due to be renewed in 2015/16. Very little waste exported from North Yorkshire to Walsall, and there is no evidence that the amounts of waste being exported from Walsall to the North Yorkshire Sub-region are having a 'significant impact' on any of the authorities in that area.

Appendix N- Example letter to importer WPA May 2014

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

James Barker
Planner
Planning Policy Group
Investment & Regeneration Service
Kirklees Council

12th May 2014

Dear Mr Barker,

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan - Duty to Cooperate

The 2011 Localism Act requires planning authorities to co-operate with other specified bodies in the preparation of development plan documents in relation to strategic matters. Following on from letters sent in November 2013, for which we would like to thank you for your response, the Joint Plan Authorities (North Yorkshire County Council, City of York Council and North York Moors National Park Authority) are now specifically focusing on strategically significant imports and exports of minerals and waste. The Authorities are therefore contacting other minerals and waste planning authorities where we consider a strategic relationship may exist with a view to 1) confirming the existing situation, 2) clarifying whether the situation is likely to be able to continue and 3) reaching agreement that the policies in the Joint Plan should reflect this situation.

In relation to waste the Joint Plan authorities are now focusing specifically on those export movements which may be of strategic significance. Thresholds have been identified by which to ascertain whether or not there are sites which may be of strategic significance for export of waste from the Joint Plan area. The reason for identifying thresholds is to enable the exercise to focus upon facilities whereby there may be implications for the delivery of the Plan should there be a change in circumstances. These thresholds, which relate to waste exported to individual facilities, are as follows:

a) Input of at least **10,000 tonnes** in **any** of the past three years (2010, 2011, 2012);
b) Input of at least **5,000 tonnes** in **any** of the past three years and is **not** for transfer or inert landfill;
c) Input of at least **1,000 tonnes** in **each** of the past three years and is **not** for transfer or inert landfill (reflects facilities which play an on going role in management of waste from the Joint Plan area); or
d) Input of at least **1,000 tonnes** in **a single year** and is a facility which receives **hazardous waste** (reflecting the specialised nature of facilities for the management of hazardous waste).

Facilities to which the above criteria apply have been identified through the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator. The data relates to York and North Yorkshire waste management authority areas. (Please note this does not represent the same area as the Joint Plan area as the Interrogator does not present National Park data separately – it will therefore include arisings in the Yorkshire Dales National Park part of North Yorkshire which is outside of the Joint Plan area and will exclude arisings from the part of the North York Moors in Redcar and Cleveland borough which is in the Joint Plan area. These arisings are not thought to be significant.)

Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH Tel: **0845 8727374** Email: **mwjointplan@northyorks.gov.uk**

The table attached identifies the facilities in the Kirklees Council area which meet one or more of the above criteria. With reference to the information contained in the table, we would appreciate it if you could respond to the questions set out below:

1) Do you consider the criteria for determining whether a facility is strategically significant are appropriate?
2) If not, what thresholds do you consider should apply?
3) Are there any additional facilities that you consider have a strategic role in managing waste from the York and North Yorkshire area?
4) Is there likely to be any change in circumstances that you can foresee at any of the facilities listed which would have an impact on the ability for these amounts of waste to be exported to the Kirklees Council area up to 2030?
5) The two facilities mentioned in your previous response, Foxhall Environmental Services Ltd and Demex Ltd, are not considered to be of strategic significance using the criteria above. Please could you confirm whether you agree with this assertion.

In relation to minerals, there is an established export of aggregates from North Yorkshire to West Yorkshire, and it is expected that this includes exports to the Kirklees Council area. The Local Aggregate Assessment for the North Yorkshire Sub-Region identifies that around 0.5mt of aggregate (250kt crushed rock and 240kt sand and gravel) was exported to West Yorkshire in 2009. In relation to aggregates we would be grateful if you could answer the following questions:

6) Are there any particular projects or levels of planned future growth that may require a significant increase in aggregates demand?
7) If so, is it likely that this demand can be met through sources within Kirklees or other sources outside of North Yorkshire?
8) Are you aware of any significant constraints on supply of aggregates within or to the Kirklees Council area?
9) Is it appropriate to assume that levels of aggregate sales from North Yorkshire should continue along the lines of an average of the past ten years?

Based upon your response to the questions in this letter, it may be necessary to follow up this exercise with further contact and discussions with yourselves. It may also be appropriate for a joint statement to be produced where issues are particularly pertinent to the delivery of the Joint Plan. In the meantime, should you wish to discuss any of the issues raised in the letter please do not hesitate to contact me. We would be grateful of a response by Friday 30th May 2014.

Yours Sincerely,

Rob Smith

Plans and Technical Services Team Leader, North Yorkshire County Council

Appendix O: Summary of response May 2014

Council	Response
Central Bedfordshire Council	1) Difficult to comment on the appropriateness of the proposed criteria to enable your authority to identify export movements of strategic significance without some indication of the overall waste volumes and whether or not, by using these criteria, the majority of the waste exported is 'caught' or if there is a significant proportion unaccounted for when these criteria are applied. The significance of the volume of waste exported from North Yorkshire to Ampthill Metal Company Limited in 2012 cannot be estimated without having some indication of the overall volumes of waste within your area. You may be interested to know the criteria agreed by the East of England WTAB for Duty to Co-operate consultation purposes recently. These are: Non-hazardous waste: 2500 tonnes per annum Hazardous waste: 100 tonnes per annum Inert waste including excavation waste: 5000 tonnes per annum 2) The methodology seems relatively complicated to apply and something simpler may add clarity. 3) The adopted Bedford Borough, Central Bedfordshire and Luton Borough Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Strategic Sites and Policies (2014) makes provision for recovery and disposal capacity to be provided equivalent to the local arisings of waste that will arise within the Plan area as well as an apportionment of pre-treated residual waste from London. A number of strategic waste sites have been identified. Waste management development on these strategic sites may have a catchment area restriction policy applied in certain circumstances to discourage the importation of waste from outside the Plan area. There are some existing waste facilities within the Plan area most of which have no restriction on where they can source waste. Some of these facilities could have a strategic role in managing waste from York and the North. Yorkshire area but given the distance it is unlikely that this will be the case. .. 4) Ampthill Metal Co. Ltd has a permanent permission which does not have any catchment area or throughput restrictions. Not aware of any reason why it could not continue to take the volumes of waste being exported from your area. Company not aware of any waste coming from the Yorkshire area. It was suggested that an administrative mistake had been made in compiling the figures and that it was in fact an error.
Cumbria County	Do not have precise figures for exports of crushed rock from Cumbria to North Yorkshire. In the recent past,

Council	Response
Council	Cumbria County Council had not carried out the annual minerals survey for quarries in the county, but relied upon the NW Aggregates Working Party to undertake the survey and collate the responses. Since the duty to prepare a Local Aggregates Assessment was placed on the Council in 2012, we have taken back the survey role and, for the calendar year 2013, have asked more in-depth questions of the operators, regarding markets and uses of their minerals. It is intended that the data gathered will form the basis of a much better understanding of local, regional and national markets. Based on 10-year average sales figures, the 2013 LAA (for calendar year 2012) shows that Cumbria has a landbank of 35 years for crushed rock. The majority of the hard rock resource lies in the south and west of the county, abutting the Yorkshire Dales National Park, there are greater constraints on mineral extraction within the National Park, exports of significance exports are made to North Yorkshire and it is expected this will continue. If the growth of the UK economy demands further aggregates, any applications submitted would not be refused solely for the reason that 'the landbank is too large'. Maintenance of supply of crushed rock will depend on the grant of further permissions, and we consider that this will be market led. The current draft Cumbria Minerals & Waste Local Plan is being updated with a view to taking it out for public consultation later this year. There will be five Areas of Search in that Plan for existing hard rock quarries. These allocations are intended to provide further resources in the county to beyond the end of the Plan period of 2029. The 2013 LAA discusses potential, major infrastructure projects in Cumbria, such as nuclear new build, regeneration schemes and transport links; the 2014 LAA will include potential projects identified by the Local Enterprise Partnership. There is no commitment to any of those developments at present It is not considered at this time that there is any need to address this matter more formally under the Duty to Co-operate, whether through a Memorandum of Understanding or through any agreement reached at Member level within our respective Authorities.
Durham County Council	*1)* The Environment Agency Position Statements on waste show movements over 1,000 tonnes and it is considered that this is an appropriate level. *2)* N/A *3)* Do not have any more information on the specific waste or sites involved beside the information available from the Waste Data Interrogator and the Hazardous Waste Interrogator and the more general trends data from the

Council	Response
	Environment Agency. Not aware of any further sites of strategic significance to the York and North Yorkshire area. It may be useful to consider sites coming forward (or extant) in the surrounding WPA areas with capacities which are of regional significance, of say over 50,000tpa. *4)* The facility will have been safeguarded. Not aware of any planning reasons why these movements could not continue. Movements of waste are controlled by the market and do not respect sub-regional; regional or often even national boundaries. Not aware of any planning reasons why these movements would change. <u>Joint Plan area Minerals Exports and Imports</u> In relation to the import of minerals from County Durham to North Yorkshire, not aware of any specific reason why flows of aggregates from Durham to North Yorkshire cannot be sustained at 2009's modest levels. One of the closest quarries to North Yorkshire in County Durham in 2009 has now ceased mineral extraction, as the winning and working of minerals ceased at Aycliffe Quarry in 2013. Wish to highlight that we have no control of the final destination of aggregate minerals extracted from County Durham's quarries. Would welcome a position statement on whether you consider that the level of exports to the North East from the Yorkshire and Humber as identified in the Collation of the Aggregates Minerals 2009 Survey be sustained in the short, medium and long term.
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	<u>Minerals</u> Aggregate supplied from North Yorkshire may continue to be required in line with the average exports as for the last 10 years. Levels may increase later in the plan period due to the sand and gravel resource limitations in the Doncaster area. Evidence within the 2009 RAWP report and 2010 monitoring (including the draft Doncaster and Rotherham LAA) shows that Doncaster's resources are predominantly soft sand. It may be unlikely that Doncaster will be able to continue to provide the 1 - 5% of sand and gravel to the sub-region (between 8 and 38kt) during your whole plan period up to 2030. In the short term supplies may be maintained, however long term constraints have been identified in respect of sharp sand and gravel availability in our area. <u>Waste</u> *1)* Yes. The criteria appear to be useful as a proxy for determining what is "strategically significant" based on the information provided in the table. However, the quoted tonnages are still relatively modest compared to the

Council	Response
	quantities of waste that will require recycling or treatment across Doncaster and the overall licensed capacity of sites. *2)* The Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan (adopted in 2012) allocates a site in the east of the borough to deal with up to 400,000 tonnes of municipal, commercial and industrial waste per annum over the period to 2026. This facility may have the potential to receive waste from North Yorkshire in large quantities. *4)* No. The Joint Waste Plan has recently been adopted and is based on up-to-date information. *5) Your previous response refers to the Barnsley, Rotherham and Doncaster Joint Waste Plan which has a key objective to manage waste as close to its source as possible, but allows it to be imported or exported where this represents the most sustainable option. Whilst your response recognises that exports from the York and North Yorkshire area could continue and, based on current rates, are unlikely to be at odds with the Waste Plan, is there any reason to assume that exports may not continue at its current rate throughout the period to 2030?* No.
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	*1)* Yes *2)* N/A *3)* No *4)* No, however, Wagstaff Auto Spares is in Great Heck, so in NYCC rather than ERYC. . *In relation to aggregates we would be grateful if you could answer the following questions:* *5) Are there any particular projects or levels of planned future growth that may require a significant increase in aggregates demand?* As the Local Plan has progressed to submission stage, far more building projects are coming forward. Many are housing schemes, but there are also many wind turbines and wind farms, which will need crushed rock for access roads. *6) If so, is it likely that this demand can be met through sources within East Riding of Yorkshire or other sources outside of North Yorkshire?* Yes

Council	Response
	7) *Are you aware of any significant constraints on supply of aggregates within or to the East Riding of Yorkshire*? Not that I'm aware of *8) Is it appropriate to assume that levels of aggregate supply from North Yorkshire should continue along the lines of an average of the past ten years sales?* Yes I believe so. *Based upon data you have previously provided it is apparent that in 2009 significant movements of sand and gravel from the East Riding of Yorkshire to the Joint Plan area took place, in the range of 60-140kt over the period 2009 to 2012. With this in mind, we would be grateful if you could inform us of any reason why this level of exports from the East Riding of Yorkshire may not be able to continue over the period to 2030.* As far as I am aware this can continue, however one of the key consents expires in 2025, so either a new site would need to be found or an extension to the existing site sought in order to provide continuity of supply until 2030.
Kirklees Council	Thank you for consulting Kirklees Council on your joint minerals and waste plan. I have carefully considered your questions and provide the following response: 1. Yes 2. N/A 3. There are no facilities in addition to the ones already identified that are considered to have a strategic role in managing waste from York and the North Yorkshire area 4. No. Each of the identified facilities have sufficient permitted capacity to continue receiving the levels of waste up to 2030 5. Agreed. Kirklees does not consider the quantity of waste received by Foxhall Environmental Services Ltd and Demex Ltd from York and North Yorkshire to be of strategic significance 6. I'm not aware of any projects large enough to significantly increase aggregates demand beyond the annual average 7. N/A 8. No 9. Yes, it is considered that the use of the average from the past 10 years aggregates sales is appropriate and consistent with NPPF
Leeds City Council	1) Thresholds of 1,000 tonnes seems low. 2) 5,000 3) None known

Council	Response
	4) Yes. We expect Peckfield to be full at current rates of tipping ahead of 2022 – maybe 2019. 5) We have no indication the Skelton efw is to go ahead. We have refused a 200K tonnes efw in March as contrary to the development plan. No appeal on refusal yet. Municipal efw under construction. Will take circa 70k tonnes commercial waste from late 2016. 6) No change likely
Nottingham City Council	Thank you for your request for information concerning the identified waste movements between the Joint Plan Authorities and Nottingham City based on the Environment Agency data interrogators. We have analysed the data in respect of movements and can confirm that the information provided matches our own assessment of the available data and that we support the thresholds of 'significant' waste movements used in the assessment. At the present time we have not identified any significant planning issues resulting from this level of waste movements and do not anticipate any significant changes in our own provision that would affect the Joint Plan. Unless future monitoring evidence suggests significant changes in the future pattern of waste movements between our respective authorities, we are satisfied that the Joint Plan has taken appropriate steps in terms of the duty to cooperate and we do not wish to raise any issues. Nottingham City's own Waste Core Strategy, prepared jointly with Nottinghamshire County Council, was adopted in December 2013 and seeks to ensure net self-sufficiency in waste management capacity whilst allowing for a reasonable level of waste movements between Waste Planning Authority areas where appropriate.
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	We have no information to suggest that the existing export of waste to the identified sites in Redcar and Cleveland would be unable to continue. The Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD (2011) and Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites DPD (2011) contain information on specific sites and policies for waste management. There are currently no proposals for an uplift in the management of imported hazardous, or other, waste from outside areas.
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	1) Yes I would agree that the criteria used would be appropriate. 2) N/A 3) There are no additional strategic sites that deal predominantly with hazardous waste that I am aware of. Victrex, Gin House Lane, Thornhill, Rotherham have a licence for the storage of some hazardous chemicals, though they mainly manufacture chemicals rather than dealing with waste.

