Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

Schedule of Main Modifications to Publication Draft

July 2021

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Schedule of **Main Modifications** to the Publication Draft – Post hearing on 13.4.18 and 25 January 2019 and following consultation on Written Ministerial Statement 2018, Select Committee Report, quashing of NPPF para. 209a and Written Ministerial Statement November 2019 – Produced July 2021

Introduction

1. It has been accepted by the Inspector that the changes suggested in the "Addendum of Proposed Changes" (July 2017)(CD09) be treated as part of the Plan as submitted for examination, along with the Publication Draft and its Appendices (CD17-21).

2. The document sets out further modifications which have emerged since the addendum. The changes identified in this document include those identified in the "Schedule of Further Proposed changes to Publication Draft" (November 2017)(SD01), which were incorporated into "Suggested Main Modifications between Submission and MIQs" (February 2018)(LPA37). LPA37 also included amendments to Tables and other supporting text in the draft plan which arose from the document "Implication of any changes resulting from the North Yorkshire sub region LAA 2017 and Addendum of Proposed Changes to Publication Draft July 2017"(January 2018)(LPA06). Some further changes need to be made to those Tables and supporting text (see the Note LPA/68) and these are incorporated into this Schedule.

3. Also included in this Schedule are modifications identified in the Authorities responses to the MIQs and discussed at the examination hearings in Spring 2018 along with extra modifications suggested by the Inspector during the Hearings. It also includes further modifications which have arisen in relation to recent MIQs December 2018 (INS/11) and the hearings on 24th and 25th January 2019.

4. Two types of change/modification have been identified;
   - Additional Changes (AC) – this will include corrections to text, typographical errors and any changes which will not influence the policies in the Plan
   - Main Modifications (MM) – this will include any changes to Policy or supporting text which will have an influence on the Policy.

   This document only includes the Main Modifications; the Additional Changes are included in a separate document which can be viewed on the website.

   Key

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Example: New Text
~~Example~~: Deleted Text
Example: Text in bold is Policy wording

MM number	Page No.	Policy Ref/Paragraph Number /Reference point	Change proposed	Reason
MM01	45	Waste Key Diagram	Amend plan to reflect the additional safeguarded waste site detailed at 'Addendum of Proposed Changes to Publication Draft Plan': **1)** Showfield Lane, Malton	Corrects an omission to the Waste Key Diagram as a result of the 'Addendum of Proposed Changes'.
MM02	46	4.10	National legislation and planning policy requires that development plans be ~~kept under~~ reviewed every five years from adoption. It is also possible that matters justifying a review may arise over a timeframe of less than five years. The need for review may arise as a result of factors such as a significant change in circumstances, including the availability of important new evidence, or a major change to national policy, or as a result of changing and unforeseen development pressures in an area.	To provide clarity
MM03	46	4.11	Add additional text and trigger point under 3rd bullet point • To respond to new issues arising out of any further exploration activity for shale gas in the area. Around the time of finalisation of the Joint Plan, in November 2019, the Government imposed an effective moratorium on hydraulic fracturing by introducing a presumption against the issuing of any further Hydraulic Fracturing Consents, until compelling new evidence is provided which would address concerns about the prediction and management of induced seismicity. A written Ministerial Statement	Text to provide clarity and an additional trigger point where a review can be triggered as a result issues arising from waste water disposal in the context of hydrocarbons

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			accompanying the introduction of the moratorium emphasised the Government's view that natural gas remains an important source of secure and affordable energy and that shale gas has a potential role in this. As the Joint Plan in intended to cover the period to 2030, the Authorities take the view that it is important to maintain local policy for shale gas development, so as to ensure that local policy coverage is in place should the moratorium be lifted, but it will be necessary to keep under review both the need for, and scope of, these policies. At present there is substantial uncertainty over the extent and geographical distribution of any commercially recoverable gas and this factor leads to lack of clarity over the scale of development pressure the area could be facing. There is also some uncertainty over the specific development 'model' that may be followed by industry in the UK with respect to shale gas, and how this might influence the scale and nature of planning impacts that could arise. Such impacts might include those affecting a localised area only, whereas other effects, particularly those relating to greenhouse gas emissions for example, could have wider implications in terms of climate change considerations. Whilst the policies in the Joint Plan set out a comprehensive range of criteria to deal with proposals for hydrocarbon development, based on available information, and represent a precautionary approach reflecting this uncertainty, it may be practicable to develop these further in future. This could require, in due course, provision of more detailed spatial guidance on the location and scale of new development which may be acceptable, as well as updated criteria on relevant operational issues which may arise. The MPAs will therefore initiate a review of these policies where this would be justified by significant new evidence emerging on relevant matters including: a) the scale and distribution of proposals for commercial production that could come forward following further exploration and appraisal activity; b) the environmental, economic, amenity or public health impacts of hydrocarbon development (including impacts from greenhouse gas	

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			emissions and on climate change, and as a result of induced seismicity); c) the award of any further Petroleum Exploration, Production and Development Licences in the Plan area or other significant regulatory changes relevant to the development of local planning policy. d) where the capacity and capability of existing treatment facilities to deal with waste water arisings may be significantly challenged.	
MM04	50	M02	Change reference of "mid-term review" to "5 yearly review" and link to Table 1 **Total provision for sand and gravel over the 15 year period 1st January 2016 to 31st December 2030 will be 36.6 million tonnes, at an equivalent annual rate of 2.44 million tonnes as indicated in Table 1 and Table 2.** **Additional provision shall be made, through a ~~mid-term~~ 5 yearly review of provision in the Plan, if necessary to maintain a landbank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel at 31 December 2030 and/or to meet additional requirements identified through updates to the Local Aggregate Assessment, based on an annual rate of provision to be determined through the review.**	To be more consistent with updated National Policy and to provide clarity.
MM05	51	5.15	Revise paragraph: To ensure that an adequate supply (i.e. to maintain a landbank of at least 7 years) is available at the end of 2030, additional resources may be needed to deliver this, depending on the actual scale of demand that arises. As it is intended that the Local Aggregates Assessment will be updated regularly, and that it may be expected that the demand forecast may change over the Plan period in response to new information, it is not considered appropriate to specify, at this stage, the precise level of further provision that may be needed in order to maintain a ~~minimum~~ landbank of at least 7 years ~~landbank~~ at 31 December 2030. This is a matter which can be addressed in monitoring of the Joint Plan and via a ~~mid-term~~ 5 yearly review, at which time the level of additional provision which may be needed can be the subject of updated	To be more consistent with National Policy

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			assessment, through the annual review of the Local Aggregates Assessment, with additional site allocations brought forward if necessary. A commitment to maintaining a landbank of at least 7 years is set out in Policy M04 and Policies M07 and M08 identify sites which could be brought forward to meet landbank requirements for sand and gravel in the later part of the Plan period.	
MM06	51	M03	Add in additional paragraph and link **Overall provision of sand and gravel will be allocated in the following proportions:** • **Concreting sand and gravel (Southwards distribution area): 50%** • **Concreting sand and gravel (Northwards distribution area): 45%** • **Building sand: 5%** **in accordance with the numerical requirements identified in Tables 1 and 2 and based on the indicative location of the Northwards and Southwards distribution areas as shown in the Minerals Key Diagram on page 44.** **If it is not practicable to make overall provision in accordance with this ratio, through grant of permission on allocated sites, provision for concreting sand and gravel shall be made across both areas in combination.** Add additional text into **Key links to other relevant policies and objectives** **M01, M02, M04, M07, M08, S01, S04, S05, D01, Minerals Key Diagram (page 44)**	To provide clarity
MM07	52	5.18	Revise last sentence The division between the concreting sand and gravel northwards and southwards distribution areas is shown indicatively on the minerals key diagram (see page 44 of the Plan). Specific requirements for sand and gravel in order to maintain an adequate supply throughout the Plan period are set out in Policies M07 and M08 and Tables 1 and 2.	Provides links to other policies and tables for clarity

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MM08	52	M04	Revise wording of the Policy: **A ~~minimum~~ landbank of at least 7 years ~~landbank~~ for concreting sand and gravel will be maintained throughout the Plan period for each of the northwards and southwards distribution areas identified on the key diagram.** **A separate ~~minimum 7 year~~ landbank of at least 7 years will be maintained throughout the Plan period for building sand.**	To be more consistent with National Policy
MM09	53	M05	Revise wording of Policy: **Total provision for crushed rock over the 15 year period 1st January 2016 to 31st December 2030 shall be ~~56.3~~ 51.75 million tonnes, in accordance with the numerical requirements identified in Table 3, at an equivalent annual rate of 3.~~7~~45 million tonnes, within which specific provision for a total of ~~22.5~~ 18 million tonnes at an equivalent annual rate of 1.~~5~~20 million tonnes per annum shall be for Magnesian Limestone and 6.8 million tonnes at an equivalent annual rate of 0.45 million tonnes per annum shall be for Jurassic Limestone.** **Additional provision shall be made through a ~~mid-term~~ 5 yearly review of provision in the Plan, if necessary, in order to maintain ~~a minimum~~ at least a 10 year landbank of crushed rock, including a separate ~~minimum 10 year~~ landbank of at least 10 years for ~~Magnesium~~ Magnesian Limestone, at 31 December 2030 and/or to meet additional requirements identified through updates to the Local Aggregates Assessment, based on annual rate of provision to be determined through the review.**	To be more consistent with National Policy and to reflect change in figures
MM10	54 - 55	5.30	Revise the paragraph: To ensure that an adequate supply of crushed rock (i.e. a ~~minimum 10 year~~ landbank of at least 10 years) is available at the end of 2030, it may also be necessary to identify some additional resources towards the end of the Plan period, depending on the actual scale of demand and the extent to which any	To be more consistent with National Policy

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			reserves are permitted as a result of implementing the Joint Plan. As it is intended that the Local Aggregates Assessment will be updated regularly, and that changes to the demand forecast may be expected over the Plan period, it is not considered appropriate to specify, at this stage, the level of further provision that may be needed to maintain a ~~minimum 10 year~~ landbank of at least 10 years at 2030. This is a matter which can be addressed in monitoring of the Joint Plan and via a ~~mid-term~~ 5 yearly review, at which time the level of additional provision which may be needed can be the subject of an updated assessment, and additional provision made if necessary. A commitment to maintaining a ~~minimum 10 year~~ landbank of at least 10 years of crushed rock throughout the Plan period, including a separate ~~minimum 10 year~~ landbank of at least 10 years for ~~Magnesium~~ Magnesian Limestone, is set out in the following policy.	
MM11	55	M06	Revise the wording of the Policy: **~~A minimum~~ An overall landbank of at least 10 years will be maintained for crushed rock throughout the Plan period. A separate ~~minimum~~ landbank of at least 10 years ~~landbank~~ will be identified and maintained for ~~Magnesium~~ Magnesian Limestone crushed rock.** **Where new reserves of crushed rock are required in order to maintain ~~the~~ an overall landbank ~~above the~~ of at least 10 years ~~minimum period~~ these will, as far as practical, be sourced from outside the National Park and Areas of Outstanding ~~National~~ Natural Beauty.**	To be more consistent with National Policy
MM12	55	5.32	Revise 1st sentence: National Planning Policy requires a landbank of crushed rock sufficient for ~~a minimum of~~ at least 10 years based on the anticipated rate of supply	To be more consistent with National Policy
MM13	55	5.33	Revise text to reflect modification to Policy M06	To reflect change in Policy wording

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			National policy supports the maintenance of landbanks of aggregate minerals from locations outside National Parks and AONBs, so far as practical. Crushed rock resources occur within highly protected parts of the plan area, including the National Park and in both the Howardian Hills and Nidderdale AONBs. There are no current crushed rock workings in the National Park and the release of crushed rock in the Park to maintain the landbank would not be supported by national policy, unless it is not practical to make provision outside the designated area. Both AONBs currently contribute to the supply of crushed rock and therefore the overall landbank of reserves. The minerals supply policies in the Joint Plan support the limited working of additional resources at these sites. However, such support is provided in order to maintain the benefits that these established sites bring to the local employment and economy rather than the contribution they may make to the landbank. It therefore follows that the release of additional reserves in the AONBs, specifically in order to maintain the landbank of at least 10 years, ~~over the 10 year minimum period~~ will not be supported under this policy, unless it is not practical to make provision outside the designated area.	
MM14	56	M07	Revise wording of the Policy: **Requirements for concreting sand and gravel will be met through existing permissions and the grant of permission on sites and areas identified in the Joint Plan ~~and shown on the Policies Map~~ for working~~.~~, as shown on the Policies Map and as indicated in Table 1.** **Part 1) Sand and gravel (northwards distribution) site allocations:** **i) Allocations required in order to meet requirements during the Plan period:** **Land at Killerby (MJP21), in Hambleton and Richmondshire Districts**	Provides a cross reference to the Policies Map and provide more locational detail for the allocated sites and areas of search

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			ii) Allocations potentially required to contribute to maintenance of an adequate landbank at 31 December 2030. Permission will not be granted for development of these allocations prior to 2025, unless there is a shortfall in the sand and gravel landbank in the northwards distribution area or there is a shortfall in production capacity in the northwards distribution area requiring the release of additional sites for working: **Land at Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham (MJP33), in Hambleton District** **Land South of Catterick (MJP17), in Hambleton and Richmondshire Districts** **Additional Preferred Area on Land South of Catterick, in Hambleton and Richmondshire Districts** **Proposals for development of these sites will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.** **Part 2) Sand and gravel (southwards distribution) site allocations and Areas of Search:** **i) Allocations required in order to meet requirements during the Plan period:** **Land at Langwith Hall Farm (MJP06), in Hambleton District** **Land at Pennycroft and Thorneyfields, Ripon (MJP14), in Harrogate Borough** **A Preferred Area on land at Oaklands (MJP07), in Hambleton District**	

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			Proposals for development of these sites will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1. **ii)** ~~**Areas of Search for concreting sand and gravel are identified as shown on the key diagram.**~~ **Areas of Search A and C for concreting sand and gravel are identified as shown on the key diagram on page 44 and are set out in Appendix 1 as Area of Search A (in Harrogate Borough with a small part in Hambleton District) and Area of Search C (in Harrogate Borough).** **Planning permission will be granted for development of sites within an Area of Search where necessary in order to maintain an adequate landbank at 31 December 2030 in the southwards distribution area and the need cannot be met through development of allocated sites or preferred areas. Permission will not be granted for development within these Areas of Search prior to 2025, unless there is a need for the earlier release of further reserves in order to maintain an adequate landbank or there is a shortfall in production capacity in the southwards distribution area requiring the release of additional sites for working.** **Proposals for development of site(s) in the Areas of Search A and C will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.** **Part 3) Permission will be granted outside allocated sites, Preferred Areas and Areas of Search where the development would contribute to maintenance of an adequate and steady supply of concreting sand and gravel that cannot be met through reserves on sites or areas identified in the Plan, and/or the development would support the maintenance of adequate production capacity or an effective geographical distribution of sources of supply in the Plan area.**	

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			Proposals will also need to be consistent with the development management policies in the Plan. **Key Links to other relevant policies and objectives** **M02, M03, M04, S01, Minerals Key Diagram (page 44)** **Objectives 5, 6, 7**	
MM15	57	5.38	Revise 1st sentence Proposed site allocations in the southwards distribution area contain an indicative ~~6.6~~ 5.8mt. This does not ….	To reflect change in figures in Table 1.
MM16	57	New para after existing 5.38	Insert new paragraph Whilst overall provision made through the Plan, in combination with existing permitted reserves, is expected to be sufficient to maintain a steady and adequate supply of concreting sand and gravel over the Plan period, it is possible that, for a range of reasons, reserves in these sites or areas may not be able to deliver the expected supply, or demand may be higher than expected. It is also recognised that circumstances could arise where the release of further reserves for working could help deliver clear sustainability benefits. This could include benefits arising through proposals which would ensure that adequate overall production capacity within the Plan area can be maintained, or an effective overall geographical distribution of sources of supply of concreting sand and gravel (for example through reducing reliance on imports from outside the Plan area, or the meeting of specific and more localised demands, not foreseen at the time of preparation of the Plan, and where a local supply source would deliver demonstrable sustainability benefits compared with reliance on established supply sources). Any proposals for release of further reserves on land not allocated in the Plan, and not falling within the scope of Policy M10 Unallocated extensions to existing quarries, would need to be supported with evidence of the claimed sustainability benefit and demonstrate	To provide clarity

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<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>compliance with relevant development management policies set out in Chapter 9 of the Plan.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>MM17</td><td>58</td><td>Table 1</td><td>Revise figures in Table 1:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Summary of concreting sand and gravel requirements and proposed allocations</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Northwards Distribution</td><td>Southwards Distribution</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total estimated requirement over the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030 (million tonnes)</td><td>16.5</td><td>18.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimated shortfall (balance between permitted reserves at 1 January 2016 and total requirement to 31 December 2030) (million tonnes)</td><td>10.3</td><td>5.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional reserves required to provide a 7 year landbank at 31 December 2030 (million tonnes)</td><td>7.7</td><td>8.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total estimated reserves available in sites proposed for allocation in Part 1(i) of Policy M07 (million tonnes)</td><td>11.4
Comprising:
Killerby site MJP21)</td><td>~~6.6~~ 5.8
Comprising:
2.3mt (Langwith Hall Farm site MJP06)
~~4.3~~ 3.5mt (Land at Pennycroft and</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Update to tonnages to reflect changes in site allocation</td></tr>
</table>

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					Thorneyfields, Ripon site MJP14) Oaklands site Preferred Area MJP07 (tonnage estimate not available)		
				Total estimated reserves available in sites proposed for allocation in Part 1(ii) of Policy M07 in order to contribute to longer term landbank requirements (million tonnes)	~~6.7~~ 5.67 Comprising: 3.5mt (Home Farm site MJP33) ~~3.2~~ 2.17mt (Land south of Catterick site allocation MJP17) and Land south of Catterick additional Preferred Area (tonnage estimate not available)	Estimated requirement to be provided from Areas of Search in the southwards distribution area: 6-8mt depending on scale of any reserves delivered via the Oakland Preferred Area (MJP07)	
				Sites with permitted reserves of concreting sand and gravel as at 30 June 2016 (excludes dormant sites)	Scorton Quarry, Bridge Farm (Pallet Hill) Quarry, Manor House Farm Quarry	Marfield Quarry, Ripon Quarry, Ripon City Quarry, Nosterfield Quarry, Wykeham Quarry, Ings Farm	
MM18	58	5.39	Change reference of "mid-term review" to "5 yearly review" as following: Additional provision, if required in order to meet longer term concreting sand and gravel landbank requirements, will be met through a ~~mid-term~~ 5 yearly review of the Joint Plan in line with Policy M02.				To be more consistent with National Policy

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MM19	59	M08	Revise wording of Policy: 1) **Requirements for building sand will be met through existing permissions and the grant of permission on sites allocated in the Joint Plan for working and shown on the Policies Map as indicated in Table 2** **Land at Hensall Quarry (MJP22), in Selby District** **Land at West Heslerton Quarry (MJP30), in Ryedale District** **Land adjacent to Plasmor blockworks, Great Heck (MJP44), in Selby District** **Land at Mill Balk Quarry, Great Heck (MJP54), in Selby District** **Proposals for the development of these sites will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.** 2) **Permission will be granted outside allocated sites where the development would contribute to maintenance of an adequate and steady supply of building sand that cannot be met through reserves on sites identified in the Plan, and/or the development would support the maintenance of adequate production capacity or an effective geographical distribution of sources of supply in the Plan area. Proposals will also need to be consistent with the development management policies in the Plan.** **Key links to other relevant policies and objectives** **M02, M03, M04, S01** **Objectives 5, 6, 7**	Provides a cross reference to the Policies Map and more locational detail for the allocated sites.
MM20	59	5.41	Revise text:	To be more consistent with National Policy

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			Evidence suggests that the scale of additional provision for building sand needed to meet requirements over the Plan period is relatively small (amounting to around 0.9 million tonnes (mt) over the period to 31 December 2030). A further 0.8mt would be required in order to provide a ~~minimum 7 year~~ landbank of at least 7 years at 31 December 2030. Although there is only very limited evidence available on the distribution of potentially suitable building sand resources, a range of specific locations have been put forward by industry for consideration during preparation of the Joint Plan and these have been assessed. Requirements for building sand during the Plan period can be met through the release of reserves on specific sites put forward for consideration, which contain an estimated 2.5mt of reserves and therefore would also be sufficient to maintain a ~~7 year~~ landbank of at least 7 years for ~~of~~ building sand at 31 December 2030. The following table summarises requirements and proposed site allocations for building sand, as well as sites with existing permitted reserves expected to be able to contribute to supply.	
MM21	59	New paragraph after existing 5.41	Insert new paragraph: Whilst overall provision made through the Plan, in combination with existing permitted reserves, is expected to be sufficient to maintain a steady and adequate supply of building sand over the Plan period, it is possible that, for a range of reasons, reserves in these sites or areas may not be able to deliver the expected supply, or demand may be higher than expected. It is also recognised that circumstances could arise where the release of further reserves for working could help deliver clear sustainability benefits. This could include benefits arising through proposals which would ensure that adequate overall production capacity within the Plan area can be maintained, or an effective overall geographical distribution of sources of supply of building sand (for example through reducing reliance on imports from outside the Plan area, or the meeting of specific and more localised demands, not foreseen at the time of preparation of the Plan, and where a local supply source would deliver demonstrable sustainability benefits compared with reliance on established supply sources). Any proposals for release of further reserves on land not	To add flexibility

