Waste Core Strategy First Consultation July 2011

North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Summary

This consultation document is the first step towards the preparation of a new waste planning policy for North Yorkshire. When finalised, the new strategy (to be known as the Waste Core Strategy) will help guide future planning decisions, such as where new waste management facilities may be developed, what they look like and how they may be operated.

As the waste planning authority for those parts of North Yorkshire outside the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks, the County Council has a duty to prepare a Waste Core Strategy, as well as take decisions on planning applications for waste facilities.

The issues involved can be complex and matters relating to the management of waste can be controversial. Preparation of the Waste Core Strategy presents an opportunity to consider some of the planning issues and principles involved and develop an agreed approach to them, to help take future decisions about proposals for waste facilities that may be submitted to the Council.

Preparation of the Waste Core Strategy is expected to be a relatively lengthy process, taking until 2013 to complete. When finalised, the Strategy will cover the period up to 2030. Part of the reason it will take us some time to prepare it is that we need to seek views from a wide range of interested organisations and individuals about what it should contain. We also need to ensure that we have robust evidence about what happens with waste at the moment and what the future requirements may be. This is, therefore, the first of a number of opportunities to tell us what you think is important and what the Strategy should include.

Over recent years there has been a major shift in attitudes towards waste, away from viewing it as a problem which needs to be dealt with towards viewing it as a resource which can be used, bringing with it a range of potential benefits. This is reflected in ongoing changes in the ways in which waste is being managed, including a much greater emphasis on preventing it from being generated in the first place, and re-using or recycling waste that does occur. There is also a big emphasis on finding other ways of treating the waste that cannot be dealt with by re-using or recycling it.

A wide range of types of waste are generated in North Yorkshire, including waste produced by households, businesses, farms and industries such as quarrying and power generation amongst others. These different waste “streams” can have different characteristics and therefore sometimes require different types of facilities to manage them. In some cases, it is likely to be possible to deal with waste produced in North Yorkshire at existing or new facilities in the County. In other cases it may be necessary to look at what opportunities may exist beyond the County boundary, in the same way that it may sometimes be reasonable for waste from other areas to be dealt with at facilities in North Yorkshire.

In North Yorkshire as in many areas there has, historically, been an emphasis on tipping waste in landfill sites. This can cause substantial environmental harm through the release of greenhouse gases as the waste decomposes, as well as causing a range of other environmental impacts. Waste policies at a European and national level strongly discourage this means of dealing with waste. Whilst it is always likely that some waste will need to be dealt with in this way, there will also be a need to develop new waste treatment facilities to help reduce the need for landfill. In many cases, new waste treatment facilities provide opportunities to generate energy or other outputs with potential for beneficial...
use and, therefore, can represent a more sustainable way of dealing with waste than landfill.

Development of new waste facilities will require planning decisions in the future about what sort of facilities are likely to be acceptable, in what locations or on what types of sites. We will also need to address, in broad terms, how they could be designed and operated to help ensure that the facilities we need do not cause an unacceptable impact on our environment and quality of life. These are the sorts of issues we can consider in preparing the Waste Core Strategy.

In considering these issues, it will be essential to bear in mind that North Yorkshire has an environment which is highly valued by its residents and those who visit for tourism and recreation. Development of new waste facilities has the potential to impact on our environment and communities, for example through traffic movements, noise and impact on the landscape. The pressure to develop the new waste facilities that may be needed can, therefore, lead to conflict with other objectives. Reconciling the need for waste facilities with wider environmental and other objectives will be a fundamental issue that the Waste Core Strategy will have to tackle.

There are many organisations, including central and local Government, the waste industry, environmental regulators, as well as local communities and the producers of waste, who have a key role to play in the management of waste. The Waste Core Strategy is only one part of the picture, focussing on land use planning issues. It cannot, therefore, resolve all the issues that are relevant to dealing with waste in North Yorkshire, but it does have an important part to play.