Council	Response
	By way of more general commentary, a new waste facility, the PFI Bolton Road Scheme in Manvers is likely to come on stream in early 2015, and has a capacity of 265 000 per annum. However, this would primarily manage municipal waste from the BDR area (which will divert some of the existing waste streams). Only a small percentage of the waste will be commercial and industrial sources in the early years and there is no intention to manage hazardous waste. Permission was granted in May 2012 and construction is at an intermediate-advanced stage. 4) Not that we are aware of at this stage. This site does not have any restrictive conditions regarding future operating dates, or origins or destinations of waste products. 5) *Your previous response refers to the Barnsley, Rotherham and Doncaster Joint Waste Plan as aiming to minimise the import and export of waste, although identifies that this may not be the case in relation to hazardous waste. Is there any reason to assume therefore that exports may not be able to continue at their current rate throughout the period to 2030?* The plan aims to encourage a degree of self-sufficiency within the BDR area, however, there are no recent planning approvals within the Rotherham borough (that I am aware of) that have restrictive conditions regarding the origins of waste. Conditions primarily relate to the amount of throughput. 6) *Are there any particular projects or levels of planned future growth that may require a significant increase in aggregates demand?* The Waverley site is in the south-eastern an area of the borough that is expected to have a significant amount growth in the near future. The site has recently had a number of recent applications approved, following an outline approval in 2011. *RB2008/1372 – Outline application with all matters reserved except for the means of access for a new community comprising residential (3890 units) commercial development (including office, live/work, retail, financial and professional services, restaurants, snack bars and cafes, drinking establishments, hot food takeaways, entertainment and leisure uses and a hotel) and open space (including parkland and public realm, sport and recreation facilities), together with 2 no. 2 form entry primary schools, health, cultural and community facilities, public transport routes, footpaths, cycleways and bridleways, landscaping, waste facilities and all related infrastructure (including roads, car and cycle parking, gas or biofuel combined heat and power generation plant and equipment, gas facilities, water supply, electricity,*

Council	Response
	district heating, telecommunications, foul and surface water drainage systems and lighting) – granted . However, it is difficult to assess the amount of aggregates demand in the future. There are no other single large areas of growth of a similar magnitude in the borough. 7) *If so, is it likely that this demand can be met through sources within Rotherham or other sources outside of North Yorkshire?* Unknown at this stage, as the Council does not have detailed records of aggregate imports or exports. 8) *Are you aware of any significant constraints on supply of aggregates within or to the Rotherham Council area?* I am not aware if any existing aggregate producing facilities within the Rotherham borough are due to close 9) *Is it appropriate to assume that levels of aggregate sales from North Yorkshire should continue along the lines of an average of the past ten years?* I would be of the opinion that this would be a reasonable assumption, since I have no evidence to indicate that this would not be the case.
Stockton on Tees Borough Council	1 and 2) It is considered that the criteria for determining the strategic significance of waste management facilities is appropriate and no alternative thresholds are suggested. 3) The Waste Interrogator 2012 indicates that in total 1752.56 tonnes of hazardous waste were sent from North Yorkshire and York UA to Terramundo Port Clarence, which is a facility operated by Augean that provides waste treatment processes, including the remediation of contaminated soils. It is considered that the volume of hazardous waste received from the joint plan area in 2012 would meet the criteria for strategic significance. 4) In our previous correspondence we stated: *The Cowpen Bewley Landfill site is currently operated by the Impetus Group and was granted permission to accept 15,5000,000 tonnes of waste in 1962. In 2002 it was estimated that the remaining capacity at the site was 1,500,000. It is considered that the site is nearing the end of its operational life and the Council is currently considering a planning application (13/2838/EIS) for the continuation and completion of the landfill site extending the date for completion until 31 December 2023.*

Council	Response
	Application 13/2838/EIS has since been approved and the deposition of non-hazardous nonbiodegradable waste has been granted permission to continue until 31st December 2023. Nonhazardous biodegradable waste will cease to be accepted at Cowpen Bewley by Summer 2014. Thereafter, the site will only accept non-hazardous non-biodegradable waste to allow for previously agreed landforms to be achieved. The Terramundo Port Clarence Treatment Facility, operated by Augean, was granted planning permission in 2008 and had a predicted capacity of up to 542,000 tonnes per annum. The facility was granted permission without any time limiting conditions and we are not aware of any planning reasons why waste cannot continue to be received in the future. It should also be noted that we are not aware of any changes of circumstance with regards to the Tonks Recycling Facility. 5) Whilst the Tees Valley Minerals and Waste DPD's are primarily concerned with providing for waste arising within the Tees Valley, they do acknowledge the economic success of companies importing waste from outside of the plan area. It is expected that Stockton will continue to import waste from outside of the area and that there is future potential for an increase in this capacity. Stockton Council has recently approved schemes that would lead to the treatment or recovery of waste arising from outside of the Tees Valley. These proposals include an extension to a Material Recycling Facility to allow an additional 440,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste to be processed per annum and a Thermal Desorption Unit which will treat up to 30,000 tonnes of hazardous waste per annum (13/3151/EIS). In our previous correspondence we stated: *The Port Clarence Landfill site, operated by Augean North Limited, has permission to handle both hazardous and non-hazardous waste for disposal in landfill. In 2011 28,712.2 tonnes of hazardous waste and 42,109.57 tonnes of non hazardous waste were accepted at the site. The site was originally granted planning permission to accept 3.75 million cubic metres of waste plus soil and stone etc, in 1996. This permission was modified in 2003 and the site now has permission for the landfill of 8.5 million cubic metres (6.8 million tonnes) of waste in total. Conditions placed on the approval for the development, restricted the period of operation to 16 years from the date of commencement of the depositing of waste on the site, which was in 2000. Therefore, under the current permission, the acceptance of waste for landfill at the site will cease in 2016.* *However, the operators of the Port Clarence landfill site submitted a request for an EIA scoping opinion to the Council in November 2013 (13/2775/SOR), in relation to a future application to extend the life of the facility. The*

Council	Response
	supporting information stated that the facility currently has 6million cubic metres of void space and will not be completed by 2016. Despite this information, it should be noted that a full planning application to extend the life of the facility has not yet been submitted to the Council. The scoping opinion request was determined in December 2013 and there have been no subsequent planning applications in relation to the site. The situation with regards to the Port Clarence Landfill site remains that the acceptance of waste for landfill at the site will cease in 2016 unless an application to extend the life of the facility is submitted and approved. 6, 7 and 9) The Council is currently proceeding towards a consultation on the Publication Draft Regeneration and Environment Local Development Document. It is intended that this document will allocate land or identify commitments for approximately 6885 dwellings. However, during the ten year period between 2004 and 2014, 5374 dwellings were delivered within the Borough, which equates to an average of 537 dwellings per annum. The future housing requirement for the Borough is taken from the RSS and confirmed within the adopted Core Strategy and is 525 dwellings per annum from 2016-2021 and 555 per annum until 2030. It is not considered that there will be a substantial increase in house building over and above past trends and, at the current time, it not considered inappropriate to assume that the levels of aggregate sales to Stockton would continue along the lines of an average of the past ten years. It should also be noted that, while the Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Core Strategy identifies that Stockton Quarry has sufficient reserves of sand and gravel to meet the Tees Valley requirement, the quarry remains non-operational. 8) I can confirm that we are not currently aware of any constraints that would significantly affect the supply of aggregates into Stockton on Tees.
Yorkshire Dales National Park	Request a meeting to discuss minerals and waste issues (a meeting was subsequently held on 15 July 2014) Key matters agreed at the meeting were a need to enter into a memorandum of understanding relating to export of aggregate from YDNP to the remainder of north Yorkshire and in relation to the role of NYCC in managing waste arising in the YDNPA area (see Appendix 1i below).

Appendix P: Environment Agency Confirmation of LLR waste arisings

James Whiteley

From: Milwain, Louise <louise.milwain@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Sent: 24 August 2016 12:44
To: James Whiteley
Cc: Beech, Cheryl
Subject: LLRW

James,

Sorry for the delay on this just wanted to double check it with our comms team.

Regarding low level radioactive waste produced in North Yorks our RAS (Radioactive Substances) team made the following comments which I hope will suffice.

Sorry but we don't hold that information. This is because we aren't required to, and because there are very few permitted RAS premises in North Yorkshire, there are no permitted premises in North Yorkshire that receive radioactive waste.

The permitted premises in North Yorkshire that do generate radioactive waste dispose of that waste either under exemption as Very Low Level Waste or to sewer or by transfer to permitted clinical waste incinerators in West Yorkshire or Nottinghamshire.

The premises in North Yorkshire are not required to declare the amount of radioactive waste transferred out of North Yorkshire for incineration, this is because we have chosen to reduce the regulatory burden of reporting waste transfers from permitted sites to permitted waste receivers.

Having said that we estimate that the Low Level Waste arising's in North Yorkshire are less than 50m3.

If Third Energy come through the judicial review then liquid waste transport from North Yorkshire to other parts of Yorkshire would start in late 2016 or early 2017 - The frack fluid and flowback fluid generated will be much more than 50m3. The groundwater regime at the moment doesn't allow those fluids to be re-injected.

Third Energy have contracts with treatment plants in Leeds and Stoke-on-Trent, both of whom have two environmental permits each. One to deal with the high level of solids and the other for the NORM (naturally occurring radioactive materials). The sites treats wastes through a range of processes including neutralisation, filtration and blending and then discharge to sewer.

Appendix Q: Example letter to importer WPAs November 2014

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Matthew Joy
Planning Officer
Planning Policy
Development
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Barnsley
S70 9FE

7th November 2014

Dear Mr Joy,

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan - Duty to Cooperate

North Yorkshire County Council, the City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority are producing a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (MWJP) covering all three planning authority areas. The three minerals and waste planning authorities have responsibility for preparing a long term plan containing land use planning policies to help take decisions about matters such as where, when and how minerals and waste developments should take place.

The Joint Plan Authorities have published a report entitled *'North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements'* (Oct 2013) prepared by consultancy Urban Vision. This document, available to view on our website www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwjointplan , identifies the need to *'work with relevant WPAs under the requirements of Duty to Cooperate to discuss ongoing arrangements for exported waste'.*

In February 2014 the Issues & Options Consultation on the MWJP was published. In preparation for the publication of an Preferred Options stage of consultation, and as part of meeting our Duty to Cooperate requirements (as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework), the Joint Plan authorities are writing to all waste planning authorities which appear to have imported significant quantities of waste from the North Yorkshire Sub-region between 2011 and 2013.

The Joint Plan authorities undertook consultation with some Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) in November 2013 with regard to the cross boundary movement of waste and minerals. As a result of responses we have received and research of approaches to Duty to Cooperate waste matters undertaken by other WPAs we have revised (lowered) our threshold for 'significant quantities of waste' used to determine who we contact under our Duty to Cooperate obligations. We initially made contact with WPAs where data suggested that over 5,000 tonnes of waste was exported to a WPA from the North Yorkshire Sub-region or over 5,000 tonnes of waste was imported into the North Yorkshire Sub-region from a WPA in any single year between 2009 and 2011.

Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH Tel: **0845 8727374** Email: **mwjointplan@northyorks.gov.uk**

Our revised consultation threshold requires contact to be made with WPAs where the average waste exports from the North Yorkshire Sub-region to a WPA over the three year period of 2011-2013 exceed the criteria below:

- 1000 tonnes of waste (non-hazardous) - identified by the Waste Data Interrogator
- 100 tonnes of hazardous waste - identified by the Hazardous Was Data Interrogator

As stated above the Environment Agency's Waste Interrogator, or Hazardous Waste Interrogator in respect of hazardous waste, has been utilised as a source of data for cross boundary waste movements. Please see the Appendix for details of waste exported from the North Yorkshire Sub-region to your Authority, where it falls above the defined criteria, in 2011, 2012 and 2013.

I would be grateful if you would consider the table in the Appendix and respond to the following questions;

a) Do you consider the information provided in the Appendix to be accurate? If not could you provide details of any other relevant information you are aware of?

b) Are you aware of any specific reasons why waste movements detailed in the Appendix may not be able to continue in the future, or other potential influences upon movements of waste? For example;

- as a result of known or expected planning constraints or policies, or
- new planning permissions or current waste operations ceasing

c) Do you consider the movements of waste identified to be of strategic importance? If so are there any strategic planning issues that need to be resolved through further discussions between our respective Authorities?

