Authority's Monitoring Report 2015/16

NYCC
Minerals and Waste

Contents

Executive Summary

The Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) is prepared under the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and covers the period 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016.

The AMR identifies progress on the production mineral and waste plans. It summarises key data relevant to the assessment of the impacts of current and potential future policies, and highlights areas where potential further work will be focussed to ensure that the impacts of policies are understood and that they are having their intended effects.

The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme contains the timetable and milestones for the development of minerals and waste policies. It was updated in 2016 and can be viewed at www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwjointplan .

In early 2013 a decision was taken to prepare a Minerals and Waste Local Plan jointly with City of York Council and North York Moors National Park Authority. This Plan is referred to as the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (MWJP).

The focus of this AMR is on the geographical area administered by North Yorkshire County Council in its role as the as minerals and waste planning authority, although in some cases data is reported on a wider geographical area as it is not available at a more local level.

Actions required for 2015/16

- To continue work on the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan
- To continue work on the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Sustainability Appraisal
- To improve the content and efficiency of the AMR for 2015/2016 and subsequent years by the review of the current report in the light of any emerging best practice

1 Introduction

North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Planning

North Yorkshire County Council is the minerals and waste planning authority for North Yorkshire excluding the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks, which are responsible for their own minerals and waste planning as illustrated in the map below:

Figure 1: AMR coverage area

In early 2013 a decision was taken to prepare a Minerals and Waste Local Plan jointly with City of York Council and North York Moors National Park Authority. This is known as the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan and the area it covers is shown in the map below:

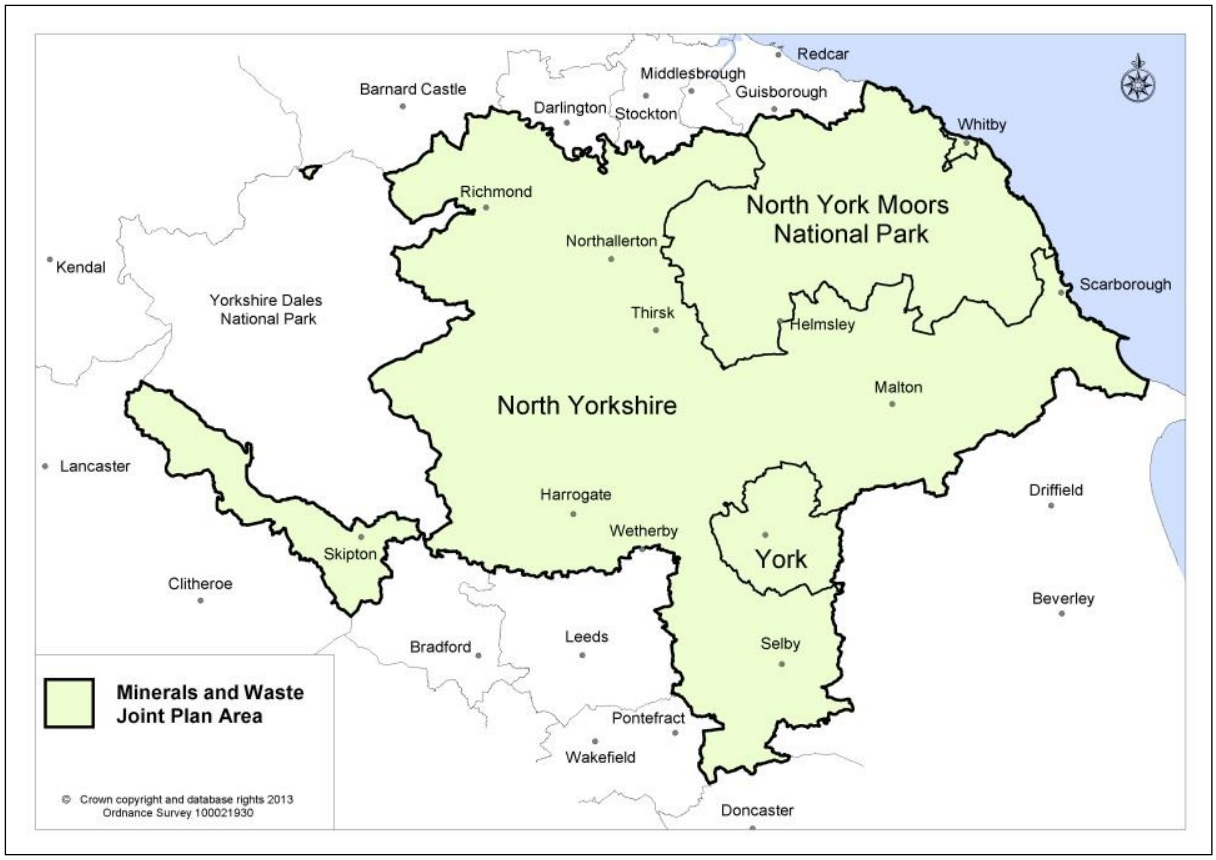

Figure 2: Extent of area covered by the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) sets out the timetable for the production and publication of the main elements of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The first MWDS was submitted to Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber in February 2005 and was later revised in March 2006, which in turn was superseded by the revisions in March 2007 and March 2010. A further review of the development scheme was initiated in autumn 2012 and published in February 2013 to reflect the new timetable for the production of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan. An update to this scheme was published in November 2015, with a further update in October 2016. The current MWDS can be accessed via www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwdf .

The current **North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan** was adopted in 1997. The policies were due to expire on the 27 September 2007, but the Secretary of State has allowed some policies to be extended, or 'saved' until policies being developed in the MWLP supersede them. The current **North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan** was adopted in May 2006. The policies were due to expire in May 2009 unless special provision was made for their future extension. The Secretary of State has allowed some policies to be extended or 'saved' until policies being developed in the MWLP supersede them. The list of saved policies can be found in Appendix 1.

The Authority's Monitoring Report

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 provides details of what should be in the AMR. The primary purpose of the AMR is to share the performance and achievements of the planning service with the local community.

An AMR aims to report on the implementation of the MWDS and the success with which any adopted policies are implemented. The first AMR was published for 2004/05 at the end of 2005 and an AMR has been published in December of each year since then.

Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 states an AMR should:

- Report progress on the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the local development scheme including reasons where they are not being met

- Report progress on the policies and related targets in local development documents. Where policies and targets are not being met or on track reasons should be provided along with any appropriate actions to redress the matter

- Report on where the Local Planning Authority have co-operated with other Local Planning Authorities, County Council or body or person prescribed in section 33A of the Act and detail any action they have taken during the reporting period.

Indicators

It is now a matter for authorities to decide which targets and indicators to include in the AMR as long as they are in line with relevant UK and EU legislation.

The Council and its partners City of York Council and North York Moors National Park Authority published draft new policies for the Minerals and Waste in November 2016 along with relevant indicators. This AMR contains information about the new indicators in Appendix 5 as well as other relevant information.

Sustainability Appraisal

The sustainability appraisal (SA) process that accompanies the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan measures a number of indicators to help identify whether the Plan will have environmental, social or economic effects. The indicators to date are included in Appendix 2 of the AMR. Elsewhere in the report SA indicators have been used to help describe the context for minerals and waste planning (Chapter 2). The proposed SA indicators for the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan which is currently under development are included in Appendix 6 of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan.

Note on data

The collection of data on a geographical basis is not the same in every situation, diferent data is based on different geographical boundaries. In addition some data is presented for the calendar year rather than the financial year, which this document reports on. For purposes of clarity, each figure is accompanied by a number(s) which denotes what geographical area / reporting period the dataset represents. These figures are set out below:

1. Data for North Yorkshire including National Parks
2. Data for North Yorkshire including National Parks and the City of York
3. Data of North Yorkshire (excluding National Parks and the City of York)
4. Data for calendar year.

2 The North Yorkshire Context for Minerals and Waste Planning

North Yorkshire

The County of North Yorkshire extends to over 8,000 km^2 making it the largest in England. It lies between the Teesside conurbation to the north and the conurbations of South and West Yorkshire to the south. The North Yorkshire Planning area covers some 5,010 km^2 representing the area outside the North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales National Parks (Figure 3), which are separate planning authorities.

The People of North Yorkshire

With a population of 598,376 (2011 Census Data) across 8,034 km^2, North Yorkshire is sparsely populated. Approximately 45% of the North Yorkshire population live within the two Borough Council areas of Scarborough and Harrogate. In comparison, only 17% live within the District Council areas of Richmondshire and Ryedale.

North Yorkshire Population	
2011	**2015**
598,376	602,277

Table 1: North Yorkshire Population

Note: ONS 2011 Census, ONS 2015 Population Projection (Includes National Parks) (1) (3)

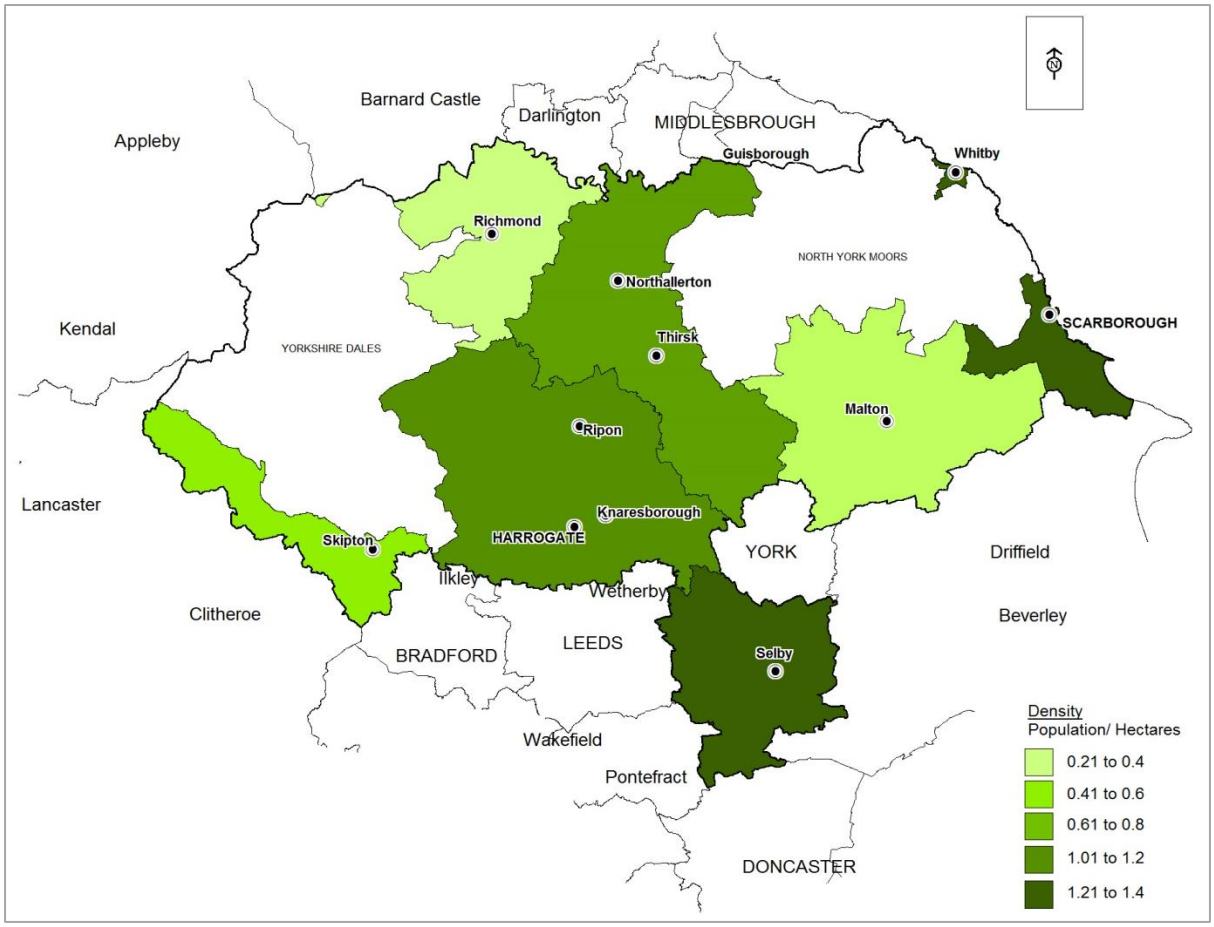

Figure 3: Population Density of North Yorkshire Borough/District Councils
Source: ONS, 2011 Census Data (2012)

By 2030 it is estimated that the population of North Yorkshire will be 622,300[1]. The population is generally increasing and ageing. The average age of North Yorkshire residents is 43 whilst the regional and national average is 39. In addition to this, the percentage of the population over 60 in North Yorkshire is 28% compared to 23% at a regional level and 22% in England as a whole.

The Environment of North Yorkshire

Biodiversity and Landscape

North Yorkshire MWLP Area possesses an outstanding network of sites and areas of biodiversity and geological importance.

Biodiversity	
International	
Special Protection Areas	3
Special Areas of Conservation	6
Ramsar Sites	1
Total International	10 within the NYCC planning area [2]
National	
Site of Special Scientific Interest	245 within North Yorkshire [3]

[1] ONS, Mid-Year Population Projections (2014 based)
[2] Some of the International designations share the same site.
[3] Either wholly or partly within North Yorkshire

Biodiversity	
National Nature Reserves	1 within the NYCC planning area
Local Nature Reserves	8 within the NYCC planning area
SSSI's designated for their geological interest	40 within the NYCC planning area

Table 2: Biodiversity
Note: NYCC, Natural England (3)

The North Yorkshire MWLP Area includes parts of Flamborough Headland and North Yorkshire & Cleveland Heritage Coasts, encompasses four Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Nidderdale, Howardian Hills, and (parts of the) Forest of Bowland and North Pennines). The MWLP area is bordered by the North York Moors and the Yorkshire Dales National Parks.