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			allocated in the Plan, and not falling within the scope of Policy M10 Unallocated extensions to existing quarries, would need to be supported with evidence of the claimed sustainability benefit and demonstrate compliance with relevant development management policies set out in Chapter 9 of the Plan.	
MM22	60	M09	Revise wording Policy: **Requirements for ~~Magnesian Limestone~~ crushed rock over the Plan period will be met through existing permissions and the grant of permission on sites allocated in the Joint Plan for working shown on the Policies Map, and as indicated in Table 3.** **Magnesian Limestone allocations:** **Part 1) Allocations required in order to meet requirements during the Plan period:** **Land at Jackdaw Crag South, Stutton (MJP23), in Selby District** **Land at Barnsdale Bar Quarry (MJP28), in Selby District** **Land at Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton (MJP29), in Selby District** **Part 2) Allocations required to contribute to maintaining an adequate landbank at 31 December 2030:** **Land at Gebdykes Quarry (MJP11), in Hambleton District and Harrogate Borough** **Land at Potgate Quarry (MJP10), in Harrogate Borough** **Maintenance of supply of crushed rock is also supported through the identification of allocated sites at:**	Provides a cross reference to the Policies Map, a change from term Magnesian Limestone to Crushed Rock and more locational details for the allocated sites

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			Land at Settrington Quarry (MJP08) (Jurassic Limestone), in Ryedale District Land at Whitewall Quarry (MJP12) (Jurassic Limestone), in Ryedale District **Land at Darrington Quarry (MJP24) (retention of processing plant site and haul road)**, in Selby District **Proposals for the development of sites identified in this Policy will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.** Part 3) Permission will be granted outside allocated sites where the development would contribute to maintenance of an adequate and steady supply of Carboniferous Limestone, Magnesian Limestone and Jurassic Limestone crushed rock that cannot be met through reserves on sites identified in the Plan, and/or the development would support the maintenance of adequate production capacity or an effective geographical distribution of sources of supply in the Plan area. Proposals will also need to be consistent with the development management policies in the Plan. **Key links to other relevant policies and objectives** **M05, M06, S01** **Objectives 5, 6, 7**	
MM23	61	5.43	Revise text in paragraph: Evidence indicates that a further ~~8.16~~6.9 million tonnes (mt) of reserves of Magnesian Limestone are needed in order to meet requirements over the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030, based on permitted reserves at the end of 2015. Permission was granted in early 2016 for working of 0.7mt of Magnesian Limestone within an area submitted for allocation at Barnsdale Bar	To provide updated figures in line with Table 3 and be consistent with national policy

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<td>(North area), reducing the remaining requirement to ~~7.4~~6.2mt. Sites expected to be able to contribute to supply of Magnesian Limestone during the Plan period are identified in Table 3 below. A further ~~15~~12mt of reserves would be required in order to maintain a ~~minimum 10 year~~ landbank of at least 10 years for Magnesian Limestone at 31 December 2030.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM24</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Table 3</td>
<td>Revised Table 3:

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Summary of crushed rock requirements and allocations</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rock Type</td><td>Million Tonnes</td></tr>
<tr><td>a) Crushed rock (total)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Total estimated requirement over the Plan period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030 at 3.45 million tonnes per annum.</td><td>51.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional requirement to maintain 10 year landbank at 31 December 2030</td><td>34.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>86.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Permitted reserves at 1 January 2016</td><td>91.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Residual shortfall to be met through the Plan</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total volume of reserves in allocations via Policy M09</td><td>18.2 (sites MJP08, MJP10, MJP11, MJP12, MJP23, MJP28 and MJP29).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>b) Carboniferous Limestone</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Total estimated requirement over the Plan period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030 at 1.76 million tonnes per annum.</td><td>26.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional requirement to maintain 10 year landbank at 31 December 2030</td><td>17.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total requirement</td><td>44.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Permitted reserves at 1 January 2016</td><td>71.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Residual shortfall to be met through the Plan</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>To provide figures relating to all three forms of crushed rock</td>
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			Total volume of reserves in allocations via Policy M09	Nil	
			c) Magnesian Limestone		
			Total estimated requirement over the Plan period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030 ~~(million tonnes)~~ at 1.20 million tonnes per annum.	~~22.5~~ 18.0	
			~~Estimated shortfall (balance between permitted reserves at 1 January 2016 and total requirement to 31 December 2030 (million tonnes)~~	~~7.4~~	
			~~Additional reserves required to provide a 10 year landbank at 31 December 2030 (million tonnes)~~ Additional requirement to maintain 10 year landbank at 31 December 2030	~~15.0~~ 12.0	
			Total requirement	30.0	
			Permitted reserves at 1 January 2016	11.1	
			Residual shortfall to be met through the Plan	18.9	
			~~Total estimated reserves available in sites proposed for allocation in Part 1 of Policy M09 (million tonnes)~~	~~7.0~~ ~~Comprising:~~ ~~3.0mt (Jackdaw Crag Quarry (south) site MJP23)~~ ~~2.0mt (Barnsdale Bar Quarry site MJP28 North west area)~~ ~~2.0mt (Went Edge Quarry site MJP29)~~	
			~~Total estimated reserves available in sites proposed for allocation in Part 2 of Policy M09 in order to contribute to longer term landbank requirements (million tonnes)~~	~~7.5~~ ~~Comprising:~~ ~~3.8mt (Gebdykes Quarry site MJP11)~~ ~~3.7mt (Potgate Quarry site MJP10)~~	

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Total volume of reserves in allocations via Policy M09	14.5 comprising: 7.0 part 1 (sites MJP23, MJP28 and MJP29) 7.5 part 2 (sites MJP10 and MJP11)
d) Jurassic Limestone	
Total estimated requirement over the Plan period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2030 at 0.45 million tonnes per annum.	6.8
Additional requirement to maintain 10 year landbank at 31 December 2030	4.5
Total requirement	11.3
Permitted reserves at 1 January 2016	9.5
Residual shortfall to be met through the Plan	1.8
Total volume of reserves in allocations via Policy M09	3.7 (MJP08 and MJP12)

Sites with permitted reserves of crushed rock as at 30 June 2016 (excludes dormant sites)		
Carboniferous Limestone: Skipton Rock Quarry Pateley Bridge Quarry Barton Quarry Forcett Quarry Leyburn Quarry Wensley Quarry Low Grange Quarry	Magnesian Limestone: Gebdykes Quarry Potgate Quarry Jackdaw Crag Quarry Brotherton Quarry Newthorpe Quarry Went Edge Quarry Barnsdale Bar Quarry	Jurassic Limestone: Newbridge Quarry Settrington Quarry Wath Quarry Whitewall Quarry Hovingham Quarry

Table 3: Summary of ~~Magnesian Limestone~~ crushed rock requirements~~,~~ and ~~proposed~~ allocations and existing sites with existing permitted reserves

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MM25	62	5.46	Revise text During preparation of the Joint Plan, sites for working other crushed rock resources (Carboniferous Limestone and Jurassic Limestone) were put forward for consideration[1]. No specific requirement has been identified for the release of further reserves of these types of crushed rock in order to meet requirements over the period to 31 December 2030 and it is not considered that identifying allocations for these is a priority for the Joint Plan. However, a small volume of further reserves of Jurassic Limestone (estimated at 1.8mt) could be needed to maintain a 10 year landbank at 31 December 2030. Of the four sites put forward, only ~~one is~~ two are considered suitable for allocation. The reserves in ~~this~~ these site~~s~~ (~~1~~3.7mt) could help to sustain security of supply of Jurassic Limestone in this part of the Plan area. Should proposals come forward for extensions to other existing Carboniferous or Jurassic Limestone sites these will be assessed under the requirements of Policy M10 Unallocated extensions to existing quarries and, if the site is located in an AONB, Policies M01 and D04.	To reflect allocation of Whitewall Quarry
MM26	62	New paragraph after existing 5.46	Insert new paragraph: Whilst overall provision made through the Plan, in combination with existing permitted reserves, is expected to be sufficient to maintain a steady and adequate supply over the Plan period, it is possible that, for a range of reasons, reserves in these sites or areas may not be able to deliver the expected supply, or demand may be higher than expected. It is also recognised that circumstances could arise where the release of further reserves for working could help deliver clear sustainability benefits. This could include benefits arising through proposals which would ensure that adequate overall production capacity within the Plan area can be maintained, or an effective overall geographical distribution of sources of supply of the three main types of crushed rock worked in the area (for example through reducing reliance on	To add in flexibility

[1] Site MJP03 for working Carboniferous Limestone from land at Scarborough Field, Forcett, was subsequently withdrawn.

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			imports from outside the Plan area, or the meeting of specific and more localised demands, not foreseen at the time of preparation of the Plan, and where a local supply source would deliver demonstrable sustainability benefits compared with reliance on established supply sources). Any proposals for release of further reserves on land not allocated in the Plan, and not falling within the scope of Policy M10 Unallocated extensions to existing quarries, would need to be supported with evidence of the claimed sustainability benefit and demonstrate compliance with relevant development management policies set out in Chapter 9 of the Plan.	
MM27	67	M12	Revise Policy text: **1) Proposals for the continuing extraction of silica sand at Burythorpe Quarry, including proposals for lateral extensions or deepening, will be supported in principle where necessary to maintain reserves during the period to 31 December 2030 and a minimum 10 year stock ~~landbank~~ for the site.** **2) In order to secure an adequate supply of silica sand of at least 15 years where significant new capital is required reserves are provided through a site allocation ~~Proposals for development of silica sand resources~~ at Blubberhouses Quarry (MJP15)., ~~including~~ ~~p~~ Proposals to extend time to complete existing permitted development or proposals for lateral extensions or deepening, will be supported in principle subject, where relevant, to compliance with the requirements for major development in Policy D04, compliance with the Habitats Regulations and compliance with other relevant development management policies. Any proposals will need to demonstrate a very high standard of mitigation of any environmental impacts and high quality restoration, including protection of peat resources.**	To reflect allocation of site.
MM28	67	5.66	Revise 2nd and 3rd sentences:	Text amended at the end to reflect more clearly the existence of the

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			…of peat. The site has been dormant since 1991 and the original permission has now expired, although prior to expiry an application (ref. NY/2011/0465/73) for an extension of time was submitted, which is currently undetermined. The national policy requirement for available reserves at the Blubberhouses site would be met in the event that the ~~current~~ planning application for ~~an~~ the extension of time is granted and the allocation of the site reflects that, for extraction at the site to occur, significant new capital investment would be required. The location of the site …	planning application and the requirement for new capital investment in order to develop the site.
MM29	68	5.67	Revise paragraph: The proximity of designated internationally important nature conservation sites also means that Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations will be needed. Where applicable to the location, any planning application for future development will need to consider appropriately the impacts on the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation designations in accordance with The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. This may include the need to demonstrate potential "Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest" (IROPI) subject to securing compensatory measures that ensure the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 network. Any development that would be likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, will be subject to assessment under the Habitats Regulations at project application stage. If it cannot be ascertained that there would be no adverse effects on site integrity the project will have to be refused or pass the tests of 63 and 64, in which case any necessary compensatory measures will need to be secured in accordance with regulation 68. As a result of these major constraints, the acceptability of future development at Blubberhouses Quarry ~~can only~~ will be fully tested ~~if specific proposals are brought forward in a~~ when the planning application (ref. NY/2011/0465/73) or any other relevant applications are determined.	Additional text to include consideration of IROPI, reflect the existence of the current planning application and inclusion of additional text recommended in AA for Blubberhouses

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<table>
<tr>
<td>MM30</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5.83</td>
<td>Add additional sentence and table to end of Para:

The following table identifies active building stone sites in the Joint Plan area and the details of the stone extracted and uses.

<table>
<tr><th>Site name</th><th>Type of stone</th><th>Details of stone</th><th>Uses</th></tr>
<tr><td>Gatherley Moor Permitted Until 28th February 2020</td><td>Sandstone</td><td>Alston sandstone – generally fine to medium grained, iron rich which gives an orange colour tinged with grey.</td><td>Building stone and used for flags and roofing tiles.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grey Yaud Permitted until 20 December 2036</td><td>Sandstone</td><td>Lower follifoot grit – coarse grain buff coloured sandstone</td><td>Repair and renovation of local buildings</td></tr>
<tr><td>Carkin Moor Permitted until 31 July 2036</td><td>Sandstone</td><td>Alston sandstone – generally fine to medium grained, iron rich which gives an orange colour tinged with grey.</td><td>Building stone and used for flags and roofing tiles.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Melsonby Permitted until 3 December 2032</td><td>Limestone</td><td>Underset limestone – grey base containing white or crystalline fossils, also known as Swaledale Fossil Limestone</td><td>Building stone</td></tr>
<tr><td>Highmoor Permitted until 28 July 2021</td><td>Limestone</td><td>Lower magnesian limestone – fine to coarse grained, pale yellow-white</td><td>Quality building stone</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>Additional information about current sources of building stone.</td>
</tr>
</table>

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Low Grange Permitted until 22 February 2042	Limestone	Underset limestone – grey base containing white or crystalline fossils, also known as Swaledale Fossil Limestone	Building stone			
Went Edge Permitted until September 2023		Lower magnesian limestone – fine to coarse grained, pale yellow-white	Quality building stone			
Brotherton Permitted until 31 December 2020	Limestone	Upper magnesian limestone – Fine to coarse grained, pale yellow-white	Field walls and farm buildings, also used as a source of lime.			
Aislaby (Does not have a time limit as so small, but has a resource limit instead)	Sandstone	Aislaby stone – medium to coarse grained, buff, yellow and brown in colour	Building stone, freestone, ashlar, farm buildings, walls and monumental sculptures			
Lowther's Crag Permitted until 6 December 2022	Sandstone	Saltwick sandstone - medium to coarse grained, buff, yellow and brown	Slabs, freestone, ashlar, quoins, walling stone and rubble fill			

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			<table><tr><td>Whitewall Quarry</td><td>Limestone</td><td>Coralline Oolite Formation</td><td>Building stone</td></tr></table>	
MM31	72	M15	Provide additional text in Policy: **1) In order to secure an adequate supply of building stone, proposals will, where consistent with other policies in the Joint Plan, be permitted for:-** **i. the extension of time for completion of extraction at permitted building stone extraction sites;** **ii. the lateral extension and/or deepening of workings at permitted building stone extraction sites;** **iii. the re-opening of former building stone quarries;** **iv. the opening of new sites for building stone extraction, including the small- scale extraction of building stone at new sites adjacent to existing historic buildings or structures where the use is specifically for their repair;** **v. the incidental production of building stone in association with the working of crushed rock;** **vi. the grant of permission on sites allocated in the Joint Plan for working of building stone;** **vii. development for building stone products and processing activities including at appropriate locations functionally but not physically linked to an existing quarry;** **vii) ~~W~~ where development is proposed in the National Park or an AONB under criteria i) to iv) above, and where the development comprises major development due to its scale and nature, proposals will need to meet the requirements for major development set out in Policy D04.**	To be more comprehensive

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			2) Proposals for the supply of building stone should be supported by evidence to demonstrate the contribution that the stone proposed to be worked would make to the quality of the built and/or historic environment in the Plan area and/or to meeting ~~important~~ particular requirements for building stone outside the area, such as geological matching. The scale of the proposal should be consistent with the identified needs for the stone. **3) ~~For proposals~~ Proposals for the supply of building stone from locations within the National Park or AONBs, ~~it~~ will need to ~~be~~ demonstrate~~d~~ that the stone is required ~~primarily~~ to meet requirements arising from new build or repair work within the National Park and/or AONBs, or for the repair of ~~important designated or undesignated~~ buildings or structures which rely on the proposed source of stone as the original source of supply, or provide a directly equivalent product which can no longer be provided from the original source supply, or is required to be sold out of the National Park or AONB so as to preserve the overall economic viability of the source quarry .** **4) Additional reserves to help to maintain the supply of building stone are also provided through a site allocation as shown on the Policies Map for:** • **Land at Brows Quarry (MJP63) in Ryedale District.** **Proposals for development at this site will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.** Revise 'Key links to other relevant policies and objectives' table: ***M10, I02, S01, D04, D08***	
MM32	73	5.86	Add additional sentence to end of paragraph:	To be more consistent with National Policy

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			Building stone quarries are typically relatively small in scale but, as a result of the need to source stone of particular technical or aesthetic properties, may sometimes be proposed in sensitive locations with the potential for impacts on the environment or local communities. It is therefore important that proposals can demonstrate compliance with other relevant policies in the Joint Plan. Proposals for sustainable stone processing at a quarry or at an existing stone recycling facility including; sawing, tooling and screening would need to demonstrate compliance with the development management and other infrastructure policies in the Joint Plan.	
MM33	73	5.88	Add additional text: It is nevertheless recognised that in some instances it may be appropriate for high quality building stone worked in the Plan area to serve wider markets, including in cases where stone from the Plan area has been used in important buildings and structures elsewhere or can provide a similar match to stones which are no longer available elsewhere. It is therefore important that applications for working of high quality stone such as ashlar are accompanied by supporting information on requirements for the stone, including, for example, reference to the Strategic Stone Study (a national study led by Historic England working with the British Geological Survey which identifies the most significant building stone resources as well as, in some cases, the original sources of stone for particular buildings or settlements). Existing quarries in designated areas are important in terms of preserving and enhancing the built character of the protected areas by providing geologically matching stone. Where it can be demonstrated that sale of stone outside the designated area is necessary to preserve the economic viability of an existing quarry which primarily supplies stone to the designated area, such sales to preserve economic viability will be supported.	To provide flexibility
MM34	74	5.90	Add additional text:	To provide more flexibility

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			There may be occasions where suitable stone resources are available immediately adjacent to the site where they will be utilised and, as this can represent a sustainable option, limited extraction specifically to serve repair needs for adjacent existing historic structures or buildings will be supported in principle. There may be sites dealing with stone products that are not at existing quarries, which are nevertheless important for the supply of stone products to the plan area. It is therefore appropriate to support their ongoing development where there is compliance with the development management and other infrastructure policies in the Joint Plan.	
MM35	75	5.93	Add in text Since work started on the Joint Plan, there has been increasing public and commercial interest in issues associated with developing onshore shale gas resources. This is a highly relevant issue for the Plan area following the announcement by Government in late 2015 of new oil and gas exploration and development licences (PEDLs) in the eastern part of the area (see fig. 12), as well as the approval in 2016 of proposals for hydraulic fracturing for shale gas at an existing well site near Kirby Misperton, in Ryedale District. Nevertheless, substantial uncertainties remain about the scale and distribution of any future proposals that could come forward. Around the time of finalisation of the Joint Plan, in November 2019, the Government imposed an effective moratorium on hydraulic fracturing by introducing a presumption against the issuing of any further Hydraulic Fracturing Consents, until compelling new evidence is produced which would address concerns about prediction and management of induced seismicity. A Written Ministerial Statement of 4 November 2019, Accompanying the introduction of the moratorium, emphasised the Government's view that natural gas remains an important source of secure and affordable energy and that shale gas has a potential role in this. As the Joint Plan is intended to cover the period to 2030, the Authorities take the view that it is important to maintain local policy for shale gas development, so as to ensure that policy coverage is in place should the moratorium be lifted, but it	To include reference to new evidence

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			will be necessary to keep under review both the need for, and scope of, these policies as explained in more detail in para 4.11.	
MM36	78	5.106	Add new final sentence More, recently, in September 2015, a Written Ministerial Statement by Government indicated that there is a national need to explore and develop shale gas in a safe, sustainable and timely way. A further Ministerial Statement on Energy Policy, published in May 2018, reaffirmed Government's view on the national importance of shale gas and their support for the principle of shale gas development, and signalled an intention to create the world's most environmentally robust onshore shale gas sector. Government subsequently advised, in a further Written Ministerial Statement of May 2019, that policy for onshore oil and gas, including references to the local and national importance of unconventional oil and gas and the need to give weight to the benefits of minerals extraction, contained in the Statements of September 2015 and May 2018, remain extant. A Written Ministerial Statement in November 2019 reiterated the Government's view that natural gas remains an important source of secure and affordable energy and that shale gas has a potential role in this. The context to the Statements of May and November 2019 is explained in more detail in the next paragraph.	To include reference to new evidence
MM37	78	After 5.106	New paragraph after 5.106 National planning policy for shale gas has continued to evolve during the later stages of preparation of the Plan. NPPF 2018 paragraph 209a indicated that MPAs should recognise the benefits of onshore oil and gas development, including unconventional hydrocarbons, for the security of energy supplies and supporting a transition to a low carbon economy; and put in place policies to facilitate their extraction. This paragraph was subsequently quashed following legal proceedings. The High Court judgment leading to the quashing of NPPF 209a made reference to the failure by Government to consider the implications of evidence produced in objection to the proposed policy, which contended	To reflect quashing of paragraph 209a in NPPF