We would be grateful if you could provide any responses to the questions above by 28th November 2014. Responses can be sent to the contact details provided on the bottom of the front page of this letter. Please note that any response we receive will be utilised as part of our evidence base for the plan.

If you would like to discuss any matters relating to the information in the letter or any matters you think may be relevant to planning for minerals and waste in our area then please do not hesitate to contact us using the contact details on this letter.

Yours Faithfully,

Rob Smith

Plans and Technical Services Team Leader, North Yorkshire County Council

Appendix R: Summary of responses to November 2014 correspondence on cross boundary waste movements

Council	Response received
Central Bedfordshire Council	It appears that the significant imports to Ampthill Metal Co Ltd, Station Road Industrial Estate from North Yorkshire in 2012 were unusual as North Yorkshire sent no waste to the facility in 2011 or 2013. This facility operates under a Lawful Use Certificate and as such there are no planning restrictions limiting the tonnage or source of waste it may receive. Please also be aware that the Bedford Borough, Central Bedfordshire and Luton Borough Councils Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Strategic Sites and Policies document (2014) guides the development of new waste facilities towards sustainable locations, away from landfill, towards material recovery. The Plan makes provision for the management of waste arising from within the Plan area and discourages large scale imports from other authorities. The Plan includes a catchment area restrictions policy which discourage the large scale importation of waste to the strategic waste sites from other areas. In response to your final question, Central Bedfordshire Council considers that whilst the waste movements that took place in 2012 may be considered to be of strategic importance, the general movements between the two authorities are not strategic.
Bradford Metropolitan District Council	In response to the questions set out in the letter: a) Yes it is accurate b) No – we are not aware that any of the sites are intending to cease operation. We have granted a number of permissions since 2011 and although none of the large strategic facilities have yet been built in Bradford, it is apparent that the types and quantities of waste listed in your appendix are not reliant on these new strategic facilities, nor would these strategic facilities particularly impact upon the facilities you list in the appendix as they are primarily specialist and/or metal traders/WEEE. c) No
Durham County Council	We note the revised consultation criteria for strategic significance as follows: • Input of at least 1,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste in any of the past three years (2011, 2012, and 2013);

Council	Response received
	• Input of at least 100 tonnes of hazardous waste in any of the past three years (2011, 2012, and 2013). In relation to your questions, we reply as follows: **a)** The figures would seem to be accurate (see c below however). Durham County Council do not have any more information on the specific waste or sites involved beside the information available from the Waste Data Interrogator and the Hazardous Waste Interrogator and the more general trends data from the Environment Agency. Therefore we are not aware of any further sites of strategic significance to the Joint Plan area. It may be useful to consider sites coming forward (or extant) in the surrounding WPA areas with capacities which are of regional significance. This could be of say over 50,000tpa. **b)** Durham County Council are not aware of any reasons why the waste movements detailed in the Appendix (2011-2013) could not continue. As you are aware, movements of waste are controlled by the market and do not respect sub-regional; regional or often even national boundaries. We are not aware of any planning reasons why these movements would change. **c)** We note that the figures have decreased from the high of 2011 and note that this was mostly inert landfill. We also note the importance of Aycliffe Quarry. We note a data anomaly that in 2013 a total of 4.2 tonnes of North Yorkshire's waste went to the Potterhouse Lane Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) in Durham City with a further 3.4 tonnes going to the Romanway HWRC in Bishop Auckland and a further 2 tonnes going to the Coxhoe HWRC. As discussed, we recommend discussion with the Environment Agency on this issue. We do not consider the amounts in the previous three years to be of fundamental importance to the delivery of the strategy in County Durham.
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	No Response received
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	a) It is noted that the Environment Agency's Waste Interrogator, or Hazardous Waste Interrogator in respect of hazardous waste, has been utilised as a data source for the information provided in the Appendix. This data source is supported by the East Riding of Yorkshire and on this basis the information provided is considered to be accurate. b)From the waste movements listed in 2013 their maybe a problem with the Allensway Recycling Ltd site due to the

Council	Response received
	fact it is not currently licensed nor does it benefit from planning permission. However, the East Riding of Yorkshire Council are monitoring the situation and planning applications at this site, as well as the adjoining site known as Prospect House which is in the same ownership, are expected imminently. C) At this stage the East Riding of Yorkshire Council do not consider there to be any strategic planning issues that need to be resolved through further discussions. However, if issues arise in the future the East Riding of Yorkshire Council would be willing to cooperate and discuss further as and when required.
Essex County Council	a) The information is accurate so far as it relates to waste movements between the North Yorkshire sub-region and Essex WPA. However please note that the plan area for our emerging Waste Local Plan covers both the county of Essex and the unitary authority of Southend-on-Sea b) Whist the emerging Replacement Waste Local Plan is predicated on the basis of net self-sufficiency within the plan area, I am not aware of any specific reasons why waste movements as detailed cannot continue. c) It is not considered that the identified movements are of strategic importance that subsequently require further discussion between our two authorities. By way of information, Essex County Council are currently using the following thresholds upon which to base our DtC programme: • 2,500 tpa for non-hazardous waste • 5,000tpa for inert wastes • 100 tpa for hazardous wastes
Hartlepool Borough Council	**a)** Yes, HBC believe the information provided in appendix A to be accurate. **b)** No. the businesses operating in Appendix A are still in operation today. The waste transfer stations can continue to operate for many years as waste comes and then goes. The location of the businesses in on industrial land and there are no proposals to change the use of the land, so it is envisaged that these businesses will remain for many years. Furthermore the landfill site (Seaton Meadows) has had a recent extension and as a result the capacity has increased, this further confirms that this operation is likely to exist in the future (up until 2027) and that the waste movements are likely to continue. **c)** Yes the movements are of strategic importance, but this consultation is sufficient and no further discussion is required. HBC would assume that if anything significant changed we would consult North Yorkshire and vice versa.
Kirklees Council	No response received
Leeds City Council	a) Information looks accurate. No cause to challenge any of it. b) Peckfield will be full by 2019, everything else has long life permissions and all the larger sites are safeguarded in

Council	Response received
	our local plan. c) Yes the total tonnage is of a strategic scale but only a few individual sites are of strategic importance, Knostrop, Wetherby Skip and Peckfield. Wetherby Skip because it is very close to the district boundary and collects north and east of Wetherby, in N Yorks
North Lincolnshire Council	No response received
Nottingham City Council	At the present time we have not identified any significant planning issues resulting from current levels of waste movements and do not anticipate any significant changes in our own provision that would affect the Plan. Unless future monitoring evidence suggests significant changes in the future pattern of waste movements between our respective authorities, we are satisfied that the Plan has taken appropriate steps in terms of the duty to cooperate and we do not wish to raise any issues. In terms of the sites identified in your correspondence, the Sims Group UK Ltd site, Harrimans Lane, Dunkirk, Nottingham NG7 2SD is a long established site, understood to have been operational since at least the 1970s.
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	Thank you for your letter on the Duty to Cooperate. In response to the questions raised: a) We have no further information on waste movements to Redcar and Cleveland beyond the information contained within the Environment Agency's Waste Interrogator. Therefore, although data should be treated with caution, we have nothing to suggest that the data is inaccurate. b) We are unaware of any planning reasons why the future export of waste to the facilities listed in Redcar and Cleveland would be unable to continue. c) The movements of waste to Redcar and Cleveland are considered to be of strategic importance, we would therefore welcome further discussion as part of the Plan process. I trust you find these comments helpful and we would welcome further discussions at the appropriate stage. Should you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me on (01287) 612 348 or at strategic.planning@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	a) I would consider the information supplied to be accurate and have no additional information to suggest otherwise. b) I have reviewed all of the sites identified within the appendix and I am not aware that there are any planning constraints in terms of restrictive conditions regarding future closure. Or future expected policy restraints. The only comment I would make is as follows – this site is currently the subject of a Public Inquiry regarding the breach of opening hours (currently has permission for hours 0800-2200 though there is some 24 use now occurring). If the appeal is dismissed, this may result in a slight reduction in capacity that has occurred in

Council	Response received
	recent years: Universal Recycling Company, London Wiper Company Limited, Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's). c) As indicated above or in earlier correspondence, the Local Planning Authority does not have any additional detailed information regarding individual waste movements between the boroughs. There are no conditions highlighting the origins of waste or restricting the import/export of waste between different boroughs and I therefore would be of the opinion that any of the waste movements between sites are not likely to be of strategic importance.
Stockton on Tees Borough Council	A) I have no alternative information that would suggest that the information provided within the Appendix is inaccurate. B) In relation to question B, I will provide information on the operation of each of the facilities listed as receiving waste in 2013 in return. The Cowpen Bewley Open Windrow Composting Facility was granted planning permission in October 2011. Conditions were attached to this approval which limited the consent to a period of ten years. It is, therefore, expected that the facility will cease to operate by October 2021, unless a further planning application is submitted and approved. The Terramundo Port Clarence Treatment Facility, operated by Augean, was granted planning permission in 2008 and had a predicted capacity of up to 542,000 tonnes per annum. The facility was granted permission without any time limiting conditions and we are not aware of any planning reasons why waste from North Yorkshire cannot continue to be received in the future. The Cowpen Bewley Landfill was granted permission to accept 15,5000,000 tonnes of waste in 1962. In 2002 it was estimated that the remaining capacity at the site was 1,500,000. The site is nearing the end of its operational life and planning approval for the continuation and completion of Cowpen Bewley Landfill Site (13/2838/EIS) was granted until December 2023. The site ceased to accept non-hazardous biodegradable waste in 2014 and will only accept non-hazardous non-biodegradable waste until the closure of the site. The Port Clarence Landfill site, operated by Augean North Limited, has permission to handle both hazardous and non-hazardous waste for disposal in landfill. In 2011 28,712.2 tonnes of hazardous waste and 42,109.57 tonnes of non hazardous waste were accepted at the site. The site was originally granted planning permission to accept 3.75 million cubic metres of waste plus soil and stone etc, in 1996. This permission was modified in 2003 and the site now has permission for the landfill of 8.5 million cubic

Council	Response received
	metres (6.8 million tonnes) of waste in total. Conditions placed on the approval for the development, restricted the period of operation to 16 years from the date of commencement of the depositing of waste on the site, which was in 2000. Therefore, under the current permission, the acceptance of waste for landfill at the site is currently expected to cease in 2016. However, the operators of the Port Clarence landfill site submitted a request for an EIA scoping opinion to the Council in November 2013 (13/2775/SOR), in relation to a future application to extend the life of the facility. The supporting information stated that the facility currently has 6million cubic metres of void space and will not be completed by 2016. Despite this information, it should be noted that a full planning application to extend the life of the facility has not yet been submitted to the Council, although one is expected imminently. The recycling plant on Haverton Hill Road, which is operated by Tonks Transport Ltd, was granted planning approval in May 1996. This permission was granted without restrictions to the operating life of the facility and we have no information to suggest that the plant would not be able to continue to receive waste. Billingham Treatment Plant, operated by Rapier Energy Ltd, was granted permission as a liquid waste treatment centre in 1993 and this was on a permanent basis with no time limiting conditions. We have no information that would indicate that Billingham Treatment Plant is expected to cease operation and are not aware of any planning reasons why movements to the plant cannot continue in the future. The Sims Group WEEE Recycling Facility was granted planning approval on 20/09/2002. This was on a permanent basis with no time limiting conditions and I am not aware of any planning reasons that would prevent the continued movement of waste to this site or affect its capacity to continue to accept waste movements over the plan period. However, we have not been in any recent contact with the operators. Finally, The Yard on Adam Street was granted permission to operate as a car breakers yard in 1982 and no time limiting conditions were placed on the operation. Whilst the Tees Valley Minerals and Waste DPD's are primarily concerned with providing for waste arising within the Tees Valley, they do acknowledge the economic success of companies importing waste from outside of the plan area. It is expected that Stockton will continue to import waste from outside of the area and that there is future potential for an increase in this capacity. Stockton Council has recently approved schemes that would lead to the treatment or recovery of waste arising from outside of the Tees Valley. These proposals include an extension to a Material Recycling Facility to allow an additional 440,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste to be processed per annum and a Thermal Desorption Unit which will treat up to 30,000 tonnes of hazardous waste per annum (13/3151/EIS).