In this respect it should be noted that the County Council, in partnership with City of York Council and the various District and Borough Councils in North Yorkshire adopted, in 2006, a Municipal Waste Management Strategy (municipal waste is waste which the County Council has a specific responsibility to deal with once collected). Unlike the forthcoming Waste Core Strategy, which focuses on land use planning matters and will deal with all waste streams, the Municipal Waste Management Strategy addresses a range of issues relating specifically to the management of municipal waste. This includes setting agreed targets for increased recycling and composting of this waste stream and how remaining municipal waste could be dealt with to help reduce reliance on landfill. The Municipal Waste Management Strategy is currently being implemented and any new approach to planning for waste, to be developed in the Waste Core Strategy, will need to have regard to the approach set out in the Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

This first Waste Core Strategy consultation document provides more information about some of the processes we intend to follow in preparing the Strategy, the evidence we will need and some general background information that is likely to be relevant. It also refers to the need to develop a local “vision” to help provide a direction for the Waste Core Strategy.

Throughout the document we ask a number of questions to seek your initial views about some of these matters. The Council would like to receive as many views as possible and looks forward to hearing from you.
# Contents

1. Introduction 7  
2. About The MWDF 8  
3. The Importance Of Stakeholder Involvement 10  
4. The Role Of The Evidence Base 12  
5. North Yorkshire Context 15  
6. Policy Context 19  
7. Waste Context 28  
9. Next Steps 36  
10. Responding To This Consultation 37  

Appendix 1 - Fact Sheets  
Appendix 2 - Sustainability Appraisal Background Information  
Appendix 3 - RSS Waste Policies  
Appendix 4 - Glossary
About this Document

This document is the first formal consultation in the preparation of a new Waste Core Strategy for North Yorkshire. The purpose of the Core Strategy will be to set out the Council’s approach to land use planning for waste, such as the development of waste recycling and treatment facilities, within those parts of the County of North Yorkshire that lie outside the North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales National Parks (subsequently referred to in this document as the “Plan area”).

The Core Strategy is intended to deal with key questions about future development, such as where should future waste development be directed, when should future development take place, what sort of development should take place and how should it be implemented.

The Core Strategy will form one of a group of documents known as the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, which will set out a new local planning policy for considering minerals and waste development issues, including planning applications for these forms of development, over the period up to 2030. It is separate from the York and North Yorkshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy but should aim to be consistent with it.

When commencing work on a new land use planning policy document, the Council is required by national planning regulations to notify interested parties of the subject of the Core Strategy and invite representations about what it should contain.

In particular, the purpose of this first Waste Core Strategy consultation document is to:

- Raise awareness of the Council’s intention to produce the Core Strategy
- Provide initial information on the overall process and timescales to be followed, along with initial information on how to get involved in its production
- Set out initial background information about the area and a brief outline of relevant wider context that needs to be considered when making new planning policy for waste
- Summarise briefly the current picture in relation to waste planning in the area and identify some key future issues that may need to be considered/addressed.
- Identify some of the key information and evidence likely to be required to help the Council in this work
- Invite initial views from industry, communities and other interested parties on these matters

It is very important that as many individuals and organisations as possible have an opportunity to contribute to developing the Waste Core Strategy. You can do this by responding to this first consultation.

If you would like further information, or have any questions about this consultation document, then please contact the Minerals and Waste Development Framework Team at:

MWDF@northyorks.gov.uk
or phone 0845 8727374

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1 Regulation 25 (1) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008
1. Introduction

North Yorkshire County Council is the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority for those parts of the County outside the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks (the “Plan area”). This means that it has a responsibility to deal with planning applications for minerals and waste development which may be proposed. It also has a responsibility to prepare and keep up to date a set of local planning policies to help direct and manage future minerals and waste related development within this area. These should provide a local basis for minerals and waste planning, taking particular account of issues relevant to the Plan area. The statutory responsibility to do this is contained within the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This specifically requires the Council to prepare a set of local planning policy documents known as a Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF).

When complete, the MWDF will be made up of a number of different types of documents, potentially including:

- Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which contain the main policies and proposals to direct and manage development,
- Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), which provide supporting detail on particular topics/policy areas,
- Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which summarises how the Council intends to involve communities and other stakeholders in policy development work and the determination of planning applications. The Council published its SCI in 2006. It can be viewed at www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwdf
- a Proposals Map showing important aspects of new policy, including any identified sites for development, on a map base, and
- Annual Monitoring Reports, setting out information on progress with MWDF production and the implementation of policies

The proposed structure of the North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework is summarised in the following diagram:

Figure 1 – Proposed Structure of MWDF
2. About the MWDF

The North Yorkshire MWDF will cover the period to 2030 and will need to relate closely to other relevant plans and strategies, including those prepared by the Council such as the Sustainable Community Strategy, the Local Transport Plan and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy. More information about these and other strategies is provided later in this document. It will also take account of relevant plans and strategies produced by other organisations, such as the similar Local Development Frameworks produced by the District and Borough Councils in North Yorkshire as part of their own local planning responsibilities.