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			that the evidence on greenhouse gas emissions from shale gas development relied upon to support the policy was flawed. The MPAs take the view that the evolving national policy position and the evolving evidential basis for the claimed carbon benefits of shale gas development, justify a precautionary approach to relevant local planning policies for this form of development, and reinforce the justification for their commitment to keep this matter under close review, as referenced in paragraphs. 4.10 and 4.11 of the Plan.	
MM38	78	Before 5.107	New paragraph before 5.107 Further significant developments in the wider regulatory context to shale gas development took place in November 2019, with the announcement by Government of a presumption against the issuing of any further Hydraulic Fracturing Consents, until compelling new evidence is provided which would address concerns around the prediction and management of induced seismicity. Nevertheless, an Energy Update Written Statement of 4 November 2019, accompanying the introduction of the moratorium, emphasised the Government's view that natural gas remains an important source of secure and affordable energy and that shale gas has a potential role in this.	To include reference to new evidence
MM39	79	5.109	Revise 2nd last sentence Although typically 98-99% of the liquid is water, small quantities of chemicals are often added. Operators must demonstrate to the Environment Agency that all the chemicals used in the process are non-hazardous to groundwater.	To provide clarity
MM40		5.111	Add in additional text A range of issues are likely to be relevant when considering planning applications for hydrocarbon development. For example, there is the potential for landscape and visual impact, impacts from noise, vibration, external lighting, flaring and traffic, and impacts on the natural environment.	To provide clarity
MM41	81	5.115	Add additional text:	To provide clarity

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			All drilling operations are subject to notifying the Health and Safety Executive, which will check operators' plans, assess engineering designs and reports and be responsible for checking sites to ensure they meet the requirements of the relevant legislation. The Health and Safety Executive requires that an independent well examiner reviews the design of the well before drilling begins and subsequently monitors its' construction and operation. The drilling operations are also regulated by the Oil and Gas Authority who will approve each stage of the progression of the well through their WONS system (Well Operations Notification System).	
MM42	82	5.117	Add additional text In 2012 DECC (now DBEIS) introduced measures to control seismic risks from fracking. Operators are now required to assess the location of any relevant faults before fracking operations can take place. Operators must submit to DBEIS a plan of operations, starting with small test fractures before main operations and install real-time monitoring based on a traffic light system. Operators must stop and investigate if they detect tremors above the normal range. Further guidance on the regulation of hydrocarbons proposals is set out in the DECC publication 'Onshore Oil and Gas Exploration in the UK: regulation and best practice (England) (December 2015). A diagram illustrating the 'traffic light' system is provided below. Notwithstanding the introduction of this system, in 2018 and 2019 hydraulic fracturing of wells at the Preston New Road Site, also near Blackpool, gave rise to further induced seismicity, culminating in a magnitude 2.9 event in August 2019 which was widely felt, and reportedly caused damage to property in the area. An interim report by the Oil and Gas Authority into the 2018 seismic activity at Preston New Road concluded that, on the basis of current evidence, they cannot evaluate with confidence whether a proposal to resume hydraulic fracturing in the area, or to start operations elsewhere, will not cause unacceptable levels of seismicity. This led to the announcement by Government in November 2019 of the introduction of a presumption against issuing any further Hydraulic Fracturing Consents, until	To reflect WMS November 2019

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			compelling new evidence is provided which addresses the concerns around the prediction and management of induced seismicity.	
MM43	84	M16 b) ii)	Revise text Part b) ii) **ii) Sub-surface proposals for these forms of hydrocarbon development, including lateral drilling, underneath the designations referred to in i) above, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that significant harm to the designated asset will not occur. Where lateral drilling beneath a National Park or AONBs is proposed ~~for the purposes of appraisal or production~~ and is also ~~this will be~~ considered to comprise major development it ~~and~~ will be subject to the requirements of Policy D04.**	To provide clarity
MM44	84	M16, d) i)	Revise text of Part d): **d) ~~All~~ Additional criterion applying to surface hydrocarbon development:** **i) Where proposals for surface hydrocarbon development meet other locational criteria set out in this policy but fall within a National Park or an AONB or the associated 3.5km visual sensitivity zone around these areas, as ~~3.5km buffer zone~~ identified on the Policies map, or where located beyond this zone, are otherwise considered to have the potential to cause significant harm to a National Park and/or AONB, applications should ~~must~~ be supported by a detailed assessment of the potential impacts on the designated area(s)~~.~~, unless it can be demonstrated that such an assessment is not required taking into account the particular locational circumstances of the proposed site relative to the designated area/s. Where detailed assessment is required this should include an assessment of views of and from the designated area/s ~~This includes views of and from the associated landscapes~~ from significant viewpoints and an assessment of the cumulative impact of development in the area. Permission will not be granted for such**	Clarifies the approach to hydrocarbon development in these areas.

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			proposals where they would result in unacceptable harm to the special qualities of the designated area(s) or are incompatible with their statutory purposes in accordance with Policy D04.	
MM45		5.121	Add text: The NPPF indicates that great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks and AONBs, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. The Infrastructure Act 2015 has introduced a ban on hydraulic fracturing activity taking place anywhere at a depth less than 1000m below the ground surface. The Government has also set out through secondary legislation to the Infrastructure Act, which came into force on 6 April 2016, that high volume hydraulic fracturing will not be supported beneath National Parks, AONBs, protected groundwater source areas and World Heritage sites, unless it would take place at a depth in excess of 1,200m below the surface. These controls do not remove the potential for lateral hydraulic fracturing at a greater depth under the National Park, AONBs or other protected areas, from surface locations beyond their boundary, or expressly prevent the possibility of surface development for the purposes of shale gas development, or development for other forms of unconventional hydrocarbons, in these areas. When considering the potential impact of a development on the special qualities of a National Park or AONB, reference to their special qualities can be found in the relevant management plan for the area. Whilst the specific qualities relevant to each protected landscape may differ from one another, they will all include qualities ~~relating to~~ such as landscape and views, tranquillity, remoteness, dark night skies, biodiversity and geodiversity and rare species and heritage, and it is the combination of these qualities that led to these areas being designated and protected as National Parks and AONBs. As such, development which would result in significant harm to the special qualities of a National Park or AONB will generally be resisted.	To include reference to remoteness and dark night skies

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MM46	86	5.124	Revise last sentence of para. 5.124 and add new text at end (beyond change of PC66): An additional consideration is that the new Regulations and surface restrictions will only apply to ~~high volume hydraulic fracturing~~ "associated hydraulic fracturing". The Authorities have taken into account the WMS of May 2018 and recognise this statutory definition, and have paid due regard to Planning Practice Guidance. It is considered that whereas the definition in the Regulations applies to high volume hydraulic fracturing as defined, ~~whereas~~ in terms of land use and the potential impacts on the environment, local amenity and other relevant planning matters , impacts could occur at lower levels of activity. It is not therefore considered appropriate to distinguish in the Policy between high-volume hydraulic fracturing and fracking involving lower volumes of fracture fluid. This approach is reflected in the broader definition of hydraulic fracturing contained in paragraph 5.119 f) of the Plan. The definition of hydraulic fracturing used in the Plan is related to the PPG definition in that it does not rely on a minimum volumetric threshold. Similarly, it is considered that where hydraulic fracturing is proposed for the purposes of supporting the production of conventional gas resources, there is potential for this to give rise to a generally similar range of issues and potential impacts, although it is acknowledged that fracturing for stimulation of conventional gas production would be likely to involve generally lower volumes and/or pressures. In these circumstances, whilst it is ~~therefore~~ appropriate that such development is subject to the same policy approach~~. However~~, it is not the intention of the Mineral Planning Authorities to unreasonably restrict activity typically associated with production of conventional resources, which is a well-established industry in the Plan area. Where hydraulic fracturing is proposed in association with development of conventional hydrocarbons, the authorities will consider exceptions to the more restrictive approach set out in Policy M16 part b) where it is satisfied that, based on the circumstances of the specific proposal, it would not result in unacceptable impact on the protected area and full compliance with other relevant elements of the Plan can be demonstrated.	To provide clarity

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			~~and they will therefore apply the policy accordingly and reasonably based on the specific circumstances of the proposal under consideration~~	
MM47	86	5.125	Add text after to 1st sentence: In view of the limited protection provided by existing and proposed legislation, as well as current uncertainty about the potential scale and geographical distribution of any commercial gas production that may be sought by industry, it is considered important that a comprehensive range of key environmental and other designations in the Plan area are afforded an appropriate degree of protection as a matter of local planning policy. The local policy needs to align with express Government policy on meeting national need and ensure that the exploration and development of shale gas and oil resources is carried out in a safe and sustainable way meeting the highest environmental standards.	To be link with National Policy
MM48	87	5.126	Revise text: Mining operations and drilling at any depth would constitute "development" as defined in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 ("development" means the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land). Where horizontal drilling beneath a National Park is proposed from a location outside the Park, a 'straddling' application to both mineral planning authorities will be required in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Schedule 1, paragraph 1(1)(i). Such a development, which is likely to fall under EIA regulations, involves mineral extraction from a protected landscape and may be regarded as major development in combination with the wider surface development activity associated with it which could impact on the National Park environment itself. For example, emissions to air and ground and surface water close to the National Park could in turn result in ecological impacts in such a sensitive area, where there are important interactions between ground and surface waters and the heath and moor habitats, which are designated as Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation	To provide clarity

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			for both their vegetation and specific bird species they support. ~~. As the sub-surface protections in the Infrastructure Act and the Onshore Hydraulic Fracturing (Protected Areas) Regulations only refer to high-volume hydraulic fracturing, it is considered that the starting point in local policy is that all applications for appraisal or production of unconventional hydrocarbons within the National Park and AONBs will be considered as major development and should be steered away from these highly protected areas.~~ Further details on how proposals are assessed in terms of the major development test are set out in Policy D04.	
MM49	88	5.128	Revise text: In order to ensure that National Parks and AONBs are provided with a degree of protection commensurate with their significance to the landscape and overall quality of the environment within the Plan area, proposals for surface hydrocarbons development within the visual sensitivity zone of the National Park or AONB ~~a 3.5km zone around a National Park or AONB~~ should be supported by detailed information assessing the impact of the proposed development, including views into and out of ~~on~~ the designated area, ~~including views into and out from the protected area~~. The Authorities consider that, for development outside the boundary of the designated area, such a requirement is most likely to apply within a 3.5km zone around the boundary, as defined on the Policies Map. This 3.5km zone ~~This distance~~ is based on ~~typical~~ standard planning practice relating to assessment of landscape and visual impact for EIA purposes, where it may be justified to 'screen out' consideration of a 35m tall and relatively linear structure beyond a distance of 3.5km from the receptor. Whilst it is considered that a 3.5km zone is likely to be adequate to ensure that, in the large majority of cases, the potential for significant impacts is identified and considered, there may be particular circumstances, for example as a result of the local topography, that mean that similar information will be required in respect of proposals beyond the 3.5km zone. Similarly, the particular topography of the landscape surrounding the designated area in places may, within this 3.5km zone, effectively screen the development in views from or	To provide clarity and flexibility

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			towards the designated area and in such cases, as well as cases involving small scale surface hydrocarbon development such as monitoring equipment, additional assessment and supporting information may not be required. Prospective applicants should seek advice from the relevant Mineral Planning Authority on this matter at pre-application stage.	
MM50	88	Add new paragraph after existing 5.130	Add new paragraph to support Policy M16 Coal mine methane from former mine workings at Kellingley Colliery and within the Selby Coalfield is currently extracted in the Plan area and used to generate electricity. National planning policy encourages capture and use of this resource and it is appropriate to provide corresponding support in the Plan, through Policy M16 part c). It is likely that such development, which is small in scale, can be accommodated within surface sites associated with the former mine workings, or on industrial estates or employment land, and these are likely to remain the most appropriate locations for this form of development. However, where it is not practicable to access the resource from such a location then proposals in other locations will be considered in relation to the development management policies in Chapter 9 of the Plan.	To support policy M16
MM51	89	M17	M17 1) iii) revise wording to read and add reference to climate change to 2) i) **iii) Where produced gas needs to be transported to facilities or infrastructure not located at the point of production, including to any remote processing facility or the gas transmission system, this should be via underground pipeline where practicable, with the routing of pipelines selected to have the least practicable environmental or amenity impact.** **iv) Where hydraulic fracturing is proposed, proposals, where practicable, should also be located where an adequate water supply can be made available without the need for bulk road transport of water.**	To add flexibility

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			2) Cumulative impact **i) Hydrocarbon development will be permitted in locations where it would not give rise to unacceptable cumulative impact, as a result of a combination of individual impacts from the same development and/or through combinations of impacts in conjunction with other existing, planned or unrestored hydrocarbon development. Applications for appraisal and production activities should specifically address the potential for cumulative impacts of development upon climate change and, where appropriate, propose such mitigation and adaptation measures as may be available and are consistent with Policy D11 and the requirements of other relevant regulators.**	
MM52	90	M17	M17 3) **Local economy** **Hydrocarbon development will be permitted in locations where a high standard of protection can be provided to environmental, recreational, cultural, heritage or business assets important to the local economy including, where relevant, important visitor attractions. The timing of short term development activity likely to generate high levels of noise or other disturbance, or which would give rise to high volumes of heavy vehicle movements, should be planned to avoid or, where this is not practicable minimise, impacts ~~during local school holiday periods~~ and take into account seasonal variations and peaks in traffic movements.**	To provide flexibility
MM53	88	M17 4) i)	Revise text in 4) i) **i) Hydrocarbon development will be permitted in locations where it would not give rise to unacceptable impact on local communities or public health. Adequate separation distances should be**	To provide clarity

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			maintained between hydrocarbon development and residential buildings and other sensitive receptors in order to protect against unacceptable ~~ensure a high level of protection from~~ adverse individual and cumulative impacts on amenity and public health, ~~from noise, light pollution, emissions to air or ground and surface water and induced seismicity, including~~ in line with the requirements of Policy D02. Proposals for surface hydrocarbon development, particularly those involving hydraulic fracturing, within 500m of residential buildings and other sensitive receptors, ~~are unlikely to be consistent with this requirement and~~ will only be permitted following the particularly careful scrutiny of supporting information which robustly demonstrates how in site specific circumstances an unacceptable degree of adverse impact can be avoided. ~~in exceptional circumstances.~~	
MM54	90	M17	Add additional bullet point to M17 4) : **iv) Proposals should include measures appropriate and proportionate to the development to manage waste gas emissions, including the capture and use of the gas where practicable, to ensure there is not an unacceptable impact on local communities or public health and to make practical use of any waste gas available.**	To provide reference to sustainable waste gas management in hydrocarbon development
MM55	94	5.146	Revise text to reflect M17 Unlike other forms of minerals development currently taking place or expected in the Plan area, some phases of hydrocarbon development, such as the drilling of a well, require 24-hour operations. Such operations have acute potential to impact on local residents ~~communities~~ adversely, for example due to noise and light intrusion. This potential exists over much of the area that is currently subject to PEDLs, which is rural in nature, often with relatively low background noise levels, and relatively dark night skies. It is therefore important that	To reflect change of text in M17 4) i) and to include reference to new evidence

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			locations for development are selected which will ensure adequate separation distances from residential property and other sensitive receptors. This would also help to ensure adequate protection from other potential impacts, such as emissions to air or water or induced seismicity. The significance of this latter issue has increased following the announcement by Government in November 2019 of an effective moratorium on hydraulic fracturing by introducing a presumption against the issuing of any further Hydraulic Fracturing Consents, until compelling new evidence is provided which would address concerns around the prediction and management of induced seismicity. The adequacy of separation distances to properties and other receptors will need to be determined by the Mineral Planning Authority on a case by case basis, but in all cases a robust ~~rigorous~~ assessment of potential impacts is required and ~~a high standard of~~ effective mitigation provided where necessary. The Authority considers that the potential for adverse impacts to arise will tend to increase with greater proximity to sensitive receptors and that proposals within 500m of sensitive receptors are generally likely to create higher risks of harmful impacts on amenity. Such development will generally require especially careful scrutiny of existing conditions, potential impacts and the effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures during consideration of any planning application. The Authority will accordingly expect applications to be supported by more detailed and rigorous information in all these cases, which demonstrates that development can take place acceptably within this distance from sensitive receptors. ~~In order to ensure that an appropriately high standard of protection can be maintained, and to help to provide clarity on the approach to be followed by the Mineral Planning Authorities, it is considered that a minimum horizontal separation distance of 500m should be maintained between the proposed development and occupied residential property or other sensitive receptors, unless there are exceptional circumstances~~. A 500m distance from the well pad boundary (excluding site access) is considered to represent a reasonable distance of immediate sensitivity taking into account the potential for a complex range of individual and cumulative impacts ~~including~~ on amenity and public health, comprising noise, vibration, lighting and light pollution and visual impact, including impacts arising from potential mitigation measures.	

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			Disturbance during the night time periods (23:00 – 7:00) has the potential for a greater degree of perceived impact. To the extent that other factors, relating to emissions to air or ground and surface water, or ~~and other emissions, as well as~~ the potential ~~for some forms of hydrocarbon development to~~ generation of induced seismic activity, are relevant, these will also be taken into account. ~~generate disturbance during night time periods, when there is potential for a greater degree of perceived impact.~~ For the purpose of interpreting this approach, the term 'sensitive receptor' ~~includes~~ comprises residential dwellings and institutions such as residential care homes, children's homes, social services homes, hospitals and non-residential institutions such as schools.	
MM56	94	5.148	Revise paragraph A further specific consideration associated with hydraulic fracturing is the possibility of induced seismicity. This has the potential to impact local amenity adversely and can be a significant concern to local communities. Furthermore, the Plan area contains a wide range of historically important buildings, which may be more vulnerable to damage from induced seismicity than more modern structures. Although evidence suggests that any earth tremors that could be induced are likely to be of very low magnitude, it will be important to ensure that development which could give rise to induced seismicity is located in areas of suitable geology. Government indicated in an Energy Update Written Statement in November 2019 that the causes of seismicity are highly dependent on local geology and that the limitations of current scientific evidence means it is difficult to predict the probability and maximum magnitude of any seismic events. Proposals should therefore be supported by compelling evidence which demonstrates that induced seismicity can be managed and mitigated to an acceptable level. This should include information which demonstrates the known location of any faults, including any information available as a result of former underground workings in the vicinity, and an assessment of the potential for induced seismicity to occur as a result of the proposed development. Operators will be expected to apply the DBEIS traffic light system (see Fig.15) during their operations.	To reflect greater risk of induced seismicity where fracking takes place in areas of former underground coal workings and to include reference to new evidence

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MM57	95	5.150	Add a sentence to the end of paragraph: This should include measures to manage waste gas emissions and include the capture and use of the gas as energy, so as to achieve a green completion where practicable.	To reflect reference to sustainable waste gas management in hydrocarbon development in Policy M17 4) iv)
MM58	95	M18	Provide additional text to M18 1) i) **Proposals for hydrocarbon development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated, through the submission of details relating to the ~~a waste water~~ management ~~plan~~ of waste water, that adequate capacity exists and adequate arrangements can be made for the management or disposal of any returned water and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials arising from the development. Proposals should, where practicable and where a high standard of environmental protection can be demonstrated, provide for on-site management of these wastes through re-use, recycling or treatment. Where off-site management or disposal of waste is required, proposals should demonstrate that adequate arrangements can be made for this. Where new off-site facilities are proposed in the Plan area for the management or disposal of waste arising from hydrocarbon development, these should be located in accordance with the principles identified in Policies W10 and W11**	To provide clarity by referring to there being adequate capacity for the waste
MM59	96	M18	Additional text to M18 2) i) **i) Following completion of the operational phase of development, or where wells are to be suspended pending further hydrocarbon development, notwithstanding the requirements and obligations under any other regulatory regimes, any wells will be decommissioned, insofar as this involves the complete removal of any associated surface development, so as to both prevent the risk of any contamination of ground and surface waters and emissions to air and ensure the proper restoration and after-care of the site;**	Clarify position on decommissioning and sub surface restoration and clarify text and link with text in para 5.151 relating to range of other regulatory controls
MM60	97	5.157	Insert revised text	To provide clarity

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			This should include information about the dismantling of equipment and clearance of the site surface, the decommissioning of any wells to prevent the risk of contamination of ground or surface waters or any emissions to air; and how the site surface will be restored…. As stated above o~~O~~ther regulators also pay a role in ensuring that decommissioned sites would not pose a risk as a result of pollution of ground or sub surface waters or emissions to air.	
MM61	98	New paragraph after existing 5.159	New paragraph to explain that waste water management is subject to other regulatory controls and that the LPA will work with those other bodies. In applying policy the Authorities will have regard to other regulatory regimes and will work effectively with other regulatory bodies as explained in paragraph 5.151.	To provide clarity
MM62	100	M20	Add wording to M20 1) **1) Proposals for surface and underground development for the mining of deep coal will be permitted where all the following criteria are met:** **i) the location, siting and design of the surface development would ensure a high standard of protection for the environment and local communities in line with the development management policies in the Joint Plan;** **ii) the proposals would enable coal to be transported in a sustainable manner;** **iii) where located in the Green Belt, the proposals would comply with national policy on Green Belt;** **iv) the effects of subsidence upon land stability and important surface structures, infrastructure (including flood defences) and the natural and historic environment, will be monitored and controlled so as to prevent unacceptable impacts;**	To ensure climate change is taken into account