Council	Response received
	C) The levels of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste received into Stockton-on-Tees from the North Yorkshire sub-region are considered to be significant. However, no strategic issues to raise at this stage.
Wakefield Council	No response received
Calderdale Council	QA) I can confirm that I am in agreement with the figures in the Appendix. QB) I am not aware of any planning reasons as to why these movements may not be able to continue in the future. QC) Given the most recent tonnages imported to Calderdale, we do not consider this level of waste to be of strategic importance.
Darlington Borough Council	<u>2011</u> Albert Hill - no longer operational Hanratty's - operating lawfully Drinkfield - Assuming this is the site adjacent to the former Council tip. Operating Lawfully. <u>2012</u> Shaw Bank - Don't think this is in our patch it's Durham [Barnard Castle] Faverdale - operating with planning permission Lingfield Way operating with planning permission Drinkfield see above <u>2013</u> Twinsburn - Operating with planning permission [in part] investigations ongoing regarding external storage of waste Shaw Bank- See above Hanratty's - Operating with permission.
Derbyshire County Council – on behalf of Derby City and Derbyshire CC	Do not at this time have any additional information. As part of our own waste plan development we have carried out an extensive assessment of all operational, permitted waste sites in Derby and Derbyshire and from this we do not have any reason to assume that the sites that you have identified will not continue to operate. Support the approach that you have taken to determine the level at which you have determined a strategic site. The fact that you have consulted upon the previously used figures and adapted your approach clearly shows how you have developed your strategic approach. In Derby and Derbyshire we selected a figure of 1,000 tonnes for both non-hazardous and hazardous as an agreed approach with Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. This approach was successfully tested as part of Nottinghamshire's Examination in public in 2013.
Flintshire County	a) Reid Trading handle specialist machinery cleaning wastes. This facility has planning permission and there is

Council	Response received
Council	no reason why the operation will not continue in future years. b) Queensferry sewage treatment works is able to handle large volumes of biological waste for treatment. There is no indication that this facility will not be able to continue to handle and treat such wastes in the foreseeable future. c) The overwhelming tonnage listed as being hazardous waste is attributable to CRT Recycling which was a specialist WEE waste and Cathode Ray Tube and X Ray tube treatment facility. The Company went into administration in 2013 and ceased trading for about a year, but is now trading again as a new company, part of a wider group, and trade under the name Display Screen Recycling or DSR. The site operates state of the art glass separation processing equipment to sort fragmented glass into leaded and unleaded factions. The planning permission remains in place, and the site is actively operating. This operation can be considered to be of strategic importance, as it is one of the few facilities which is capable of separating leaded from unleaded glass originating from WEE waste in the UK.
Lancashire County Council	Clearly there is a strategic relationship between your plan area and ours as far as waste movements are concerned. I don't think there are any specific issues identified by the figures.
North East Lincolnshire Council	The data that you have provided is an accurate representation of that contained in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator. We are not aware of any specific reasons which would mean that these waste movements could not continue. The facilities listed are understood to have permanent planning consents in place. Consider the movements to be of a significant scale, and the recent trend is an increase in the tonnage received into North East Lincolnshire from North Yorkshire. It would be preferential for this waste to be managed closer to North Yorkshire, in line with the proximity principle. Waste treated at the Ammonia Recovery facility located near Stallingborough and operated by BOC Limited is a specialist facility that receives waste gases from a nation-wide catchment area. It is likely to be the closest and most appropriate facility to North Yorkshire for managing this waste.
Sheffield City Council	a) We are satisfied that the information provided is accurate. b) No to both c) We are pursuing a co-ordinated approach to waste management and related infrastructure through the Y&H

Council	Response received
	regional and city regional governance structures and welcome strategic transport planning with NYCC to manage more environmentally friendly future waste movements, that minimise impacts on the environment and human health, particularly air quality within the Sheffield boundary.
Nottinghamshire County Council	Can confirm that the information provided from the EA non-hazardous interrogator matches our own assessment of the available data but note that there is no site-specific information provided in relation to hazardous waste. All of the sites identified have a current EA permit and are currently active although the Bentinck Tip site was a temporary operation to allow lagoon capping on a former colliery tip site. A temporary five year permission for wider landscaping and restoration of this site was subsequently granted which is due to expire in 2019. In respect of the remaining sites, are not aware of any operational or planning constraints that would limit a similar pattern and quantity of waste movements in the future. Nottinghamshire's own Waste Core Strategy, prepared jointly with Nottingham City Council, was adopted in December 2013 and seeks to ensure net self-sufficiency in waste management capacity whilst allowing for a reasonable level of waste movements between Waste Planning Authority areas where appropriate.
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	a) To the best of our knowledge, the information in the Appendix is considered to be accurate. b) Vernon Works/ C Soar & Sons/ Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's) has ceased operations, however, these operations have moved to the expanded Tank Row Works site (also identified in the Appendix.) DTS Yard/ SR Waste Recycling Ltd/ WEEE treatment facility had their EA permit revoked and have ceased operations. c) We do not consider the waste movements to be of strategic importance.
Hull City Council	a) I consider the information provided to be accurate. b) I am not aware of any planning reasons why the movements identified could not continue. c) Our work has not yet reached a stage where we have identified what would be defined as strategic movements and I would therefore not wish to commit to setting out what is and is not strategic at this time. Notwithstanding this, as both authorities are active members of the Yorkshire and Humber WTAB, there will be ongoing dialogue between our authorities to ensure the Duty to Cooperate is complied with.
Newcastle City Council	a) Yes b) No I am not aware of any such reasons.

Council	Response received
	c) No I do not consider the movements of waste referred to as being of strategic importance, nor do they require any further discussions currently.
Cheshire West & Chester Council	a) Data supplied in the Appendix relating to Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator is considered to be accurate. b) The Council is not currently aware of any specific reasons why waste movements detailed in the Appendix may not be able to continue in the future. c) The Council does not consider the movements of waste identified to be of strategic importance. However, the Council would appreciate further consultation if there was evidence to suggest that the quantities identified in the Appendix are to significantly increase in future years.
Stoke-on-Trent City Council	1) We have no reason to dispute the proposed figures. 2) We are unaware of any issues which would negatively impact the continued operation of the sites mentioned in the appendix. However the Joint Waste Core Strategy for Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire does not consider either facility to be 'strategic' as such there is no formal protection of each of the sites. 3) The levels of waste are relatively small, and therefore whilst where practical it would be better for the North Yorks plan to find facilities closer to home to deal with waste arising, it is acknowledged that stopping waste crossing borders is challenging and that certain forms of waste are so specialist as to be able to sustain only a small number of processing sites nationwide. We do not therefore consider there to be strategic issues which warrant further discussion.
Newport City Council	a) The Council do not monitor non-municipal waste movements, but rely on data from Natural Resources Wales (formerly Environment Agency), and therefore have no basis to question the accuracy of the data. b) I am not aware of any planning reasons why the current situation cannot continue. None of the facilities listed have a temporary planning permission are still operating. In the event of a planning application for an extension or new facility to accept additional tonnage, proposals would have to be in accordance with TAN 21: Waste and the relevant development plan policies. The origin and method of transportation would be scrutinised and potentially controlled via planning conditions to adhere to the proximity principle. However, this would be dependent on the size of the facility and the quantity of waste and method of transportation being proposed. In terms of restrictions on capacity, Natural Resources Wales monitor waste capacity and licences/permits and may therefore be able to provide information relating to any waste facilities that may be under review at existing

Council	Response received
	facilities and potential impact on continued capacity. With specific regard to the Sim Group facility, this is located in Newport Docks. The protected corridor of the M4 Relief Road currently runs across the docks and the waste site. There is a direction in place to consult Welsh Government on any planning applications affecting the route. Full design details are not known at present, however, it is understood that in order to accommodate the docks, the road will have to be elevated. c) It is difficult to offer an opinion on the level of waste movements noted as there is limited data about private non-municipal waste facilities. Natural Resources Wales might be in a better position to offer an informed view on this point. The Welsh Government updated TAN 21 (Waste) this year, which sets in place monitoring procedures for waste planning applications and capacity availability in each local planning authority in Wales. Further guidance on the monitoring procedures is yet to be published, but once in place these may help provide additional information and clarification on non-municipal waste movements around the country.
North Tyneside Council	a) Yes, the information in the appendix is accurate. b) There are no planning reasons why all waste movements in the appendix would be able to continue into the future. c) The waste movements have been assessed against our own thresholds for the amount of waste considered to be strategic, that is: • Hazardous Waste 100 tons • Non Hazardous Waste 5000 tons The individual items of waste sent to North Tyneside from the North Yorkshire sub region are below these thresholds and as a result they would not deemed to be of significant strategic importance. A report by Urban Mines, “Model of Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity For the North East of England Waste Planning Authorities” gives further information about waste movements in the north east.
Gateshead Council	d) I would query the 2013 figure for hazardous waste which appears to be lower than the figure displayed when checked against the 2013 interrogator. e) No I am not aware of any such reasons. f) No I do not consider the movements of waste referred to as being of strategic importance, nor do they require any further discussions currently.

Council	Response received
	Following clarification of the information queried in d) above a 2nd Response was received: That's fine – I had used the normal waste interrogator which explains the difference. Therefore I am happy the figure you have included is correct based on the advice of the EA.
Wolverhampton City Council	Wolverhampton adopted the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) along with Dudley Sandwell and Walsall Councils in February 2011. The BCCS contains a number of waste policies for the Black Country. The Black Country authorities are planning to achieve "net self-sufficiency" through the targets in the BCCS, and we expect other waste planning authorities will plan to do the same. However it is accepted that commercial realities will influence the ability to achieve this. In response to the specific questions: a) I am not aware of any other more accurate data b) I am not aware of any reasons why the waste movements detailed in the Appendix may not be able to continue in the future. c) I do not consider the movements of waste to be of strategic importance
Joint Merseyside Authorities (on behalf of Knowsley Council, Sefton Council and Liverpool City Council)	1. I am responding to your letters sent 7th November 2014 to Knowsley, Liverpool and Sefton Councils regarding Duty to Cooperate, hazardous waste movements and the North Yorkshire County Council, the City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority are producing a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (MWJP). 2. Knowsley, Liverpool and Sefton alongside Halton, St.Helens and Wirral Councils adopted the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan (WLP) on 18th July 2013. 3. Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service coordinated preparation of the WLP and provide waste planning advice to the Merseyside and Halton Councils, so we have been asked to prepare a joint response to your Duty to Cooperate request. 4. With regard to your 3 questions (a to c) posed in your letters, our response set out below, is informed by the WLP and its evidence base, Environment Agency (EA) Waste Data Interrogators (WDI) and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogators (HWDI), and Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites 2014 as well as local knowledge of the waste management sector.

Council	Response received
	a) Yes. The information provided for waste sent from North Yorkshire sub-region to Knowsley and Liverpool is correct. However, the HWDI shows a lower 2013 tonnage (254 tonnes) for Sefton than is set out in your appendix table. *b)* To the best of our knowledge there are no planning reasons why waste movements of the quantity detailed in your letters may not continue in the future. Please note that existing waste management capacity is safeguarded under WLP Policy WM7 *Protecting Existing Waste Management Capacity for Built Facilities and Landfill*. This is to ensure that sufficient capacity is maintained for the needs of our Plan Area; however, we accept that cross-boundary waste movements from other areas occur. *c)* Whilst the 2013 tonnages from North Yorkshire sub-region are of a quantity which we would consider to be a strategic movement, we do not foresee any strategic planning issues which would warrant further discussion.
Suffolk County Council	(a) I would confirm that a similar figure of some 316 tonnes of hazardous waste imported into Suffolk has been identified off the 2013 Waste Data Interrogator. I have no other contradictory evidence to suggest alternative figures. (b) A breakdown of the tonnage shows it as being oil and oil water mixtures and solvents. The destination of the material was Holywell waste oil facility, operated by Eco –Oil Ltd a facility that has been in existence for a number of years. The facility operates under a planning permission administered by Ipswich Borough Council and is located within the confines of Ipswich Docks. The location has a number of industrial uses falling under the definition of port operational activities. The Waste Planning Authority does not actively monitor this particular industrial site. The facility is a permanent development and the extant planning permission does not set import limitations. (c) The Holywell facility appears from the Environment Agency data sheets to serve as a specialist handler of waste oil types arising within and well beyond the East of England. The company themselves, Eco Oil Ltd, advertise as a national collection service for waste oils of various origins to be reprocessed. The original planning application statement for the facility referred to the principal source of imports being from marine derived waste oils. Whilst the facility does appear to have developed a wide market area; this is more likely to have evolved as a result of commercial practices rather than any strategic aspect.

Council	Response received
AGMA Response representing Bury Council and Salford City Council	In April 2012 the Greater Manchester Authorities adopted the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document. This document was prepared by the Minerals and Waste Planning Unit on behalf of AGMA and we represent the authorities on minerals and waste planning issues Responded to your inquiry below as a whole response from AGMA, not as individual WPAs, in line with how waste is planned for across Greater Manchester. In regards to specific questions in the letter sent: (a) I can confirm that the data you sent is correct for waste movements in 2013 to Salford City Council and Bury Metropolitan Borough Council. (b) Similar movement occurred in previous years as shown in your working. As these movements are likely to be of a commercial nature, they occur outside of the control of the Waste planning Authority. Have no specific concerns with them continuing and have no information from operators of facilities which treat such waste to indicate these operations are likely to cease over the period of the Greater Manchester Waste Plan. It is likely that the majority of waste sent to Bury is going to Pilsworth Landfill site, planning permission for this site will cease in 2028. (c) With regard to whether we feel the movements are strategic, AGMA have recently agreed to adopt thresholds of 100tpa for Hazardous waste and 1000tps for non hazardous waste. Would consider any movements above these levels strategic and would wish to continue to engage with you on these matters.

Appendix S: Note of Meeting WTAB Sept 2016

Yorkshire & Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body
5th September 2016
2.00 pm
Environment Agency Offices, Leeds

Minutes

Attendee	Organisation
Rob Smith (Chair)	North Yorkshire County Council
James Whiteley	North Yorkshire County Council
Carole Howarth	Bradford MD Council
Glenn Wakefield	Kirklees Council
Helen Miller	Leeds City Council
Louise Milwain	Environment Agency
Paul Copeland	Calderdale Council
Leo Oliver	Durham County Council

Apologies

Helen McCluskie	Doncaster MB Council
Jennifer Downs	Hull City Council
Dave Parrish	Yorkshire Dales NP
Ian Garrett	Wakefield Council
Rebecca Wren	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council
Louise White	Leeds City Council
Helen Williams	Hartlepool Borough Council *(on behalf of the Tees Valley Authorities)*
Iain Cunningham	North Lincolnshire Council
James Durham	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
Vicky Perkin	North Yorkshire County Council

1. Welcome and Introductions	
2. Matters arising from previous meeting (26.1.16)	
	Action Point: LM will circulate the revised EA consultation paper on RDF when available.
	Action Point: LM will enquire into the potential of circulating internal EA waste data papers, and do so if possible.
JW	Update provided by Iain Cunningham of North Lincolnshire Council on Winterton Landfill (planning permission extended to 2026) will be added to the next update of the YH Waste Position Statement.
CH	To encourage more involvement in the Y&H WTAB from South Yorkshire Sub-region representatives, it is suggested that Councils in this Sub-region are notified of issues such as the low amount of landfill capacity in South Yorkshire and the value placed on WTAB by the Planning Inspector at the Bradford Waste DPD EiP.
PC	*Action Point: Raise this issue at the next Regional Aggregate Working Party Meeting if representatives from South Yorkshire are in attendance.*
3. Update from EA on current issues	
LM	Flood Recovery remains a major work area. There is no immediate impact from the EU Referendum result, with all existing waste initiatives/regulations expected to go ahead such as separate collection of waste.
LM	The 2015 EA Waste Interrogator is due for release in October.
LM	With regard to HS2, the EA have been advised that 95% of waste from the development is expected to be reused (total 13m tonnes) utilising reprocessing hubs with approximately 4-6% going to landfill.
4. Update on current position with waste plans	
CH	**Bradford MDC** – The Core Strategy has undertaken EiP and no issues for waste have been identified by the Inspector. Waste DPD – Currently in Examination, not currently clear if a Public Hearing EiP will be required. Adoption expected by end of the year. Inspector made a specific positive reference to the Y&H WTAB.