The most important component of a Development Framework is a core strategy. It should be a “spatial” document which:

- deals with the critical issues facing the Plan area
- gives a clear locational steer to new development;
- is linked to other relevant plans and strategies;
- is focussed around delivery of agreed objectives and outcomes.

In essence, a core strategy is intended to deal with key questions about future development such as where should future development be directed, when should future development take place, what sort of development should take place and how should it be implemented.

When complete, the Waste Core Strategy will become part of the statutory development plan, which provides the main planning policy basis for the deciding of planning applications for minerals and waste development submitted to the County Council. Documents within the County Councils MWDF will also form part of the policy context used by the seven District and Borough councils in North Yorkshire for the deciding of planning applications for which they have responsibility as local planning authorities. MWDF documents also play a role in providing more clarity to the public, developers and other interested parties about where future development is likely to take place, provide a more secure framework for investment decisions by developers and help the planning of infrastructure provision by statutory bodies and others.

Importantly, because of their spatial nature, with an emphasis on linkages between planning policy and the strategies and policies of other bodies, core strategies can also help play a role in delivery of wider national and international objectives such as mitigation of climate change and sustainable waste management.

The Council intends to produce two core strategies, dealing with minerals development issues and waste development issues respectively. This consultation paper forms the 1st stage in the production of the Waste Core Strategy.

Preparation of the Waste Core Strategy is currently scheduled to take place over the period July 2011 to December 2013. The work will involve an initial period of evidence gathering and preliminary consultation, followed by the preparation of potential policy options. Once finalised, the draft strategy will be subject to formal publication, providing all stakeholders an opportunity to comment on the final draft document. The draft strategy will then be submitted for a formal examination in public by an independent Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State.

The purpose of the examination will be to consider compliance of the draft strategy and its preparation with various legal requirements, as well as consideration of the document in relation to three tests of “soundness”.
The three tests state that the Strategy must be:

- **Justified**: founded on a robust and credible evidence base and the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives

- **Effective**: deliverable, flexible and able to be monitored

- **Consistent with national policy**

More information on the proposed overall timetable for MWDF production is set out in the Council’s Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, which can be viewed on the Council’s website: (www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwdf).
3. The Importance of Stakeholder Involvement

We need your help in preparing the Waste Core Strategy. Not only is the involvement of the public and organisations in the preparation of MWDF documents a fundamental requirement of the legislation and guidance under which documents are produced, it is also critical in order to help ensure that users of the plan and wider communities and individuals in North Yorkshire are able to influence its content, thereby helping to develop, as far as practicable, consensus about the approach to be followed.

We propose to provide a range of opportunities for stakeholders to contribute to this work. This consultation paper forms the first such opportunity. More information about how to get involved will be published as work progresses. Please visit the MWDF pages of the Council’s website (www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwdf) for updates on this.

Key Opportunities to get Involved

The diagram on the following page summarises the overall approach to production of the Waste Core Strategy, which mirrors that taken for the Minerals Core Strategy, on which work commenced in April 2010, including the key opportunities to be involved.

A number of initial consultation questions are included within this document on which we would like your input.

The response form is available as a separate download if you are viewing the document online. You can find it at: www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwdf

If you wish to respond through the online consultation, please go to: www.northyorks.gov.uk/WasteCoreStrategyConsultation

If you wish to request a paper copy of the response form please contact us using our email address or phone number provided in section 10 of this document.

The Council will then use this feedback to help produce a more detailed consultation exercise on a range of issues and potential policy options relating to waste management development within the area covered by the Core Strategy.
As part of preparatory work, the Council has already met with a number of organisations with an interest in waste management development. It is intended that such one to one meetings will continue during work on Waste Core Strategy preparation, as well as a range of other events and opportunities to enable input from as wide a range of organisations and individuals as possible.

In addition to this first consultation the Council will also be consulting on a draft Sustainability Appraisal Framework scoping document which, when finalised, will then be used to help assess the potential sustainability impacts of the new strategy and policies. Further information about the Sustainability Appraisal scoping consultation will be made available on the website.