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			v) that opportunities have been explored, and will be delivered where practicable, to maximise the potential for reuse of any colliery spoil generated by the development and that proposed arrangements for any necessary disposal of mining waste materials arising from the development are acceptable in line with Part 3 below; **vi) the proposal's impact upon climate change has been considered.**	
MM63	101	M21	Add wording to M21 2) **2) Other proposals for the working of shallow coal will be permitted where the following criteria are met:** **i) Where located in the National Park or an AONB the development would be consistent with Policy D04 or, where the development would be located outside the National Park or AONB, would provide a high standard of protection to the designated area;** **ii) A high standard of protection would be provided to internationally and highly important nature conservation designations;** **iii) Where located in the Green Belt, the working, reclamation and afteruse of the site would be compatible with Green Belt objectives in line with national Policy on Green Belt;** **iv) The site is well located in relation to the highway network and intended markets;** **v) The proposal's impact on climate change has been considered.**	
MM64	102	M22	Insert revised text **Policy M22: Potash and Salt** **Proposals for the extraction of potash~~,~~ and salt ~~sites~~ within the North York Moors National Park and renewed applications for the existing sites at Boulby Mine and ~~Doves Nest Farm~~ Woodsmith Mine beyond their current planning**	To provide clarification and flexibility

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			permissions will be assessed against the criteria for major development set out in Policy D04. **Proposals for new surface development and infrastructure associated with the existing permitted potash and salt mine sites in the National Park, or their surface expansion, which are not considered to be major development, will be permitted provided they meet the requirements of Policy D11 and Policy I02 and that no unacceptable impact would be caused to the special qualities of the National Park, its environment or residential or visitor amenity in the context of any need for the development. Proposals for new surface development and infrastructure which are considered to represent major development will be assessed against the criteria for major development set out in Policy D04.** **Proposals for increased volume of potash extraction, the extraction of other forms of potash not included in existing permissions, or sub-surface lateral extensions to the permitted working area in locations accessible from the existing sites at Boulby Potash Mine and the ~~Doves Nest Farm~~Woodsmith Mine site as well as proposals for new sites outside of the National Park, will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the following criteria are met:** **i. The proposals would not result in unacceptable harm to ~~detract from~~ the special qualities of the National Park, taking account of any mitigation measures proposed;** **ii. The effects of subsidence upon land stability, coastal erosion and important surface structures, infrastructure (including flood defences) and environmental and cultural designations, can be monitored and controlled so as to prevent unacceptable impacts;** **iii. The proposed arrangements for disposing of mining waste materials arising from the development are acceptable; and** **iv. The requirements of Policy I01 for transport and infrastructure have been fully considered.**	

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MM65	103	5.173	Add text to the end of Para: … in 2016 under the NSIP process. The "North Yorkshire Polyhalite Project" was approved by the North York Moors National Park Authority when it concluded that the potential economic benefits from the proposal represented a transformational economic opportunity at a regional and local level. At the same time it was concluded that the innovative nature of the mine design and associated landscaping would result in an acceptable reduction in the long term environmental impacts of the development. It was also recognised that there was no realistic scope for locating the development elsewhere outside the National Park. (It is important to note that the need for the mineral was not considered to represent exceptional circumstances as this form of potash did not have any established market globally, and in any case was available in significant volumes at the nearby Boulby Potash mine). Construction of the mine began formally on the 4th May 2017. At the time of commencement of the MWJP Hearings, site preparation works at both the mine site and the Lockwood Beck intermediate tunnel site (located just outside the National Park in the Redcar & Cleveland BC area) were substantially complete and construction of the project is continuing, with first Polyhalite production currently expected to commence in the first few years following adoption of the MWJP.	To provide more information about the 'North Yorkshire Polyhalite Project'
MM66	114	6.26	Revise Para: Environment Agency data indicates that in 2014 the North Yorkshire sub-region imported a minimum of 212,000 tonnes of waste (251,000 tonnes in 2012 and 193,000 tonnes in 2013). However, the actual figure is likely to be higher due to the lack of detail on the origin of some waste arisings. ~~In the same year~~In each year, from 2012-2014, the sub-region is known to have exported over 300,000 tonnes of waste. The majority of import and export movements were from or to other locations in Yorkshire and Humber or the North East.	Additional information to provide clarification and evidence update.

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<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>However, as indicated above, data suggests that there are significant annual variations in the scale of movements between particular areas and this limits the potential to establish a comprehensive understanding of current and likely future waste flows.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>MM67</td><td>115</td><td>W02</td><td>Add additional text to W02 3)

3) Except as provided for in 2) above, where a facility is proposed specifically to manage waste arising outside the Plan area, including specialist facilities such as those accommodating hazardous waste, ~~it~~ will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the facility would represent the nearest appropriate installation for the waste to be managed.</td><td>To add flexibility to ensure hazardous waste is covered</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM68</td><td>118</td><td>Table 6</td><td>Revise figures in Table 6:

<table>
<tr><th>Waste Management Method</th><th>Capacity 2016 (tonnes)</th><th>Capacity 2020 (tonnes)</th><th>Capacity 2025 (tonnes)</th><th>Capacity 2030 (tonnes)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Recycling (C&I, LACW, Agricultural)</td><td>~~644,338~~
734,450</td><td>~~889,639~~
979,751</td><td>~~864,639~~
945,230</td><td>~~814,639~~
895,230</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycling (CD&E)</td><td>~~279,160~~
315,920</td><td>~~204,160~~
240,920</td><td>~~151,990~~
177,482</td><td>~~151,990~~
177,482</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycling (Specialist Material)</td><td>~~105,049~~
106,200</td><td>~~105,049~~
106,200</td><td>~~105,049~~
106,200</td><td>~~105,049~~
106,200</td></tr>
<tr><td>Treatment Plant</td><td>~~198,226~~
272,935</td><td>~~184,780~~
381,949</td><td>~~177,756~~
374,925</td><td>~~177,756~~
374,925</td></tr>
<tr><td>Composting</td><td>~~317,877~~
163,171</td><td>~~357,877~~
163,171</td><td>~~342,877~~
148,171</td><td>~~329,541~~
134,835</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Waste Capacity data updated as a result of released 2015 Waste Data Interrogator, inclusion of new waste facilities and changes to methods and waste streams managed at existing waste facilities.</td></tr>
</table>

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Energy from Waste	0	320,000	320,000	320,000
Landfill (C&I, LACW, Agricultural)	~~478,822~~ 525,927	~~103,822~~ 148,563	~~85,075~~ 56,816	~~37,140~~ 0
Landfill (CD&E)	~~559,961~~ 658,444	~~289,312~~ 300,406	~~53,637~~ 131,340	~~53,637~~ 131,340
Landfill (Haz)	610	0	0	0
TOTAL	**~~2,583,433~~ 2,777,657**	**~~2,454,639~~ 2,640,960**	**~~2,101,023~~ 2,260,164**	**~~1,989,752~~ 2,140,012**

Table 6: Total actual (2016) and projected (2020, 2025 and 2030) operating waste management capacity in the North Yorkshire sub-region (tonnes per annum)

MM69 | 120 | Table 8

Revise figures in Table 8:

Waste Management Method	Projected Capacity Gap/Surplus 2016 (tonnes)	Projected Capacity Gap/Surplus 2020 (tonnes)	Projected Capacity Gap/Surplus 2025 (tonnes)	Projected Capacity Gap/Surplus 2030 (tonnes)
Recycling (C&I, LACW, Agricultural)	~~-228,319~~ -318,261	~~-442,284~~ -532,226	~~-405,451~~ -477,369	~~-342,710~~ -414,655
Recycling (CD&E)	~~16,672~~ -20,088	~~386,458~~ 349,698	~~456,283~~ 422,315	~~471,418~~ 437,450
Treatment Plant	~~52,534~~ 135,378	~~90,615~~ 90,959	~~111,350~~ 111,694	~~124,564~~ 124,908
Composting	~~-134,199~~ -136,992	~~-133,483~~ -136,276	~~-117,558~~ -120,351	~~-103,265~~ -106,058
Energy from Waste	46,386	-102,961	-95,418	-89,631

Projected Capacity Gaps/Surplus updated as a result of updated waste management capacity.

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			Incineration (Specialist High Temp)	13,632	13,632	13,632	13,632
			Landfill (C&I, LACW, Agricultural)	~~-261,451~~ -308,556	~~-64,585~~ -109,326	~~-44,356~~ -16,097	~~4,983~~ 42,123
			Landfill (Hazardous)	~~7,252~~ 6,642	23,464	24,379	25,266
			Landfill (CD&E)	~~-75,841~~ -159,364	~~-20,927~~ -32,021	~~179,749~~ 102,046	~~185,642~~ 107,939
			Table 8: Main projected capacity Gaps/Surplus in the North Yorkshire sub-region (tonnes per annum). Please note that capacity gaps are positive figures and capacity surplus are negative.				
MM70	121	W03	Insert relevant District/Borough/National Park/City to site and cross reference to Policies Map: In Part 1) of the Policy: **1) Identification of the Allerton Park (WJP08), in Harrogate Borough, and Harewood Whin (WJP11), in the City of York, sites as strategic allocations over the Plan period for the management of LACW. Proposals to extend the time period for continued waste management operations at these sites over the Plan period and the development of other appropriate waste management infrastructure will be permitted subject, in the case of the Harewood Whin site, to compliance with relevant national and local Green Belt policy.** Insert a new Part 4) of the Policy and renumber the existing Part 4) to Part 5): **4) Provision of capacity for management of LACW is also supported through site allocations for recycling, recovery of energy, transfer and treatment of LACW, as applicable, at:**				Provides further locational detail for sites, and adds allocations and a cross reference to the Policies map to provide clarity

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			North Selby Mine Anaerobic Digestion (WJP02), in the City of York **Southmoor Energy Centre (WJP03), in Selby District** **Land at Halton East, near Skipton (WJP13), in Craven District** **Land at Seamer Carr, near Scarborough (WJP15), in Scarborough Borough** **Land at Skibeden, near Skipton (WJP17), in Craven District** **Land at Tancred, near Scorton (WJP18), in Richmondshire District** **Land at Fairfield Road, Whitby (WJP19), in the North York Moors National Park** **Former ARBRE Power Station (WJP25), in Selby District** **~~4)~~ 5) Proposals for development at the allocated sites referred to in 1), ~~and~~ 2) and 4) above, and as shown on the Policies Map, will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.**	
MM71	124	W04	Revise text: In Part 1) iii) of the Policy: **iii) Providing large scale capacity for recovery of energy and anaerobic digestion for C&I waste through a combination of spare capacity within the Allerton Waste Recovery Park facility and the Southmoor Energy Centre (WJP03), in Selby District, former ARBRE Power Station (WJP25), in Selby District, and North Selby Mine anaerobic digestion (WJP02), in the City of York, sites, which are identified in the Plan as allocated sites for these uses. The development of the WJP02 site will only be permitted where it would be consistent with the principles of including land in the York Green Belt;** In Part 2) of the Policy:	Provides further locational detail for sites and a cross reference to the Policies Map to provide clarity

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			2) Provision of capacity for management of C&I waste is also supported through site allocations for recycling, transfer and treatment of C&I waste at: **Land at Halton East, near Skipton (WJP13), in Craven District** **Hillcrest, Harmby (WJP01), in Richmondshire District** **Land at Tancred, near Scorton (WJP18), in Richmondshire District** **Land at Skibeden, near Skipton (WJP17), in Craven District** **Land at Allerton Park, near Knaresborough (WJP08), in Harrogate Borough** **Land at Seamer Carr, near Scarborough (WJP15), in Scarborough Borough** **Land at Common Lane, Burn (WJP16), in Selby District** **Land at Pollington (WJP22), in Selby District** **Land at Fairfield Road, Whitby (WJP19), in the North York Moors National Park** **Land at Harewood Whin, Rufforth (WJP11), in the City of York** In Part 3) of the Policy: **3) Proposals for development of the allocated sites referred to in 1) and 2) above, and as shown on the Policies Map, will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.**	
MM72	125	6.64	Add additional text: In these circumstances it is not considered appropriate to support the principle of further large-scale recovery capacity in the area where the waste proposed to be managed would arise mainly outside the Plan area, unless it can be demonstrated that the facility would represent the nearest appropriate installation for recovery of the waste, in line with relevant legislation. Any such	To make it clear how monitoring will be dealt with

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			proposals will also be expected to provide for utilisation of heat in accordance with Policy W01 and be consistent with the requirements of Policies W10 and W11 in order to meet needs arising within it. For the purposes of this policy it is considered appropriate to use a threshold of 75,000tpa as an indicator of large scale, in line with the threshold used to identify strategically significant facilities in the Waste Position Statement for Yorkshire and Humber[2]. The following will form part of the annual monitoring associated with this Policy: implementation of committed capacity, capacity requirements and decisions on all C&I planning applications that would provide additional commercial and industrial waste (including hazardous C&I waste) capacity.	
MM73	127	6.70	Revise 5th sentence: However, the Waste Arisings and Capacity Assessment (2016) (updated March 2017) identifies an expected capacity gap for recycling under all scenarios considered, up to a maximum of approximately ~~470,000~~ 437,000 tonnes per annum in the highest case scenario, based on available capacity for managing CD&E waste only.	Updated text to reflect the changes to capacity gaps/surplus in table 8 and the update to capacity information subsequent to the publication of the September 2016 Report
MM74	127	6.73	Revise 1st sentence: There is a forecast shortfall in capacity for landfill of non-hazardous CD&E waste, particularly from around 2022, as a result of the expiry of a number of time limited permissions, with a maximum annual gap of around ~~186,000~~ 108,000 tonnes per annum by 2030 in the highest case scenario. Revise 3rd sentence: If rates of recycling nearer to that modelled in the higher recycling scenario included in the waste arisings and capacity assessment are achieved, then the requirement for capacity for landfill of non-hazardous CD&E waste could be	Updated text to reflect the changes to capacity gaps/surplus in Table 8

[2] Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement (Feb 2016)

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			significantly less, reaching a maximum of around ~~96,000~~ 18,000 tonnes per annum by 2030.	
MM75	128	W05	Revise text in part 2 and 3: **2) Provision of capacity for management of CD&E waste is also supported through site allocations for:** **i) Allocations for recycling of CD&E waste:** **Land at Potgate Quarry, North Stainley (WJP24), in Harrogate Borough** **Land at Allerton Park, near Knaresborough (WJP08), in Harrogate Borough** **Land at Darrington Quarry, Darrington (MJP27), in Selby District** **Land at Barnsdale Bar, Kirk Smeaton (MJP26), in Selby District** **Land at Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton (WJP10), in Selby District** **Land to the west of Newlands Lane, Upper Poppleton (WJP05)~~Land to the north of at Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton (WJP05)~~, in the City of York** **Whitewall Quarry, near Norton (MJP13), Ryedale District** **ii) Allocations for landfill of CD&E waste:** **Land at Brotherton Quarry, Burton Salmon (WJP21), in Selby District** **Land to the west of Newlands Lane, Upper Poppleton (WJP05)~~Land to the north of at Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton (WJP05)~~, in the City of York** **Land adjacent to former Escrick Brickworks, Escrick (WJP06), in Selby District** **3) Proposals for development of the allocated sites for recycling or landfill referred to in 2) above, and as shown on the Policies Map, will**	Provides further locational detail for sites and a cross reference to the Policies Map to provide clarity, add MJP13 – Whitewall Quarry as an allocated site

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			be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.	
MM76	133	W08	Add additional text: **1) Proposals for the development of new infrastructure and increased capacity for the management of waste water and sewage sludge, not including waste water from hydrocarbon activities, will be permitted in line with requirements identified in asset management plans produced by waste water infrastructure providers active in the Plan area. Preference will be given to the expansion of existing infrastructure in appropriate locations rather than the development of new facilities. Where it is not practicable to provide required additional capacity at existing sites, support will be provided for the development of new sites for the management of waste water and sewage sludge in line with the requirements of Policies W10 and W11.**	To provide clarity
MM77	140	W11	Add additional text: **5) Siting facilities to provide additional waste water treatment capacity, including for waste water containing Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials and hazardous waste, at existing waste water treatment works sites as a first priority. Where this is not practicable, preference will be given to use of previously developed land or industrial and employment land. Where development of new capacity on greenfield land is necessary then preference will be given to sites located on lower quality agricultural land. Siting of facilities for management of waste water from hydrocarbons development will also be considered under the requirements of Policy M18 where relevant;**	To broaden the policy out to refer to hazardous waste
MM78	145	7.12	Add text:	To add flexibility

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			In addition to transport infrastructure, supply of minerals is supported by a range of other associated infrastructure. This includes facilities such as plant and equipment for routine processing or preparing for sale of minerals extracted at the site. In certain circumstances these ~~ancillary~~ routine processing activities, together with their associated plant and buildings, may constitute permitted development under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (as amended). Where they do not, and a planning application is required to be submitted, this will be considered against the development management policies in Chapter 9.	
MM79	146	I02	Revise text: **3 In addition to the requirements of Part 1), within the North York Moors National Park ~~T~~the siting of ancillary minerals infrastructure ~~within the North York Moors National Park~~ will only be supported where it would be located within the ~~Boulby mine~~ existing operational surface site ~~or Doves Nest Farm mine surface site if developed~~, on other existing industrial land, ~~or~~ within the Whitby Business Park or is constrained to a particular location for which there is sufficient overriding justification ~~identified on the Policies Map~~.**	To provide flexibility to the Policy and to clarify that part 3) of the Policy operates in conjunction with Part 1)
MM80	149	S01	**Policy S01: Safeguard~~ing~~ed Surface Mineral Resources** ~~**Part 1) - Surface mineral resources:**~~ **The following surface minerals resources and associated buffer zones identified on the Policies Map will be safeguarded from other forms of surface non-mineral development to protect the resource for the future:** **i. All crushed rock and silica sand resources with an additional 500m buffer;** **ii. All sand and gravel, clay and shallow coal resources with an additional 250m buffer;**	Restructure of policy so only covers surface minerals

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			iii. Building stone resources and active and former building stone quarries with an additional 250m buffer. ~~**Part 2) - Deep mineral resources:**~~ ~~**Potash and (including polyhalite) resources within the Boulby Mine licensed permitted area and Doves Nest Farm indicated and inferred resource area, identified on the Policies Map, will be safeguarded from other forms of surface development to protect the resource for the future.**~~ ~~**Reserves and resources of potash and polyhalite identified on the Policies Map, including a 2km buffer zone, will also be protected from sterilisation by other forms of underground minerals extraction, deep drilling and the underground storage of gas or carbon in order to protect the resource for the future.**~~	
MM81	152	S02	**Policy S02: Developments proposed within ~~Minerals Safeguarding Areas~~ Safeguarded Surface Mineral Resource areas** ~~**Part 1) - Surface mineral resources:**~~ **Within the Safeguarded Surface Minerals Resource ~~Safeguarding A~~areas shown on the Policies Map, permission for development other than minerals extraction will be granted where:** • **It would not sterilise the mineral or prejudice future extraction; or** • **The mineral will be extracted prior to the development (where this can be achieved without unacceptable impact on the environment or local communities), or** • **The need for the non-mineral development can be demonstrated to outweigh the need to safeguard the mineral; or** • **It can be demonstrated that the mineral in the location concerned is no longer of any potential value as it does not represent an economically viable and therefore exploitable resource; or**	Restructure of policy so only covers surface minerals

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			• **The non-mineral development is of a temporary nature that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed; or** • **It constitutes 'exempt' development (as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list, as set out in paragraph 8.47).** **Applications for development other than mineral extraction in ~~Minerals~~ Safeguarded~~ing~~ Surface Minerals Resource ~~A~~areas should include an assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the mineral resource beneath or adjacent to the site of the proposed development.** **~~Part 2) - Deep minerals resources:~~** **~~In areas identified as Underground Mineral Safeguarding Areas on the Policies Map, proposals for the following types of development should be accompanied by information about the effect of the proposed development on the potential future extraction of the safeguarded underground resource, as well as on the potential for the proposed surface development to be impacted by subsidence arising from working of the underlying minerals resource:~~** • **~~Large institutional and public buildings;~~** • **~~Major industrial buildings including those with sensitive processes and precision equipment vulnerable to ground movement;~~** • **~~Major retail complexes;~~** • **~~Non-residential high rise buildings (3 storeys plus);~~** • **~~Strategic gas, oil, naphtha and petrol pipelines;~~** • **~~Vulnerable parts of main highways and motorway networks (e.g. viaducts, large bridges, service stations and interchanges);~~** • **~~Security sensitive structures;~~** • **~~Strategic water pumping stations, waterworks, reservoirs, sewage works and pumping stations;~~** • **~~Ecclesiastical property;~~** • **~~Power stations; and~~**	

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			~~• Wind turbines~~ ~~Permission will be granted where the assessment demonstrates that a significant risk of adverse impact on the development from mining subsidence will not arise or that the criteria in Part 1) of the Policy (other than the final criterion) are met.~~ ~~Part 3) – Protecting potash and polyhalite resources from other underground minerals development:~~ ~~Where proposals for deep drilling or development of underground gas resources or the underground storage of gas or carbon are located within the area safeguarded for potash, salt and polyhalite shown on the Policies Map, permission for development will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the proposed development will not adversely affect the potential future extraction of the protected mineral.~~	
MM82	153	8.22	Revise text: The purpose of safeguarding is not to protect the minerals resource in all circumstances, but to ensure that the presence and potential significance of the resource is taken into account when other proposals in a safeguarded area are under consideration, and that sterilisation of the resource only takes place where there is appropriate justification. In some cases, it may be practicable for prior extraction of the resource to take place, where this can be done without unacceptable impacts on local communities or the environment, in line with the development management policies in the Joint Plan. In other cases, the need for the sterilising development may outweigh the need to protect the resource, or it may be possible to demonstrate that the safeguarded resource is no longer justified for safeguarding. Where non-exempt development (see Safeguarding Exemptions Criteria list in para. 8.47) is proposed in a safeguarded area for surface mineral resources~~, or where development of the forms identified in Policy S02 (part two) is proposed in an area safeguarded for~~	To reflect creation of new Policy S03.