RS	**North Yorkshire CC, City of York Council & North York Moors** NP – Currently considering responses to the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Preferred Options Consultation. Publication expected in November 2016 and submission by April 2017.
PC	**Calderdale Council** - Local Plan including waste. Publication expected by end of 2016. Waste evidence base updated.
HM	**Leeds CC** – Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan Adopted – No current plans for review. Currently drafting Site Allocations Plan. However, whilst existing waste sites have been protected in the NRWLP, this has not prevented landowners/developers from seeking alternative uses on those sites through the Site Allocation process. Officers have been required to justify the protection of these sites. The potential loss of one site would have minimal impact but the cumulative effects of the loss of several sites may trigger a review of the NRWLP.
LO	**Durham CC** – Currently considering responses to the Local Plan Issues & Options consultation stage. Preferred Options expected November 2016.
GW	**Kirklees Council** – Local Plan including waste. Minerals and Waste consultation ended February 2016. Very few waste responses received. Draft Plan Publication expected November 2016. Adoption expected November 2017. One strategic waste site allocated in the Plan.
CH	With regard to the 2017 deadline on Local Plans imposed from DCLG. It is understood, based upon a recent Planning Officers Society Meeting, that the focus of the deadline is intended to be directed towards authorities which provide large amounts of the focus of the plan, be that housing, minerals etc.
5. Yorkshire & Humber WPA's Memorandum of Understanding - Updated	
RS	Updated Y&H MoU circulated to all Y&H WTAB Members prior to the meeting.
JW	No concerns have been raised by any WTAB member with regard to the updated Y&H MoU (July 2016).
	All recognised the value of the MoU and agreed to roll it forward for two years until July 2018.
6. Yorkshire & Humber Waste Position Statement – Published	
RS	Updated Y&H WPS (Feb 2016) was circulated to all Y&H WTAB members prior to the Meeting.
CH	Feedback regarding the Y&H WPS from the WYCA/LCR Portfolio Board was positive. However, it was requested if the WPS could also address specific waste issues which affect the entire region e.g. waste tyres.

	Action Point: RS to discuss with CH and identify potential specific issues that the next update to the Y&H WPS could look into further, for discussion at the next meeting of the WTAB.
JW	No concerns have been raised by any WTAB member with regard to the updated Y&H WPS (Feb 2016).
7. North Yorkshire Joint Plan Waste Net Self-Sufficiency Paper (July 2016)	
JW	This document forms part of the North Yorkshire CC, City of York Council & North York Moors NP Minerals and Waste Joint Plan evidence base. Summaries of approaches by WPAs adjoining the Plan area to net self-sufficiency are provided. The purpose of the Paper was to help identify the overall strategic approaches of other relevant WPAs to help understand any implications for the NY minerals and waste plan. Comments on the Paper were invited.
HM	At the EiP of the Leeds Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan the Inspector raised the issue of waste self-sufficiency. This paper provides useful guidance which is currently lacking at a national level.
	No issues of concern were raised regarding the Paper.
8. Low-Level Radioactive Waste – Arisings and Management	
RS	The issue of LLR Waste is becoming increasingly important for the North Yorkshire Plan area due to the potential increase in waste arising from possible hydraulic fracturing operations. It is understood some facilities exist in Y&H with the potential to manage this waste, such as those at Esholt, Knostrop and Blackburn Meadows, but other WPAs with PEDLs in their area may also need to be aware of this issue to ensure emerging plans take note of potential impacts.
CH	Are any national or local estimates of potential LLR waste arisings from hydraulic fracturing available?
RS	Due to the very early stage of development of the industry this is hard to predict. There are a number of variables including local geology, the volume of fracture fluid used and the return rate of fluid back to the surface. There is the potential for some reuse/recycling but again there is uncertainty about the extent to which this may occur. It is therefore difficult to say anything specific at present. It is possible that new treatment/disposal infrastructure could be required in future and this issue could be one for further consideration by the WTAB in due course.
9. Addressing the Duty to Cooperate	

RS	Relevant issues may have already been addressed on the Agenda but attendees were invited to raise any other matters relevant to the Duty.
CH	The West Yorkshire HoP have agreed to produce a joint waste evidence base that can be utilised by all WY WPAs when producing Waste Plans. This is likely to be published in 2018.
10. Consultation on major waste applications and infrastructure	
RS	Updated table was circulated prior to meeting. Further updates have been incorporated and a revised table circulated with the minutes. Information on applications to be included in the Table should be sent to James Whiteley at NYCC (James.Whiteley@northyorks.gov.uk) prior to WTAB meetings.
	Action Point: JW to circulate an updated collated table prior to each meeting of the WTAB.
11. Any other business	
	No issues raised.
12. Next meeting	
	Action Point: LM to confirm with JW a date in Mid-January to hold the next meeting at the EA Offices in Leeds.

Appendix T: Meeting note May 2015 between Joint Plan and West Yorkshire Combined Authority

----Minerals and Waste Joint Plan¶

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Note of meeting – 6 May 2015, Bradford City Council offices¶

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¶

Carole Howarth (Bradford City Council, representing West Yorkshire Combined Authority)¶

Rob Smith – (NYCC, representing Joint Plan authorities)¶

¶

The meeting was held to discuss cooperation in minerals and waste planning between the Joint Plan authorities and the West Yorkshire minerals and waste authorities.¶

¶

CH confirmed that she was employed (on a temporary basis initially) to assist with coordination in minerals and waste planning across the West Yorkshire authorities.¶

¶

Progress with LAAs was discussed. RS confirmed that a NY sub-region LAA had now been formally submitted to the AWP. CH indicated that the draft West Yorks LAA is to be taken to LCR Heads of Planning, followed by portfolio holders (possibly July) prior to submission to the AWP. ¶

¶

It was agreed that, in view of the relationship in aggregates supply between North Yorks and West Yorks it would be appropriate to take both LAAs to HoP and portfolio holders simultaneously to seek endorsement to the overall approach. A report to portfolio holders in September could be realistic.¶

¶

RS to write to CH to suggest this.¶

¶

The need to update the Regional Waste Position Paper was discussed, particularly in the context of potential landfill capacity issues in West and North Yorks. It was agreed that this would be useful and that RS would investigate the potential for NYCC to undertake a limited updating, with CH to then produce an annexe looking specifically at landfill capacity and relevant strategic messages. These could then be taken to LCR portfolio holders later in the year (and other relevant regional groups if applicable). If possible a draft position paper update and landfill paper would be prepared in time to take to the Y&H WTAB meeting scheduled for 24 June 2015. RS and CH to continue to liaise on this.¶

¶

Appendix U: Example of correspondence sent September 2016

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Trafford Council
Development Management
1st Floor
Trafford Town Hall
Talbot Road
Stretford
M32 0TH

22nd September 2016

To whom it may concern,

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan - Duty to Cooperate

North Yorkshire County Council, the City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority are producing a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (MWJP) covering all three planning authority areas. The three minerals and waste planning authorities have responsibility for preparing a long term plan containing land use planning policies to help take decisions about matters such as where, when and how minerals and waste developments should take place.

The National Planning Policy Framework states '*Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to the strategic priorities*' which includes '*the provision… of waste management*'.

In November 2015 the Preferred Options Consultation on the MWJP was published. In preparation for the Publication stage of consultation, and as part of meeting our Duty to Cooperate requirements (as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework), the Joint Plan authorities have written to all waste planning authorities which appear to have imported significant quantities of waste from the North Yorkshire Sub-region.

As a result of responses we have received to previous correspondence and research of approaches to Duty to Cooperate waste matters undertaken by other WPAs we have devised a threshold for 'significant quantities of waste' used to determine who we contact under our Duty to Cooperate obligations.

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH
Tel: 01609 780780 Email: mwjointplan@northyorks.gov.uk

Our consultation threshold requires contact to be made with WPAs where the average waste exports from the North Yorkshire Sub-region to a WPA over the three year period of 2012-2014 exceed the criteria below:

- 1000 tonnes of waste (non-hazardous) - identified by the Waste Data Interrogator
- 100 tonnes of hazardous waste - identified by the Hazardous Was Data Interrogator

The Environment Agency's Waste Interrogator, or Hazardous Waste Interrogator in respect of hazardous waste, has been utilised as a source of data for cross boundary waste movements. Please see the Appendix for details of waste exported from the North Yorkshire Sub-region to your Authority, where it falls above the defined criteria, in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

I would be grateful if you would consider the table in the Appendix and respond to the following questions;

a) Do you consider the information provided in the Appendix to be accurate? If not could you provide details of any other relevant information you are aware of?

b) Are you aware of any specific reasons why waste movements detailed in the Appendix may not be able to continue in the future, or other potential influences upon movements of waste? For example;

- as a result of known or expected planning constraints or policies, or
- new planning permissions or current waste operations ceasing

c) Do you consider the movements of waste identified to be of strategic importance? If so are there any strategic planning issues that need to be resolved through further discussions between our respective Authorities?

We would be grateful if you could provide any responses to the questions above by 14th October 2016. Responses can be sent to the contact details provided on the bottom of the front page of this letter. Please note that any response we receive will be utilised as part of our evidence base for the plan.

If you would like to discuss any matters relating to the information in the letter or any matters you think may be relevant to planning for minerals and waste in our area then please do not hesitate to contact us using the contact details on this letter.

Yours Faithfully

[redacted]

Rob Smith

Plans and Technical Services Team Leader, North Yorkshire County Council

Appendix - Waste Exported from North Yorkshire Sub-region to Trafford Council WPA – 2012-2014

Waste Data Interrogator

Year	Waste Site Name	Waste Site Operator	Waste Management Method	Waste Managed (Tonnes)	Total Waste Exported from NY Sub-region to Trafford WPA (Tonnes)
2012	Trafford Park Materials Recycling Facility	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Material Recycling Facility	917.8	918
2013	Trafford Park Materials Recycling Facility	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Material Recycling Facility	207.7	225
	S Norton & Co Ltd	S Norton & Co Ltd	Metal Recycling	17.2	
2014	Platinum Batteries (Europe) Ltd	Platinum Batteries (Europe) Ltd	Metal Recycling	45.9	138
	Eco-Oil Trafford Park	Eco-Oil Limited	Haz Waste Transfer	92.2	

Source: EA Waste Interrogator 2012, 2013 and 2014 Data

(HIC: Household, Industrial & Commercial Waste, LF: Landfill, ELV: End of Life Vehicle, SNRHW: Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste)

Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator

Year	Total Hazardous Waste Exported from NY Sub-region to Trafford WPA (Tonnes)
2012	26
2013	34
2014	390

Source: EA Hazardous Waste Interrogator 2012, 2013 and 2014 Data

Appendix V –Example letter to MPAs who export aggregate to North Yorkshire- March 2013

Your ref:
Our ref:
Insert Address

Planning Services
Trading Standards and Planning Services
County Hall
Northallerton
North Yorkshire
DL7 8AH

Tel: 08450 349494
Fax: 01609 779838
e-mail: mwdf@northyorks.gov.uk
www.northyorks.gov.uk
Tel: 08458 727374
Contact: Mr Rob Smith

Date

Dear

Cooperation on aggregates planning issues

Under requirements introduced in the National planning Policy Framework, the four Mineral Planning Authorities in the North Yorkshire Sub-region (North Yorkshire County Council, City of York Council and the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors national Park Authorities) have produced a first Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) for the Sub-region. You may already be aware of the document from consultation with adjoining mineral planning authorities undertaken during preparation of the LAA. The final LAA can be viewed at (INSERT LINK). It is intended that the LAA will form an important element of the evidence base for minerals plans in the Sub-region.

Three of the Mineral Planning Authorities in the North Yorkshire sub-region (NYCC, CYC and NYMNPA) have recently commenced preparation of a joint minerals and waste plan and consider that it would be beneficial to cooperate with other relevant mineral planning authorities where cross-boundary movements of aggregate have been identified, in order that the likely forward supply position can be clarified and any other relevant issues discussed further if necessary.

Consideration of a range of evidence on aggregates movements, available during preparation of the LAA, led to the identification, in the LAA (para 125), of a number of key messages relevant to cross-boundary liaison on aggregates. This included identification of situations where significant quantities of aggregate minerals are either imported or exported from or to other nearby mineral planning authority areas or sub-regions.

The purpose of this letter is therefore to advise you that the data suggests that, in 2009, around half the marine aggregate imported into the North Yorkshire Sub-region was sold from within Stockton on Tees. It would therefore be helpful if you could respond to this letter by indicating the following:

1) Whether there is any expectation, based on the approach set out in any adopted or emerging development plan for the Stockton on Tees area, or any other information available to your authority, that the current potential for landing and distribution of marine aggregates is likely to be constrained compared with the current position and, if so, to what extent and over what timescale?