Landscape	
Percentage of land within the NYCC planning area covering AONB's	17.25%*
Percentage of land within the NYCC planning area covering Heritage Coast	0.23%

Table 3: Landscape
*Data includes Howardian Hills, Nidderdale, Forest of Bowland and the North Pennines AONBs

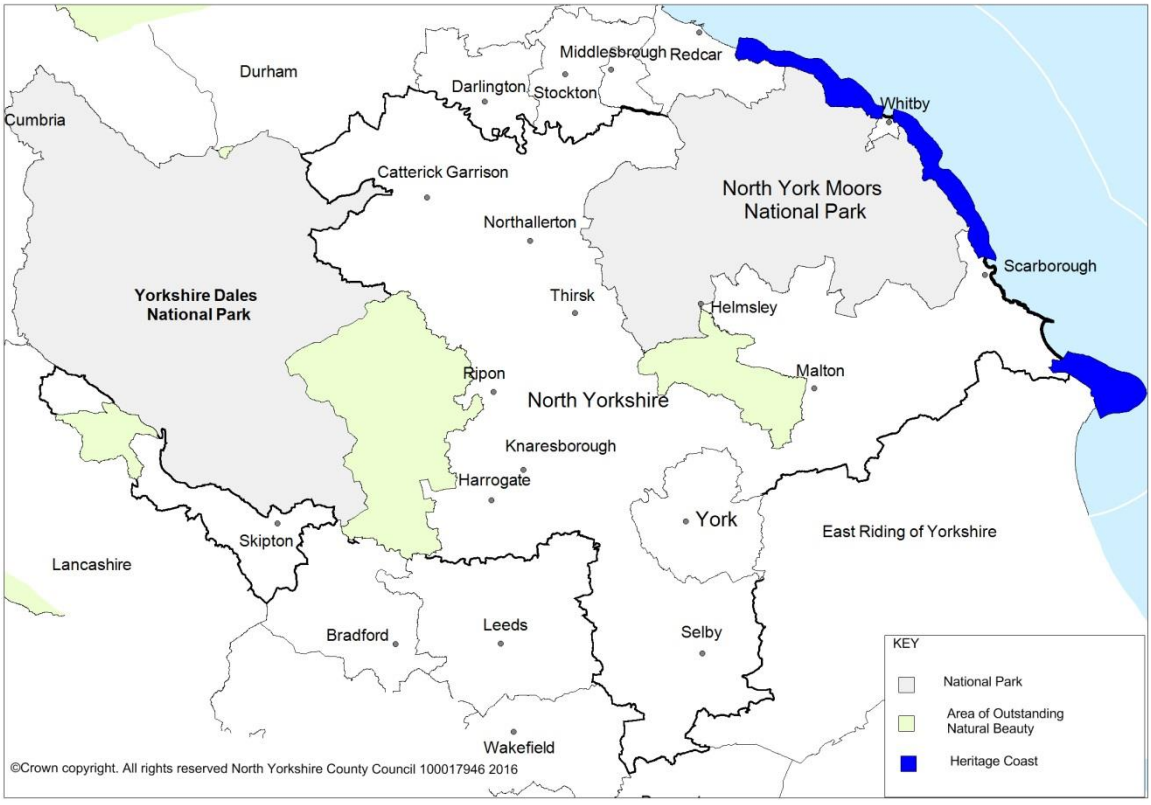

Figure 4: Major landscape designations

Historic Environment	
World Heritage Site	1*
Registered Battlefields	5 (of which 1 are on the At Risk Register 2016)*
Scheduled Monuments	750 (of which 160 are on the At Risk Register 2016)*
Registered Parks and Gardens	36 (of which 4 are on the at Risk Register 2016)*
Conservation Areas	225 (of which 1 is on the At Risk Register 2016)*
Listed Buildings	9,192 (of which 37 on the At Risk Register)* 2016
Protected Wreck	1*
County's Historic Environment Record	Over 25,000 records

Table 4: Historic Environment
*Within North Yorkshire, outside the National Parks Note: English Heritage, NYCC (3)

Water Quality and Availability

Under the Water Framework Directive good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters must be achieved by 2015. The North Yorkshire County Council planning area falls within 10 catchment areas. Table 7 shows the current overall (ecological and chemical) performance of water bodies in each of these catchments.

There are a variety of reasons why waterbodies across the Plan area are failing to achieve good status. For the main catchments these include diffuse pollution from agriculture (e.g. The Esk and Coast, Swale, Ure, Nidd and upper Ouse, Wharfe and Lower Ouse and Tees), point source discharges from industry or sewage (e.g.) Esk and Coast, Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse, Aire and Calder and Tees), water industry storm discharges (e.g. Aire and Calder, Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse) and physical modification to watercourses for reasons such as flood protection (e.g. Tees and Derwent).

Water Quality			
Status of waterbodies in catchments falling within or partly within the Joint Plan Area (2014)			
WDF Catchment	'Good' status (%)	'Moderate' status (%)	'Poor' status (%)[4]
Esk and Coast	36.7	50.1	13.3
Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse	34.6	33.3	30.7
Yorkshire Derwent	14.3	69.0	14.3
Wharfe and Lower Ouse	26.0	56.0	18.0
Hull and East Riding	11.8	73.5	13.2
Aire and Calder	8.6	82.8	8.6
Don and Rother	6.2	63.9	26.8
Tees	33.3	36.8	29.8
Lune	42.6	53.7	1.9
Ribble	32.4	58.8	7.8

Table 5: Water Quality
Note: Environment Agency (2014)[5]. Data is for whole catchment and therefore includes sections of watercourse outside of the county boundary.

[4] Chemical water quality is a measure of the elements and molecules suspended in water. It can help identify the presence of pollutants. Catchments differ markedly in the number of chemical water quality recording points so percentages are not directly comparable between catchments

[5] WDF - Water Framework Directive – Surface Water Classification Status and Objectives (http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency/WebStore?xml=environment-agency/xml/ogcExternalDataDownload.xml

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	
Flooding	0
Water Quality	0

Table 6: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds

Air Quality and Climate Change

Air quality in North Yorkshire is good, with the major source of pollution being road transport. There are three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in the NYCC planning area. These are places where national air quality objectives are unlikely to be met. Although AQMAs can vary in size, in North Yorkshire the three areas are all local in scale and comprise: Butchers Corner (Malton), Bond End (Knaresborough) and Skellgate (Ripon).

A number of air pollutants are implicated in climate change, most notably carbon dioxide. Industrial and commercial, domestic and transport related emissions of CO^2 totalled 5,019 kilo tonnes in North Yorkshire in 2012[6]. This equates to a per capita emissions figure of 8.3 tonnes of CO^2 for 2014[7].

North Yorkshire CO^2 emissions (kilo tonnes)						
2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**Per capita 2014**
5638	5850	5450	5590	5524	5019	8.3 tonnes

Table 7: North Yorkshire CO^2 emissions
Note: DECC, 2015 (1) (4)

The Government's UK Climate Impact Programme (UKCIP) highlights the likelihood of changes to climate under a range of scenarios that estimate the extent to which greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide will continue to be generated in the future. By the 2080s, under a medium emissions scenario[8], UKCIP estimates that in Yorkshire and Humber:

- Average temperatures will be warmer

Winter mean temperature is very unlikely to be less than 1.6 degrees Celsius, or more than 4.6 degrees, warmer. Summer mean temperatures are likely to be somewhere in the range of between 1.7 and 5.4 degrees warmer;

- Summers will be drier and winters will be wetter

Although annual precipitation is predicted to be broadly the same as today, winters are likely to be between 2 and 33 per cent wetter, and summers between 0 and 44 per cent drier.[9]

[6] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/updated-energy-and-emissions-projections-2015.
[7] Source:DECC,http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/stats/climate-change/2751-local-and-regional-co2-emissions-estimates.xls#'Per capita'!A1
[8] See http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/content/view/551/690/ for an explanation of scenarios.
[9] Figures are presented as ranges of probable temperatures as this allows UKCIP to assign levels of confidence in predictions (in the case of the figures presented the likelihood is 90 percent that the range presented will occur).

3. Production of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Minerals and waste development scheme

The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) sets out the overall project plan for the preparation of the new Mineral and Waste Joint Plan documents and indicates the proposed structure, summary timetable and production milestones for the Plan. The current MWDS, published in October 2016, is available on the Council's website at www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwdf. A summary timetable is displayed below for information.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme - Timetable for production 2016- 2018

Joint York and North Yorkshire and North York Moors Minerals & Waste Plan	2016												2017												2018											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Preparation of a Local Plan (Reg 18)																																				
Publication (Reg19)																																				
Submission (Reg 22)																																				
Commencement of Examination (Reg 24)																																				
Adoption (Reg 26)																																				

Figure 5: Local Development Scheme – Timetable for production 2013 – 2017

Preparation of the Plan has been progressing in general conformity with the MWDS, with a Preferred Options consultation taking place between November 2015 and January 2016 as part of the Regulation 18 stage. A draft Plan was published for representations under Regulation 19 between November 2016 and December 2016.

Statement of Community Involvement

North Yorkshire County Council adopted its Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) in July 2006. It was subsequently updated in 2013. The AMR is required to review how the County Council has met the commitments and standards set out within the SCI. The criteria to be used to assess the need for a review of the SCI are whether it:

- Sets out the process of community involvement in the local plan preparation and planning application process in an accessible way;
- Proposes appropriate techniques for community involvement;
- Involves the community effectively;
- Meet the requirements of relevant regulations and guidance

During 2015/16 one main stage of consultation took place. This was the Preferred Options consultation for the Plan. At the start of the Preferred Options Consultation there were 3691 contacts registered on the Joint Plan consultation database; this increased to 3995 following the entry of all of the representations received; an increase of 304, who would also be kept informed about the progression of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan at subsequent stages.

The views from previous consultations had been considered and taken forward to inform the preferred options consultation as required. The individual comments and authority response to the comments was provided in a report which could be accessed via the internet at www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwjointplan . Proformas were produced to provide an audit trail of

how comments and evidence were taken into account in the further development of the policies in the Plan.

Consultation documents were displayed in all libraries and Council head offices, as required by the SCI. A range of publicity methods were used for the Preferred Options consultation. These included contacting everyone on the consultation database either by letter or email to provide details of the consultation. A reminder was sent 2 weeks before the close of the consultation. A press release was issued which appeared on the North Yorkshire County Council website, local papers and NYCC electronic newsletter NY Now. A link was provided from the 'Hero' panel[10] on the NYCC front page of the web site for the duration of the consultation. An advert was placed on plasma screens in libraries and on the NYCC web site. Posters were displayed in all libraries and all Parish Council notice boards. Parish Councils with preferred sites in their area were sent detailed site plans of the relevant site(s) to aid with any questions. A notification about the Preferred Options consultation was sent out via 'Twitter'.

Drop in sessions were held in 16 locations across the Joint Plan area. These were advertised in press releases, the NYCC website, in the letters and emails sent to consultees and on posters at the venues. Twitter notifications were sent out a week before each drop-in session occurred, followed by one on the day of the session. The drop in sessions generally ran between 12 and 7pm, the exact times depended upon the venue opening times. This provided the public and other interested parties with an opportunity to ask any questions or discuss any part of the Plan with Planning Officers. These actions helped fulfil the commitments of the SCI.

Consultations between April 2015 and March 2016

Regulations 22 (c) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2012 require a consultation statement to be prepared; the latest version is available to view at www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwjointplan . The table below lists consultation activity which occurred during the recording period.

Date	Document/event	Document type/stage	Duration	Number of people who responded
November 2015	Preferred Options Consultation	Regulation 18	9 weeks	603

Table 8: Table of main consultation events/documents for the year 2015/2016

What has taken place since March 2016

In November 2016 a draft Minerals and Waste Joint Plan was published for representations. An updated version of the Local Aggregate Assessment was produced and sent to YHAWP for endorsement. An update to the evidence study on waste arisings and capacity has also been produced, along with a range of other evidence reports and information. Progress or updates on the Mineral and Waste Joint Plan process are detailed on the Council's webpage's. The main page is www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwjointplan

[10] The 'Hero Panel' is the promotional banner on the NYCC website 'home page', used to promote key news and activity undertaken by the Authority.

4. Minerals Policy: Assessment of performance and impacts

Production of minerals

Minerals are important resources which provide essential raw materials for a wide range of industries such as construction, power generation and manufacturing. Minerals can only be extracted where they are found. The County of North Yorkshire is rich in mineral resources and quarrying has been taking place over many years.

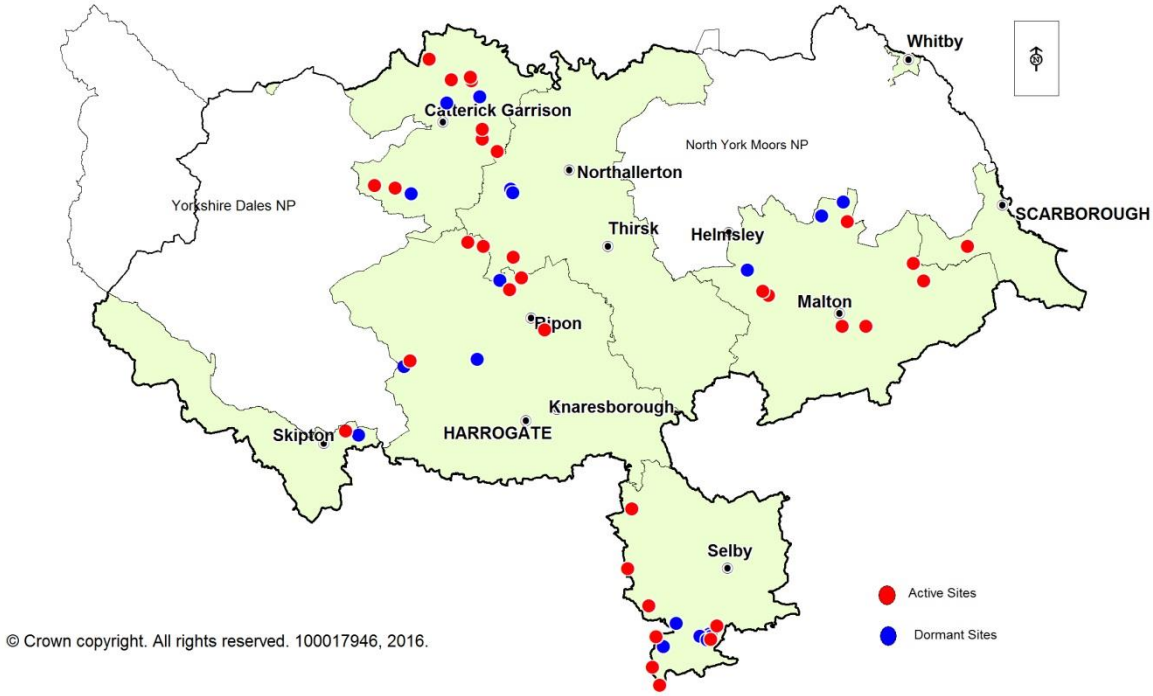

Figure 6: Map showing all active and dormant minerals extraction sites in the County.