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			~~underground resources~~, applicants should consider at an early stage any implications that the presence of the safeguarded resource may have for their proposals and include information in any application, via a minerals resource assessment, about measures that would be implemented to avoid unnecessary sterilisation, or to demonstrate that the need for the sterilising development outweighs the need to protect the resource.	
MM83	154	New S03	**POLICY S03: Safeguarded Deep Minerals Resource areas** **Part 1) – Safeguarding potash from surface development vulnerable to subsidence:** **Potash (including polyhalite) resources expected to be recovered by the Woodsmith Mine over its permitted life are identified on the Policies Map for safeguarding, and will be safeguarded from the following forms of non-mineral surface developments to protect the resource for the future;** • **Large institutional and public buildings;** • **Major industrial buildings and other industrial buildings and infrastructure with sensitive processes and precision equipment vulnerable to ground movement;** • **Major retail complexes;** • **Non-residential high rise buildings (3 storeys plus);** • **Strategic gas, oil, naphtha and petrol pipelines;** • **Vulnerable parts of main highways and motorway networks (e.g. viaducts, large bridges, service stations and interchanges);** • **Security sensitive structures;** • **Strategic water pumping stations, waterworks, reservoirs, sewage works and pumping stations;** • **Ecclesiastical property;** • **Power stations;** • **Wind turbines;**	New policy provide distinction between surface and deep mineral safeguarding

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			Permission for the above forms of development will be granted where it can be demonstrated that a significant risk of sterilisation of the safeguarded mineral deposits would not arise, or the need for the surface development would demonstrably outweigh the need to safeguard the mineral deposit. **Part 2) – Protecting potash (including polyhalite) resources from other underground minerals development:** **Potash (including polyhalite) resources expected to be recovered by the Woodsmith Mine over its permitted life, identified on the Policies Map for safeguarding, will also be protected from sterilisation by other forms of underground minerals extraction, deep drilling and the underground storage of gas or carbon in order to protect the resource for the future.** **Where proposals for deep drilling or development of underground gas resources or the underground storage of gas or carbon are located within the area safeguarded for potash, (including polyhalite) shown on the Policies Map, permission for development will be granted where it can be demonstrated that the proposed development will not adversely affect the potential future extraction of the protected mineral, or the benefits of the proposed development would demonstrably outweigh the need to safeguard the resource.**	
MM84	154	8.15 – 8.19 (old para ref. moved to after new Policy S03	**Policy justification for safeguarding of Potash and Polyhalite Resources (lifted from S01 and added to new Policy S03)** 8.15 Underground mineral resources are not at direct risk of sterilisation through non-mineral surface development in the same way as surface resources and there is no specific requirement in national policy to safeguard them within protected areas. However, certain forms of surface development, particularly large structures or those with sensitive processes taking place in them, may be particularly vulnerable to subsidence damage.	Moved and revised to reflect new potash safeguarding policy

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			8.16 Potash, ~~salt and~~ including polyhalite resources in the Plan area are considered to be of strategic significance, as the potash and polyhalite deposits are the only known potentially workable resources in the country and planning permission currently exists for their extraction. Whilst remaining resources associated with the Boulby Mine are understood to be located offshore, resources permitted for extraction through the new Woodsmith Mine, currently under construction, underlie the eastern part of the National Park. Diagram (Figure 19) shows the location of the potential sources of potash and polyhalite in relation to the Woodsmith Mine permission area, the National Park Boundary, the remainder of the Plan area and adjacent areas of East Yorkshire. The permitted life of mineral extraction at the Mine is approximately 100 years. It is therefore considered that there is particular justification to safeguard ~~them~~ appropriate resources for the future. 8.17 ~~T~~~~hese~~ Extensive resources ~~cover a relatively large area~~ of potash and polyhalite exist in the north-eastern part of the Plan area and also extend southwards beyond the Plan area boundary, into the East Riding of Yorkshire down to Kingston upon Hull, as shown in Figure 19. Available information suggests that the resource, which is already at a very substantial depth below ground level, gets significantly deeper to the south, beyond the National Park boundary, and is also extensively faulted in the Vale of Pickering area, to the extent that extraction is not expected to be technically feasible or economically viable within the current Plan period. ~~it is not considered necessary or proportionate to safeguard the whole of the potential resource area.~~ Furthermore, a large area of the resource within the Plan area is located beneath the North York Moors National Park, where the risk of sterilisation as a result of significant surface development is relatively low as a consequence of national and local policies restraining major development. However, notwithstanding this position, it ~~would be~~ is appropriate to safeguard ~~reserves and resources within the area licensed for extraction from Boulby Mine (the only active potash mine in the Plan area) along with those resources forming part of the York Potash project thathavebeen identified with a higher degree of confidence~~ an area of resource expected to be sufficient to cover the duration	

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			of the permission that has been granted. The extent of the area identified on the Policies Map for safeguarding includes those resources ~~forming part of the York Potash project~~ that have been identified with a higher degree of confidence (i.e. the indicated and inferred resources) as well as adjacent areas expected to be required to sustain the Mine over its permitted life. This will help to ensure that, where certain types of surface development, sensitive to subsidence, are proposed within the ~~licensed~~ safeguarded area, the presence of the underground resource is taken into account. In this respect, the purpose of safeguarding underground resources is not to prevent surface development in the relevant area but to ensure that the potential implications for sterilisation of potash or polyhalite are taken into account. The Authorities acknowledge that it will be appropriate to keep under review the extent of the area necessary to provide adequate safeguarded resources over the permitted life of the Mine and will address this through subsequent reviews of the Plan where necessary. In the meantime, the Policies Map accompanying the Plan shows the overall extent of potential potash resources within the Plan area, as well as the area currently subject to safeguarding. Prospective developers should refer to this map for information on the distribution of the overall potash resource and seek further advice from the relevant mineral planning authority if there is any doubt about how a potential development may be impacted by the potash and polyhalite safeguarding requirements included in the Plan. Types of surface development which are considered relevant for the purposes of safeguarding underground potash and polyhalite are identified in Policy S0~~2~~3 (part ~~two~~ one). ~~A surface safeguarding buffer zone has not been identified due to the scale of the area and the extremely low risk of sterilisation by surface development in this part of the Plan area.~~ 8.18 Extraction of gas in proximity to underground mining operations can give rise to particular concerns including the potential for gas to migrate towards, or accumulate in, mine tunnels. This could be a particular issue where hydraulic fracturing ('fracking') techniques are involved. Similar considerations could apply where proposals are brought forward for the underground storage of gas or carbon, for example in depleted natural gas reservoirs. The presence of a	

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			hydrocarbons well could in itself lead to a direct local sterilisation of potash and polyhalite resources, and also act as a constraint to the driving of access tunnels towards target areas of more viable resources. The long term sterilising effect of such constraints may be difficult to foresee during the early stages of Mine development. 8.19 To ensure that consideration is given to protecting reserves and resources of potash, ~~salt and~~ including polyhalite from the potential effects of sub-surface hydrocarbons development ~~extracting~~ or storing gas, safeguarding is considered appropriate.~~, including an underground buffer zone in addition to the area proposed to be safeguarded on the surface. A buffer zone of 2km is considered to offer a reasonable balance between protection of the resource and providing flexibility for other development to take place where appropriate, representing a horizontal distance which is readily achievable with current technology for horizontal drilling of oil and gas wells.~~ The safeguarding area, identified on the Policies Map, is considered to provide for safeguarding of resources sufficient to cover the permitted life of the Woodsmith Mine and offers a reasonable balance between protection of the resource and providing flexibility for other development to take place where appropriate and consistent with other policies in the Plan, recognising that PEDLs are located within the southern part of the National Park. Whilst ~~T~~there are no current PEDLs in ~~the area covered by~~ the safeguarded area~~.~~, a number, including some recent PEDL's awarded during the 14th onshore licensing round, overlap with the southern part of the Woodsmith Mine permission area. The effect of national policy and other policies in the Plan, particularly Policy M16, would act as a major constraint to most forms of surface hydrocarbons development in this area. As noted in paragraph 8.17, the Authorities acknowledge that it will be appropriate to keep under review the extent of the area necessary to provide adequate safeguarding of potash, including polyhalite, resources over the permitted life of the Mine and will address this through subsequent reviews of the Plan where necessary. This will allow further consideration to be given to safeguarding issues in the event of any further PEDL rounds, or any new information on the extent and distribution of viable potash and polyhalite	

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			resources following commencement of extraction at Woodsmith Mine which is expected to commence in the first few years following adoption of the MWJP. ~~and buffer zone.~~ As with other forms of safeguarding, the purpose is not to prevent other forms of development from taking place under any circumstances, but to ensure that the presence of the safeguarded resource is taken into account, and given priority where appropriate. In some circumstances it may be practicable to take measures, such as through appropriate phasing of activity, to enable extraction of more than one underground resource in the same area. Where underground conflict could arise, applicants will need to demonstrate, including through use of Interaction Agreements where appropriate, that measures can be implemented to ensure that the safeguarded resource is adequately protected. 8.20 Planning guidance and case law makes clear that Minerals Planning Authorities do not need to carry out their own assessments of potential impacts which are controlled by other regulatory bodies. It states that they can determine applications having considered the advice of those bodies without having to wait for the other approval processes to be concluded. The Mineral Planning Authorities will therefore carry out consultation with other appropriate regulatory bodies (such as the Environment Agency, Health and Safety Executive, Oil and Gas Authority and Mines Inspector) on planning applications which might impact on the safeguarded underground minerals resource, to ensure that the Authorities can be satisfied that sub-surface issues can and will be adequately addressed by other complimentary regulatory regimes where relevant.	
MM85	154	8.16	Insert after para 8.16	To provide clarity.

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			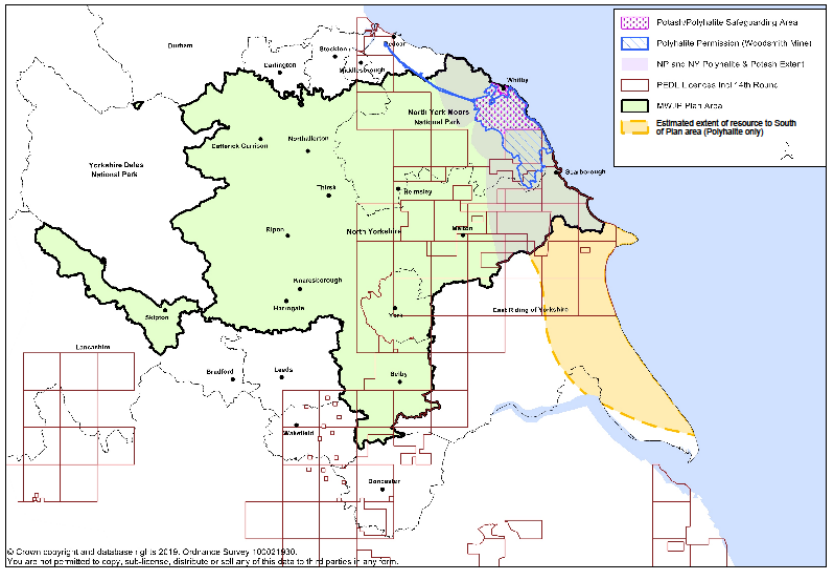 Figure 19: Potash minerals map	
MM86	154	S03 (Policy will change to S04)	Revise Policy text: **Waste management sites identified on the Policies Map and in Appendix 2, with a 250m buffer zone, will be safeguarded against development which would prevent or ~~frustrate~~ unduly restrict the use of the site unless:** **i) The need for the alternative development outweighs the benefits of retaining the site; and** **ii) Where the site is in active use for waste management purposes, a suitable alternative location can be provided for the displaced infrastructure; or** **iii) The site is not in use and there is no reasonable prospect of it being used for waste management in the foreseeable future.** **iv) The site is not viable or capable of being made viable**	To provide cross reference to Appendix 2 and exemptions list and also clarify wording.

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			Where development, other than exempt development as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list, as set out in paragraph 8.47, is proposed within an identified buffer zone permission will be granted where adequate mitigation can, if necessary, be provided to reduce any impacts from the existing or proposed adjacent waste uses to an acceptable level, and the benefits of the proposed use outweigh any safeguarding considerations.	
MM87	155	8.29	Revise Para: As some waste uses are relatively low-value developments, they are at risk of being replaced by competing, higher-value land uses. Safeguarding facilities can help to guard against this. The purpose of safeguarding certain waste facilities is not to prevent other development from taking place but to ensure that the need to maintain important waste infrastructure is factored into decision-making for other forms of development. Where a site is not in use, viability issues will be relevant to considering whether there is a reasonable prospect of the site being used for waste management in the foreseeable future. This will be particularly important in the two-tier parts of the Plan area, where many development decisions are not taken by the waste planning authority.	To clarify that Policy ~~S03~~ S04 does not unreasonably restrict development of a safeguarded waste management site.
MM88	155	Para. 8.30 *(Italics: PC85 in the Addendum of Proposed Changes to Publication Draft*	Revise Para: In some cases, the introduction of other forms of development in close proximity to established or allocated waste uses, can lead to conflict given the potential for impacts on local amenity due, for example, to noise, dust odour or bioaerosols. Whilst it is not possible to identify all such forms of development exhaustively, they include residential uses and also commercial and industrial uses that depend on a high quality local environment (for example within the food and health care sectors). The identification of a buffer zone around safeguarded waste facilities ensures that the potential for such impacts can be properly taken into account, whilst also recognising the importance of allowing the waste facility to continue to operate. As a range of types and scales of development could be associated with waste management activity, it is not	To clarify that Policy S03 does not unreasonably restrict development of land, including future proposals, within the buffer zone of a safeguarded waste management site.

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		(July 2017))	practicable to define individual buffer zones for each facility. A 250m buffer zone reflects a balance between ensuring that the potential for significant impacts arising from some waste uses is allowed for, whilst limiting the extent to which consultation for safeguarding purposes is required. It is also consistent with the Environment Agency's restrictions on open composting of waste taking place within 250m of residential property. Where proposals for non-exempt development in these zones would not be compatible with the safeguarded use then permission will be refused unless suitable mitigation can be provided as part of the proposals for the encroaching development or there are other overriding benefits. ~~*It is acknowledged that in some cases, including at the former mine sites in the Plan area, there are other extant proposals for redevelopment which are matters for determination by the relevant local planning authority and that such proposals could overlap with land proposed for safeguarding in the Joint Plan.*~~ *In these circumstances the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority will seek to work constructively with the relevant local planning authority and developers to ensure that a proportionate approach to implementing safeguarding of minerals and waste infrastructure requirements is taken.*	
MM89	155	S04 (Policy will change to S05)	Revise text of Policy: **Railheads, rail links and wharves identified on the Policies Map and in Appendix 2, with a 100m buffer zone, will be safeguarded against development which would prevent or ~~frustrate~~ unduly restrict the use of the infrastructure for minerals or waste transport purposes, unless:** **i) The need for the alternative development outweighs the benefits of retaining the facility; and** **ii) Where the minerals or waste transport infrastructure is in active use on the land, a suitable alternative location can be provided for the displaced infrastructure; or** **iii) The infrastructure is not in use and there is no reasonable prospect of it being used for minerals or waste transport in the foreseeable future.**	To provide cross reference to Appendix 2 and exemptions list and also clarify wording.

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			iv) The site is not viable or capable of being made viable **Where development, other than exempt development as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list, as set out in paragraph 8.47, is proposed within an identified buffer zone permission will be granted where adequate mitigation can, if necessary, be provided to reduce any impacts from the existing or proposed adjacent minerals or waste infrastructure uses to an acceptable level, and the benefits of the proposed use outweigh any safeguarding considerations.**	
MM90	156	8.34	Revise Para: Transport of coal by barge has previously occurred in the Selby area, and some infrastructure remains but needs repair if it is to be used again. Growing interest in the potential for increased supply of marine aggregate into the Yorkshire and Humber area may increase the significance of both water and rail transport of minerals in future, adding to the justification for safeguarding wharfs and railheads[42]. Where a site is not in use, viability issues will be relevant to considering whether there is a reasonable prospect of the site being used for minerals or waste transport in the foreseeable future.	To clarify that Policy S045 does not unreasonably restrict development of a safeguarded minerals or waste transport infrastructure site.
MM91	157	S05 (Policy will change to S06)	Revise text of Policy **Minerals ancillary infrastructure sites identified on the Policies Map and in Appendix 2, with a 100m buffer zone, will be safeguarded against development which would prevent or ~~frustrate~~ unduly restrict the use of the site for minerals ancillary infrastructure purposes, unless:** **i) The need for the alternative development outweighs the benefits of retaining the site; and** **ii) Where minerals ancillary infrastructure is in active use on the land, a suitable alternative location can be provided for the displaced infrastructure; or**	To provide cross reference to Appendix 2 and exemptions list and also clarify wording.

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			iii) The site is not in use and there is no reasonable prospect of it being used for minerals ancillary infrastructure in the foreseeable future. **iv) The site is not viable or capable of being made viable** **Where development, other than exempt development as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list, as set out in paragraph 8.47, is proposed within an identified buffer zone permission will be granted where adequate mitigation can, if necessary, be provided to reduce any impacts from the existing or proposed adjacent minerals ancillary infrastructure uses to an acceptable level, and the benefits of the proposed use outweigh and safeguarding considerations.**	
MM92	157	8.41	Revise Paragraph: To protect safeguarded facilities from encroachment by other non-compatible development which may compromise the continued use of the site minerals ancillary infrastructure, for example development which may be sensitive to disturbance from noise or dust, a buffer zone around safeguarded facilities has also been identified. A 100m buffer zone is considered to be adequate to ensure that the potential for significant impacts is taken into account for these forms of development. Where proposals for non-exempt development in these zones would not be compatible with the safeguarded use then permission will be refused unless suitable mitigation can be provided as part of the proposals for the encroaching development or there are other overriding benefits. Where a safeguarded site is not in use, viability issues will be relevant in considering whether there is a reasonable prospect of the site being used for minerals ancillary infrastructure in the foreseeable future.	
MM93	161	D02	Revise Part 1) of the Policy: **1) Proposals for minerals and waste development, including ancillary development and minerals and waste transport infrastructure, will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there will be no**	Change of text to include local communities and residents

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			unacceptable impacts on ~~local amenity~~ the amenity of local communities and residents, local businesses and users …	
MM94	161	9.13	Revise wording in paragraph Planning authorities are advised in national Planning Practice Guidance not to duplicate other statutory means of pollution control. Examples include the issuing of environmental permits for waste operations and crushing plant, and the control of statutory noise nuisance. The Authorities will liaise with other agencies including the Environment Agency and, where applicable, District Council Environmental Health Departments, on such matters. However, certain pollution control matters can also be relevant when determining minerals and waste planning applications, particularly where they are relevant to the use and development of land, for example, those impacting on public health. Applicants are advised to have early discussions with the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority and other relevant regulatory authorities to ensure a coordinated approach. With regard to development that is required by The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 to be accompanied by an environmental statement, a developer needs to include in the statement a description of the likely significant effects of the development resulting from, inter alia, the risk to human health. In determining such applications consideration will be given, where appropriate to the case, as to whether specific monitoring measures may be required, as part of a decision granting planning permission, by means of a planning condition or planning obligation (as applicable), to monitor identified significant adverse effects on the environment arising from proposed EIA development (which may include health effects if applicable).	Additional text to provide flexibility and clarity
MM95	166	D04	Revise Policy wording: **Part 1) – Major minerals and waste development**	Additional text to provide flexibility and clarity