**Question Box 1**

*We would like your views about the process of preparing the Waste Core Strategy:*

Do you agree that the overall approach to stakeholder involvement is appropriate?  
If not, what other approach would you suggest?
4. The Role of the Evidence Base

The emerging Minerals and Waste Development Framework must be based on evidence. Evidence is important to help demonstrate that planning policy documents are based around relevant issues to be addressed and can be justified. Evidence can also help demonstrate the commitment or acceptance of other stakeholders to the plan. By evidence we mean robust and credible information relevant to the development of the Strategy, as well as the views of stakeholders on the issues we need to address.

There is also a need to ensure that evidence gathering is proportionate and targeted at the issues to be addressed. Importantly, evidence can provide a suitable means of identifying potential options for policy and of allowing their assessment in an objective way. Evidence is therefore important to both the development of policy itself and the undertaking of various forms of appraisal (e.g. Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment) which also need to be carried out (see Appendix 2 for more information about the appraisals).

The Council is undertaking work to develop an improved evidence base for its MWDF, including the Waste Core Strategy. In order to ensure that evidence used in plan making is as relevant as possible, it is expected that evidence gathering and refinement will take place on an ongoing basis up to the point where policies have reached their final draft stage. Please continue to look at the Council’s website (www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwdf) for information as the evidence base is updated.

Evidence used to help prepare the Core Strategy will be included alongside the final draft Strategy when it is submitted to the Secretary of State for independent Examination in Public. The Inspector appointed to examine the Strategy will consider it at that stage.

The main focus of the evidence base for the Waste Core Strategy will be around gaining an adequate understanding of the relevant environmental, social and economic characteristics of the Plan area, the distribution and capacity of current waste management facilities, the origin and characteristics of waste produced and processed in the Plan area and the anticipated future requirements for waste management infrastructure over the period to 2030. Information will also be required on “cross-cutting” issues such as potential climate change issues and impacts, which may need to be reflected in policy development work.

Another important aspect of the evidence base is the input of other individuals and organisations, who may have particular ideas or local knowledge. This is one of the key reasons why it is important for those with an interest in the Waste Core Strategy to make their views known by responding to consultations such as this. In particular, at this early stage, we are interested in your views about the issues on which we should be seeking to obtain evidence.

The table on the following page sets out information on evidence topics and sources which we think will be particularly important in assisting us with preparation of our Waste Core Strategy:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Indicative Timetable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waste Operator Survey</td>
<td>A survey of all known waste operators within the Plan area with an aim of providing a snapshot of waste management at that time</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste baseline review</td>
<td>Review of existing permissions, infrastructure, capacity, flows across authority boundaries and markets for recycled materials</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of Potential Future Waste Management Requirements</td>
<td>To understand the likely future waste management required capacity in the Plan area, focusing on non-municipal waste</td>
<td>2011/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Character Assessment/ Historic Landscape Characterisation</td>
<td>To help inform identification of potentially suitable locations of development and potential mitigating measures</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Transport Assessment</td>
<td>Assessment of the potential impacts of waste management development on the transport network</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change Impact Assessment</td>
<td>Assessment of potential impact on climate change considerations of waste management development</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Plan/ other Strategies</td>
<td>Review of the county and districts/ boroughs community plans</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Appraise Local Development Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents against Sustainability Criteria for robustness</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</td>
<td>Identify strategic level flood risk issues</td>
<td>Once strategic sites/ allocations are identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitats Regulations Assessment</td>
<td>Identify strategic level impact on European protected nature conservation sites</td>
<td>Once strategic sites/ allocations are identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 – Summary of Potential Evidence Sources

Additionally, a range of other studies, reports and information which may have a bearing on the content of the Waste Core Strategy have been produced or are in progress as a result of the work of other organisations. It is considered that the following are likely to have a particular relevance and the Council expects to utilise these as appropriate in developing the Waste Core Strategy.