It can be seen from the map that most areas of the County have either active or dormant minerals working within them and in some areas quarrying forms a substantial part of the local economy. There are several types of mineral extracted in North Yorkshire and these include, sand and gravel, crushed rock, clay, coal, silica sand, building stone and onshore gas. Sand and gravel and crushed rock are collectively known as ‘aggregate’ and are an important raw material for the construction industry.

Aggregate sales, reserves and landbanks

Aggregate minerals are important nationally and locally and are subject to particular policies to help maintain continuity of supply. In particular, there is a requirement to maintain ‘landbanks’ of permitted reserves (at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock).

Following agreement the North Yorkshire Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) (Second Review) has been used as a basis for reporting on landbanks in the AMR, to ensure consistency more details about aggregate sales, reserves and landbanks are available in the LAA, which will also be updated regularly. The LAA can be viewed at www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwevidence .

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sales (mt)	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
Apportionment (mtpa)	2.63‡	2.63‡	2.63‡	2.5*	2.4*	2.2*	2.2#	2.1#	2.0#	1.9#

Table 9: Sales of sand and gravel compared with apportionment/average sales between 2004 and 2015
‡ apportionment based on RSS
* apportionment calculated on 7 years average sales
# apportionment calculated on 10 year average sales

It can be seen from the graph above that the amount of sand and gravel quarried from 2004 to 2007 has remained around the quantity expected by the apportionment. Since 2008, there has been a substantial fall in the amount sold. This is due mainly to the economic climate and decline in the construction sector.

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sales (mt)	3.8	4.3	3.8	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.7
Apportionment (mtpa)	4.63‡	4.63‡	4.63‡	3.67*	3.6*	3.3*	3.3#	3.3#	3.2#	3.2#

Table 10: Sales of crushed rock compared to apportionment between 2004 and 2015
‡ apportionment based on RSS
* apportionment calculated on 7 years average sales
# apportionment calculated on 10 year average sales

It can be seen from the graph above that the amount of crushed rock quarried has consistently been less than the apportionment until 2014. A significant reduction in sales occurred around 2007/8. The rise in 2010 compared with 2009 is thought to be due to major road construction activity in the County during 2010, relating to upgrading of the A1. Sales data for 2014 and 2015 includes crushed rock sold from a small number of sites in Wakefield, outside North Yorkshire, but which cannot be reported on separately for confidentiality reasons.

Three separate landbanks have been identified in North Yorkshire for the purpose of apportionment and landbank calculations for sand and gravel; a northwards distribution area, a southwards distribution area, and a separate landbank for building sand. The northwards and southwards areas are based upon main market destinations for sand and gravel once it has been quarried. If it is exported mainly to Teesside or the North East then the quarry is classed as being in the Northwards distribution area, if it is mainly exported to South and West Yorkshire or is used within North Yorkshire it is classed as being in the Southwards distribution area.

Reserves and Landbank	Reserves at end 2015 (mt)	Landbank (years) at end 2015 (based 10 year average sales
Sand and gravel (northwards)	6.18	5.6
Sand and gravel (southwards)	12.42	10.2
Sand	0.86	7.5
Overall sand and gravel	19.46	8.0

Table 11: Sand and gravel reserves and landbanks

It can be seen from the above table that the landbank for sand and gravel in the southwards distribution area are above the minimum level at the end of 2015, but the below the minimum level in the northern distribution area. The overall sand and gravel landbank was around 8.0 years at the end of 2015, based on 10 year average sales.

To maintain the landbank level above 7 years in the future new reserves of sand and gravel will need to be developed if environmentally suitable locations can be identified, by extending existing quarry sites and/or opening new quarries.

	Estimated reserves at end 2013 (mt)	Landbank (years) at end 2013 (based on 10 year average sales)
Crushed rock	95.42	25.4 years

Table 12: Crushed rock reserves and landbank

The above table shows that there are adequate reserves of crushed rock in North Yorkshire for the time being. Landbanks in future editions of this AMR will be reported on the basis of the approach identified in the North Yorkshire Local Aggregates Assessment.

Secondary and Recycled Minerals

Secondary minerals are the by-products of other processes. The main secondary minerals arising in North Yorkshire is ash from power generation located in Selby District. Recycled aggregates derive mainly from construction and demolition activities. Secondary and recycling minerals are an important source of aggregate, and can be used to replace primary aggregate such as sand and gravel and crushed rock.

There are two types of ash produced from power generation in North Yorkshire; these are pulverised fuel ash (PFA) and furnace bottom ash (FBA).

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
PFA mt	0.97	1.02	0.97	0.652	0.635	0.826	0.968	1.681	0.87	0.86
FBA mt	0.35	0.4	0.41	0.318	0.202	0.228	0.302	0.34	0.31	0.28
Total (mt)	1.32	1.42	1.38	0.97	0.837	1.054	1.27	2.023	1.18	1.14

Table 13: Sales of power station ash 2003 – 2014
Source: YHRAWP and NYCC Survey 1999 – 2014

The above table and graph show the sales of power station ash over time. Another source of secondary minerals is colliery spoil, a by- product of the coal mining industry. No returns

were received for either ash or colliery spoil for the year 2015, so the most up to date figures are for 2014.

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Colliery spoil sales (mt)	0.41	0.24	0.08	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.03

Table 14: Sales of colliery spoil 2003 - 2014
Source: YHRAWP and NYCC survey 1999 to 2014

Recycled aggregates arise from various sources including from construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste which is produced during construction and demolition of buildings, structures and civil engineering works. Other forms of recycled aggregate include asphalt planings from resurfacing roads and railway track ballast. Recycled aggregate, once processed, has generally been used for less demanding applications such as fill, where they mainly compete with crushed rock. Specific data on production or sales is not available.

Non aggregate minerals

The table below provides the most recent regional figures for the non-aggregate minerals extracted within the North Yorkshire Plan area. The regional data has been obtained from national documents and in the more recent versions do not provide information on a regional basis, so the most up to date regional data is quite old.

Mineral type	Yorkshire and Humber Region) (million tonnes)	Plan area production (million tonnes)	Percentage of regional total originating from within the Plan area	Notes
Clay	1.05	No published data available	-	UK Minerals Yearbook 2009
Silica sand	0.075	c.0.030	c.40%	Regional figure includes silica sand used for other industrial uses and agriculture, horticulture and leisure uses only (i.e. excludes uses for glass manufacture and foundry uses) North Yorkshire figure published by BGS in 2006
Building stone	0.141	No published data available	-	UK Minerals Yearbook 2008

Oil and gas	28 Active gas wells Tonnage not available	0.019 – six Active gas wells including one in North York Moors National Park	-	Department of Environment and Climate Change 2008/09 data Figures do not include coal mine methane sites.

Table 15: Mineral Production by Type[11]

Permissions granted providing new reserves

The table below reports on the additional reserves made available through the granting of new permissions over the reporting period 2015/16.

New permissions which add reserves granted in 2015/16		
Quarry	**Mineral**	**Additional reserves (tonnes)**
Marfield	Sand and Gravel	4 mt
Alne	Clay	615,000 tns
Went Edge	Crushed Rock	1.16 mt
Hemingbrough	Clay	1.93 mt

Table 16: Additional permitted reserves
Note: NYCC (3)

Control of Mineral Working

Mineral working typically occurs over a substantial period of time, and it is therefore important that sites are monitored to ensure compliance with their planning permissions. Relevant indicators are shown in the Table below.

Number of enforcement complaints concerning existing quarries and unauthorised mineral workings						
	2010/11	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**
Existing quarries	9	3	6	15	100	138
Other unauthorised mineral workings	4	1	2	3	0	2

Table 17: Minerals compliance complaints
Source: NYCC

[11] Sources: United Kingdom Minerals Yearbook 2008 & 2009 and Yorkshire and Humber Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report 2009; BGS 2006; DECC

5 Waste Policy: Assessment of performance and impacts

Waste Facilities in North Yorkshire

Waste is produced, and managed, in a range of ways throughout the North Yorkshire Plan area. Concentrations of population and commercial/industrial activity are the largest producers of waste and this tends to be reflected in the location of waste management facilities that deal with this waste, as shown on the figure below.

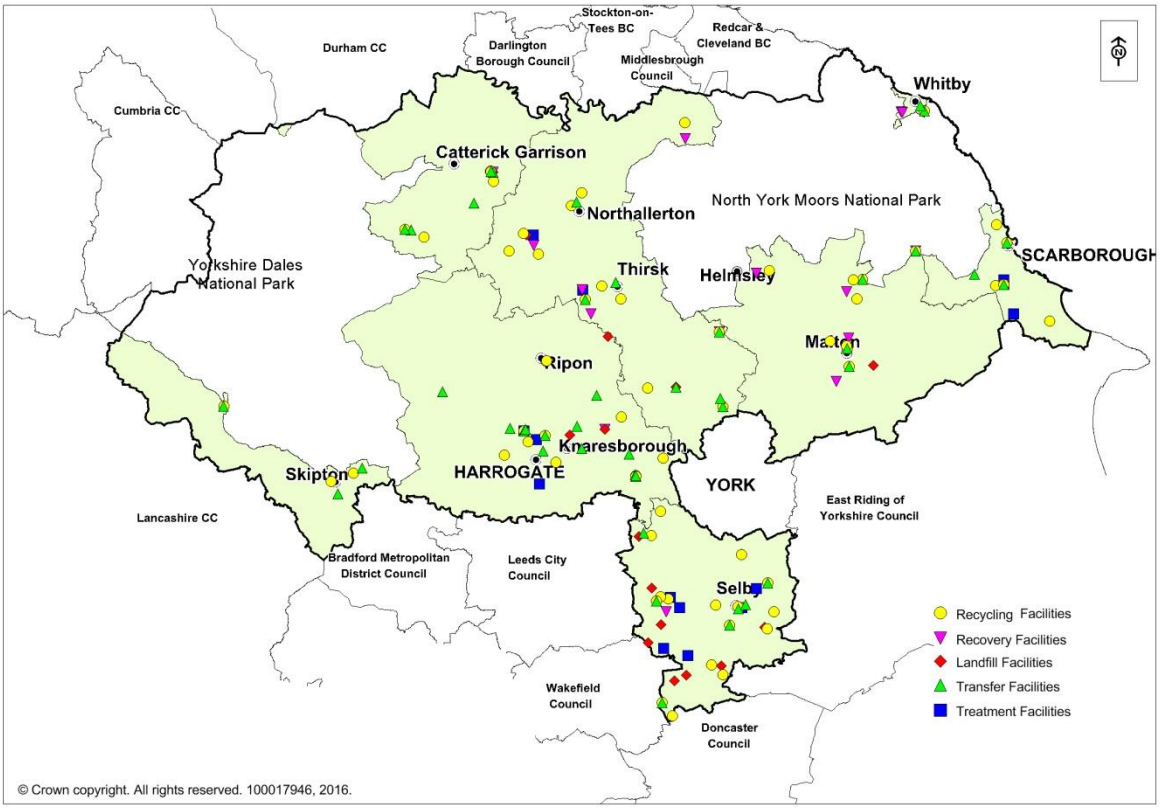

Figure 7: Location of operational Waste Management Facilities (Management Methods) within the North Yorkshire Plan area, 2016[12] (NB owing to the scale of the map there may be overlapping of facilities and therefore not all may be visible. Unlicensed facilities are not included.)

Local Authority Collected Waste

Substantial progress has been made in achieving the more sustainable management of waste in the area over the past few years and planning policies to help continue this trend will be developed within the MWLP. Reliable and up-to-date data is available in relation to household waste management (household waste is an important element of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)). The tables below set out key waste management data for household waste, which will form the basis for a range of indicators to support the MWLP.

[12] Urban Vision and 4Resources, North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Update Report (September 2016)

Household Waste dealt with in North Yorkshire 2011/12 – 2015/16					
Description	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**
Total amount of household waste (tonnes)	**301,267**	**298,470**	**303,436**	**300,704**	**301,118**
Growth in total household waste	-1.5 %	-0.9 %	+1.7%	-0.9%	+0.1%
Household Waste Recycled	23.7 %	24.0 %	24.5%	24.8%	26.1%
Household Waste Composted	22.2 %	21.4 %	22.1%	20.7%	21.2%
Household Waste Re-used	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%
Household Waste Recycled, Composted and Re-used	46.2 %	45.7 %	46.9%	46.2%	48.1%
Recovery of Heat & Power	0.03 %	0.00 %	4.97%	1.39%	10.44%
Household Waste to Landfill	54.1 %	54.6 %	48.5%	52.5%	41.11%

Table 18: Household waste management - Note: NYCC and WasteDataFlow 2015/16[13] (1)

Amount of Local Authority Collected Waste arising by management type				
Year	**Amount of LACW Arisings (tonnes)**			
	Landfill	**Incineration with EfW**	**Recycled / composted**	**Total waste arisings**
2011/12	192,222	101	143,200	**335,522**
2012/13	188,201	0	141,533	**329,734**
2013/14	167,889	14,969	152,744	**335,602**
2014/15	174,271	4,185	147,848	**326,304**
2015/16	138,521	31,444	153,081	**323,046**

Table 19: LACW arisings by management method
Notes: NYCC Waste Management Data (1)

The UK interpretation of the definition of municipal waste has changed recently to bring it in line with the EU definition in the 2008 Waste Framework Directive. This means that more waste from sources other than households, such as commercial sources, which are similar in nature and composition, will now fall within the definition as LACW waste. This is likely to have implications in the future for the overall volume of waste categorised as from 'municipal sources'.