2) Whether wharf infrastructure used for landing marine aggregates in Stockton on Tees is currently safeguarded in any adopted development plan (or is proposed to be safeguarded in an emerging development plan)?
3) Whether there is any expectation of further development of marine aggregates landing infrastructure in Stockton on Tees, or whether you are aware of any expectation of increased utilisation of existing infrastructure for this purpose?
4) Any other information, relevant to the current or expected future aggregates supply and demand situation, which you think may be of relevance in planning for aggregates supply within the North Yorkshire Sub-region?

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future, but please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like clarification of any matters raised in this letter, or if you consider it would be useful to meet to discuss any matters in more detail.

Yours sincerely

Rob Smith
Plans and Technical Services Team Leader

Appendix W: Summary of responses to March 2013 letter

MPA	DtC Response March 2013
Cumbria County Council	There is uncertainty whether Cumbria will be able to maintain the same high level of production for land won aggregates in the medium to long term. Cumbria produces very high skid resistance roadstone, which is regarded as being of national importance, and high skid resistance roadstone which are of sub-regional importance. The landbank for sand and gravel does not cover the whole plan period, but a preferred area and areas of search have been identified. The crushed rock landbank extends past the end of the plan period. The landbank for high specification roadstone runs up to the end of the plan period, so additional planning permissions would be needed. It is unlikely that supply capabilities will be increased. There are no additional pressures on the high PSV quarries as YDNP still has adequate supplies.
Derbyshire County Council	Derbyshire expects to be able to maintain supply of crushed rock at the volumes needed to maintain current supply patterns. The movements of aggregate between Derbyshire and NY sub-region are relatively small.
Durham Council	The LAA concludes that crushed rock supply will be maintained up to 2030, there is a landbank of 45 years. The existing permitted reserves of Carboniferous limestone will become exhausted before 2030 so County Durham are seeking to make extra provision to maintain supply. There are adequate reserves of Magnesian limestone. The sand and gravel landbank is 17 years at end 2011. Further permitted reserves are becoming available and the supply of sand and gravel will not be constrained up to 2030 if the sales levels remain the same, but further provision may be required towards the end of the plan period. Tees Valley is reliant on imports from surrounding MPAs, they have a permitted reserve of crushed rock and should be encouraged to extract it to reduce pressure on supply from surrounding areas.
East Riding Council	The supply of land won sand and gravel is not likely to be constrained in the future. East Riding has safeguarded some mineral resources. There is no expectation of further development of sand and gravel resources.
South Tyneside MB Council	A site at Jarrow for landing marine aggregate is allocated in an adopted Area Action Plan. It is not considered likely that its continued use to land and distribute marine aggregates will be constrained. There are no known proposals at this stage for further development of marine aggregates infrastructure.
Stockton on Tees Borough Council	The wharf used for landing marine aggregate is safeguarded by the adopted Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents. It is not expected that there will be any future constraints on the landing of marine aggregates within the Borough.
Wakefield MD Council	Wakefield has adopted a LDF. The current crushed rock supply position is not expected to change significantly over the LDF plan period. Darrington Quarry is the largest in West Yorkshire and WMDC would support NYCC safeguarding the plant in the NYCC area. It provides a significant supply into the NY sub-region. Wakefield has safeguarded limestone resources in the LDF. The quality, viability and accessibility of resources within the Permian limestone belt may become constrained. It is unlikely that any further large crushed rock sites will come forward, but there may be small areas which could be considered.

Appendix X: Example letter to MPAs November 2013

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Team Leader Minerals and Waste Policy
Planning and Sustainability
Environment Directorate
Cumbria County Council

22nd November 2013

Dear Sir/Madam,

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan - Duty to Cooperate

North Yorkshire County Council, the City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority are producing a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (MWJP) covering all three planning authority areas. The three minerals and waste planning authorities have responsibility for preparing a long term plan containing land use planning policies to help take decisions about matters such as where, when and how minerals and waste developments should take place.

In May 2013 the First Consultation on the MWJP was published. All responses to the First Consultation have been taken into account and fed into the emerging Joint plan.

In preparation for the publication of an Issues & Options stage of consultation and as part of meeting our Duty to Cooperate requirements (as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework), the Joint Plan authorities are writing to all waste planning authorities which appear to have exported or imported significant quantities of waste to or from the North Yorkshire Sub-region between 2009 and 2011. In addition to this, the Joint Plan Authorities are also contacting mineral planning authorities who import or export significant quantities of aggregates to the Joint Plan Area, to follow up the Duty to Cooperate communications carried out earlier in the year following the publication of the '*North Yorkshire Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment.*'

Joint Plan area Minerals Exports and Imports

In January 2013 the '*North Yorkshire Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment*' was published, www.northyorks.gov.uk/article/26668/ Based on information in the Assessment mineral planning authorities which exported aggregate to the North Yorkshire sub region were contacted and asked a number of initial questions about movements. A summary of the response received from Cumbria County Council is detailed in the box below.

Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH Tel: **0845 8727374** Email: **mwjointplan@northyorks.gov.uk**

Response received 10 July 2013

Supply of minerals

The approach set out in Policy 13 of the Cumbria MWDF Core Strategy for the plan period to 2020 is not likely to constrain supplies compared with the current position. Policy SP9 of the draft Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan refers to landbanks based on the Local Aggregate Assessment levels instead of RSS apportionments. Local information will be taken into account in the LAA includes the three year rolling average of sales, which are substantially lower than those assumed in the regional and sub regional apportionment. It is possible that Cumbria will only make provision for a lower level of aggregate production in the future. It is unlikely that Cumbria will be able to continue to provide as much aggregate to other areas beyond the medium term, which may be by the mid-2020s.

The adopted Development Plan Documents and more recent draft documents conclude that more planning permissions need to be granted to maintain landbanks throughout the plan periods for landwon sand and gravel and high specification roadstone but the current reserves and permissions for crushed rock for general aggregate use are more than sufficient.

Safeguarding of aggregate supply infrastructure.

Emerging policy in the draft Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan has included two railheads to be safeguarded. If Regulation 19 consultations are to be repeated then consideration will be given to including safeguarding policy for other existing rail facilities and perhaps concrete batching and coated roadstone plants.

Increase in future supply capability

It is unlikely that provision will be made to increase supply capabilities of Cumbria's quarries. Applications for area/depth/time extensions will be considered on their merits.

The Joint Plan Authorities are now contacting these mineral planning authorities again, along with those mineral planning authorities to which the Joint Plan Authorities export aggregate in order to seek an update on the position. Below are listed the main assumptions we have obtained from the information you have provided.

- The supply of aggregate from Cumbria will not be constrained up to the year 2020 but Cumbria is unlikely to be able to export as much aggregate beyond the mid 2020s and this could impact on supply into North Yorkshire. Maintenance of supply will depend on the grant of further permission for sand and gravel and high specification roadstone.
- It is possible Cumbria will only make provision for a lower level of aggregate provision in the future.
- It is unlikely that provision will be made to increase the supply capability of Cumbria's quarries.

Questions

1. Please can you confirm if the assumptions we have listed are correct, and if so are these assumptions expected to remain valid?
2. It is understood that there is not significant export of sand and gravel and crushed rock to Cumbria from North Yorkshire County Council. Do you agree with this statement?
3. Are there any expected major infrastructure projects which may impact on the demand for aggregate from Cumbria?

We would be grateful if you could provide any responses to the questions above by 13th December 2013. Responses can be sent to the contact details provided on the bottom of the front page of this letter. Please note that any response we receive will be utilised as part of our evidence base for the plan.

2/3 Cont…

If you would like to discuss any matters relating to the information in the letter or any matters you think may be relevant to planning for minerals and waste in our area then please do not hesitate to contact us using the contact details on this letter.

Yours Faithfully,

Rob Smith

Plans and Technical Services Team Leader, North Yorkshire County Council

3/3 end

Appendix Y: Summary of responses to MPA correspondence November 2013

MPA	DtC Response December 2013
Cumbria County Council	LAA shows that Cumbria has landbanks in excess of the minimum required by Government, 35years for crushed rock, 15.3 years for sand and gravel, 20.2 years for high PSV. It is incorrect to assume that 'Cumbria is unlikely to be able to export as much aggregate beyond the mid 2020s. Cumbria County Council and the Lake District National Park Authority are not actively seeking to supress aggregates provision, now or in the future. Maintenance of supply will depend on the grant of further permissions and we consider that this will be market led. The importation of sand and gravel from North Yorkshire is believed to be relatively low. There are currently no major infrastructure projects which may significantly impact on the demand for aggregates from Cumbria.
Bradford Council	Agree with the assumptions made by North Yorkshire. At present there are no major infrastructure projects in the Bradford District which may impact on demand for sand and gravel and crushed rock in the immediate future. However, the Bradford District Local Plan Core Strategy will be allocating land for housing, employment and associated infrastructure which will result in an increased aggregate demand in the long term.
Derbyshire County Council	No response at this stage
Doncaster Council	Doncaster agree that the potential to maintain crushed rock supply is good but the supply of high quality sand and gravel from South Yorkshire is becoming more constrained and is also constrained in North Nottinghamshire, which is a significant source of exports to South Yorkshire. This suggests that there is likely to be an ongoing need for the export of aggregate from North Yorkshire to South Yorkshire to continue. There may be potential increased crushed rock export from elsewhere in the East Midlands to help maintain supply in South Yorkshire. If this occurs there is unlikely to be any significant increase in demand on North Yorkshire sources of crushed rock. High grade crushed rock may also be sourced from North Yorkshire as it is unavailable from other sources. It is assumed that a proportion of exports from North Yorkshire to the South Yorkshire sub-region are to Doncaster. There are several major infrastructure projects listed by Doncaster which may have an impact on aggregates requirements.
Durham County Council	Durham suggest the following assumptions apply, based on the Pre Submission Draft Version of the County Durham Plan: - With regard to crushed rock and sand and gravel, over the 19 year period 1st January 2012 to 31st December 2030, as set out in the Plan, there are more than sufficient permitted reserves within County Durham's aggregate quarries to meet future need based upon the current ten year sales average. - The level of provision between Local Authorities within the North East Aggregate Working Party will be confirmed within the LAA. The LAA is expected to be published early 2014. - As set out in the Plan, County Durham is a major source of primary aggregates in the North East of England. There are no major infrastructure projects which would result in an unexpected demand for sand and gravel in County Durham.
East Riding Council	No response at this stage

Leeds City Council	Leeds agree with the following assumptions: - Local supply capacity from within Leeds or West Yorkshire is unlikely to increase significantly in the foreseeable future. - There will be ongoing reliance on supply of landwon aggregate from areas such as North Yorkshire in the foreseeable future, although imports of marine dredged aggregate may be able to offset some of the supply in the longer term. - If HS2 goes ahead it may sterilise mineral resources in Leeds and Wakefield. - The West Yorkshire sub-region imports sand and gravel and crushed rock from the neighbouring planning authorities including North Yorkshire. The figures available regarding the movements are at sub-regional level, but not at an individual mineral planning authority level. However it is assumed that a proportion of exports from North Yorkshire to West Yorkshire Sub-region are to Leeds. There are no known expected major infrastructure projects which may impact on the demand for sand and gravel and crushed rock in the Leeds area.
Norfolk Council	The Leziate processing works is a safeguarded site within the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework 2010-2026. This is the processing plant and railhead for the Sibelco UK Ltd silica sand operation in Norfolk. The sand is extracted from satellite workings and transported to the processing works, after processing the majority of the sand is transported via rail from the integrated rail head at the processing plant. The Leziate works is the sole silica sand operation in Norfolk and the adopted Core Strategy identifies a need for an allocated site or sites to deliver an additional 6.4 million tonnes in the plan period. Expected production from 2011 onwards is estimated to be 750,000 tonnes per annum, all indications are that this production is being achieved. As part of the Minerals Site Specific process a number of sites for silica sand extraction were proposed, however some sites were either withdrawn or unallocated, therefore only one site was allocated in the pre-submission publication. This site will provide an additional 3 million tonnes of silica sand resulting in a shortfall towards the end of the plan period. Following the Examination in Public the published Inspectors report recommended adoption of the Minerals Site Specific Allocations with main modifications to address the shortfall through an early single issue review of Silica Sand to be completed by 2016. The MPA considers that suitable areas of silica sand exist in Norfolk from which either suitable applications or allocations could be brought forward as part of a single issue review to ensure that sufficient material is available to allow the continuation of operations at the Leziate processing works until at least 2026. It is considered that there are silica sand resources in Norfolk which have the potential to allow extraction to continue after 2026, until at least 2030.
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (Tees Valley)	No additional data on the movements or consumption of aggregate in the Tees Valley area is currently available. In the absence of additional viable sites within the Tees Valley, and given the market driven nature of sale movements, it is expected that the level of imports of both aggregates into Tees Valley will need to remain similar to recent levels. There is potential for an increased contribution of marine dredged aggregate (sand and gravel) into the region, including from Tees Valley, which could help to ease pressure ion land won supply from North Yorkshire. However, the potential for such resources to make a greater contribution to supply is likely to be of only limited significance in the near term. There are no expected major infrastructure projects within Redcar and Cleveland likely to impact on the demand for sand and gravel and crushed

	rock. The Tees Valley authorities have agreed to work together to produce a Local Aggregate Assessment, which is expected to be published in spring 2014.
South Tyneside Council	The assumptions set out in response to the Local Aggregates Assessment are correct and are expected to remain valid.
Stockton Council	The information provided by Stockton in April 2013 is still considered to be correct. Have no further information to suggest that the assumptions relating to the landing of marine aggregates and the supply of marine dredged aggregate from the Tees Valley area don't remain valid.
Wakefield Council	Previous assumptions given in relation to the continuing operation of the Darrington Quarry is on the basis of the best information available at the time, and based on the timescale and reserves permitted at DQ. However, variables on the quality of the formation within the quarry and commercial viability cannot be guaranteed, and this could affect the quality of the consented reserves worked at the site. There are no other large scale dolomitic limestone opportunities readily identifiable once the DQ reserve is worked. There may however be opportunities for small areas of Magnesian limestone within the Permian limestone safeguarded areas shown in the Councils adopted LDF which may have commercial value, although no operator interest has been identified. Wakefield district is a net importer of sand and gravel. The district contains a number of safeguarded sites and consented reserves not currently worked. There are several infrastructure schemes which may have an impact on demand for aggregates. There are a number of residential sites allocated throughout the district in the Council's LDF which are likely to be brought forward within the plan period to 2026.