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			Proposals for major development in the National Park, Howardian Hills, Nidderdale, North Pennines and Forest of Bowland Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty ~~will~~ should be refused except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated it is in the public interest. The demonstration of exceptional circumstances and public interest will require justification based on the following: **a) The need for the development, which can ~~will usually~~ include a national need for the mineral or the waste facility and the contribution of the development to the national economy; and** **b) The impact of permitting it, or refusing, it upon the local economy which includes that of the National Park or AONB; and** **c) Whether, in terms of cost and scope, the development can viably and technically ~~and viably~~ be located elsewhere outside the designated area, or the need for it can be met in some other way; and** **d) ~~Whether~~ The extent to which any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, can be moderated. ~~to a level which does not significantly compromise the reason for the designation.~~** **Where there are exceptional circumstances and the proposal is considered to be in the public interest, every effort to avoid adverse effects will be required. Particular consideration will be given to the extent to which the proposal may affect the qualities which contributed to the designation of the landscape.** **Where adverse effects cannot be avoided, harm should be minimised through appropriate mitigation measures. Appropriate and practicable compensation will be required for any unavoidable effects which cannot be mitigated.** **Part 2) – All other developments** **Planning permission will be supported where proposals contribute to the achievement of, or are consistent with, the aims, policies and aspirations of the relevant Management Plan and are consistent with other relevant development management policies in the Joint Plan.** **Part 3) – Proposals which impact the setting of Designated Areas**	

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			Proposals for development outside of the National Parks and AONBs will not usually be permitted where it would have an unacceptable harmful effect on the setting of the designated area.	
MM96	167	9.25	Add additional text to paragraph 9.25 and add an additional paragraph after 9.25: 9.25 For major development in the National Park and AONBs, the four strands of the major development test need to be addressed in order to determine whether the proposal represents an exceptional circumstance and is in the 'public interest'. One of the main considerations in this assessment, where relating to proposals for minerals extraction, should be the need for the resource itself, including at a national level, and whether there are alternative sources available to meet any national need. The potential for a specific mineral to be extracted on a national basis only from within the National Park or AONB will be a relevant consideration when assessing need. The outcome of these considerations will then, where relevant, need to be assessed in accordance with the Habitats Regulations and other relevant policies contained in this Joint Plan and the NPPF. Applicants will be expected to supply sufficient information to demonstrate robustly that proposals fulfil the requirements of the major development test. Proposals should be designed to avoid adverse impacts (including cumulative impacts) on the special qualities of the National Park, though because of the inherent nature and scale of major development it is unlikely that impacts can be moderated to a level where significant adverse effects can be completely avoided. A proposal that is likely to harm a National Park or AONB to the extent that it compromises the reason for its designation is unlikely to be regarded as being in the public interest. The North York Moors has an existing potash mine and a second mine is under construction which in terms of volume of production is stated to become the largest potash mine in the world. Other significant major developments have also been located in the National Park such as RAF Fylingdales and there is growing pressure on the southern part of	To provide clarity

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			the Park from the hydrocarbons industry. Cumulatively it is considered that the impact of these large scale developments of an industrial nature are starting to impact on the special qualities of the National Park, particularly in terms of far reaching open moorland views, remoteness and a sense of wildness and tranquillity which were important reasons for its designation.	
MM97	169	D05	Revise Part 2) of the Policy **Part 2) - Waste** **Proposals for waste development ~~in the Green Belt, including new buildings or other forms of development which would result in an adverse impact on the openness of the Green Belt or on the purposes of including land within the Green Belt, including those elements which contribute to the historic character and setting of York,~~ that include the construction of new buildings in the Green Belt will be considered inappropriate.** **Substantial weight will be given to any harm to the Green Belt and ~~inappropriate waste development in the Green Belt will only be permitted in~~ very special circumstances, ~~which must~~ will need to be demonstrated by the applicant~~,~~ in ~~which the harm by reason of inappropriateness, or any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations~~ order to outweigh harm caused by inappropriateness, and any other harm.** **Proposals for other forms of waste development which would result in an adverse impact on the openness of the Green Belt or on the purposes of including land within the Green Belt, including those elements which contribute to the historic character and setting of York, will only be permitted in very special circumstances, which must be demonstrated by the applicant, in which the harm is clearly outweighed by other considerations.** **The following forms of waste development ~~will be appropriate~~ may be permitted in the Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the**	To provide consistency with National policy

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			Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in the Green Belt, including those elements which contribute to the historic character and setting of York: **i) open windrow composting;** **ii) individual farm-scale on-farm composting and anaerobic digestion;** **iii) recycling of construction and demolition waste in order to produce recycled aggregate where it would take place in an active quarry or minerals transport site and is linked to the life of the quarry or site;** **iv) short term waste sorting and recycling activity in association with, and on the same site as, other permitted demolition and construction activity;** **v) recycling, transfer and treatment activities at established industrial and employment sites in the Green Belt where the waste development would be consistent with the scale and nature of other activities already taking place at the site;** **vi) landfill of quarry voids including for the purposes of quarry reclamation and where the site would be restored to an after use compatible with the purposes of Green Belt designation;** **vii) small scale deposit of inert waste for agricultural improvement purposes or the improvement of derelict or degraded land; and** **viii) continued activities within the footprint of established waste sites in the Green Belt.**	
MM98	170	9.35	Revise text In order to provide local guidance on this matter, the policy identifies a number of types of waste management activities and types of locations where waste development may be ~~appropriate~~ permitted, provided that openness is maintained and the development would be consistent with the purposes for which the land is included in the Green Belt.	To be consistent with change in policy D05
MM99	173	D07	Revise Policy	Policy redrafted to provide more clarity

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			1) Proposals will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that, having taken into account any proposed mitigation measures, there will be no unacceptable impacts on biodiversity or geodiversity.~~, including on statutory and non-statutory designated or protected sites and features, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, Sites of Local Interest and Local Nature Reserves, local priority habitats, habitat networks and species, having taken into account any proposed mitigation measures.~~ The level of protection provided to international, national and locally designated sites are outlined in parts 2) to 8) below. **2) A very high level of protection will be afforded to sites designated at an international level, including SPAs, SACs and RAMSAR sites. Development which would have an unacceptable impact on these sites will not be permitted.** **3) Development, whether inside or outside of a SSSI which ~~would~~ is likely to have an ~~unacceptable impact~~ adverse effect on the notified special interest features of a SSSI or a broader impact on the national network of SSSIs will only be permitted where the benefits of the development at that location clearly outweigh the impact to the SSSI features and the broader SSSI network.~~, or the~~ The loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland or aged or veteran trees, will only be permitted where both the need for, and the benefits of the development at the proposed location ~~would~~ clearly outweigh the impact or loss.** **4) Where development would be located within an Impact Risk Zone defined by Natural England for a SPA, SAC, RAMSAR site or SSSI, or at any other location at which it could have an adverse impact on the SPA, SAC, RAMSAR site or SSSI, and the development is of a type identified by Natural England as one which could potentially have an adverse impact on the designated site, proposals should be accompanied by a detailed assessment of the potential impacts and include proposals for mitigation and enhancement where relevant.**	

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			5) Locally important sites and assets include: i. **Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (including candidate sites);** ii. **Local Nature Reserves;** iii. **Local Geological Sites; and** iv. **Habitats and species of principal importance or other sites of geological or geomorphological importance.** **Development will not be permitted that will result in an unacceptable impact to locally important sites and assets unless it can be demonstrated that:** • **the benefits of development clearly outweigh the nature conservation value or scientific interest of the site and its contribution to wider biodiversity objectives and connectivity; and** • **the proposed mitigation or compensatory measures are equivalent to the value of the site/asset.** **6) ~~5)~~ Through the design of schemes, including any proposed mitigation and or compensation measures, proposals should seek to contribute positively towards the delivery of agreed biodiversity and/or geodiversity objectives, including those set out in agreed local Biodiversity or Geodiversity Action Plans, or in line with agreed priorities of any relevant Local Nature Partnership, with the aim of achieving net gains for biodiversity or geodiversity and supporting the development of resilient ecological networks.** **7) ~~6)~~ In exceptional circumstances, and where the development site giving rise to the requirement for offsetting is not located within a SPA, SAC, RAMSAR or SSSI, the principle of biodiversity offsetting to fully compensate for any losses will be supported on a site by site basis and as a last resort in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. These circumstances specifically include where:**	

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			i) It has been demonstrated that it is not possible to fully avoid or mitigate against adverse impacts; and **ii) The provision of compensatory habitat within the site would not be feasible; and** **iii) The need for and~~/or~~ the benefits of the development in the proposed location outweigh ~~override~~ the need to protect the site; and** **iv) Any compensatory gains would be delivered within the minerals or waste planning authority area in which the loss occurred~~.~~, unless otherwise agreed by the planning authority. Compensatory gains outside of the planning authority area will only be deemed as acceptable where it is clearly demonstrable that the approach will lead to greater biodiversity and/or geodiversity benefits than alternative options within the planning authority area.** **8) Proposals must consider the cumulative impacts as a result of a combination of individual impacts from the same development and/or through combinations of impacts in conjunction with other development. Proposals will only be permitted where it would not give rise to unacceptable cumulative impacts.**	
MM100	175	9.56	Insert new text after 2nd sentence of paragraph 9.56: Where development requiring offsetting is proposed, the arrangements for provision of the offsetting biodiversity gain should be set out as part of the proposals, and the location where the offsetting provision is to be made should be within the same minerals or waste planning authority area as the development giving rise to the need for offsetting. This is to ensure that biodiversity assets are not displaced out of the local area. Offsetting proposals may only be permitted outside of the plan area with written agreement from the planning authority, and only where sufficient evidence could be provided to demonstrate the biodiversity/geodiversity benefits of undertaking offsetting outside of the Plan area. For example, if a site was on the plan area boundary and sufficient evidence could be provided to demonstrate the biodiversity	To take account of cross boundary issues

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			benefits of undertaking an offset outside of the Plan area. A further consideration is…	
MM101	187	9.97	Revise last sentence of Para: The emerging City of York Local Plan is proposing to require that new developments are ~~meet the relevant BREEAM or Code for Sustainable Homes standards~~ in line with the 2013 Building Regulations by having a 19% reduction in Dwelling Emission Rate and a reduced water consumption rate.	To be consistent with national policy
MM102	188	D11	Add additional text in final paragraph of Part 1 **Proposals for substantial new minerals extraction and for the large-scale treatment, recovery or disposal of waste, as well as for hydrocarbon development, should be accompanied by a climate change assessment, as appropriate, showing how the proposals have taken into account impacts from climate change and include ~~appropriate~~ mitigation and adaptation measures where necessary.**	To provide link between climate change and hydrocarbons
MM103	190	D12	Revise 2nd Para, 2nd Sentence of the Policy: **Development proposals will be required to demonstrate that all practicable steps will be taken to conserve and manage on-site soil resources, including soils with environmental value, in a sustainable way. ~~Development which would disturb or damage soils of high environmental value such as~~ Development which could lead to irreversible damage to blanket ~~intact~~ peat or other soil contributing to ecological connectivity or carbon storage will not be permitted.**	To provide clarity
MM104	tbc	New Policy D14 – Air	Addition of overarching air quality Policy **Policy D14: Air Quality**	To deal with air quality

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		Quality Policy	**Proposals for mineral and waste development will be permitted provided that:** **(a) there are no unacceptable impacts on the intrinsic quality of air; and,** **(b) there are no unacceptable impacts on the management and protection of air quality, including any unacceptable impacts on Air Quality Management Areas.** **Main responsibility for implementation of policy:** NYCC, NYMNPA, CYC, Minerals and Waste industry **Key links to other relevant policies and objectives:** *M01, M11, M17, M20, W10, W11, I01, I02, D02, D03, D11* **Objectives:** 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11 **Monitoring:** Monitoring indicator 58 (see Appendix 3) Policy Justification The chapter in the PPG on Air Quality provides guiding principles on how planning can take account of the impact of new development on air quality. It states that 'Local Plans can affect air quality in a number of ways, including through what development is proposed and where, and the encouragement given to sustainable transport. Therefore, in plan making, it is important to take into account air quality management areas (AQMAs) and other areas where there could be specific requirements or limitations on new development because of air quality.' Planning guidance and case law makes clear that just as environmental impacts are material considerations, so too is the existence of regulatory regimes which seek to control such impacts. There exist a number of issues which are covered by other regulatory regimes and mineral planning authorities should assume that these regimes will operate effectively. Whilst these issues may be put before mineral planning authorities, they should not need to carry out their	

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			own assessment as they can rely on the assessment of other regulatory bodies. However, before granting planning permission they will need to be satisfied that these issues can or will be adequately addressed by taking the advice from the relevant regulatory body. The Mineral Planning Authorities will therefore carry out consultation with other appropriate regulatory bodies (such as the Environment Agency, Health and Safety Executive and the Oil and Gas Authority in this context. Where air quality is a particular issue, the Authorities will consider: • where air pollution arises; • measures that can be taken to ensure that developments in areas of particular concern with regards air quality do not give rise to additional unacceptable air quality impacts; and, • the potential for cumulative impacts arising from both smaller developments as well as the effects of more substantial developments.	
MM105	193	New Policy D15 Introductory text and Policy wording	Add new Policy and Introductory text under the 'Section 106, Community Infrastructure Levy and Planning Performance Agreements' heading: 9.118 Development of land will, to varying degrees depending on its nature and location, impact on the environment, communities, amenities and physical infrastructure of the Plan area. As such the authorities will, where there is appropriate justification, expect development to mitigate or compensate for the extent of this impact through the use of planning obligations on the granting of planning permissions. Planning obligations also known as Section 106 agreements under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), are benefits that may be in kind or take the form of financial contributions. Section 106 agreements are legally binding undertakings which seek to secure that development is acceptable, by securing contributions to offset negative consequences of development. 9.119 Prior to the submission of relevant applications within the Plan area, developers/applicants are encouraged to engage in the pre-application process	To deal with Section 106 agreements, Community Infrastructure Levy and Planning Performance Agreements

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			to determine whether there is likely to be a requirement for a Section 106 agreement in respect of a particular proposal. **Policy D15 – Planning Obligations** **Developer contributions will be sought to eliminate or mitigate the potential adverse effects of new development on site or on the surrounding area, and to ensure the provision of any necessary and adequate improvements to infrastructure to support the functioning of the development.** **The level of contributions required will be negotiated as part of a Section 106 agreement, or set out in any adopted Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule or successor framework.** **Contributions will only be sought where they are necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and where they are fairly and reasonably related to the development in scale and kind.** **Main responsibility for implementation of policy:** NYCC, NYMNPA, CYC, Minerals and Waste industry **Key links to other relevant policies and objectives:** *D01, D02, D03, D04, D05, D06, D07, D08, D09, D10, D11, D12* **Objectives:** 9, 10, 12 **Monitoring:** Monitoring indicator 57 (see Appendix 3) Policy Justification 9.120 ~~9.118~~ Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 provides a mechanism for planning obligations, in order to make development acceptable in planning terms which would otherwise not be acceptable. This can include	

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			the making of a financial contribution towards measures (which may be off-site in some circumstances) where needed to mitigate against or compensate for the impacts of the development. Such contributions should be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development and the matters which need to be dealt with. The minerals and waste planning authorities will seek such agreements where justified and where they would be in accordance with relevant legislation and guidance. Community Infrastructure Levy and Planning Performance Agreements 9.121 ~~9.119~~ The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a planning charge, introduced by the Planning Act 2008 as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. It came into force on 6 April 2010 through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010. NYCC is not a CIL-charging authority. City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority have not yet adopted any CIL policy. However, should CIL be introduced in either of these areas any relevant obligations relating to minerals and waste development would need to be met. 9.122 ~~9.120~~ A Planning Performance Agreement (PPA) is defined as an agreement between the local planning authority (or minerals and waste planning authority in the context of this Joint Plan) and an applicant to provide a project management framework for handling a planning application. A PPA enables the planning authority and the applicant to agree timescales, actions and resources for handling a particular application. It should cover the pre-application stages but may also extend through to the post-application stage. PPAs can be particularly useful in setting out an efficient and transparent process for determining large and/or complex planning applications. They encourage joint working between the applicant and the planning authority and can also help to bring together other parties such as statutory consultees. Their form can vary in type from a detailed legal document through to a much simpler memoranda of understanding. Due to the scale and complexity of	

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			some minerals and waste developments, it may be appropriate for a planning application to be dealt with through a PPA.	
MM106	Appendix 1 page 11	WJP13	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM107	Appendix 1 page 14	WJP17	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM108	Appendix 1 page 17	MJP06	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 91.4m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM109	Appendix 1 page 21	MJP07	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 91.4m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement

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			open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Leeming and RAF Topcliffe birdstrike safeguarding zones	
MM110	Appendix 1 page 25	MJP33	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 91.4m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Leeming birdstrike safeguarding zone	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM111	Appendix 1 page 29	MJP11	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 15.2m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 15.2m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Leeming birdstrike safeguarding zone	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM112	Appendix 1 p33	MJP21	Additional text to be added • Retain boundary as shown on plan on page 35 of Appendix 1 (CD18) and do not make revision to boundary that was proposed in PC102 (CD09). • Revise 3rd bullet point of Key sensitivities on page 33 of Appendix 1 (CD18) as following: 'Heritage asset issues as identified by Historic England, including proximity to and Impact on : World War II fighter pens at Catterick, Castle Hills Motte & Bailey Castle, Bainesse settlement, archaeological remains, Listed Buildings including the potential for harm to the setting of ~~at~~: Oran House, Killerby Hall, Hook Car Farmhouse, Kirkby Hall, Friars Garth, the stable at Kiplin Hall, Kirkby Fleetham Conservation Area, Hornby Park Registered park and garden and Killerby Hall unregistered park and garden	To reflect decision of Inspector in EIP

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			• Revise 3rd bullet point of Development requirements on page 33 of Appendix 1 (CD18) as following: 'Appropriate site design and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets as identified by Historic England, (Scheduled Monuments including: World War II fighter pens at Catterick, Castle Hills Motte & Bailey Castle, Bainesse settlement, archaeological remains, Listed Buildings including the potential for harm to the elements which contribute to the significance of the listed buildings at: Oran House, Killerby Hall, Hook Car Farmhouse, Kirkby Hall, Friars Garth, Kiplin Hall, Kirkby Fleetham Conservation Area, Hornby Park Registered park and garden and the unregistered park and gardens at Killerby Hall), local landscape features and their respective settings ' Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 91.4m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: • The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Leeming birdstrike safeguarding zone	
MM113	Appendix 1 p35	MJP21	Revise site boundary from the boundary changed by PC102 of Addendum of Proposed Changes to the boundary submitted in CD18 – Appendix 1 Allocated Sites.	To reflect decision of Inspector in EIP

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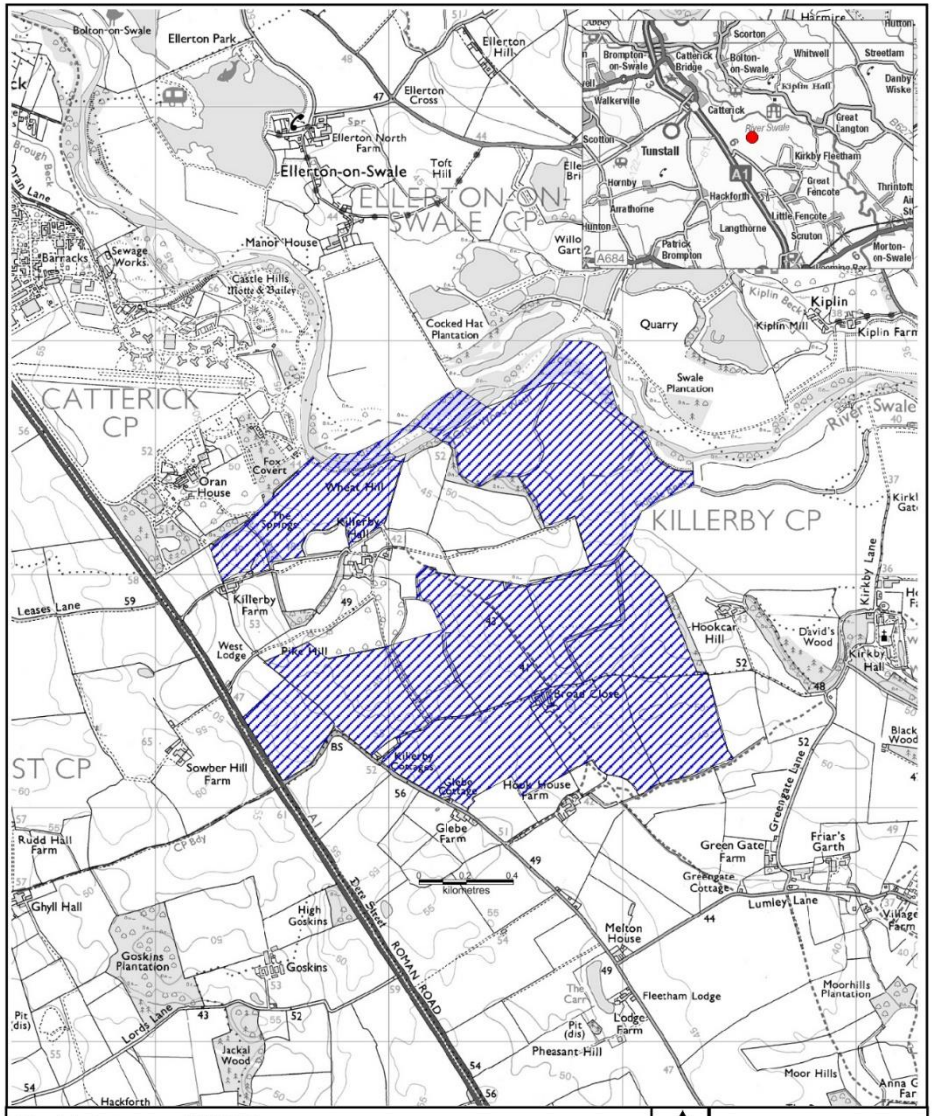