[13] Tables 18 and 19 include waste arising in the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks within the County of North Yorkshire. Whilst these National Parks fall within the County Council's remit as Waste Management Authority, they constitute separate Planning Authorities. It is not currently practicable to disaggregate the arisings data to relate only to that part of the County outside the National Parks. This may lead to the potential for double counting of waste arisings when comparing this indicator in conjunction with those of the National Parks.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

In contrast to LACW, data on specific Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste has not been collected on a regular basis. However, in 2010 Defra carried out a 'Survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings for the 2009 calendar year' which found that total C&I waste generation in England was 47.9 million tonnes, of which the industrial sector accounted for 24.1 million tonnes and the commercial sector 23.8 million tonnes. The survey does not provide data for the Plan area but does provide regional data. It found that Yorkshire & Humber C&I waste arisings in 2009 were 6.9 million tonnes, an approximate 38% reduction on that recorded in 2002/03.

However, initial work undertaken as part of the evidence base to support the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan estimated the amount of C&I waste arising in North Yorkshire by virtue of taking the Household waste arisings, based on County Council data, away from the combined Household, Commercial & Industrial deposits data presented in the Environment Agency's Waste Interrogator. This data is shown below;

North Yorkshire	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total C&I Waste (Tonnes)	1,594,033	1,326,173	1,039,730	885,220
C&I Waste minus Power Station Waste (Tonnes)	289,338	327,550	387,306	503,052

Table 20: Total Commercial and Industrial Waste arisings in North Yorkshire 2012 – 2015
Note: Data sourced from Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator, 2012 - 2015 WasteDataFlow, 2012 – 2015 (1) (4)

The above calculations are estimates and based upon data which in itself has limitations. The total C&I waste figure is considered to represent a minimum C&I figure because the combined Household, Industrial and Commercial data from the Environment Agency only includes licensed facilities which report the waste they have accepted. Some waste will be dealt with at unlicensed facilities. Cross-boundary movement of waste will also influence the data.

The Urban Vision 'North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Update Report' published in September 2016 to provide more up to date evidence for the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan estimates the amount of C&I waste arising within the North Yorkshire Sub-region (including City of York) in 2014 as 322,872 tonnes (excluding power & utilities waste). This data is based upon the approach utilised by Defra in a methodology published in 2014 and is considered to represent the most accurate available estimate of C&I waste arisings in the area.

Construction and Demolition Waste

Reliable data at the waste planning authority level are also difficult to collect for Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste, and any analysis needs to 'apportion' regional data based on assumptions on the sub-regional distribution of arisings of C&D waste.

In October 2004, ODPM published the results of a survey of arisings of C&D waste undertaken in 2003, which provided estimates of national and regional arisings and the methods by which the waste was managed. Within the Yorkshire & Humber region, it was estimated that approximately 11.8 million tonnes of C&D waste was produced in 2003.

A ‘Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste - Final Report’ national survey was published in 2007 by the Department for Communities and Local Government. This report provides figures for the arisings of C&D waste. The report estimates that 1.2 million tonnes of recycled aggregate (graded and ungraded) were produced in 2005 in North Yorkshire.

The Urban Vision Report ‘North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Update Report’’ published in September 2016 estimates the amount of CD&E waste arising within the North Yorkshire Sub-region as 820,705 tonnes. This data is based upon the 2014 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator and is considered to represent the most accurate available estimate of CD&E waste arisings in the area.

Hazardous Waste

The Environment Agency provides hazardous waste data for the calendar year 2015. In the reported year 26,410 tonnes of hazardous waste arose and 10,743 tonnes was deposited in the North Yorkshire waste planning authority area. This represents an approximate percentage decrease on the 2014 figure of 6% for arisings and a 33% increase for deposits, although both arisings and deposits remain above the 2012 level.

Approximately 3,438 tonnes of the hazardous waste deposited in North Yorkshire originates from within the area; therefore approximately 7,305 tonnes of hazardous waste was transported in to the area to be treated/managed in 2015. In 2015 approximately 22,972 tonnes of hazardous waste arisings from the North Yorkshire WPA were exported and managed outside the area.

Hazardous Waste Arisings / Deposits in North Yorkshire (Tonnes)				
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Arisings	22,635	23,479	28,139	26,410
Deposits	4,928	6,338	8,058	10,743

Table 21: Hazardous waste arisings/deposits
Source: EA Hazardous Waste Interrogator 2012 – 2015 (1) (4)

Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

DCLG have published *Guidance for Local Planning Authorities on Implementing Planning Requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)* which, amongst other things, provides direction on information to include within Authority Monitoring Reports, such as details of existing major waste disposal and recovery facilities, the number of waste permissions granted and the capacity of those additional facilities and sites that have been closed or have reached the end of their lifetime. The data provided below seeks to meet these requirements.

For the purposes of this AMR the term ‘Major’ refers to any waste facility which has a throughput of 75,000 tonnes in 2015 or has a potential capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum or above. The use of this threshold is in accordance with that agreed by the Yorkshire & Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body as representing a reasonable threshold for strategic waste facilities. The table below identifies ‘Major’ waste management facilities within North Yorkshire that have had a throughput of over 75,000 tonnes in 2015.

Site Name	Facility type	2015 Waste Throughput (deposits for landfill) of site (tonnes)^
Disposal Facilities		
Gale Common Ash Disposal Site, Nr Kellingley	Landfill (Non-Hazardous) (Restricted User Site)	197,000
Barlow Ash Disposal Site, Selby,	Landfill (Non-Hazardous) (Restricted User Site)	185,000
Smaws Quarry, Tadcaster	Landfill (CD&E)	185,000
Asenby Quarry Landfill	Landfill (Inert)	105,000
Recycling Facilities		
Lytag Lightweight Aggregate Manufacturing Facility	Material Recycling Facility	129,000

Table 22: 'Major' Waste Management Facilities within the Plan area in 2015
Note: This table provides details for waste management facilities which had a throughput of 75,000 tonnes or above in 2015. CD&E refers to Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (3) Figures have been rounded to the nearest 1000. In accordance with EA guidance, remaining waste capacity figures used are 1.2 tonnes per cubic metre for non-inert waste and 1 tonne per cubic metre for inert waste[14]
Source:
#Environment Agency, 2015 Remaining Landfill Void
^Environment Agency 2015 Waste Interrogator

The table above provides a summary of 'Major' waste management facilities operating within the North Yorkshire Plan area in 2015. The majority of the facilities detailed are landfill sites, which reflects the fact that this is still an important method of waste management within the Plan area.

The Table below details waste management facilities within North Yorkshire which had a potential capacity above 75,000 tonnes in 2015 as identified in the Urban Vision Report 'North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Addendum Report'' (May 2015) but received less than this threshold in 2015.

Site Name	Facility type	Potential Capacity of site (tpa)^
Disposal Facilities		
Allerton Park Landfill, Near Knaresborough	Landfill (Non-Hazardous)	75,000
Energy Recovery Facilities		

[14] Environment Agency, www.environment-agency.gov.uk, Explanation of Waste Data 2012, 2013

Allerton Waste Recovery Park, Near Knaresborough	Incineration with Energy Recovery	320,000
The Maltings, South Milford	AD Facility (C&I waste)	83,000
Recycling Facilities		
Allerton Waste Recovery Park, Near Knaresborough	Material Recycling Facility	262,000
Eggborough Sandpit Facility	Recycling (Aggregates, other CD&E)	75,000

Table 23: Waste Management Facilities within the Plan area that did not have a throughput of over 75,000 tonnes in 2015 but have a potential capacity of over 75,000 tonnes per annum

Note: This table provides details for waste management facilities which have a potential capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum or above. CD&E refers to Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (3). In accordance with EA guidance, remaining waste capacity figures used are 1.2 tonnes per cubic metre for non-inert waste and 1 tonne per cubic metre for inert waste[15]. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 1000.

#Environment Agency, 2015 Remaining Landfill Void

*Urban Vision 'North Yorkshire Sub-region: Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Update Report"' (September 2016)

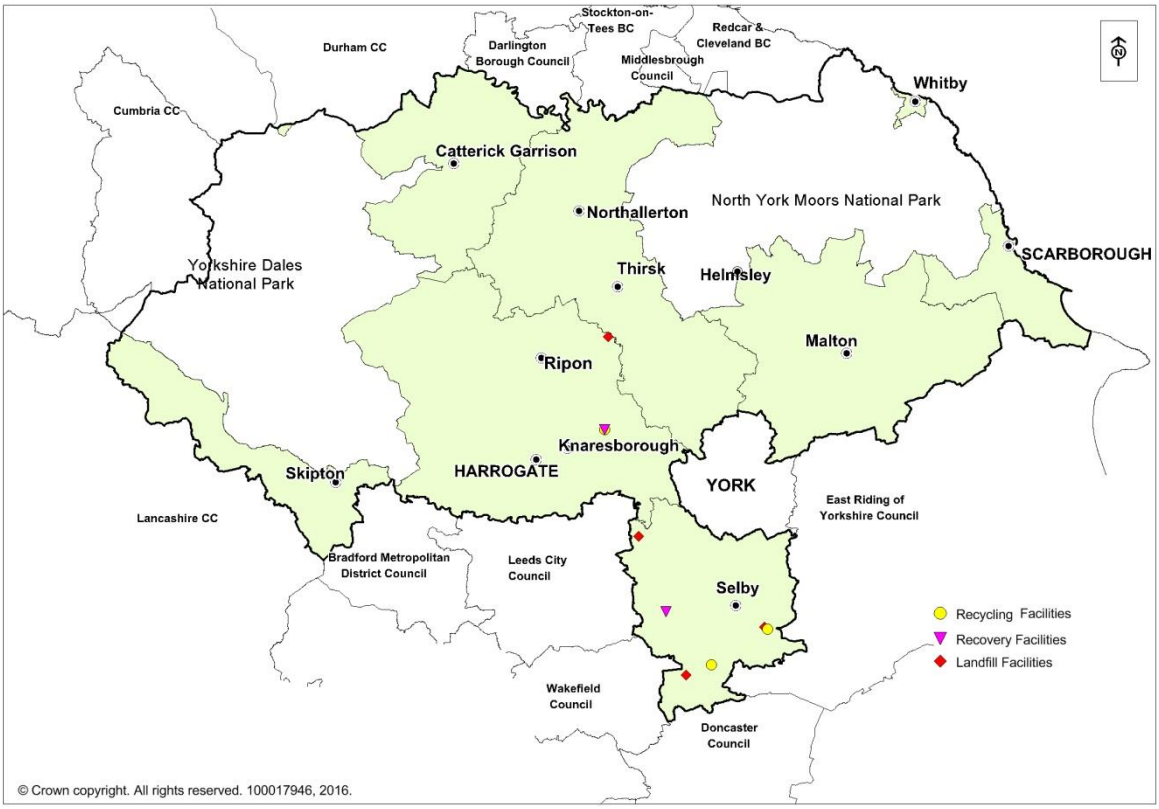

Figure 8: Map of 'Major' Waste Management Facilities in North Yorkshire Plan area, 2016

In house survey work has been undertaken to provide an updated picture of additional waste management capacity permitted during the year 2015/16. This is set out in the table below.

[15]Environment Agency, Explanation of Waste Data 2012, 2013

New Waste Permissions Granted in 2015/16		
Site	**Type of waste facility / waste stream managed**	**Additional waste throughput capacity**
Asenby Quarry	Landfill / CD&E waste	50,000 tpa
Todd's Recycling Facility	Recycling / LACW & C&I waste	75,000 tpa
Eggborough Sandpit	Recycling / CD&E waste	44,000 tpa
Eggborough Sandpit	Landfill / CD&E waste	44,000 tpa
Former Arbre Power Station	Energy Recovery / LACW & C&I waste	200,000 tpa

Table 24: Additional capacity 2015/16 by site
Note: The tonnages presented, which are provided through planning applications, are to be regarded as maximum capacities, to some extent speculative and, in some cases, extensions of time for facilities currently operational (3)

The following table summarises the additional waste management capacity in terms of waste management facility types. The large majority of additional capacity falls into the 'Energy Recovery' category.

Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities Granted by North Yorkshire County Council 2015/16	
Waste management facility type	Maximum annual operational throughput (tonnes per annum)
Recycling Facilities	119,000
Energy Recovery	200,000
Landfill	94,000
TOTAL	**413,000**

Table 25: Additional capacity 2015/16 by waste management type
Source: NYCC (3)

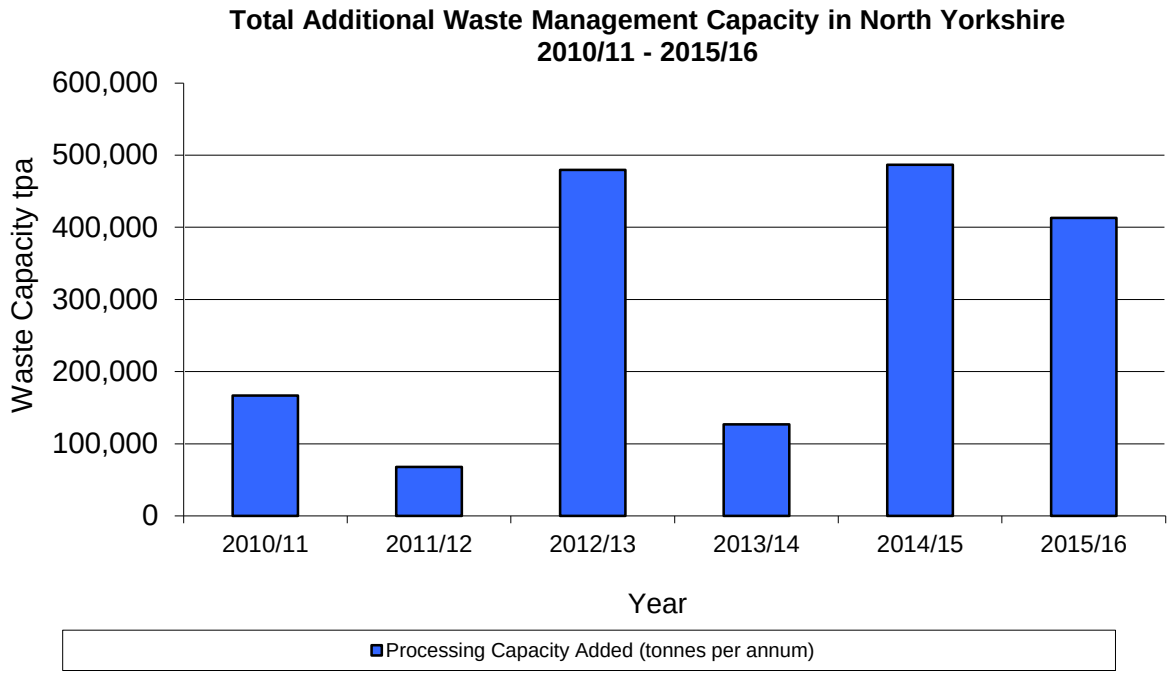

Figure 9: Additional permitted waste capacity in North Yorkshire 2010/11 – 2015/16

Table 30 summarises data compiled by the Environment Agency indicating that in 2015, 18.4 million m^3 of landfill capacity was available in the North Yorkshire Plan area. The figure includes a large proportion of capacity at Restricted User Sites, which is industrial and relates mainly to power station ash disposal and disposal of mining waste.