- Waste Data Interrogator produced by the Environment Agency
- Waste Data Modelling Project of the Yorkshire and Humber Region produced by the Environment Agency
- Municipal waste data published by the County Council
- York and North Yorkshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy
- Various Defra advisory notes on waste management methods
- Annual Reports of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste
- Annual Reports of adjacent North East and North West Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste
- Annual Monitoring Reports of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Aggregates Working Party (may have relevance to assessment of minerals and quarry waste)
- Annual Monitoring Reports of adjacent North East and North West Regional Aggregates Working Parties
- North Yorkshire Sub-regional green infrastructure study
- North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Reports
- Relevant evidence base information from waste DPDs produced by adjoining waste planning authorities
- Demographic data such as population projections
- Projections of future waste arisings generated by central Government

Links to some of these documents are provided on the Council’s website (www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwdf).

Question Box 2
We would like your views on the evidence base for preparation of the Waste Core Strategy.

Do you agree that the range of evidence for the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy is sufficient?

What other evidence should the Council be seeking to obtain to help it in its work?
5. North Yorkshire Context

In preparing the Waste Core Strategy it will be important to take into account what sort of place the Plan area currently is, and how it may be expected to change in the future. This will help ensure that a planning strategy for waste reflects circumstances and issues directly relevant to the area. The amount of contextual information that could be considered is potentially very large. This Section summarises very briefly some key characteristics of the Plan area. Further context information is included in Appendix 1 and on the Council’s Website (www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwdf).

North Yorkshire is the largest county in England, covering over 8,000 square kilometres. The County itself consists of seven districts and boroughs; Craven, Hambleton, Harrogate, Richmondshire, Ryedale, Scarborough and Selby. The National Parks of Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors both fall within the County boundary, although as these are separate planning authority areas, they are not covered by the County Council’s Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

The Plan area is bordered by the Counties of Cumbria and Lancashire to the west and County Durham and the unitary authorities of Darlington, Stockton on Tees, Middlesbrough and Redcar & Cleveland to the north. The City Councils of Bradford and Leeds lie to the south west and parts of the Plan area (comprising the Districts of Selby and Craven District and Harrogate Borough) fall within the “Leeds City Region”. To the south and east are the metropolitan areas of Wakefield and Doncaster and the City of York, together with the East Riding of Yorkshire. The North Sea borders the Plan area to the north east.

Demographics

The County’s population currently stands at 597,700 (2009 data). This equates to approximately 11.5% of the population of Yorkshire and Humber and represents a rise of over 29,000 people since 2001. The population is predicted to grow significantly over the period to 2030. Both the County and the Plan area are sparsely populated with an overall average of approximately 74 persons per km², compared to the national average of about 283 persons per km². Harrogate and Scarborough are identified in the Regional Spatial Strategy as sub-regional towns and are the two largest settlements within the Plan area, with populations of 75,700 and 51,430 respectively. There are also close links between the Plan area and the Sub-Regional City of York, with whom the County Council has formed a partnership for the purposes of managing municipal waste. The County’s age profile is predicted to change in the coming years with a sharp fall in the number of young people, alongside a significant rise in the number of older age groups.

The growth strategies for the various Districts and Boroughs within North Yorkshire are essentially based around the concentration of further development within existing towns and villages, thus continuing the existing settlement pattern for the County.

Economy

Economic growth in the County has been marginally higher than the average for the Region, and had been rising steadily based on 2006 data, prior to economic recession commencing in 2008. The unemployment rate in the County (6.3%), as of September 2010, was lower than both the Regional rate (8.6%) and the national rate (7.7%)². In 2010 North Yorkshire had a relatively strong average household income of £35,604 when compared to the regional average of £31,393³.

The Leeds City Region is identified in the Northern Way Growth Strategy as being critical in terms of improving economic

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² Headline unemployment rates based on ONS Annual Population Survey at September 2010
³ 2010 Axiom Survey
With the election of the coalition Government some significant changes have been and continue to be made to the planning regime within England. One of the key alterations, in specific reference to economic growth, is the creation of Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs). These non-statutory bodies will assume many of the responsibilities of the now disbanded Regional Development Agencies and will be able to bid from the Regional Growth Fund.

The York and North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership, which covers the entirety of the North Yorkshire MWDF Plan area, was recognised by the Government on the 10th February 2011. Below are the initial objectives of the York and North Yorkshire LEP;

1. Secure investment in the provision of next generation broadband
2. Promote enterprise and raise aspirations
3. Support the food and the agricultural sector
4. Invest in business tourism and the visitor economy
5. Enable the care sector to meet rising demand
6. To invest in the role of York as economic driver for the sub region
7. Reduce the barriers restraining high growth businesses
8. Deliver rural programmes
9. Support for a coastal regeneration package

In addition to the York and North Yorkshire LEP Harrogate, Selby and Craven Councils are within the Leeds City Region LEP.