Site Reference: MJP21

Site Name: Land at Killerby

Site Area

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire. DL7 8AH

Site Submissions
Date : 09-2013
Compilation & Analysis : MWJP

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MM114	Appendix 1 p37	MJP17 Key Sensitivities and Development requirements	Revise 3rd bullet point of Key sensitivities: • Heritage asset issues as identified by Historic England, including proximity to and impact on: Scheduled Monuments including Bainesse settlement, WWII fighter pens and round barrow, archaeological remains, Listed Buildings including the potential for harm to the settings of both Rudd Hall and Ghyll Hall, Registered and unregistered park and gardens, including Hornby Castle Park Revise 3rd bullet point of Development requirements: Appropriate site design and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets as identified by Historic England, (Scheduled Monuments including: Bainesse settlement, WWII fighter pens and round barrow, archaeological remains, Listed Buildings including the potential for harm to the elements which contribute to the significance of the listed buildings at both Rudd Hall and Ghyll Hall, Registered and unregistered park and gardens including Hornby Castle Park), Hackforth and East Appleton villages, landscape features and their respective settings and users of the A1. Part of the MWP17 site has been identified as a preferred area rather than a site allocation to reflect the importance of the historic environment constraints in the western part of the combined area in particular. It is unlikely that development of the whole of the land identified as a preferred area will be acceptable but some development, as part of an integrated scheme of working and restoration within the combined site allocation/preferred area, may be acceptable subject to detailed testing of impacts on historic assets and their settings via a planning application. Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 91.4m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:	To reflect decision of Inspector in EIP To reflect that, following discussion, Historic England considers that no preferred area should be allocated due to the impact on Rudd Hall and Ghyll Hall

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			• The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Leeming birdstrike safeguarding zone Amend 1st paragraph of Reasons for allocating site: …in this location. No major issues have been raised by statutory consultees in respect of local amenity, landscape, biodiversity~~, historic~~ and water environments which indicate any significant conflict with other relevant policies in the Plan.	
MM115	Appendix 1 p39	MJP17	Revise site boundary from the boundary changed by PC104 of Addendum of Proposed Changes to show additional preferred area in consultation with Industry in Examination Library as LPA/75.	To provide site boundary of preferred area as requested by the Inspector but noting that it is not agreed by Historic England

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			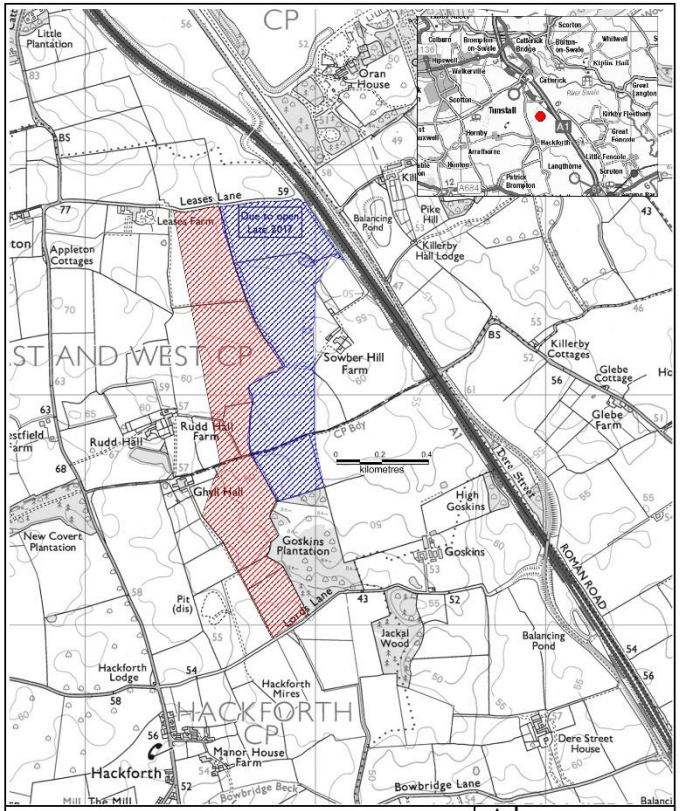 This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. 100017946. 2017.	
MM116	Appendix 1 p41	MJP14 Key sensitivities	Revise 1st bullet point in key sensitivities: Ecological issues, including impacts on: Ripon Parks and River Ure Bank Ripon Parks SSSIs, SINCs, High Batts ~~SSSI and~~ Nature Reserve and river Ure Corridor, woodland, protected species, lamprey as an Annex ii species of the Humber Estuary SAC and the presence of invasive species including himalayan balsam.	To correct a factual error and clarify the key sensitivities and Development management requirements criteria of the Site

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			Revise 5th bullet point: Water issues, including: hydrology, dewatering, flood risk (zones 2 and 3), surface water drainage, ~~and~~ potential for flood storage and water quality & geomorphology issues important to the features of the SSSI. Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 91.4m in height Revise 1st bullet point Development management requirements criteria: Mitigation of ecological issues, in particular with regard to avoiding impacts on the Ripon Parks and River Ure Bank Ripon Parks SSSIs and the River Ure to demonstrate that minerals extraction at this site will not destroy or damage the interest features for which the High Batts Nature Reserve, Ripon Parks and River Ure Bank Ripon Parks SSSIs are designated. This includes designing the development (including any bunds and discharge outfalls) to protect the SSSI ecological features from the impact of haul roads and the impacts of flood events and potential erosion by the river that might lead to river encroachment into the quarry and SSSI (to include a buffer zone between the north western part of the development and the River Ure), or alterations to the stability of the hydrology associated with the SSSI and to protect lamprey as an Annex ii species of the Humber Estuary SAC; and, in respect of protected species, including measures to address and control invasive species Revise last bullet point: An appropriate restoration using opportunities for habitat creation, but which is also appropriate to location within a birdstrike safeguarding zone and which includes long term management arrangements to ensure the protection and enhancement of the SSSI. Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:	

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<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>• The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Leeming and RAF Topcliffe birdstrike safeguarding zones</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>MM117</td><td>Appendix 1 page 45</td><td>MJP10</td><td>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:
• Structures proposed over 91.4m in height or over 47.5m in height

Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:

The Ministry of Defence should be consulted in respect of RAF Leeming on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height at this development; in respect of RAF Topcliffe on any structures proposed over 47.5m in height and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Leeming birdstrike safeguarding zone</td><td>Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM118</td><td>Appendix 1 after page 47</td><td>MJP15</td><td>Insert MJP15 into Harrogate Borough section of Allocated sites in Appendix 1 (CD18) between MJP10 text on page 4. And beginning of WJP08 text on page 51

BLUBBERHOUSES QUARRY, WEST OF HARROGATE

<table><tr><td colspan="2">Site reference MJP15</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Nature of Planning Proposal
Extension of time to allow continuation of extraction of silica sand from existing site</td></tr><tr><td>Location of Land</td><td>Blubberhouses Quarry
Kex Gill Moor
Blubberhouses
Harrogate</td></tr></table></td><td>Inclusion of allocated site at request of Inspector</td></tr>
</table>

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				(Grid Reference)	(414582 456437)		
				District	Harrogate		
				Mineral and Waste Planning Authority	North Yorkshire County Council		
				Submitted by	Hanson UK		
				Landowner	Landowners support submission		
				Current Use	Mothballed quarry (including areas partly excavated and areas of moorland)		
				Minerals Estimated Reserve (tonnes)	4,050,000		
				Minerals Annual Output (tonnes)	250,000		
				Waste Annual Tonnage import	None proposed		
				Recycled Materials Annual output (tonnes)	Not applicable		
				Size of Site (hectares)	83.43 of which 38.66 is proposed for extraction		
				Estimated date of commencement	Within next 5 – 10 years		
				Proposed Life of Site	25 years		

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				Proposed Access	Existing Blubberhouses Quarry access onto Kex Gill Road (U2478 unclassified road) approximately 155m from junction with A59, with the use of the existing conveyor tunnel under Kex Gill Road to the area north-west of Kex Gill Road. Note: the development involves the proposed movement of Kex Gill Road as the quarrying progresses to enable extraction (application details NY/2011/0465/73)		
				Light vehicles (two-way daily movements)	80 (application details NY/2011/0465/73)		
				HGVs (two-way daily movements)	80 (Application details NY/2011/0465/73)		
				Possible site restoration and aftercare (if applicable)	Moorland and wet bog		
				Other information (if applicable)	Existing quarry that is subject to an application (NY/2011/0465/73) to extend the period of time for working the site until 2036. That application is awaiting determination.		
				Key Sensitivities identified by Site Assessment • Ecological issues including as identified by the RSPB and the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, including impacts on: North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC areas, protected species, potential habitats such as blanket bog and in combination effects			

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			• Heritage asset issues as identified by Historic England, including proximity to and impact on: Listed Buildings at Redshaw Hall, archaeological remains • Landscape and visual intrusion issues, including: location within the Nidderdale AONB, proximity to the Yorkshire Dales National Park • Water issues, including: hydrology, flood risk (Zone 1) and surface water drainage • Impacts on rights of way and PROW access land within and adjacent to the site • Traffic impact, including: access and potential road diversions associated with the proposed quarry and with the realignment of the A59 in the Kex Gill area • Amenity issues, including: noise, dust **Development requirements identified through Site Assessment and Consultation processes** • An Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations and mitigation of ecological issues including as identified by the RSPB and Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, in particular with regard to avoiding impacts on the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC areas and protected species • Mitigation to minimise the irreversible loss of high quality soil resources (peat) • An archaeological field evaluation and suitable mitigation strategy • A suitable landscape assessment and appropriate site design and landscaping of site to mitigate potential impacts on heritage assets as identified by Historic England (Redshaw Hall, archaeological remains), the Nidderdale AONB, the Yorkshire Dales National Park and local landscape features and their respective settings and users of the A59 and rights of way in area • A hydrological assessment		

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			• A suitable flood risk assessment, which to be satisfactory will need to include any necessary mitigation such as attenuation and SuDS as appropriate • An appropriate transport assessment to ensure suitable arrangements for access and local roads, including an appropriate traffic management plan • Suitable arrangements for public rights of way (diversion or retention, and associated mitigation as appropriate) • Appropriate arrangements for assessment, control of and mitigation of effects such as noise and dust • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation. • And any other mitigation measures referenced in the Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment – Blubberhouses Quarry prepared for the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan July 2021 **Reasons for allocating site:** The site could contribute over the Plan period to the supply of silica sand suitable for glass manufacture, which is a nationally scarce resource (Policy M12). No major issues have been raised by statutory consultees in respect of local amenity, landscape, biodiversity, historic and water environment which indicate any significant conflict with other relevant policies in the Plan. Although there are development requirements which have been identified through the Site Assessment process, such as Appropriate Assessment, which would need to form part of the development proposals for any subsequent planning application, no overriding constraints have been identified at this stage through the site assessment process to indicate that the site could not be developed and operated in an appropriate manner. Therefore this is an **allocated site.**	

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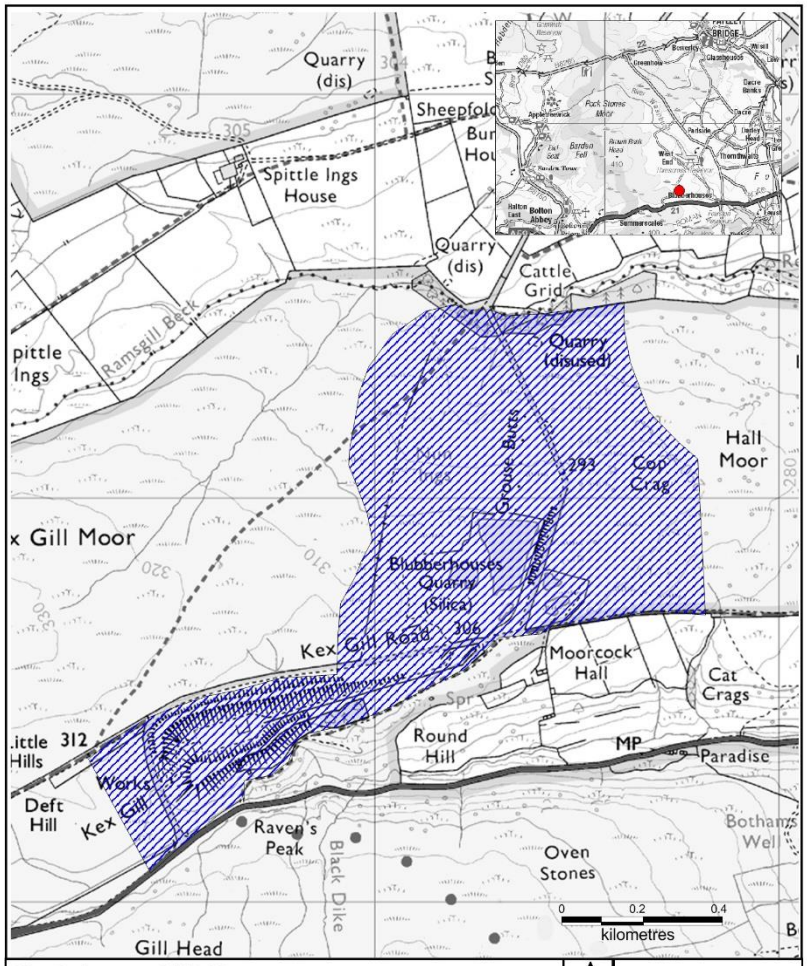

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<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>MM119</td><td>Appendix 1 page 49</td><td>WJP08</td><td>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:
• Structures proposed over 91.4m in height

Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:

The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Linton on Ouse birdstrike safeguarding zone</td><td>Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM120</td><td>Appendix 1 page 53</td><td>WJP24</td><td>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:
• Structures proposed over 91.4m in height or over 47.5m in height

Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:

The Ministry of Defence should be consulted in respect of RAF Leeming on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height at this development and in respect of RAF Topcliffe on any structures proposed over 47.5m in height</td><td>Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM121</td><td>Appendix 1 after p57</td><td>WJP01</td><td>Insert WJP01 into Richmondshire District section of Allocated sites in Appendix 1 before WJP18 text on page 61.

HILLCREST, HARMBY

<table><tr><td colspan="2">Site reference WJP01</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Nature of Submitted Proposal
Waste Transfer Station (including recycling) for commercial and industrial waste including construction and demolition waste</td></tr><tr><td>Location of Land</td><td>Hillcrest
Harmby Main Road
Harmby
DL8 5PE</td></tr></table></td><td>Inclusion of allocated site at request of Inspector</td></tr>
</table>

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(Grid Reference)	(412700 489800)
District	Richmondshire
Waste Planning Authority	North Yorkshire County Council
Submitted by	R and I Heugh
Landowner	Landowner supports submission
Current Use	Scrap Yard including end of life vehicle dismantling
Minerals Estimated Reserve (tonnes)	Not applicable
Minerals Annual Output (tonnes)	Not applicable
Waste Annual Tonnage import	10,000 – 15,000
Recycled Materials Annual output (tonnes)	10,000 – 15,000
Size of Site (hectares)	0.64
Estimated date of commencement	2017
Proposed Life of Site	Permanent

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Proposed Access	Existing access onto A684 at Harmby, approximately 205m east of the junction with the C42 road to Spennithorne
Light vehicles (two-way daily movements)	1 – 2 (estimate agreed with submitter)
HGVs (two-way daily movements)	Up to 10 (submitter information)
Possible site restoration and aftercare (if applicable)	Site proposed as a permanent facility so no restoration proposed
Other information (if applicable)	There is no end-date specified by existing planning conditions for the existing scrap yard facility WJP01 proposal is likely to include a new waste transfer building at east end of site and an office facility near the site entrance
Key Sensitivities identified by Site Assessment • Ecological issues, including impacts on: Harmby Beck, protected species and TPO trees along the southern boundary of the site • Landscape and visual intrusion issues, including: Harmby village, the approach along the A684 and local landscape features	

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			• Water issues, including: hydrology, flood risk (Zone 1) and surface water drainage • Traffic impact, including: access and HGV use of local roads • Amenity issues, including: noise, dust, effects on users of rights of way to west and south of site, quality of life		
			Development requirements identified through Site Assessment and Consultation processes • Mitigation of ecological issues, in particular with regard to avoiding impacts on the TPO trees by the site, Harmby Beck and protected species • Design of development to be of a scale commensurate with the physical constraints of the site and its location adjacent to an important access route into the Yorkshire Dales National Park with landscaping of site to mitigate impact on Harmby village, users of rights of way and users of the A684 and local landscape features • Surface water runoff should be managed using SUDs where appropriate • An appropriate transport assessment to ensure suitable arrangements for access onto the A684 and local roads • Mitigation of impact on right of way users and other recreation activities in the vicinity • Appropriate arrangements for assessment, control of and mitigation of effects such as noise, dust, odour, spillages on local residences, businesses, tourism and the community		
			Reasons for allocating site: The site could contribute to the provision of infrastructure which could help move waste up the waste hierarchy (Policy W01) and meet capacity requirements for C & I waste (Policy W04) in this part of the Plan area. No major issues have been raised by statutory consultees in respect of local amenity, landscape,		

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			biodiversity, historic and water environment which indicate any significant conflict with other relevant policies in the Plan including Policy W10 meeting overall requirements for the provision of waste capacity and Policy W11 waste site identification principles. Although there are development requirements which have been identified through the Site Assessment process which would need to form part of the development proposals for any subsequent planning application, no overriding constraints have been identified at this stage through the site assessment process to indicate that the site could not be developed and operated in an appropriate matter. Therefore this site is an **allocated site**	

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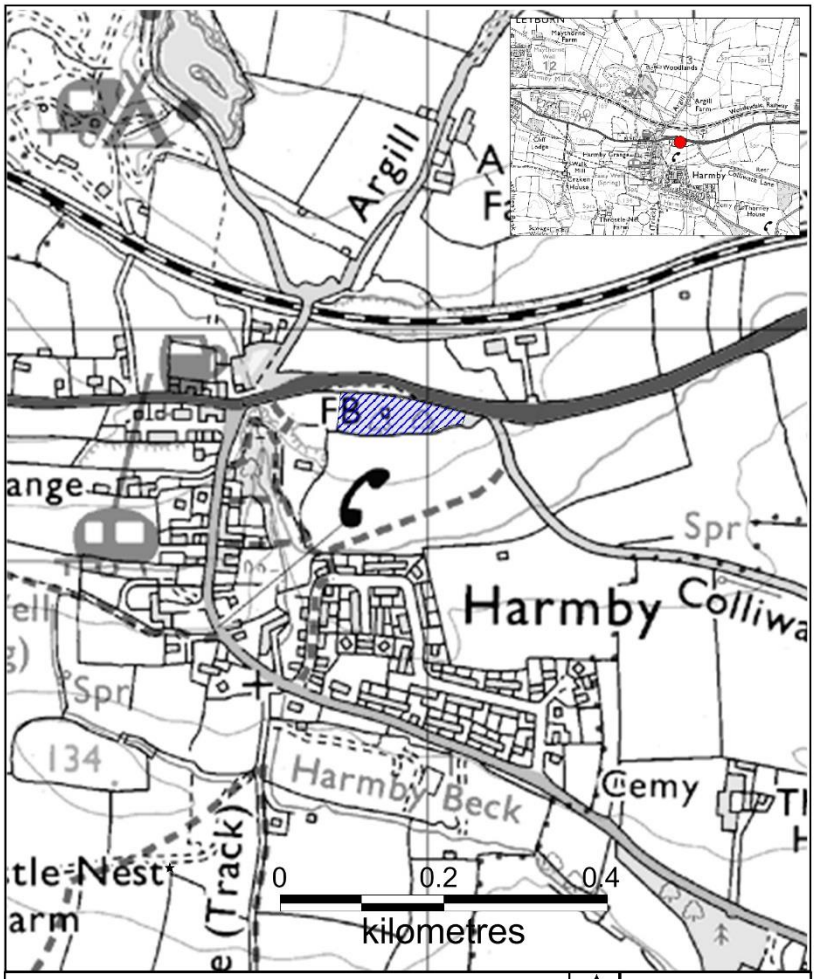

Site Reference: WJP01

Site Name: Hillcrest, Harmby

Site Area

N

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire. DL7 8AH

Site Submissions
Date : 09-2013
Compilation & Analysis : MWJP

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<table>
<tr>
<td>MM122</td>
<td>Appendix 1 page 56</td>
<td>WJP18</td>
<td>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:
• Structures proposed over 91.4m in height

Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:

The Ministry of Defence should be consulted in respect of RAF Leeming on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height at this development.</td>
<td>Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM123</td>
<td>Appendix 1 page 59</td>
<td>MJP08</td>
<td>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:
• Structures proposed over 50m in height

Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:

The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development</td>
<td>Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM124</td>
<td>Appendix 1 after page 64</td>
<td>MJP12</td>
<td>Insert MJP12 into Ryedale District section of Allocated sites in Appendix 1 between end of MJP08 text on page 64 and beginning of MJP30 text on page 62.