Landfill Capacity in North Yorkshire Plan area for 2015	
Site type	**Landfill capacity (m^3)** (rounded to nearest 1000)
Inert Landfill	850,000
Non–Hazardous Landfill	3,498,000
Restricted User Landfill	14,062,000
Total	**18,411,000**

Table 26: Landfill capacity 2015[16]
Source: Environment Agency 2016 (Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right)

The Environment Agency annual landfill waste data has been summarised in Table 31. This data table shows the most recent data on the input of waste into landfill facilities in North Yorkshire.

[16] Please note that although Womersley Quarry Landfill (restricted user) and Barnsdale Bar Landfill have capacity available they have not been included within the above data due to the low likelihood that the full extent of the capacity will be utilised, as informed by the operators. The figures do not include capacity at Harewood Whin Landfill Site, which has significant remaining capacity, due to the location of the site in York,

Landfill Deposits by Site and Waste Type for North Yorkshire in 2015		
Site type	**Waste type**	**Inputs (tonnes)**
Non-hazardous	Inert/C&D	81,974
	HIC	171,283
	Hazardous	33
Non-hazardous Total		**253,290**
Inert only	Inert/C&D	379,641
Inert only Total		**379,641**
Restricted-user	HIC	381,286
Restricted-user Total		**381,286**
Sub-Total	Inert/C&D	**461,615**
Sub-Total	HIC	**552,570**
Sub-Total	Hazardous	**33**
Total		**1,014,218**

Table 27: Landfill deposits 2015
Source: Environment Agency 2015 (1) (4).
Notes: Data since 2005 has been reclassified into categories used under the PPC permitting of landfills and because of the ban on the co-disposal of waste in landfill in July 2004.
From 16 July 2004, hazardous landfills have only been able to accept wastes classified as hazardous under the Hazardous Waste Directive.
The Restricted User category includes restricted hazardous landfills
The Non-inert category includes non-hazardous landfills with SNRHW cells.

Energy from Waste

Within North Yorkshire, the generation of energy from waste management facilities is currently achieved through the capture and utilisation of landfill gas for electricity generation at 6 landfill sites:

Site	Electricity Generated (MWh)	Installed Capacity (MW)
Scorton	6,266	0.3
Seamer Carr	570	1.45
Skibeden	9,195	1.14
Allerton Park	15,025	2.1
Barnsdale Bar	4,425	1.1
Darrington	9,371	2.1

Table 28: The capacity and energy production of energy-from-waste facilities in North Yorkshire Plan area. 2015/16 data.

Energy Generation	
	2015/16
Electricity generated (MWh)	44,852
Installed capacity (MW)	8.19

Table 29: Energy generated from waste.
Source: YorWaste and FCC Environment (3)

Permission has also been granted for a number of Anaerobic Digestion facilities within the Plan area. However, none are yet operational and therefore have not been included in the table above.

The Allerton Waste Recovery Park, which was granted planning permission in 2013 but is not yet operational, has a 27 MW capacity, 24 MW of which is proposed to be exported to the national grid. Construction of the facility is well advanced and it is currently expected to become fully operational in early 2018.

Control of Waste Management Activity

Some waste management facilities operate over a considerable period of time and it is therefore important that sites are monitored to ensure compliance with their planning permissions. Monitoring information is presented below.

Number of Enforcement Complaints concerning				
	2012/13	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**
Existing Waste Sites	7	18	15	5
Other Unauthorised Waste Workings	13	11	7	2

Table 30: Waste compliance complaints
Source: NYCC (3)

6 Development Management

Planning Applications

To help build a picture of emerging Minerals and Waste development, a table has been produced giving a comprehensive list of all minerals and waste planning applications which received a decision notice through the year 2015/16. The table of minerals and waste planning applications is available to view in Appendix 3. Further details of all the planning applications are available on the County Council's website under the planning section.

North Yorkshire County Council planning applications are available to view online at onlineplanningregister.northyorks.gov.uk/

Appendix 1

Saved Minerals and Waste Local Plan Policies

The emerging Minerals and Waste Local Plan does not yet contain any adopted policies, therefore decisions on planning applications are currently made in accordance with national policies, and the saved policies of the North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Local Plans.

Certain policies contained in the adopted Minerals Local Plan have been saved under the terms of a direction from the secretary of state dated 27th September 2007. A number of policies contained within the Waste Local Plan have also been saved by Direction from the Secretary of State dated 11th May 2009. A list of saved policies is provided in the tables below. The Council will continue to have regard to these policies where relevant until such time as they are replaced by new policies contained within the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

Policy	Saved	Not Saved
Chapter 3 Mineral Extraction and Resource Protection		
3/1 – Landbanks		✓
3/2 – Preferred Areas	✓	
3/3 – Areas of Search	✓	
3/4 - Other Areas	✓	
3/5 - Building Sand, Non Aggregate and Energy Minerals		✓
3/6 – Mineral Consultation		✓
3/7 – Mineral Sterilisation		✓
3/8 – Secondary and Recycled Aggregates		✓
Chapter 4 – Environmental Protection		
4/1 – Determination of Planning Applications	✓	
4/2 – Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land		✓
4/3 – Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty		✓
4/4 – Heritage Coasts	✓	
4/5 – Other Areas of Landscape Quality		✓
4/6 – Nature Conservation and Habitat Protection – National/International		✓
4/6a – Nature Conservation and Habitat Protection – Local	✓	
4/7 – Archaeological Assessments		✓
4/8 – Archaeological Sites		✓
4/9 – Other Heritage Features		✓
4/10 – Water Protection	✓	
4/11 – River Extraction	✓	
4/12 – Transport		✓
4/13 – Traffic Impact	✓	
4/14 – Local Environment and Amenity	✓	
4/15 – Public Rights of Way	✓	
4/16 – Ancillary and Secondary Operation	✓	
4/17 – Importation of Waste	✓	
4/18 – Restoration to Agriculture	✓	
4/19 – Progressive Restoration		✓
4/20 – Aftercare	✓	

Chapter 5 – Aggregate Minerals		
5/1 – Sand and Gravel Landbanks	✓	
5/2 – Sand and Gravel Provision		✓
5/3 – Sand and Gravel (Southwards) Preferred Areas		✓
5/4 – Crushed Rock Provision		✓
5/5 – Crushed Rock Preferred Areas and Areas of Search	✓	
5/6 – Borrow Pits	✓	
Chapter 6 – Deep Mined Coal		
6/1 – Environmental Statement		✓
6/2 – Deep Mining of Coal	✓	
6/3 – Evaluative Framework Technique	✓	
6/4 – Colliery Spoil Disposal	✓	
6/5 – Colliery Waste Tips	✓	
6/6 – Transport		✓
6/7 – Subsidence		✓
Chapter 7 – Oil and Gas		
7/1 – Noise		✓
7/2 – Exploration Boreholes	✓	
7/3 – Identifying of Geological Structure	✓	
7/4 – Appraisal Boreholes	✓	
7/5 – Production Wells	✓	
7/6 – Development Scheme	✓	
7/7 – Development of new reserves	✓	
7/8 – Gathering Stations	✓	
7/9 – Transport		✓
7/10 – Restoration	✓	
7/11 – Retention of Features	✓	
7/12 – Pipelines	✓	
Chapter 9 – Other Issues		
9/1 – Monitoring		✓

Saved Waste Local Plan Policies

Policy	Saved	Not Saved
Chapter 4 – Protecting the Environment		
4/1 – Waste Management Proposals	✓	
4/2 – Waste Hierarchy		✓
4/3 – Landscape Protection	✓	
4/4 – Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty		✓
4/5 – Heritage Coasts	✓	
4/6 – Green Belts		✓
4/7 – Protection of Agricultural Land	✓	
4/8 – International Sites		✓
4/9 – National Sites	✓	
4/10 – Locally Important Sites	✓	
4/11 – European Protected Species		✓
4/12 – Water Protection		✓
4/13 – Flood Risk		✓
4/14 – Historic Environment	✓	
4/15 – Archaeological Evaluation	✓	
4/16 – Archaeological Sites	✓	
4/17 – Transport		✓

4/18 – Traffic Impact	✓	
4/19 – Quality of Life	✓	
4/20 – Open space, Recreation and Public Rights of Way	✓	
4/21 – Progressive Restoration	✓	
4/22 – Site Restoration	✓	
4/23 – Aftercare	✓	
Chapter 5 – Reduction, Re-Use, Recovery		
5/1 – Waste Minimisation	✓	
5/2 – Waste Recovery	✓	
5/3 – Recycling, Sorting and Transfer of Industrial, Commercial and Household Waste	✓	
5/4 – Household Recycling – Bring System	✓	
5/5 – Household Waste and Recycling Centres	✓	
5/6 – Scrapyards and Metal Recycling Facilities	✓	
5/7 – Facilities for the Recycling of Construction and Demolition Wastes	✓	
5/8 – Temporary Recycling Facilities for Recycling of Construction and Demolition Wastes	✓	
5/9 – Green Waste Composting	✓	
5/10 – Incineration of Waste	✓	
Chapter 6 – Waste Disposal		
6/1 – Landfill Proposals	✓	
6/2 – Land Improvement Schemes	✓	
6/3 – Disposal of Waste by Landrising		✓
6/4 – Leachate and Landfill Gas Management	✓	
Chapter 7 – Other Issues		
7/1 – Incineration, Treatment and Transfer of Special or Clinical Waste	✓	
7/2 – Waste Water Treatment Works	✓	
7/3 – Reworking of Deposited Waste	✓	
Chapter 8 – Implementation, Monitoring and Review		
8/1 – Determination of Planning Applications		✓
8/2 – Review of the Waste Local Plan		✓
8/3 – Monitoring of Development Proposals		✓

Appendix 2

Summary of current indicators

Description	Data	Notes
Contextual Indicators		
Population	602,277 (2015)	1, 4
Biodiversity	• SINCs - 731 • SSSIs - 245 • International designations - 14	3
Landscape	Proportion of area that is protected by national landscape designations - 17.25 %	3
Historic environment	• Listed buildings – 9,192 • Scheduled Monuments – 750 • Historic Parks and Gardens - 36 • Conservation Areas - 225	3 (with the exception of CA which is 1)
Water Quality	• Contains details for water bodies in North Yorkshire	1, 4
Number of minerals and waste planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	• Flooding - 0 • Water quality – 0	3
Area emissions CO2 (kilo tonnes)	• 5019 (2015)	1,4
Consultations over the past year	• Details of consultations up to March 31st 2016	3
Production of primary land-won aggregate by MPA	• Sand and gravel sales - 1.7 million tonnes (2015) • Crushed rock sales – 3.7 million tonnes (2015) • Landbank – sand and gravel - North 5.6 years end 2015* - South 10.2 years end 2015* - Overall 8.0 years end 2015* • Landbank – crushed rock – 25.4 years end 2015*	3, 4
Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by MPA	• Power station (PFA/FBA) – 1.14 million tonnes (2014) • Colliery spoil – 0.03 million tonnes (2014)	3, 4
Other minerals	• Table 19 detailing sales of minerals compared with regional sales (2009)	3, 4
New permissions granted	• Crushed rock 1.16mt • Sand and gravel 4mt • Clay 2.545mt	3
Number of enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing quarries or (b) unauthorised minerals workings	 138 2	3

Household waste dealt with in North Yorkshire 2011/12 onwards	*2015/16 figure* Total household waste: 301,118 tonnes	3
Amount of Local Authority Collected Waste arising and managed by management type by waste planning authority	*2015/16 figures* • Landfill – 138,521 tonnes • Incineration with EfW – 31,444 tonnes • Recycled / composted – 153,081 tonnes • Total arising – 323,046 tonnes	3
Commercial and industrial waste	• Total C&I Waste (2015): 885,220 tonnes • C&I waste minus power station waste (2015): 503,052 tonnes • C&I Waste (2014): 322,872 tonnes (North Yorkshire Sub-region, excludes power station waste)	3
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	• Total CD&E Waste (2014): 820,705 tonnes (North Yorkshire Sub-region)	
Hazardous waste	• Arisings – 26,410 tonnes (2015) • Deposits – 10,743 tonnes (2015)	
Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority	• Total additional waste management capacity 413,000 tpa (2015/16)	3
Landfill capacity in North Yorkshire Plan area	*2015 figure* 18,411,000 m^3 (2015, Includes Restricted User Capacity 4,348,000 m^3 (2015, excluding restricted user)	2, 4
Landfill deposits by site and waste type for the North Yorkshire Plan area	*2015 figure* 1,014,218 tonnes Note: Includes deposits at Restricted User Sites	2, 4
Number of enforcement complaints concerning (a) existing waste management facilities or (b) unauthorised waste activities	 5 2	3
Energy generation	• Electricity generated – 44,852 MWh • Installed capacity – 8.19 MW	3

1 data for North Yorkshire including National Parks
2 data for North Yorkshire including National Parks and the City of York
3 data of North Yorkshire Plan Area (excluding National Parks and the City of York)
4 data for calendar year
* Calculated using 10 year average sales (see tables 13 and 14)