The relationship with neighbouring LEPs, such as the Tees Valley LEP, will also be important for areas of North Yorkshire which are in close proximity to the boundaries of the Plan area.

The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) influences development and the economy across the Region and has a number of significant implications for the Plan area, although its influence is reducing and it is likely that the RSS will be revoked during the early stages of preparing the Waste Core Strategy.

Key objectives of the RSS have been;

- In the Leeds City Region (including Skipton, Harrogate, York and Selby), the focus is on supporting the City Region as a key driver of the regional economy, and ensuring the benefits are spread throughout the wider Region;
- In the York sub-area (including the City of York, Selby District and the southern parts of Hambleton and Ryedale, plus parts of Harrogate and the East Riding), the aim is to support the growth of the sub area whilst protecting the historic and natural environment;
- In the Vales and Tees Links area, the priority is to support the provision of housing and economic opportunities for local communities, focussed on the regeneration of local towns;
- On the Coast, the aim is to protect and enhance environmental quality and character, whilst strengthening and diversifying the economic base. Most development will be focussed on Scarborough;
- In the remoter rural areas, the priority is to enhance the outstanding natural environment whilst supporting the diversification of the local economy from one based on agriculture to one dependent on small scale local businesses.

Environment

The Plan area contains an extensive range of environmental assets which contribute to the quality of life of its residents and benefit the economy through tourism and recreation. Examples of these assets include;

- The World Heritage Site at Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal Park
- 13 Special Protection Areas/Special Areas of Conservation/Ramsars
• 245 Sites of Specific Scientific Interest within the County (including York)
• 4 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, either partly or fully within the County, including The Forest of Bowland
• 2 Heritage Coastlines, including the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coastline running from Scalby Ness, near Scarborough, northwards beyond the County
• 248 Conservation Areas either totally or partly within the Plan area
• 1 National Nature Reserve
• 7 Local Nature Reserves

North Yorkshire is ranked as the sixth most tranquil county council / unitary authority in England⁴. The landscape and topography of the County is varied with a range of extensive upland and lowland areas and a number of major river corridors such as those of the Swale, Ure, Aire and Derwent. This means that issues such as environmental protection and flooding are significant in the Plan area.

Transport Links

The north / south running transport networks in the Plan area, especially in the central corridor, are generally good with the A1 and A19 road corridors and the East Coast Main Line railway. East / west transport corridors are less good with the road and rail network being much more limited and of a lower standard.

As such, transport links within the central area and into the adjacent urban areas of the Leeds City Region and the Tees Valley are good but links to the east and west of the County and into East Lancashire and Humberside are poorer.

Away from the main transport corridors the more rural areas are served by a large network of often lower standard rural roads which are often unsuitable for large volumes of traffic and / or large vehicles.

The following map illustrates the Plan area in the context of adjoining authorities.

Figure 3 – The Plan area in its wider context

⁴ CPRE, England’s Fragmented Countryside, 2007
WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY

- The Plan area itself has a relatively sparse and widely distributed population but is in close proximity to major urban areas. The pattern of settlement is not expected to change significantly in the foreseeable future. Demand for waste management capacity within the Plan area is likely to continue in order to support population growth.

- The potential safety, network capacity, social and environmental impacts of traffic generated from new waste facilities, especially large vehicles, is in general likely to be more easily managed close to the main north-south corridors but is likely to be more problematic on the east/west corridors and in the more rural areas.

- The County has a relatively healthy economy. Those parts of the Plan area that fall within the Leeds City Region are likely to play a significant role in supporting its economic prosperity. This may include pressure for the provision of waste management facilities to support growth within the Leeds City Region.

- In more rural parts of the Plan area the provision of an adequate network of facilities to support sustainable waste management will need to be considered.

- The Plan area is heavily constrained by a wide range of environmental assets and designations. This may limit the scope to identify appropriate locations for future waste management development. The opportunities for sustainable waste management facilities to contribute to environmental objectives such as reducing our impact upon climate change and producing energy will also need to be considered.