WHITEWALL QUARRY, NEAR NORTON

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Site reference MJP12</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Nature of Planning Proposal
Extraction of Jurassic limestone as proposed extension to existing quarry</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of Land</td><td>Whitewall Quarry
Welham Road
Norton
YO17 9EH</td></tr>
<tr><td>(Grid Reference)</td><td>(479108 468996)</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>Inclusion of allocated site at request of Inspector with text adjustments to reflect concerns raised at the EIP and by statutory consultees</td>
</tr>
</table>

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			District	Ryedale		
			Mineral and Waste Planning Authority	North Yorkshire County Council		
			Submitted by	W. Clifford Watts Ltd		
			Landowner	Landowner supports submission		
			Current Use	Agriculture and woodland		
			Minerals Estimated Reserve (tonnes)	2,000,000		
			Minerals Annual Output (tonnes)	250,000		
			Waste Annual Tonnage import	None proposed to MJP12 site area		
			Recycled Materials Annual output (tonnes)	Not applicable		
			Size of Site (hectares)	9.0		
			Estimated date of commencement	Prior to 2023		
			Proposed Life of Site	2031		
			Proposed Access	The existing quarry access approximately 330m south of the edge of		

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				Norton onto Whitewall Corner Hill road (C177), with no access to MJP12 site direct from public highway		
			Light vehicles (two-way daily movements)	46 (based on details in application NY/2013/0058/FUL)		
			HGVs (two-way daily movements)	50 (submitter information)		
			Possible site restoration and aftercare (if applicable)	No detailed design for proposed extension yet, but would be compatible with the approved scheme for the existing quarry, which is undulating grassland with tree and shrub planting		
			Other information (if applicable)	Southern half of MJP12 site would be not be extracted, but would be used for landscape screening purposes only		
			Key Sensitivities identified by Site Assessment • Ecological issues, including impacts on: River Derwent SAC, Welham Hill verges SINC, protected species, potential habitats • Impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Heritage asset issues as identified by Historic England, including proximity to and impact on: archaeological remains, Scheduled Monuments at The Three Dykes and West Wold Farm, Langton Conservation Area, Listed Buildings including Whitewall House, Whitewall Cottages & associated stable and their settings			

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			• Landscape and visual intrusion issues, including: on the town and landscape features including the ridgeline, and cumulative impact of quarrying • Impact on economy of the Malton, Norton and local area, including the horse racing industry • Water issues, including: hydrology, flood risk (Zone 1), water main and surface water drainage • Geodiversity issues • Traffic impact, including: access, HGV use of local roads, the Yorkshire Wolds Way cycle route, Malton and Norton • Amenity issues, including: noise, dust, air quality in Malton and Norton, vibration, quality of life and cumulative impact in relation to residential amenity and proximity of the adjacent stables **Development requirements identified through Site Assessment and Consultation processes** • Mitigation of ecological issues, including impact on designated sites (such as the River Derwent SAC and Welham Hill verges SINC), protected species and habitats • Mitigation to minimise the irreversible loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and to protect high quality soil resources • An appropriate site design and landscaping of site to mitigate potential impacts on heritage assets as identified by Historic England, (archaeological remains, Scheduled Monuments at The Three Dykes and West Wold Farm, Langton Conservation Area, Listed Buildings including Whitewall House, Whitewall Cottages & associated stable) and their respective settings including appropriate archaeological investigation and mitigation • A suitable flood risk assessment, which to be satisfactory will need to include any necessary mitigation such as		

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			compensatory storage, attenuation and SuDS as appropriate and mitigation of any impacts groundwater quality and groundwater supplies • An appropriate transport assessment to ensure suitable arrangements for access onto Whitewall Corner Hill road and on local roads, including an appropriate traffic management plan that reflects the volume of traffic using the site in connection with the development and other activities taking place within the quarry site. • Mitigation of impact on right of way users and other recreation activities in the vicinity including the route of the Yorkshire Wolds cycle route • Appropriate arrangements for assessment, control ~~of~~ and mitigation of effects such as ancillary development noise, blasting, ~~and~~ dust and including a cumulative impact assessment which demonstrates the relationship of any proposed development on the allocated site with existing operations; the potential for consolidated mitigation of the operation and control at the quarry and ancillary infrastructure; measures to ensure adequate protection against potential impacts on residential amenity and use of the stables; and monitoring (and where appropriate reporting) of potential impacts. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and which relates to the whole of the quarry site. **Reasons for allocating site:** The site is consistent with the broad geographical approach to the supply of aggregates (Policy M01) and could contribute to maintaining the landbank of crushed rock (Policy M06) and a local source of supply of Jurassic Limestone as evidence, including from the adjacent existing quarry, indicates that there is a suitable resource in this location. No major issues have been raised by		

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			statutory consultees in respect of local amenity, landscape, biodiversity, historic and water environments which indicate any significant conflict with other strategic policies in the Plan. There are development requirements which have been identified through the Site Assessment process which would need to form part of the development proposals for any subsequent planning application, when particular scrutiny will be required of potential impacts on traffic, residential amenity and the adjacent stables. No overriding constraints have been identified at this stage through the site assessment process to indicate that the site could not be developed and operated in an appropriate manner Therefore this site is an **allocated site**		

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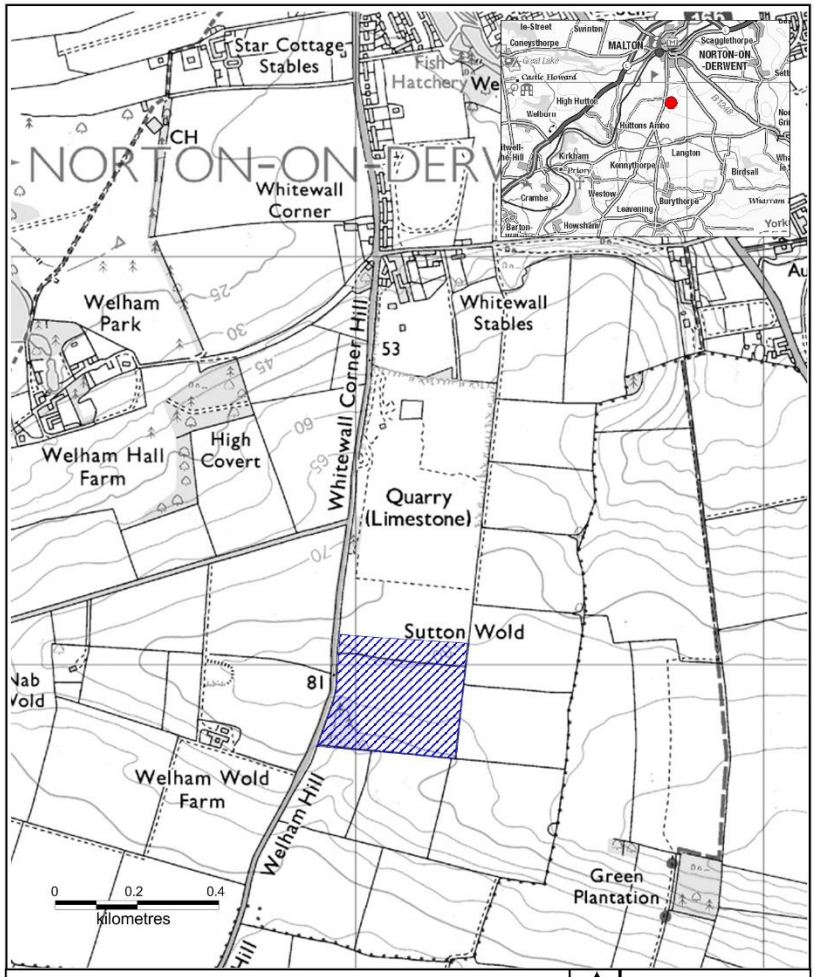

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<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>MM125</td><td>Appendix 1 before e page 69</td><td>MJP13</td><td>Insert MJP13 into Ryedale District section of Allocated sites in Appendix 1 after MJP63 plan on page 68.

WHITEWALL QUARRY, NEAR NORTON

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Site reference MJP13</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Nature of Planning Proposal
Expansion to area used for recycling of construction, demolition and soil waste for secondary aggregates within existing quarry void</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of Land

(Grid Reference)</td><td>Whitewall Quarry
Welham Road
Norton
YO17 9EH

(479163 469527)</td></tr>
<tr><td>District</td><td>Ryedale</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral and Waste Planning Authority</td><td>North Yorkshire County Council</td></tr>
<tr><td>Submitted by</td><td>W. Clifford Watts Ltd</td></tr>
<tr><td>Landowner</td><td>Landowner supports submission</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current Use</td><td>Part quarry, part existing recycling area</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minerals Estimated Reserve (tonnes)</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Inclusion of allocated site at request of Inspector with text adjustments to reflect concerns raised at the EIP and by statutory consultees</td></tr>
</table>

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Minerals Annual Output (tonnes)	Not applicable
Waste Annual Tonnage import	20,000
Recycled Materials Annual output (tonnes)	20,000
Size of Site (hectares)	2.25
Estimated date of commencement	Prior to 2023
Proposed Life of Site	Until 2023 (permitted lifespan of existing quarry)
Proposed Access	Existing quarry access, approximately 330m south of edge of Norton onto Whitewall Corner Hill road (C177)
Light vehicles (two-way daily movements)	No additional vehicles (to those of MJP12)
HGVs (two-way daily movements)	25, based on 50% being backhauled using MJP12 vehicles
Possible site restoration and aftercare (if applicable)	Proposed restoration to the approved scheme for the existing quarry, which is undulating grassland with tree and shrub planting

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			Other information (if applicable)			
			Key Sensitivities identified by Site Assessment • Ecological issues, including impacts on: River Derwent SAC, potential habitats • Heritage asset issues as identified by Historic England, including: proximity to and impact on Scheduled Monuments (The Three Dykes and the barrow at West Wold Farm, Langton Conservation Area, Listed Buildings (Whitewall House and Whitewall Cottages and stable and buildings in Langton and their settings) • Landscape impact if retained in long-term • Water issues, including: hydrology, flood risk (Zone 1) and surface water drainage • Traffic impact, including: access, HGV use of local roads, the Yorkshire Wolds Way cycle route, Malton and Norton and the economy • Amenity issues, including: noise, dust and cumulative impact in relation to residential amenity and the proximity of the adjacent stable.		
			Development requirements identified through Site Assessment and Consultation processes • Mitigation of ecological issues, including impact on designated sites (such as the River Derwent SAC and Welham Hill verges SINC), protected species and habitats • Appropriate site design and landscaping of site to mitigate potential impacts on heritage assets as identified by Historic England (archaeological remains, Scheduled Monuments at The Three Dykes and West Wold Farm, Langton Conservation Area, Listed Buildings including Whitewall House, Whitewall Cottages & associated stable) and their respective settings		

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			including appropriate archaeological investigation and mitigation. • Mitigation to minimise the irreversible loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and to protect high quality soil resources • A suitable flood risk assessment, which to be satisfactory will need to include any necessary mitigation such as compensatory storage, attenuation and SuDS as appropriate and mitigation of any impacts groundwater quality and groundwater supplies • An appropriate transport assessment to ensure suitable arrangements for access onto Whitewall Corner Hill road and on local roads, including an appropriate traffic management plan that reflects the volume of traffic using the site in connection with the development and other activities taking place within the quarry site. • Mitigation of impact on right of way users and other recreation activities in the vicinity including the route of the Yorkshire Wolds cycle route • Appropriate arrangements for assessment, control of and mitigation of effects such as ancillary development noise, ~~and~~ dust and including a cumulative impact assessment which demonstrates the relationship of any proposed development on the allocated site with existing operations; the potential for consolidated mitigation of the operation and control at the quarry and ancillary infrastructure and the measures to ensure adequate protection against potential impacts on residential amenity and use of stables; monitoring and reporting as appropriate, of potential impacts of the recycling operation to the MPA. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and which relates to the whole of the quarry area. **Reasons for allocating site:**		

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			The site is located within the existing Whitewall Quarry operational area where, and is adjacent to an area where recycling currently takes place. The site could contribute to the provision of infrastructure which could help move waste up the waste hierarchy (Policy W01), facilitate net self-sufficiency in the management of waste (Policy W02) and to meeting capacity requirements for CD & E waste (Policy W05). Subject to it being linked to the life of Whitewall Quarry it would not conflict with Policy W11 waste site identification principles. No major issues have been raised by statutory consultees in respect of local amenity, landscape, biodiversity, historic and water environments which indicate any significant conflict with other strategic policies in the Plan. There are development requirements which have been identified through the site assessment process which would need to form part of the development proposals for any subsequent planning application and consideration will need to be given to potential impacts on residential amenity and the adjacent stables. No overriding constraints have been identified at this stage through the site assessment process to indicate that the site could not be developed and operated in an appropriate manner Therefore this site is an **allocated site**		

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			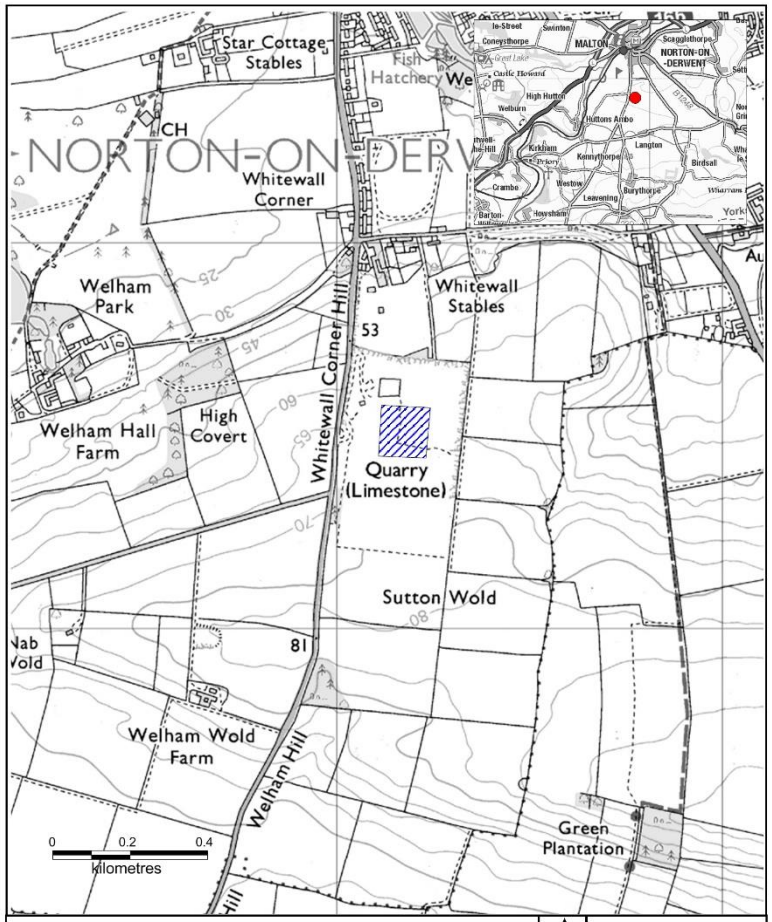 Star Cottage Stables Fish Hatchery CH Whitewall Corner Welham Park Whitewall Stables 53 Whitewall Corner Hill Welham Hall Farm High Covert Quarry (Limestone) Sutton Wold 81 Welham Wold Farm Welham Hill Green Plantation 0 0.2 0.4 kilometres Site Reference: MJP13 Site Name: Whitewall Quarry, near Norton - Recycling Site Area: N Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire. DL7 8AH Site Submissions Date : 09-2013 Compilation & Analysis : MWJP This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. 100017946, 2013.	

MM126	Appendix 1 page 63	MJP30	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM127	Appendix 1 page 66	MJP63	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM128	Appendix 1 page 70	WJP15	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 15.2m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted in respect of Staxton Wold Radar on any structures proposed over 15.2m in height	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM129	Appendix 1 page 74	MJP45	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM130	Appendix 1	MJP55	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement

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	page 78		The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	
MM131	Appendix 1 page 82	MJP28	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM132	Appendix 1 page 85	MJP29	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM133	Appendix 1 page 89	MJP23 Key Sensitivities and Development requirements	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: • The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Additional clarification as required by the Inspector
MM134	Appendix 1 page 93	MJP22	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement

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			The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	
MM135	Appendix 1 page 99	MJP54	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM136	Appendix 1 page 102	MJP09	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM137	Appendix 1 page 105	MJP24	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM138	Appendix 1 page 108	MJP27	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM139	Appendix	MJP26	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement

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	1 page 111		Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	
MM140	Appendix 1 page 114	WJP10	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM141	Appendix 1 page 120	WJP16	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM142	Appendix 1 page 120	WJP06	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM143	Appendix 1 page 126	WJP22	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement

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			The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	
MM144	Appendix 1 page 129	WJP03	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM145	Appendix 1 page 132	WJP25	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM146	Appendix 1 page 135	WJP19	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM147	Appendix 1 page 138	MJP52	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 91.4m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Linton on Ouse birdstrike safeguarding zone	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement

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MM148	Appendix 1 page 141	WJP02	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 50m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 50m in height in connection with this development	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM149	Appendix 1 page 145	WJP05	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 91.4m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Linton on Ouse birdstrike safeguarding zone	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM150	Appendix 1 page 148	WJP11	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 91.4m in height Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m in height in connection with this development and any development of open water bodies, creation of wetland habitat, refuse or landfill site within the RAF Linton on Ouse birdstrike safeguarding zone	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement
MM151	Appendix 1 page 153	Area of Search A	Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities: • Structures proposed over 91.4m, 45.7 and 15.2 in height within this area Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements: ~~The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m, 45.7m and 15.2m in height in connection with development within this~~	Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement

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<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>~~area and any development as it lies within the RAF Topcliffe birdstrike safeguarding zone~~
The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures greater than 15.2 metres in height proposed within the Area of Search to enable an assessment of the potential for any such structures to infringe or inhibit aerodrome operations, and also the Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any development which has the potential to attract large, and, or flocking bird species hazardous to aircraft safety.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>MM152</td><td>Appendix 1 page 155</td><td>Area of Search C</td><td>Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Key Sensitivities:
• Structures proposed over 91.4m, 45.7 and 15.2 in height within this area

Insert extra bullet point at the end of the Development requirements:

~~The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures proposed over 91.4m, 45.7m and 15.2m in height in connection with development within this area and any development as it lies within the RAF Dishforth birdstrike safeguarding zone~~
The Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any structures greater than 15.2 metres in height proposed within the Area of Search to enable an assessment of the potential for any such structures to infringe or inhibit aerodrome operations, and also the Ministry of Defence should be consulted on any development which has the potential to attract large, and, or flocking bird species hazardous to aircraft safety.</td><td>Requested by MOD in Hearing Statement</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM153</td><td>Appendix 3 – Monitoring p275</td><td></td><td>Insert new monitoring mechanism into Table titled ‘Monitoring of implementation of policies in Minerals and Waste Joint Plan’: for Policy S03 –

<table>
<tr><th>***Policy (inc. link to objectives)***</th><th>***Indicator Number***</th><th>***Indicator***</th><th>***Target***</th><th>***Method***</th><th>***Trigger Point***</th><th>***Action Required if Trigger Point hit***</th></tr>
</table>
</td><td>To reflect addition of new policy</td></tr>
</table>

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<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>
<table>
<tr>
<td>S03: Safeguarded Deep Mineral Resource areas

Linked to Objective 3

SA Objective 8</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Percentage of approved applications that do not have an adverse effect on the Mineral Safeguarding Areas for sand and gravel as identified on the policies map</td>
<td>100% of relevant approvals are consistent with policy</td>
<td>Monitoring of planning application decisions, annual monitoring</td>
<td>If more than 3 proposals approved in any one year go against this policy</td>
<td>Consider need for review of relevant policy and initiate review if appropriate</td>
</tr>
</table>
</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM154</td>
<td>Appendix 3 – Monitoring p279</td>
<td></td>
<td>
Insert new monitoring mechanism into Table titled ‘Monitoring of implementation of policies in Minerals and Waste Joint Plan’: for Policy D14 – Planning Obligations
<table>
<tr>
<th>Policy (inc. link to objectives)</th>
<th>Indicator Number</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Trigger Point</th>
<th>Action Required if Trigger Point hit</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D14: Planning Obligations. Linked to Objectives 9, 10, 12</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Approved applications are consistent with this policy</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Monitoring of planning application decisions, annual monitoring</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>To reflect addition of new policy</td>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td>(where appropriate)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td>MM155</td><td>Appendix 3 - Monitoring</td><td></td><td>Insert new monitoring mechanism into Table titled ‘Monitoring of implementation of policies in Minerals and Waste Joint Plan’: for Policy D15 – Air Quality
<table>
<tr><th>Policy (inc. link to objectives)</th><th>Indicator Number</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Method</th><th>Trigger Point</th><th>Action Required if Trigger Point hit</th></tr>
<tr><td>D15: Air Quality. Linked to Objectives 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11</td><td>58</td><td>Approved applications are consistent with this policy (where appropriate)</td><td>NA</td><td>Monitoring of planning application decisions, annual monitoring</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>To reflect addition of new policy</td></tr>
</table>

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Contact us

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