Appendix 3

Minerals and Waste Planning Applications 2015/16

Minerals Applications 2015/16

Application Number	District	Name of site	Type of application	Committee date	Decision notice date	Granted or refused
C6/500/32/K/CMA	Harrogate	Marfield Quarry	Expansion of sand and gravel quarry to extraction extra 4mt	Delegated	5 June 2015	Granted
C8/45/13AJ/PA	Selby	Went Edge Quarry	Extension to extract 1.16mt limestone	14 July 2015	30 September 2015	Granted
C2/14/01410/CCC	Hambleton	Alne Brickworks	Extraction 615,000tns clay	Delegated	17 July 2015	Granted
C2/14/01890/CCC		Nosterfield Quarry	Continuation of S&G extraction until 28th Feb 2018	Delegated	5 February 2016	Granted
C3/15/00470/CPO	Ryedale	KMA Wellsite, Kirby Misperton	2 boreholes within site	1 September 2015	4 September 2015	Granted
C1/15/00326/CM	Richmondshire	Low Grange Quarry	Installation of concrete batching plant	Delegated	1 July 2015	Granted
C8/2015/0280/CPO	Selby	Hemingbrough Clay Pit	Extension to existing quarry	Delegated	10 March 2016	Granted
C8/2014/0129/CPO	Selby	Jackdaw Crag, Tadcaster	Extension of time to allow extraction until February 2016	15 December 2015	3 February 2016	Granted

Minerals applications decided in the year 2015/16

Waste Applications 2015/16

Application Number	District	Name of site	Type of application	Committee date	Decision notice date	Granted or refused
C6/27/19/E/CMA	Harrogate	Asenby Quarry Tip	Allow tipping until December 2021	Delegated	23 December 2015	Granted
C2/14/02100/CCC	Hambleton	Todds, Thirsk Industrial Park	Expansion of site to improve operations	Delegated	11 June 2015	Granted
C8/2015/0767/CPO	Selby	Eggborough Sandpit	Continued use of mobile crusher until 6.1.2019	15 December 2015	17 December 2015	Granted
C8/2015/0769/CPO	Selby	Eggborough Sandpit	Extension of time to import inert waste	15 December 2015	17 December 2015	Granted
C8/53/125F/PA	Selby	Former Arbre power station	Change of use of biomass station to EfW	12 May 2015	15 May 2015	Granted

Waste applications for the year 2015/16

It can be seen from the table that all of the minerals and waste applications determined during 2015/16 were granted.

Appendix 4

Duty to Cooperate table

The following table summarises some of the key activity which took place between 1st April 2015 and 31st March 2016 relevant to the Duty to Cooperate.

Who with	Date	Method	Reason	Action
Darlington Council, Durham Council, Hartlepool Council, Middlesbrough Council, North East AWP, Redcar and Cleveland Council, Stockton Council	Apr 2015	Meeting	Discuss the Tees Valley Local Aggregate Assessment	Agreed approach to apportionment
North Yorkshire Planning Officers Group	May 2015	Meeting	Discuss minerals and waste safeguarding and agree a policy approach	No action required
West Yorkshire Combined Authorities	May 2015	Meeting	Discuss cross boundary minerals and waste	Agreed to produce a regional position paper on waste
Tees Valley Authorities	Jun 2015	Email	To provide comments on Tees Valley Local Aggregate Assessment	Information from Tees Valley Local Aggregates Assessment fed into Minerals and Waste Joint Plan evidence base
Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body	Jun 2015	Meeting	Identified need for shared evidence on strategic waste planning matters	Produced Yorkshire and Humber waste position statement/ MOU
Marine Management Organisation	Jul 2015	Email	MMO provided response to North Yorkshire sub-regional Local Aggregate Assessment	No action required
Tees Valley Development Plan Officers Group	Jul 2015	Meeting	Ongoing liaison about cross boundary movement of minerals	No action required
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	Aug 2015	Email	To provide comments on YDNPA Local Plan consultation	Response sent. Request YDNPA take forward position in Memorandum of Understanding
North East minerals and waste Planning	Oct 2015	Meeting	Discuss marine aggregates, seek	No action required

Officers Group			agreement between North East Authorities on Duty to Cooperate approach in region and produce Terms of reference for the group.	
Scarborough Borough Council	Dec 2015	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation and safeguarding	Specific comments on policy approach in MWJP provided in a formal response
Craven District Council	Dec 2015	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation and safeguarding	Specific comments on policy approach in MWJP provided in a formal response
Durham Council	Dec 2015	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation, aggregate provision and safeguarding	Specific comments on policy approach in MWJP provided in a formal response
Hambleton District Council	Dec 2015	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation, aggregate provision and safeguarding	Specific comments on policy approach in MWJP provided in a formal response
Selby District Council	Dec 2015	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation, aggregate provision and safeguarding	Specific comments on policy approach in MWJP provided in a formal response
North East minerals and waste Planning Officers Group	Dec 2015	Meeting	Agreement between North East Authorities on approach to undertaking Duty to Cooperate within region	Terms of reference for group circulated
East Riding Council	Jan 2016	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation and safeguarding	Specific comments on policy approach in MWJP provided in a formal response
Tees Valley Authorities	Jan 2016	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation	Specific comments on policy approach in MWJP provided in a formal response

Doncaster Council	Jan 2016	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation and safeguarding	Specific comments on policy approach in MWJP provided in a formal response
Harrogate Borough Council	Jan 2016	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation and safeguarding	Specific comments on policy approach in MWJP provided in a formal response
Richmondshire District Council	Jan 2016	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation and safeguarding	Specific comments on policy approach in MWJP provided in a formal response
Bradford Council	Jan 2016	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation and safeguarding	Specific comments on policy approach in MWJP provided in a formal response
Leeds City Council	Jan 2016	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation and safeguarding	Specific comments on policy approach in MWJP provided in a formal response
Historic England	Feb 2016	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation	Historic England would like further evidence work could lead to a statement of common ground.
Environment Agency	Feb 2016	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation	Suggestions to be taken forward in revised policy
Natural England	Feb 2016	Meeting	Discussion about MWJP Preferred Options consultation	Comments to be taken forward in revised version of the Plan

Appendix 5

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Policy Monitoring Indicators

The following table identifies the draft indicators produced to monitor the policies in the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan. Once the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan has been adopted they will replace the current indicators being used. Where data is available in respect of these new draft indicators this has been provided for information.

Policy, (including link to objectives)	Indicator Number	Indicator	Target	Trigger Point	Outcome	Comment
M01: Broad geographical approach to supply of aggregates	1	Percentage of approved applications which are consistent with policy	100% of relevant approvals are consistent with policy	More than1 application approved goes against policy in any one year.	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
M02: Provision of sand and gravel	2	Maintenance of at least 7 year landbank based on assumed supply rate of 2.44mtpa	Landbank exceeds 7 years throughout the plan period	Landbank falls below 7 years for 12 months in two consecutive years.	2015: Landbank 8 years Sales: 1.7mt 2014: Landbank 8.5 years Sales: 1.7mt	Landbank above 7 years minimum
M03: Overall distribution of sand and gravel provision	3	Distribution of sand and gravel provision to be in line with policy	Sand and gravel provision of 50% Southwards distribution 45% Northwards distribution 5% sand	Ratio of provision by area changes by more than 5% points for 2 consecutive years	2015: South:59% North: 33% Sand:8% 2014: South:58% North: 38% Sand: 4%	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
M04: Landbanks for sand and gravel	4	Maintenance of at least 7 year landbank for each subdivision based on assumed supply rate	Landbank exceeds 7 years throughout the plan period for each subdivision.	If landbank falls below 7 years for 2 consecutive years	2015: Landbank 8 years 2014:	Landbank above 7 years minimum

Policy, (including link to objectives)	Indicator Number	Indicator	Target	Trigger Point	Outcome	Comment
					Landbank 8.5 years	
M05: Provision of crushed rock *Linked to*	5	Maintenance of at least 10 year landbank based on assumed supply rate of 3.75mtpa overall of which 1.5mtpa Magnesian limestone.	Landbank exceeds 10 years throughout the plan period.	Landbank falls below 10 years for 2 consecutive years.	2015: Landbank 25.4 years 2014: Landbank 26.7 years 2015: Sales 3.7mt of which 1.52mt was magnesian limestone 2014: Sales 3.4mt of which 1.51mt was magnesian limestone	Landbank above 10 years minimum
M06: Maintenance of landbanks for crushed rock	6	Maintenance of at least 10 year landbank based on assumed supply rate.	Maintain a landbank of at least 10 years for crushed rock Landbank for Magnesian limestone exceeds 10 years.	Landbank falls below 10 years for 2 consecutive years.	2015: Landbank 25.4 years 2014: Landbank 26.7 years	Landbank above 10 years minimum
M07: Meeting concreting sand and gravel requirements	7	Sufficient permitted reserves are available through site allocations and Areas of Search to meet forecast requirements during the plan period.	Maintenance of at least 7 year landbank	Landbank falls below 7 years for 2 consecutive years and allocations are not available to make up the shortfall in permitted reserves	2015: Landbank 8 years 2014: Landbank 8.5 years	Landbank above 7 years minimum

Policy, (including link to objectives)	Indicator Number	Indicator	Target	Trigger Point	Outcome	Comment
M08: Meeting building sand requirements	8	Sufficient permitted reserves are available through site allocations to meet forecast requirements during the plan period.	Maintenance of at least 7 year landbank	Landbank falls below 7 years for 2 consecutive years and allocations are not available to make up the shortfall in permitted reserves	2015: Landbank 8 years 2014: Landbank 8.5 years	Landbank above 7 years minimum
M09: Meeting crushed rock requirements	9	Sufficient permitted reserves are available through site allocations to meet forecast requirements during the plan period.	Maintenance of at least 10 year landbank	Landbank falls below 10 years for 2 consecutive years and allocations are not available to make up the shortfall in permitted reserves	2015: Landbank 25.4 years 2014: Landbank 26.7 years	Landbank above 10 years minimum
M10: Unallocated extension to existing aggregates quarries	10	Percentage of approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of approvals for unallocated extensions to existing quarries are consistent with policy	More than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
M11: Supply of alternatives to land won primary aggregates	11	The proportion of secondary or recycled material used as an alternative to land won aggregates	The proportion of alternatives to land won primary aggregates used each year stays the same or increases.	If the amount or proportion of secondary or recycled material used as an alternative to land won aggregates falls for 2 consecutive years	2015: no figure 2014: 1.14mt	No figure provided for 2015

Policy, (including link to objectives)	Indicator Number	Indicator	Target	Trigger Point	Outcome	Comment
M12: Continuity of supply of silica sand	12	Landbank for silica sand at Burythorpe and Blubberhouses Quarries to be in line with National Policy	Maintain a landbank of 10 years for silica sand for each site in line with National Policy.	Landbank of silica sand at each site drops below 10 years for 2 consecutive years.	0	Data confidential
M13: Continuity of supply of clay	13	Level of supply required for each manufacturing facility supplied by clay from the Plan area.	Reserves available to enable a 25 year supply of clay for each manufacturing facility in line with National Policy	If level of supply drops below 25 years for 2 consecutive years for any of the facilities.	Alne: 25 years supply available Hemingbrough: 22.5 years supply available	One manufacturing facility has a 25 year supply of clay
M14: Incidental working of clay in association with other minerals	14	Percentage of approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
M15: Continuity of supply of building stone	15	Percentage of approved applications meet criteria of the policy	100% of building stone approvals are consistent with policy	If more than1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
M16: Key spatial principles applying to hydrocarbon development.	16	Percentage of approved applications meet criteria of the policy	100% of hydrocarbon approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
M17: Other spatial and locational criteria applying to hydrocarbons development	17	*Applies to conventional and unconventional gas* Percentage of approved applications meet criteria of the policy	100% of hydrocarbon approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
M18: Other specific criteria	18	*Applies to conventional and unconventional gas.*	100% of hydrocarbon	If more than 1 proposal	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into

Policy, (including link to objectives)	Indicator Number	Indicator	Target	Trigger Point	Outcome	Comment
applying to hydrocarbons development		Percentage of approved applications meet criteria of the policy	approvals are consistent with policy	approved in any one year goes against this policy		account when applications are considered.
M19: Carbon gas and storage	19	*Applies only to carbon and gas storage* Approved applications meet criteria of the policy	100% of carbon and gas approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
M20: Deep coal and disposal of colliery spoil	20	Percentage of approved applications meet criteria of the policy	100% of deep coal and disposal of colliery spoil approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
M21: Shallow coal	21	Percentage of approved applications meet criteria of the policy	100% of shallow coal approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
M22: Potash and polyhalite supply	22	Percentage of approved application meet criteria of the policy	100% of potash approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
M23: Supply of gypsum	23	Percentage of approved applications meet criteria of the policy	100% of gypsum approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
M24: Supply of vein minerals	24	Percentage of approved applications meet criteria of the policy	100% of vein minerals approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
M25: Borrow pits	25	Percentage of approved applications meet criteria of	100% of borrow pit approvals are	If more than 1 proposal	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into

Policy, (including link to objectives)	Indicator Number	Indicator	Target	Trigger Point	Outcome	Comment
		the policy	consistent with policy	approved in any one year goes against this policy		account when applications are considered.
W01: Moving waste up the waste hierarchy	26	Percentage of approved applications are consistent with policy	100% approvals are consistent with policy.	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
W02: Strategic role of the Plan area in the management of waste	27	Approved applications are consistent with policy	100% approvals are consistent with policy.	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
W03: Meeting waste management capacity requirements – Local Authority Collected Waste	28	Approved applications are consistent with policy	100% approvals are consistent with policy.	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy or if a shortfall in capacity for LACW is identified within a 5 year period from adoption of the Plan	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
W04: Meeting waste management capacity requirements – Commercial and Industrial waste (including hazardous C&I waste)	29	Approved applications are consistent with policy and meet capacity requirements identified.	100% approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year per annum goes against this policy or if a shortfall in capacity for C&I waste is identified within a 5 year period from adoption of the Plan	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.