Appendix Z: List of MPAs contacted in May 2014

Cumbria County Council
Durham County Council
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
East Riding of Yorkshire Council
Hartlepool Borough Council
Kirklees Council
Leeds City Council
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (on behalf of Tees Valley authorities)
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Stockton on Tees Borough Council
Wakefield Council
Yorkshire Dales National Park

Appendix AA: Example letter to MPAs May 2014

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Sue Brett
Cumbria County Council
County Offices
Kendal
Cumbria
LA9 4RQ

12th May 2014

Dear S. Brett,

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan - Duty to Cooperate

As part of on going work towards preparation of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan for North Yorkshire, York and the North York Moors National Park, work has been taking place to identify potentially important cross-boundary movements of minerals and waste. In this respect we note that you have already kindly provided us with some information in response to an earlier request from us and that you have responded to our recent Issues and Options consultation on the Joint Plan.

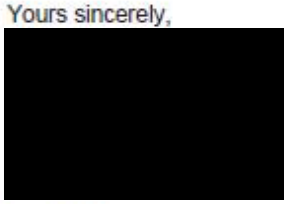
Whilst available evidence suggests that the Joint Plan area is a substantial net exporter of minerals, we have noted that importation of crushed rock from Cumbria is one of the more significant cross-boundary movements of minerals into the North Yorkshire Sub-region. Although specific information is relatively limited it suggests imports in the range of 116 to 232kt may have been received from Cumbria in 2009. This is based on information supplied to the Joint Plan authorities by British Geological Survey through its work in undertaking the national 2009 Collation of Aggregates Minerals Surveys for England and Wales. Our understanding, based on previous information you have provided, is that there is a relatively substantial landbank of crushed rock in Cumbria (particularly for rock other than high PSV rock), and that further provision is to be made through Areas of Search. Subject to suitable planning applications coming forward where necessary for extensions of time and or physical extensions to quarries, it is therefore our assumption that it is likely that supply of crushed rock from Cumbria to the North Yorkshire Sub-region will be able to continue should the market require this.

We would be grateful if you could confirm that this assumption is correct or, if not, advise us of your view on the current and expected future position regarding the potential for export of crushed rock from Cumbria to North Yorkshire. We would also like to seek your view on whether you consider there is any need to address this matter more formally under the Duty to Cooperate. For example through preparation and agreement to a Memorandum of Understanding, or through any agreement reached at member level within our respective Authorities.

Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH Tel: **0845 8727374** Email: **mwjointplan@northyorks.gov.uk**

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Please also do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss this matter further before responding.

Yours sincerely,



Rob Smith

Plans and Technical Services Team Leader, North Yorkshire County Council

Appendix AB: Meeting note – Yorkshire Dales National Park July 2015

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Note of meeting with Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority - 15 July 2014

Peter Stockton, Dave Parrish - YDMPA
Rob Smith, Andrea McMillan - NYCC/NYMNPA

The meeting was held to continue previous discussions on coordination in minerals and waste policy, particularly in light of the current consultation on a draft plan for the YDNPA.

Waste - it was agreed that it would be useful to make clearer reference to the respective roles of the YDNPA and the Joint Plan area in the management of waste arising in the YDNP. This would be backed up by a mutually agreed position statement, along the lines of an equivalent statement already agreed in draft between the Joint Plan authorities and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council to reflect a similar cross-boundary issue arising in that part of the Joint Plan area.

AM to produce first draft of an agreed position statement for waste for circulation to YDNPA.

Crushed rock - The YDNPA view remains that there is no expectation of a near term reduction in supply from the YDNPA. The draft plan for the Park provides some flexibility for further proposals to come forward, via time extensions, deepening or lateral extensions within the existing footprint, subject to stringent criteria. It is likely that proposals for further working will come forward at sites in the YDNP.

In any event it is likely that supply from the YDNP to the remainder of the Sub-region is very low. Sales of limestone from Horton Quarry are to Lancashire, whereas Swinden Quarry supplies depots in Leeds and Hull. Some high psv stone is likely to be supplied into the Sub-region but this is a scarce product with a wide geographical market which cannot be sourced from the remainder of North Yorkshire.

YDNP will see if a further breakdown of sales figures for the NY sub-region can be provided from existing data without breaching confidentiality restrictions.

It was agreed that a joint position statement relating to crushed rock supply within the sub-region would also be helpful. RS to produce a first draft of this for consideration by the YDNP.

Major development test - AM referred to work on this for the purposes of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan. It was agreed that it could be useful to provide additional clarity on interpretation of the test in both Plans.

Appendix AC: Example Email correspondence To MPAs- August 2016

From: Rob Smith
Sent: 10 August 2016 10:37
To: Helen.McCluskie@doncaster.gov.uk
Cc: Michelle Saunders
Subject: crushed rock movements

Hello Helen
As discussed earlier today, we have been looking at the latest BGS summary information on aggregates movements, which I understand you are also aware of.

The new data indicates that, in 2014, between 1 and 10% of North Yorkshire sub-regional consumption of crushed rock was supplied from Doncaster. Converted to a tonnage equivalent, based on the consumption data provided in the BGS summary, this equates to a tonnage range of between 28 and 280kt. As discussed, this cross border movement is not unexpected given the proximity of quarries in Doncaster to the NYCC boundary and the operation of the market. The data suggests that, similarly, crushed rock was exported from North Yorkshire to South Yorkshire in the same year.

It is NYCCs view that, whilst there is likely to be year on year variation in the specific pattern and volume of movements, in response to market circumstances, the scale of these movements indicated by the 2014 data does not give rise to any issues requiring further consideration beyond that already taking place via preparation of our respective local aggregates assessments and on-going work on mineral plans. However, I would be grateful for the views of your Authority on this matter, which we would of course be happy to discuss in more detail should you consider necessary.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Kind Regards

Rob

Rob Smith
Plans and Technical Services Team Leader

Appendix AD: Correspondence with Norfolk County Council (letter from Norfolk County Council 27 November 2013)

Norfolk County Council
at your service

Environment, Transport, Development
County Hall
Martineau Lane
Norwich
NR1 2SG

NCC contact number: 0344 800 8020
Textphone: 0344 800 8011

via e-mail
Mr R Smith (Team Leader)
Plans and Technical Services
North Yorkshire County Council
County Hall, Northallerton
North Yorkshire
DL7 8AH

Your Ref:
Date: 27 November 2013

My Ref:
Tel No.: 01603 222349
Email: richard.drake@norfolk.gov.uk

Dear Mr Smith

Re: Duty to Cooperate Consultation re Silica Sand Movements from Norfolk to the North Yorkshire sub region

This is an officer level response; and is made without prejudice.

Thank you for your letter dated 22 November regarding Silica sand movements to North Yorkshire from Norfolk and the Duty to Cooperate.

The Leziate processing works is a safeguarded site within the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework 2010-2026. This is the processing plant and railhead for the Sibelco Uk Ltd silica sand operation in Norfolk. The sand is extracted from satellite workings and transported to the processing works, after processing, the majority of the sand is transported via rail from the integrated rail head at the processing plant. The Leziate works is the sole silica sand operation in Norfolk and the adopted Core Strategy policy CS1 identifies a need for an allocated site or sites to deliver an additional 6.4 million tonnes in the plan period, this is based on the calculations in table 3.2 of the Core Strategy, which indicate an expected production from 2011 onwards of 750,000 tonnes per annum. All indications are that this production level is being achieved.

As part of the Minerals Site Specific Allocations process a number of sites for silica sand extraction were proposed, however owing to some sites being withdrawn by the landowners, and other sites being unallocated due to the potential for likely significant impacts on European nature conservation sites only one site was allocated in the pre-submission publication of the allocations document. This site (MIN 40) will provide an additional three million tonnes of silica sand resulting in a shortfall towards the end of the plan period.

Continued../

Continuation sheet to: Mr R Smith *Dated : 27 November 2013* *-2-*

The provision of silica sand was discussed at a hearing session of the Examination in Public, and evidence was received from the mineral operator regarding landbanks at these hearings which indicated that reserves plus the allocation would last until approximately 2022/23. The hearing session resulted in a series of Main Modifications which were proposed by the Mineral Planning Authority. The Inspector's report was published on the 22 July and recommended adoption of the Minerals Site Specific Allocations with main modifications to address the shortfall through an early single issue review of Silica Sand to be completed by 2016.

Some areas which have previously been proposed by the mineral operator for silica sand allocations are constrained by their proximity to European Nature designations, and would require significant amounts of additional evidence to prove that significant adverse impacts were not likely. Notwithstanding this, the Mineral Planning Authority considers that suitable areas of silica sand resource exist in Norfolk from which either suitable applications or allocations could be brought forward, as part of the single issue review to ensure that sufficient material is available to allow the continuation of operations at the Leziate Processing works until at least 2026. It is considered that there are silica sand resources in Norfolk which have the potential to allow extraction to continue after 2026 until at least 2030.

The Inspector's report, the hearing statements and examination library are available on Norfolk County Council's website www.norfolk.gov.uk/nmwdf

Norfolk County Council voted to adopt the Minerals Site Specific Allocations on the 28 October 2013; the adoption documents are available on Norfolk County Council's website.

As a matter which may be pertinent to our single issue review, could you please supply details of the destination/s for silica sand within North Yorkshire and whether any change is being planned for within your documents up to 2030, including expansion/reduction or change in transport mode?

If you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours Sincerely

Richard Drake
Acting Principal Planning and Policy Officer (Minerals and Waste Policy)

Appendix AE: Letter to MPAs with silica sand resources April 2016

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Dear Sir,

North Yorkshire County Council, City of York Council and North York Moors National Park Authority are preparing a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan.

One of the mineral resources we have to deal with in our Plan is silica sand, including silica sand suitable for glass manufacture.

The Plan has recently gone through a Preferred Options consultation and an issue was raised in representations at this stage regarding the supply of glass making silica sand into the Plan area.

The national supply of glass making silica sand is becoming more constrained and as a result of this under the Duty to Cooperate we are contacting other Mineral Planning Authorities who supply glass making silica sand to find out more details about current and future supply as part of our evidence base and .policy development.

Please can you provide the following information:

1. What are you current reserves for glass making silica sand in your Plan area?
2. How many years supply do you expect this to provide?
3. Is there potential for future provision of glass making silica sand in your Plan area beyond the current supply?
4. Are you aware of where the main markets for the silica sand provided by your Plan area are?
5. Are there any constraints which will impact on the future supply of glass making silica sand from your Plan area?

Please can you send your response to mwjointplan@northyorks.gov.uk or the address listed below.

Regards

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH Tel: 01609780780 Email: mwjointplan@northyorks.gov.uk

Appendix AF: Responses to April 2014 silica sand Correspondence

Norfolk County Council	Norfolk County Council are one of the MPAs who supply silica sand into North Yorkshire, notably to the Saint Gobain float glass facility near Eggborough in Selby District. At present they have 3.5 years of silica sand supply left in current permissions. There is an adopted site allocation made available through the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy which will provide a further 4 years supply which would provide a silica sand resource up to 2023/24. The Plan period for the Council goes up to 2026 so there is a shortfall of 2/3 years. To deal with the shortfall the Council are carrying out a Single Issue Silica Sand Review. A call for sites was issued but only one site was submitted. If this site was adopted it would provide another 18 months' supply. To deal with the remaining shortfall the Council has identified 6 Areas of Search from which a future application for silica sand extraction could come forward. There is less certainty of supply levels with Areas of Search than with site allocations. The majority of high quality silica sand extracted from Norfolk is transported to glassworks in the north of England, including North Yorkshire. All of the silica sand extracted in the Norfolk Plan area is for specialist end uses. There is a large resource of silica sand in Norfolk but because of various constraints it is not viable to be extracted. The constraints include Natra 2000 sites, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and water dependant Sites of Special Scientific Importance. Some of the areas of silica sand are impacted by the setting of listed buildings, scheduled monuments and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. Any Areas of Search which were impacted by one or more of these designations were discounted leaving 6 to be considered.
Surrey County Council	There are 2 active silica sand sites in the Plan area currently with a landbank of between 5 and 10 years. The figure could not be provided more precisely due to commercial confidentiality issues as there is only one operator for both sites. Not all of the silica sand extracted is suitable for glass manufacture. North Park Quarry is partly in an Area of Great Landscape Value and partly in an AONB. There has been a recent extension into a similar area and this is connected to the main North Park site by a conveyor. With the extension site being in an AONB the application was subject to the 'exception' test under the NPPF. It was decided that any harm to the landscape was outweighed by the nature and benefits of the scheme in national and local terms in respect of the provision of the mineral. There is 1 new site and 2 Areas of Search allocated in the Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy. The allocated site contains 6.3 million tonnes of silica sand, of which 1 million tonnes may be suitable for glass manufacture. Some of the high quality silica sand extracted was sent to Cheshire for glass manufacture. The main constraint will be the ability of the mineral operator to obtain additional land for the extraction of silica sand. Surrey County Council and Kent County Council produced a Silica Sand Study in March 2010 which provided an overview of the

	national situation in relation to high quality silica sand used for glass manufacturing. The report states that there only a few quarries in the UK which extract silica sand used in glass manufacturing, and these are mainly run by one mineral operator. Surrey and Norfolk are the main suppliers of glass silica sand in England with the glass industry in Scotland supplied by sites in Fife.
Cheshire East Council	The silica sand quarry in the Cheshire East area has less than 3 years of reserve left, but glass sand production will cease in 2016 as the remaining sand will not meet the strict specification required for glass manufacture. There is no proposed extension to the site and no other silica sand resource identified in the area.
Fife Council	There are two silica sand quarries in the Fife area and there is currently over 16 year permitted supply remaining in these quarries. There are further resources of silica sand in the area if required in the future. The sites in Fife mainly supply the glass manufacturers in Scotland.