Question Box 3

The text box above sets out some key points arising from the information in this section of the document.

Do you agree with these points, and if not why?

What other important issues do you think there are?
6. Policy Context

Introduction

As “spatial” planning documents, it is important that the various documents within the MWDF, including the Waste Core Strategy, take proper account of other relevant policies and strategies and where necessary or appropriate are consistent with them. There are four main tiers of other policies and strategies that may be relevant. These are at European, national, regional and local level and some of the key ones relevant to waste planning are identified below.

A more detailed and comprehensive review of relevant plans, policies, strategies and initiatives is being produced to support the Sustainability Appraisal of the Strategy and will be made available on the Council’s website at www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwdf.

European Policies and Strategies

International legislation, at the European level, has a significant bearing upon the policies and priorities placed upon waste management in the UK. Two key Directives from the European Union (EU) are the Landfill Directive (1999) and the recently published Waste Framework Directive (2008).

Landfill Directive (1999) states that its overall objective is to prevent or reduce the negative effects of landfilling on the environment as well as any resultant risk to human health. It seeks to achieve this through specifying uniform technical standards and sets out requirements for the location, management, engineering, closure and monitoring for landfills.

Waste Framework Directive (2008) requires all EU Member States to:

- take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is treated and disposed of correctly,
- set targets for re-use and recycling, and
- draw up binding national programmes for waste prevention

With regard to targets, the Directive requires two minimum waste management objectives to be met:

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

This Directive also includes one of the key pillars of waste policy, the Waste hierarchy:

![Waste Hierarchy Diagram](image)

Figure 4 – Waste Hierarchy

The Waste Hierarchy is a concept that places five categories of waste management in their order of priority: Prevention, Preparing for Re-Use, Recycle, Recovery, Disposal. This concept is a guiding theme for waste policy at all levels and places greater emphasis upon preventing the production of waste at source as a way of reducing the necessity to deal with it after disposal, as this offers the greatest environmental gains. With regard to the Waste Core Strategy, a key issue is ensuring that this set of priorities is considered at important stages within the development of planning policy and proposals for specific waste management facilities.
National Policies and Strategies

In England, national planning policies are set out in Planning Policy Statements (PPS), which are gradually replacing Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG). National policies relating specifically to waste are also laid out planning circulars. It is expected that a new, consolidated, National Planning Policy Framework will be published during the early stages of preparing the Strategy and this may lead to changes in the wider policy context for the Waste Core Strategy that we will need to take into account.

PPS1: “Delivering Sustainable Development” (January 2005) places the concept of sustainable development at the heart of the Planning System. It states;

“.Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning. At the heart of sustainable development is the simple idea of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations.

Whilst many definitions now exist for sustainable development, the most widely used was drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987;

‘development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.’

The UK Government’s current Sustainable Development Strategy, “Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy” was published in 2005. It sets out the principles that the County Council should have regard to in preparing its policies:

- Living within environmental limits
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- Achieving a sustainable economy
- Promoting good governance
- Using sound science responsibly

With specific reference to the management of waste PPS1 states;

Development plan policies should take account of environmental issues such as: the management of waste in ways that protect the environment and human health, including producing less waste and using it as a resource wherever possible.

Climate change

An important aspect of sustainability is the impact on or from development in relation to climate change considerations. National planning policy set out in the Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 confirms that planning policies need to have regard to this issue.

Waste development has the potential to impact climate change both positively and negatively through changes to the balance of emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other greenhouse gases.
WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY

- European Directives are a key driver for waste management in the UK and potential fines imposed by the EU for not meeting these are significant.
- The Waste Core Strategy will need to identify how it will meet the aims, objectives and targets set out in the European Directives.
- The Waste Core Strategy will also need to set out how waste management in North Yorkshire intends to contribute to the goal of sustainable development including mitigating against the impact of climate change.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY (WCS)

The WCS will need to:

- Identify key local issues, problems and opportunities relating to waste planning in North Yorkshire, and its relationship to the Yorkshire and Humber Region and adjoining Regions.
- Come to a view about what vision and objectives should be adopted to drive the direction of future waste planning in the Plan area.
- Identify a strategy and policies, specifically related to the Plan area which can contribute to the delivery of the agreed vision and objectives, including for the supply of waste management facilities.
- Contain a suitable means of monitoring and managing delivery of the locally agreed strategy for waste.
- Factor in wider objectives such as contributing to the mitigation of, or adaptation to, climate change and the delivery of other sustainability objectives.