Policy, (including link to objectives)	Indicator Number	Indicator	Target	Trigger Point	Outcome	Comment
W05: Meeting waste management capacity requirements – Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (including CD&E waste)	30	Approved applications are consistent with policy and meet capacity requirements identified.	100% approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year per annum goes against this policy or if identified capacity requirements for CD&E waste have not been met within a 5 year period from adoption of the Plan	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
W06: Managing agricultural waste	31	Approved applications are consistent with policy	100% approvals are consistent with policy.	If more than 1 approved proposal in any one year goes against this policy or if a shortfall in capacity for agricultural waste is identified within a 5 year period from adoption of the Plan.	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
W07: Managing low level (non-nuclear) radioactive waste	32	Approved applications are consistent with policy	100% approvals are consistent with policy.	If more than 1 approved proposal in any one year goes against this policy or if evidence indicates a significant increase in arisings of low level (non-nuclear)	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.

Policy, (including link to objectives)	Indicator Number	Indicator	Target	Trigger Point	Outcome	Comment
				radioactive waste as a result of shale gas development.		
W08: Managing waste water (sewage sludge)	33	Approved applications are consistent with policy	100% approvals are consistent with policy.	If more than 1 approved proposal in any one year go against this policy or if evidence indicates a significant increase in arisings of waste water as a result of shale gas development.	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
W09: Managing power station ash and incinerator bottom ash	34	Approved applications are consistent with policy	100% approvals are consistent with policy.	If more than 1 approved proposal any one year goes against this policy or if a shortfall in capacity for agricultural waste power station ash or incinerator bottom ash is identified within a 5 year period from adoption of the Plan.	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
W10: Overall locational principles for provision of new waste capacity	35	Approved applications are consistent with policy	100% approvals are consistent with policy.	If more than 1 approved proposal any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
W11: Waste site	36	Approved applications are	100% approvals	If more than 1	0	MWJP not adopted

Policy, (including link to objectives)	Indicator Number	Indicator	Target	Trigger Point	Outcome	Comment
identification principles		consistent with policy	are consistent with policy.	approved proposal any one year goes against this policy		so not taken into account when applications are considered.
I01: Minerals and waste transport infrastructure	37	Percentage of approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	• 100% of Minerals and waste development demonstrate that methods of non-road transport have been considered. • 100% applications adhere to other criteria in the policy	If more than 1 proposal approved per annum goes against this policy.	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
I02: Locations for ancillary minerals infrastructure	38	Percentage of approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposals approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
S01: Safeguarding mineral resources	39	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	100% of relevant approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 3 proposals approved in any one year go against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
S02: Developments proposed within Minerals Safeguarding	40	Percentage of relevant approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant minerals and waste proposals consistent with policy.	If more than 3 proposals approved in any one year go against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.

Policy, (including link to objectives)	Indicator Number	Indicator	Target	Trigger Point	Outcome	Comment
areas						
S03: Waste management facility safeguarding	41	Percentage of approved development proposals that do not have an adverse effect on the Safeguarding Areas for waste sites as identified on the policies map	100% of relevant approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 3 proposals approved in any one year go against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
S04: Transport infrastructure safeguarding	42	Percentage of approved development proposals that do not have an adverse effect on the Mineral Safeguarding Areas for transport infrastructure as identified on the policies map	100% of relevant approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 3 proposals approved in any one year go against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
S05: Minerals ancillary infrastructure safeguarding	43	Percentage of approved development proposals that do not have an adverse effect on the safeguarded minerals infrastructure for transport infrastructure as identified on the policies map	100% of relevant approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 3 proposals approved in any one year go against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
S06: Consideration of applications in Consultation Areas	44	Percentage of relevant approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant minerals and waste proposals consistent with policy.	If more than 3 proposals approved in any one year go against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
D01: Presumption in favour of sustainable minerals and waste development	45	Percentage of approved minerals and waste proposals consistent with this policy	100% of mineral and waste approvals consistent with this policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year is goes against this policy.	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.

Policy, (including link to objectives)	Indicator Number	Indicator	Target	Trigger Point	Outcome	Comment
D02: Local amenity and cumulative impacts	46	Percentage of approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of approvals which may have an impact on local amenity and local business are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
D03: Transport of minerals and waste and associated traffic impacts	47	Percentage of approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved per annum in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
D04: North York Moor National Park and the AONBs	48	Percentage of approved proposals within North York Moors National Park and AONBs meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant approvals are consistent with policy	If more than1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
D05: Minerals and waste development in the Green Belt	49	Percentage of approved proposals within the Green Belt meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
D06: Landscape	50	Percentage of approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
D07: Biodiversity and geodiversity	51	Percentage of approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant approvals are consistent with policy	If more than 1 proposal approved per annum in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
D08: Historic environment	52	Percentage of relevant approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant minerals and waste proposals consistent with	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are

Policy, (including link to objectives)	Indicator Number	Indicator	Target	Trigger Point	Outcome	Comment
			policy	policy		considered.
D09: Water environment	53	Percentage of relevant approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant minerals and waste proposals consistent with policy.	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
D10: Reclamation and afteruse	54	Percentage of relevant approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant minerals and waste proposals consistent with policy.	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
D11: Sustainable design, construction and operation of development	55	Percentage of relevant approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant minerals and waste proposals consistent with policy.	If more than1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
D12: Protection of agricultural land and soils.	56	Percentage of relevant approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant minerals and waste proposals consistent with policy.	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.
D13: Consideration of applications in Development High Risk Areas	57	Percentage of relevant approved proposals meet criteria of the policy	100% of relevant minerals and waste proposals consistent with policy.	If more than 1 proposal approved in any one year goes against this policy	0	MWJP not adopted so not taken into account when applications are considered.

Appendix 6

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

The following table is a list of the indicators produced to monitor the Sustainability Objectives associated with the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan. Once the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan has been adopted they will replace the current indicators being used. Where data is available in respect of these new draft indicators this has been provided for information.

Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Outcome
1. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity Linked to Policy: D01, D07, D10	1. Percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition (Natural England) 2. Total area of SSSI (Natural England) 3. Total area of UK BAP Priority Habitat (Natural England) 4. Area of ancient and semi natural woodland (Natural England) 5. Area of ancient replanted woodland (PAWS) (Natural England) 6. Area of land in Higher Level Stewardship (Natural England) 7. Area of SINC land (NYCC) 8. Number of alerts for invasive species relevant to North Yorkshire (Defra)[17] 9. Number of alien species on UKTAG List found in North Yorkshire[18]	Table 3.1 SA Scoping Report Baseline 101,140ha for Joint Plan Area (reported in SA Scoping Report Baseline) Table 3.3 SA Scoping Report Baseline 6,813ha (reported in SA Scoping Report Baseline) 8,708ha in Plan Area (reported in SA Scoping Report Baseline) 74% NYCC area, 60% NYMNPA area (reported in SA Scoping Report Baseline) 11,685ha Table 3.5 SA Scoping Report Baseline 0
2. Enhance or maintain water quality and supply and improve efficiency of water use Linked to Policy D01, D09, D10, D11	1. Percentage of water bodies achieving overall good status in River Basin Management Plans (Environment Agency) 2. Water resource availability at low flows as reported in CAMS (Environment Agency) 3. Groundwater resource availability as reported in CAMS (Environment Agency)	Table 5.1 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 5.2 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 5.2 SA Scoping Report Baseline
3. Reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of	1. Motor vehicle traffic (Vehicle miles) by local authority (DfT) 2. Proportion of residents who walk or cycle, at least one per month, for utility purposes (for reasons other	Table 15.1 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 15.2 SA Scoping Report Baseline

[17] Species distribution to be taken from the National Biodiversity Network.
[18] Species distribution to be taken from the National Biodiversity Network.

Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Outcome
transportation Linked to Policy: M01, M03, M16, M18, W10, W11, I01, I02, S02, D01, D03, D11	than recreation, health, training or competition) by local authority[19] (DfT) 3. Road transport energy consumption at local authority level (DfT/NAEI)	 672,639tns of oil equivalent for Joint Plan area
4. Protect and improve air quality Linked to Policy: D01, D02, D10, D11	1. Number of Air Quality Management Areas 2. Number of SAC and SPAs exceeding critical loads for deposition of either N or S (APIS) 3. Mapped distribution of NOX, NO2, PM10 and PM2.5 (Defra LAQM)	Table 6.1 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 6.3 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 6.3 SA Scoping Report Baseline
5. Use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality Linked to Policy W10, W11, D01, D10, D11, D12	1. Number of minerals and waste applications which are located within areas of best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land (NYCC) 2. Land use change: previous use of land changing to developed use annual average by region[20] (DCLG)	Data not yet available T Table 5.4 SA Scoping Report Baseline
6. Reduce the causes of climate change Linked to Policy: M19, D01, D02, D03, D10, D11	1. Emissions of CO2 per capita by Local Authority (excluding LULUCF[21]) (DECC) 2. Industrial and commercial per capita CO2 emissions by Local Authority (DECC) 3. Road transport CO2 emissions per capita by Local Authority (DECC) 4. Land use change CO2 emissions per capita by Local Authority (DECC)[22]	Table 7.4 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 7.5 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 7.5 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 7.6 SA Scoping Report Baseline
7. Respond and adapt to the effects of climate change Linked to Policy: D01, D10, D11	1. UKCP climate change scenarios[23](UKCP) 2. Mapped extent of Flood Zones under Climate Change as reported in available Strategic Flood Risk Assessments[24] (NYCC, CYC, NYMNPA) 3. Allocations requiring exception testing in North Yorkshire SFRA (NYCC)	Table 7.1 SA Scoping Report Baseline Data not yet available Data not yet available
8. Minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and	1. Number / type / area of safeguarding areas defined in Plan	Data not yet available

[19] Department for Transport/Sport England, 2012. Local Area Walking and Cycling Statistics: England 2010/11 [URL: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/9105/local-area-walking-and-cycling-2010-11.pdf].
[20] Derived from the Department for Communities and Local Government 'Live Tables on Land Use Change Statistics' which are collated by Government Office Region [https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-land-use-change-statistics].
[21] LULUCF relates to emissions from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry.
[22] There is a time lag between publication of the DECC carbon statistics at a local authority level and the present year, such that 2010 figures were published in 2012.
[23] Changes to precipitation and temperature to be recorded in line with latest available data.
[24] As further SFRA work becomes available the spatial extent of increased flood risk from rivers will become clearer.

Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Outcome
safeguarding Linked to Policy:M01, M02, M03, M04, M05, M06, M07, M08, M09, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M20, M21, M22, M23, M24, M25, W05, I01, I02, S02, S03, S04, S05, S06, D01, D08, D11	2. Reserves of primary land won aggregate and crushed rock (LAA) 3. Sales of secondary aggregate in the North Yorkshire sub region (LAA)	Figure 14.7 SA Scoping Report Baseline Figure 14.11 SA Scoping Report Baseline
9. Minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable Linked to Policy: M11, W01, W02, W03, W04, W05, W06, W07, W08, W09, W11, D01, D11	1. Total waste received by waste facilities by category ('household, industrial and commercial', 'inert / construction and demolition', 'hazardous', 'unknown') (Environment Agency); 2. Waste management method of household waste arisings in North Yorkshire (NYCC) 3. Anaerobic digestion plants in the plan area[25]	Table 14.3 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 14.2 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 14.2 SA Scoping Report Baseline
10. Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings. Linked to Policy: M15, D01, D10	1. Buildings, scheduled monuments, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields 'at risk' as defined by the Heritage at Risk Register (English Heritage) 2. Number of visits to historic sites (Yorkshire and the Humber) (English Heritage)	Table 8.1 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 8.2 SA Scoping Report Baseline
11. Protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes Linked to Policy: D01, D02, D03, D04, D05, D06, D10	1. Number of minerals and waste planning applications in the green belt / designated landscapes / conservation areas (NYCC, CYC, NYMNPA); 2. Number of planning conditions related to visual amenity / noise / lighting for minerals and waste sites (NYCC, CYC, NYMNPA);	Table 10.8 SA Scoping Report Baseline Data not available
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs Linked to Policy: M01, M02, M03, M04, M05, M06, M07, M08, M09, M10, M20, M22, M25, W01, W02, W03, W04, W05, D01, D11	1. Economically Active Rate of 16 to 64 year olds 2 Number of new bank accounts (first current accounts from a small business banking range) (LEP) 3. Unemployment rate (Annualised Population Survey Rate) 4. Gross median weekly earnings of residents and people who work within the area (NYCC) 5. Number of minerals and waste planning applications (NYCC)	Table 10.9 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 10.6 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 10.10 SA Scoping Report Baseline Figures 10.3 and 10.4 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 10.8 SA Scoping Report Baseline
13. Maintain and enhance the	1.Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile	Data not yet available

[25] As shown on the official biogas plant map produced by 'Anaerobic Digestion' [URL: http://www.biogas-info.co.uk/].

Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Outcome
viability and vitality of local communities Linked to Policy: M02, M03, M04, M05, M06, M07, M08, M09, M10, M15, M22, D01, D02, D10	earnings (NYCC Stream) 2.Economically Active Rate of 16 to 64 year olds 3.Number of visits to historic sites (Yorkshire and the Humber) (English Heritage)	 Table 10.9 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 8.2 SA Scoping Report Baseline
14. Provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning Linked to Policy: D01, D02, D10	1. Length of Public Rights of Way Network (NYCC/CYC/NYMNP) 2. People qualified to at least level 4 who are economically active (NYCC Stream) 3. Visits to places out of doors (as measured in Natural England's MENE programme) (Natural England)	Over 10,000km (reported in SA Scoping Report Baseline) Table 10.15 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 12.1 SA Scoping Report Baseline
15. Protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities Linked to Policy: W08, D02, D01, D10, D11, D13	1. Incapacity benefit claimants as percentage of working age population (NYCC Steam) 2. Mortality rate from coronary heart disease (NYCC Stream) 3. Road accident Casualties – Killed and Seriously Injured (NYCC Stream) 4. Life expectancy at birth (ONS) 5. Fly tipping incidents reported by Local Authorities (by waste source) (NYCC Stream) 6. Anti-social behaviour (all categories) number (NYCC Stream) 7. All age respiratory disease mortality (Public Health England)	Table 11.2 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 11.8 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 11.10 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 11.7 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 13.2 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 13.1 SA Scoping Report Baseline Table 11.9 SA Scoping Report Baseline
16. Minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding Linked to Policy: D01, D09, D10, D11	1. Allocations requiring exception testing in North Yorkshire SFRA (NYCC) 2. Number of planning conditions relating to SUDS (NYCC, CYC, NYMNPA)	Data not yet available Data not yet available
17. Address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner Linked to Policy: W01, W02, W03, D01, D02, D10, D11	1. Number of consultation responses to Joint Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (NYCC) 2. Number of Household Waste Recycling Centres (NYCC, CYC) 3. Indices of Deprivation Average Rank (NYCC Stream)	MWJP Preferred Options stage 2,934 comments from 603 respondents SA? 22 in Joint Plan area Table 10.16 SA Scoping Report Baseline

The majority of the SA indicators are linked to the SA Scoping Report Baseline Report located at http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/media/35284/Sustainability-appraisal-scoping-report/pdf/Sustainability_appraisal_scoping_report.pdf

Appendix 7

Glossary

Abstraction licences, is a licence to divert either surface water or ground water for a designated purpose in England and Wales.