Appendix AG: Letter to adjacent MPAs on building stone June 2014

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Dear colleague

Supply of building stone

As part of continuing work towards preparation of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan for North Yorkshire, City of York and the North York Moors National Park, the Joint Plan authorities are seeking to identify an improved evidence base relating to supply of, and demand for, building stone. In particular, we are seeking to identify any factors which may lead to any significant change in demand for building stone sourced from North Yorkshire. This request is being made partly in response to representations made during a recent Issues and Options consultation on the Joint Plan, to the effect that an improved evidence base on demand for building stone should be obtained.

The purpose of this letter is therefore to seek your views, as an adjacent minerals planning authority, on the following questions:

1) Do you have any specific information on the current or expected future availability of building stone within your authority area? In particular if you foresee a potential shortage of building stone availability in your area within the next 15 years or so it would be helpful if you could state this. If information on availability of building stone in your area exists and is publically available then please could you also indicate where it can be obtained.
2) Does your current or emerging minerals local plan support the continued or increased supply of building stone within your authority area?
3) Does your current or emerging minerals local plan set out any constraints on the supply of building stone worked in your area (for example restrictions on rate of output of destination of sales)?
4) Do you have any information on projected future demand for building stone (including specific types of stone where possible) in your area? If such information exists and is publically available then please could you also indicate where it can be obtained.

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH Tel: 0845 8727374 Email: mwjointplan@northyorks.gov.uk

City of York North York Moors North Yorkshire

Many thanks for your assistance with this request. I would be very grateful if you could provide a response by 27 June 2014.

Yours sincerely

[redacted]

Rob Smith
Plans and Technical Services Team Leader

Letter to District and Borough Councils in North Yorkshire on building stone June 2014

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Dear Sir or Madam

Supply of building stone in North Yorkshire

As part of continuing work towards preparation of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan for North Yorkshire, City of York and the North York Moors National Park, the Joint Plan authorities are seeking to identify improved information relating to supply of, and demand for, building stone. In particular, we are seeking to identify any factors which may lead to any significant change in demand for building stone sourced from North Yorkshire. This request is being made partly in response to comments received during a recent Issues and Options consultation on the Joint Plan, to the effect that an improved evidence base on demand for building stone should be obtained.

The purpose of this letter is therefore to seek your views, as a buildings conservation specialist, on the following questions:

1) Do you have any views on the current availability of suitable building stone (including specific types of stone where possible) in order to provide for new build or repair work in your area? In particular if you are aware of an apparent shortage of suitable stone, it would be helpful if you could state this. If you are aware of any information on availability of building stone in your area that is publically available then please could you also indicate where it can be obtained.
2) Do you have any information which may help indicate any trend in future demand for building stone (including specific types of stone where possible) in your area? If such information exists and is publically available then please could you also indicate where it can be obtained.

Many thanks for your assistance with this request. I would be very grateful if you could provide a response by 27 June 2014.

Yours sincerely

[redacted]

Plans and Technical Services Team Leader

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH Tel: 0845 8727374 Email: mwjointplan@northyorks.gov.uk

Appendix AH: Summary of Responses to Building Stone Correspondence July 2014

MPA	Response
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Majority of quarries in MPA area are building stone ones, limited aggregate. Provided some information on number of different quarries and overall sales figures for 2012, building stone 18,500tns and aggregate 25,000tns. Have positive policies for building stone in Publication Draft of Bradford Local Plan. Conservation Team undertook a study that concluded that limited supply suitable building stone in area have to import some but not same aesthetic qualities. Need to source more local stone for local use, especially roofing stone. There are no constraints on future supply of roofing stone. Information regarding requirement for future supply of building stone is available in the text for Policy EN10 in the Publication Draft of the Bradford Local Plan http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/A49B9118-6219-4D31-96B4-7AEED47CC3A7/0/SECTION555MINERALS.pdf
Cumbria County Council	There are several sources of data that the Minerals & Waste Planning Policy Team refer to, regarding sales and reserves at building stone quarries in Cumbria. The primary source is the detailed information that is submitted with planning applications; other data is gleaned from the Local Aggregates Assessment process, site monitoring visits and general liaison with the operators. From this range of data, the Team has compiled its own database on *all* the quarries in Cumbria, but the data can be patchy or incomplete. This database is not in the public domain and some of its content will be confidential. The Team also rely on English Heritage's "Strategic Stone Study" for Cumbria and the Lake District, published August 2013. The Team do not have any specific information on the current or expected future availability of building stone in Cumbria; however, we do not currently foresee a shortage over the next 15 years. Cumbria adopted its Core Strategy and its Generic Development Control Policies in 2009 (http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planningenvironment/policy/minerals_waste/mwdf/AdoptedDocuments.asp). At that time, there were 17 building stone quarries identified in the county, and it was considered that there were no significant problems with the supply of building stone. The Core Strategy states that "local distinctiveness and vernacular will be protected as part of Cumbria's environmental assets", supporting the continued supply of building stone, and Policy 17 supports the identification and protection of relevant building stone sources, in particular to repair and maintain the historic environment. The emerging Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan to 2028 (CMWLP) was issued for public consultation in February 2013 (http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planningenvironment/policy/minerals_waste/MWLP/Consultation.asp). The CMWLP identifies 14 operating building stone quarries (in Table 5.6) and Policy SP12 repeats the Core Strategy's Policy 17. Furthermore, Policy

	SAP7 identifies a Mineral Safeguarding Area for building stones (including slate). The Minerals & Waste Planning Policy Team is in the process of updating the current draft CMWLP, with a view to taking it out for public consultation later this year. There are no intentions to change our approach to building stones in this update. Both the adopted and emerging Plans support the continued supply of building stone, whether at the current rate, or an increased rate if market demand requires it. There are no constraints on the supply of building stone in either the adopted or emerging Plans. The Minerals & Waste Planning Policy Team do not have any information on projected future demand for building stone in Cumbria.
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	Do not have any specific information on building stone in MPA area, In terms of the Local Plan building stone has only been considered in terms of safeguarding policy, building stone sites which are important for provision are identified on proposals map. Constraints on building stone in the area have not been considered. Have no information regarding building stone demand, and do not plan to collect any in the near future.
Durham County Council	No new sites of building stone have been permitted in the MPA area, and the availability of building stone will decrease over time as permissions at existing sites are progressively worked. Have produced a minerals and waste technical paper which contains information regarding building stone, item M1 on this page: http://durhamccconsult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/planning/cdpev/ Natural building and roofing stone is addressed in paragraphs in 5.54 to 5.63 of this report. Positive policy in Submission Draft of Local Plan, looking to provide adequate future supply through planning permissions and allocations. No constraints in the Submission Local Plan, Para 10.80 provides spatial guidance related to future working. Do not have information on projected demand, find it difficult to get information from operators and do not respond to annual survey. Only national data available and does not relate to MPA area specifically.
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	Do not have specific information relating to building stone, only one inactive site in area. Current Local Plan does not support building stone, emerging plan at Preferred approach and will aim to safeguard only building stone site. Emerging plan has no constraints in relation to building stone. Have no data on demand, all building stone currently imported.
Lancashire County Council	Have policy in line with NPPF the minerals and waste core strategy has a policy regarding building stone. No constraints in relation to building stone No specific information on availability of or demand for building stone in the MPA area.
Leeds City Council	Six building stone quarries in area, all busy, no information on sales or future supply/demand.

	Application in for proposed new building stone quarry and company in Huddersfield approached Leeds about stone potential in Leeds. Do not anticipate shortage of supply in near future. Identified extensions to existing building stone sites in allocations document plus a preferred area, expecting a planning application for this later in the year. No constraints as far as building stone is concerned. There is a shortage of stone suitable for flags and stone roofing slates so sawn paving is used which is inferior.
North York Moors National Park	Too few building stone quarries in area to cater for varieties of stone required by building firms to maintain the local distinctiveness. Import a large amount form Lincolnshire which provides a good match. Reason no more building stone quarries is a commercial issue rather than a planning one.
Stockton on Tees Borough Council	Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Joint Plan does not contain any policies relating to building stone, it safeguards shallow limestone. No existing building stone sites in the area. No information on future demand for building stone within the area.
Yorkshire Dales National Park	Policy in existing Minerals and Waste Local Plan supporting extraction of building stone, similar policy in emerging Local Plan. Only one active site in area for building stone and roofing slates and this is worked intermittently, expect an application for an extension of time so full resource is worked. Aggregate quarries in the area provide small amount of building stone for local building projects as and when required. Do not have an estimate of future likely demand but likely to remain low, some of the stone required is provided by Grey Yaud Quarry, just outside the NP boundary. Received no interest for new building stone quarries.

Appendix AI: Email to adjacent Mineral Planning Authorities on cross boundary minerals safeguarding August 2014

Dear Sir/Madam,

North Yorkshire County Council, City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park are working together to produce a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan. As a whole the Joint Plan area contains large areas of mineral resources which are proposed to be safeguarded.

As part of the evidence base for the Joint Plan and in order to ensure that any significant cross boundary implications are considered, a Cross Boundary Safeguarding document has been produced. This is intended to help identify mineral resources which are safeguarded (or proposed to be safeguarded) near to or up to the boundary of the Joint Plan area, both within the Joint Plan area and in adjoining authority areas and to help ensure consistency of approach where necessary.

Before the document is published on our website we would like to seek your views on it, as an adjacent authority with safeguarded or draft safeguarded areas in close proximity to the Joint Plan area. In particular we would appreciate it if you could:

1. Review the information relating to your authority area.
2. Provide an update to the information if there have been any changes or progression in terms of minerals safeguarding in your authority area.
3. Identify and provide views on any important cross boundary safeguarding issues which you feel would benefit from further discussion.

Please can you provide a response by 12th September 2014 to mwjointplan@northyorks.gov.uk.

Regards

Appendix AJ: Email to adjacent MPAs seeking views on updated cross boundary minerals safeguarding paper December 2014

From: mwjointplan
Sent: 15 December 2014 09:42
To: mwjointplan
Subject: North Yorkshire Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment - with attachments, please disregard previous email
Attachments: Cross boundary safeguarding Dec 2014 - updated.pdf; Local Aggregate Assessment Dec 2014 update.pdf

Dear Sir or Madam

Views sought on updated Local Aggregates Assessment for the North Yorkshire Sub-region

All mineral planning authorities are required by national planning policy to prepare a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA). North Yorkshire County Council, City of York Council and the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Park Authorities have agreed to produce a joint LAA for the North Yorkshire Sub-region. The main purpose of the assessment is to consider the future supply and demand position for aggregate minerals (such as sand and gravel and crushed rock). Aggregate minerals are important because they are essential raw materials for the construction industry. Maintenance of an adequate supply is therefore necessary in order to support growth and economic development in the North Yorkshire area and beyond.

The Sub-region is an important supplier or aggregate, with substantial exports to adjacent areas. The content of the NY LAA is therefore of wider relevance to other local planning authorities, particularly those in West and South Yorkshire and in the Tees Valley, as well as to others with an interest in minerals planning including industry, economic development interests and environmental bodies.

A first LAA for North Yorkshire was published in January 2013. It has now been updated with new information, including a revised approach to forecasting future demand for aggregate. Initial consultation is being carried out on the updated LAA. Following this consultation, the LAA will be submitted to the Aggregates Working Party for Yorkshire and Humber, who will consider it alongside other LAAs for the Yorkshire and Humber area in order to help ensure a coordinated approach to supply. The updated LAA will also be used to help prepare local plans for minerals in the North Yorkshire area.

The draft updated LAA is attached to this email. **We would be pleased to receive any comments by 23 January 2015.**

Whilst we welcome comments on all aspects of the LAA, it would be particularly helpful to receive feedback on:

- Is the information presented accurate?
- Is the approach to forecasting demand appropriate?
- Does the LAA make an appropriate contribution to meeting local and national needs?
- Are there any other factors, not mentioned in the LAA, which may have a significant impact on future supply or demand?
- Is the assessment of supply options realistic?

If you require clarification of any matters in the LAA, or would like to meet to discuss it in more detail, then please do not hesitate to get in touch.

An updated evidence base document 'Cross boundary safeguarding – December 2014' has also been attached for comment.

Regards

Rob Smith
Plans and Technical Services Team Leader

Appendix AK: Agenda for North Yorkshire Development Plans Forum May 2015

NORTH YORKSHIRE DEVELOPMENT PLANS FORUM

12 May 2015, 10am, West Offices, York, YO1 6GA

Agenda

		Lead	Time
1.	Introductions/Apologies	IS	10:00
2.	Network Rail, Stations and Links to Local Plan(S)	Graham North NYCC	10:05
3.	Emerging YNYER Spatial Plan	R Wood O'Neil Associates	10:20
4.	YNYER Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)	Julian Rudd YNYER LEP	11:10
5.	North Yorkshire, York and NY Moors Waste & Minerals Plan	Rob Smith NYCC	11:25
6.	Minutes of previous meeting and matters arising	IS	11:40
7.	Meeting Housing Targets in North Yorkshire, York and East Riding	JH / CS	11:45
8.	Harrogate Growth Options	TR	11:50
9.	Members workshop and forward programme	IS	11:55
10.	North Yorkshire Training	JL	11:55
11.	Sites coming forward outwith Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy	All	11:55
12.	York Sub-area Joint Infrastructure Working Forum task(s)	IS	11:55
13.	Any other business	All	11:55
14.	Date, time, venue and Items for next meeting	All	11:55

Contact us

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