Aggregate, Sand and gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used in the construction industry for purposes such as the making of concrete, mortar, asphalt or for roadstone, drainage or bulk filling.

AMR, Authority's Monitoring Report, is prepared under the requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. It identifies the progress on the production of the various documents that will comprise the MWLP. It summarises key data relevant to the assessment of the impacts of current and potential future policies, and highlights areas where potential further work will be focussed to ensure that the impacts of policies are understood and that they are having their intended effects.

Anaerobic digestion is a series of processes in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen.[1] It is used for industrial or domestic purposes to manage waste and/or to release energy.

AONB, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, two wholly in North Yorkshire, Nidderdale and Howardian Hills and two partially, Forest of Bowland and North Pennines.

AQMA, Air Quality Management Area, involves each District measuring air pollution and trying to predict how it will change in the next few years. The aim of the review is to make sure that the national air quality objectives will be achieved throughout the UK by the relevant deadlines. These objectives have been put in place to protect people's health and the environment. If objectives are not achieved an AQMA with an accompanying plan is produced to improve air quality.

BGS, British Geological Survey is the world's oldest national geological survey and the United Kingdom's premier centre for earth science information and expertise.

Biomass, PPS22 defines biomass as 'the biodegradable fraction of products, wastes and residues from agricultural (including plant and animal substances), forestry and related industries, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste.

C&D, Construction and Demolition waste typically includes soils, concrete, bricks, glass, wood, plasterboard, asbestos, metals and plastics.

C&I, Commercial and Industrial waste is a broad category that includes business waste, construction and demolition waste, and waste from agriculture, fishing and forestry.

Colliery Spoil, is the solid residual material resulting from the mining of coal. It is likely to contain varying proportions of sandstone, shale, mudstone and coal fragments. The properties of colliery spoil can vary considerably both within a tip and from tip to tip. These solid wastes are also known as minestone.

Conservation Areas, are designated for their special architectural and historic interest.

- the centres of our historic towns and cities
- fishing and mining villages
- 18th and 19th-century suburbs
- model housing estates
- country houses set in their historic parks
- historic transport links and their environs, such as stretches of canal

Crushed Rock, Hard rock (such as limestone) which has been quarried, fragmented and graded for use as aggregate.

DECC, Department of Energy and Climate Change key priorities are:

- Save energy with the Green Deal and support vulnerable consumers
- Deliver secure energy on the way to a low carbon energy future
- Drive ambitious action on climate change at home and abroad
- Manage our energy legacy responsibly and cost-effectively

DfT, Department for Transport, provides leadership across the transport sector to achieve its objectives, working with regional, local and private sector partners to deliver many of the services.

EIA, Environmental Impact Assessment is an assessment of the possible positive or negative impact that a proposed project may have on the environment, together consisting of the natural, social and economic aspects.

EFW, Energy from Waste is the process of creating energy in the form of electricity or heat from the incineration of waste source. EfW is a form of energy recovery. Most EfW processes produce electricity directly through combustion, or produce a combustible fuel commodity, such as methane, methanol, ethanol or synthetic fuels

Environment Agency, Government regulatory organisation, looks after waste management, catchment management, pollution control and protecting the environment.

Evidence Base, information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the "soundness" of the policy approach set out in MWLP.

FBA, Furnace Bottom Ash, is the 'coarse' ash fraction produced in the furnaces of coal fired power stations when pulverised coal is fed into the boilers and burnt at high temperatures and pressures.

Gross Value Added, measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the United Kingdom.

Hazardous Waste is waste that is harmful to human health, or to the environment, either immediately or over an extended period of time.

Heritage at Risk/At Risk Register, builds upon English Heritage's national Buildings at Risk project. Its aim is to identify England's historic assets that are at risk of loss through neglect, decay, or development, or are vulnerable to becoming so.

Heritage Coast is a national designation which covers the most unspoilt areas of undeveloped coastline around England and Wales. The designation is similar in purpose to an AONB but puts greater emphasis on recreation management.

Heritage England, government body responsible for the historic built environment and archaeology.

Historic Environment Record are records of archaeological sites and monuments, finds, historic buildings, parks and gardens, battlefields, industrial and 20th century remains, archaeological fieldwork and information on Historic Landscape Character.

HRA, Habitat Regulations Assessment, European legislation, and government regulations, have introduced a need to carry out Habitat Regulations Assessments (sometimes known as Appropriate Assessments) for Local Development Documents and for particular development projects. They assess the impact of a plan on European nature conservation sites.

Index of Multiple Deprivation, a survey undertaken by the former Government Department, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. It measures deprivation by information on income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing or services, crime and environment.

Landbank, a stock of land with planning permissions for the winning and working of minerals, usually expressed in terms of the amount of mineral that can be recovered from the permitted area. A landbank is also defined on the basis of assumptions about annual production rates. However, it does not usually take account of the geographical locations of permitted reserves within the specified area, variations in availability of particular qualities of materials or the planning status of permitted reserves.

Listed Buildings are buildings that have been placed on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. A listed building may not be demolished, extended or altered without special permission from the local planning authority. There are three types of listed status for buildings in England and Wales:

- Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be internationally important; only 2.5% of listed buildings are Grade I
- Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; 5.5% of listed buildings are Grade II*

- Grade II buildings are nationally important and of special interest; 92% of all listed buildings are in this class and it is the most likely grade of listing for a home owner.

LACW, Local Authority Collected Waste is defined as any waste collected by the local authority within its role as the Waste Collection Authority which may include a combination of household, municipal and commercial and industrial waste.

Local Development Documents are a set of documents specified in planning law which a local planning authority creates to describe their strategy for development and use of land in their area of authority.

Localism Bill, following agreement by both Houses on the text of the Bill it received Royal Assent on 15 November 2012. The Bill is now an Act of Parliament (law). The Bill will devolve greater powers to councils and neighbourhoods and give local communities more control over housing and planning decisions.

LNR, Local Nature Reserves, are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. They offer people special opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it.

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, North Yorkshire County Council, is the minerals and waste planning authority for the parts of the County outside the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks. It has a statutory duty to prepare a Minerals and Waste Local Plan containing proposals and policies to guide minerals and waste planning decisions.

Minerals Extraction, the mining of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the earth, usually from an ore body, vein or (coal) seam.

MPA, Mineral Products Association is the trade association for the aggregates, asphalt, cement, concrete, lime, motor and silica sand industries.

MSW, Municipal Solid Waste is a waste type consisting of everyday items we consume and discard. It predominantly includes food wastes, containers and product packaging, and other miscellaneous inorganic wastes from residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sources.

NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework, National Planning policy which promotes sustainable development and replaces many of the Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance documents.

NPPG, National Planning Policy Guidance, online national planning guidance to accompany the NPPF.

NNR National Nature Reserves, represent many of the finest wildlife and geological sites in the country As well as managing some of our most pristine habitats, our rarest species and our most significant geology, most Reserves now offer great opportunities to the public as well as schools and specialist audiences to experience England's natural heritage.

Natural England, Non Departmental Public Body set up in October 2006 to take on the Land, Access and Recreation responsibilities of the Countryside Agency, as well as roles undertaken by the former agencies, English Nature and the Rural Development Service. Its purpose is to conserve and enhance the natural environment.

ODPM, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister responsible for Housing, Planning, Local Government and the Regions. Following the constitutional changes announced on 5 May 2006, the Department for Communities and Local Government succeeded the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.

ONS, Office for National Statistics offers expert help in finding, collecting and analysing data.

PFA, Pulverised Fuel Ash is a by-product of pulverised fuel (typically coal) fired power stations. The fuel is pulverised into a fine powder, mixed with heated air and burned.

Plan Area the parts of the County outside the Yorkshire Dale and North York Moors National Parks.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 is an Act to make provision relating to spatial development and town and country planning; and the compulsory acquisition of land.

Protected Wreck, the Protection of Wrecks Act (1973) allows the Government to designate a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. Designated sites are identified as being likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.

Public Rights of Way, are highways that allow the public a legal right of passage.

Ramsar, the "Ramsar Convention" is an intergovernmental treaty that embodies the commitments of its member countries to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance and to plan for the "wise use", or sustainable use, of all of the wetlands in their territories. A number of internationally important wetland sites are designated as Ramsar sites.

RAWP, Regional Aggregates Working Party is a technical working group with membership drawn from mineral planning authorities, the minerals industry and the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).

Recycled Aggregates are sourced from a variety of material: arising from construction and demolition (concrete, bricks, tiles), highway maintenance (asphalt planings), excavation and utility operations.

Registered Battlefields, the Register of Historic Battlefields comprises the sites of 43 of the most important military battles on English soil. These were often the turning points in English history - places where people risked their lives fighting for a cause - but are vulnerable to many different modern-day pressures.

Registered Parks and Gardens is a listing and classification system for historic parks and gardens similar to that used for listed buildings. The register is managed by English Heritage under the provisions of the National Heritage Act 1983.[1] Over 1,600 sites are listed, ranging from the grounds large stately homes to small domestic gardens, as well other designed landscapes such as town squares, public parks and cemeteries.

SA, Sustainability Appraisal is a mechanism for assessing social, environmental and economic effects of plans.

Scheduled Monuments are nationally important sites and monuments which are given legal protection by being placed on a list, or 'schedule'. English Heritage takes the lead in identifying sites in England which should be placed on the schedule by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.

Scoping Report, the purpose of a scoping report is to establish the scope of and methodology for, the SEA/SA and to identify appropriate data that maybe of relevance to the study.

SAC, Special Areas of Conservation, are strictly protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). They are to protect the 220 habitats and approximately 1000 species listed in annex I and II of the directive which are considered to be of European interest following criteria given in the directive.

SEA, Strategic Environmental Assessment, relates to European Directive 2001/42/EC, and is a process to ensure that significant environmental effects arising from policies, plans and programmes are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision-makers, monitored and that opportunities for public involvement are provided.

SFRA, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment a Level 1 SFRA is a district-wide assessment of flood risk, usually carried out by a local authority to inform the preparation of its Local Development Documents (LDDs) and to provide the information necessary for applying the Sequential Test in planning development. A Level 2 SFRA is a more detailed assessment produced where the Exception Test is required for a potential development site, or to assist in evaluating windfall planning applications.

SINC, Site of Nature Conservation Interest, are designations applied to locally important nature conservation sites and can be designated for both their ecology and geological interest.

Site and Area Assessment Methodology aims to identify and assess:

- Potential strategic mineral extraction sites;
- Potential broad areas of search for future minerals extraction; and
- Potential other mineral extraction and development sites;

across North Yorkshire that could deliver agreed requirements for minerals.

SPA, Special Protection Areas are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive, 2009/147/EC (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended). The areas are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory species.

SSSI, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, are the country's very best wildlife and geological sites.

SCI, Statement of Community Involvement details how the Council will consult with stakeholders and members of the public during the production of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

Supplementary Planning Documents, (SPDs), are used to provide further detail to policies and proposals contained in a Development Plan Document (DPD). But they are not statutory documents like the Development Plan Documents. However SPDs are an important consideration in determining planning application.

Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 are the formal regulations setting out the scope of local development documents and the process for preparing them, including consultation, the examination of DPDs, publication and notification arrangements.

UKCIP (Climate Impacts Programme) was established in 1997 to help co-ordinate scientific research into the impacts of climate change, and to help organisations adapt to those unavoidable impacts.

WFD, Water Framework Directive, (or Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy) is a European Union directive which commits European Union member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies (including marine waters up to one nautical mile from shore) by 2015. It is a framework in the sense that it prescribes steps to reach the common goal rather than adopting the more traditional limit value approach

World Heritage Sites, is a place (such as a forest, mountain, lake, desert, monument, building, complex, or city) that is listed by the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) as of special cultural or physical significance. The program catalogues, names, and conserves sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of humanity.

Appendix 8

Feedback Form

1. **Are there any additional pieces of information that you think are missing from the AMR?**

2. **What sections, if any, need better explanation? For example, through greater use of graphs etc.**

3. **Do you think any sections of the AMR need removing?**

4. **How could the structure of the AMR be improved?**

Contact details

Name: _____

Organisation: (if applicable) _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

_____

Email address: _____

Would you like to be kept informed about activity on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan if not already?

Yes / No (please delete)

Once complete please return the feedback form via email to mwdf@northyorks.gov.uk or post it to Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, DL7 8AH.

Thank You.

Contact us

Minerals and Waste Local Plans Team, Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH Tel: 01609 780780 Email: mwdf@northyorks.gov.uk
Website: www.northyorks.gov.uk

If you would like this information in another language or format such as Braille, large print or audio, please ask us.

Tel: 01609 532917

اگر آپ کو معلومات کسی دیگر زبان یا دیگر شکل میں درکار ہوں تو برائے مہربانی ہم سے پوچھئے۔

如欲索取以另一語文印製或另一格式製作的資料，請與我們聯絡。

যদি আপনি এই ডকুমেন্ট অন্য ভাষায় বা ফরমেটে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে আমাদেরকে বলুন।

Aby otrzymać te informacje w innym języku lub formacie, np. w alfabecie brajla, w wersji dużym drukiem lub audio, prosimy się z nami skontaktować.

Email: communications@northyorks.gov.uk