More information about Sustainability Appraisal, as well as other related appraisals, to be used to help prepare the Waste Core Strategy, is provided in Appendix 2.

PPS12: “Local Spatial Planning” (July 2008) states that:

Every local planning authority should produce a core strategy which includes:

- an overall vision which sets out how the places within it should develop;
- strategic objectives for the area focusing on the key issues to be addressed;
- a delivery strategy for achieving those objectives. This should set out how much development is intended to happen where, when, and by what means it will be delivered. Locations for strategic development should be indicated on a key diagram; and
- clear arrangements for managing and monitoring the delivery of the strategy.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY

- European Directives are a key driver for waste management in the UK and potential fines imposed by the EU for not meeting these are significant.
- The Waste Core Strategy will need to identify how it will meet the aims, objectives and targets set out in the European Directives.
- The Waste Core Strategy will also need to set out how waste management in North Yorkshire intends to contribute to the goal of sustainable development including mitigating against the impact of climate change.

PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management is the key national policy guidance for waste development in England. This document sets out the key planning objectives for waste management:

- Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for;
- Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities;
- Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets;
- Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be...
disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations;

- Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness;
- Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission;
- Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management

The Review sets out the vision for waste management policy in England and indicates a need to move towards a “zero waste economy” in which material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible, and only disposed of as the option of very last resort. The Review indicates that this will require a new public awareness in attitudes to waste, as well as reducing the amount of waste produced and ensuring that all material resources are fully valued – financially and environmentally – both during their productive life, and as waste. The Review states that this is in order to generate benefits to the natural environment and reduced impacts on climate change, as well as in the competitiveness of businesses through better resource efficiency and innovation.

The Review sets out a number of principal commitments which have direct relevance to planning for waste management infrastructure in England:

- Prioritise efforts to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste;
- Develop a range of measures to encourage waste prevention and reuse, supporting greater resource efficiency;
- Develop voluntary approaches to cutting waste, increase recycling, and improve the overall quality of recyclate material;
- Support energy from waste where appropriate, and for waste which cannot be recycled;
- Work to overcome the barriers to increasing the energy from waste which Anaerobic Digestion provides;
- Consult on restricting wood waste from landfill and review the case for restrictions on sending other materials to landfill;
- Encourage councils to sign the new Recycling & Waste Services Commitment;
- Support councils and the waste industry in improving the collection of waste from smaller businesses;

The Review also provides a number of policy directions some of which will have a significant impact upon the development of the Waste Core Strategy, these include:

**WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY**

The WCS will need to:
- Help move waste management in North Yorkshire up the waste hierarchy
- Help ensure recovery of the majority of waste whilst ensuring environmental harm is minimised
- Help minimise the distance waste is required to travel to be treated
- Reflect the needs and concerns of people who live and work in North Yorkshire
- Encourage high design standards for all waste management proposals

The Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 was published in June 2011 and this Review constitutes the most up-to-date and comprehensive document setting out the Coalition’s approach to national waste policy, superseding the 2007 England Waste Strategy.
• Target those waste streams with high carbon impacts
• Continue to increase the percentage of waste collected from households and businesses which is recycled, meeting the revised waste framework directive target to recycle 50% of waste from households by 2020
• Where practicable, collect and treat household and business waste together
• Support efficient energy recovery from residual waste which can deliver environmental benefits, reduce carbon impacts and provide economic opportunities
• Local communities should benefit from hosting waste infrastructure and be involved from an early stage in planning for infrastructure
• There is no requirement for individual authorities to be self sufficient in terms of waste infrastructure and transporting waste to deliver the best environmental solution should not be considered a barrier

Whilst the Waste Core Strategy will not be able to directly address all these issues and initiatives, it does provide an opportunity to consider the land-use implications that arise and develop an appropriate strategy in response to them.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY

The WCS will need to:
- Wherever possible move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy and reflect the ‘Zero Waste Economy’ concept
- Help support cooperative working with business in order to manage the waste they produce efficiently
- Include a key aim to divert as much waste as practicably possible away from landfill
- Include targets to encourage sustainable methods of waste management
- Provide a clear and systematic planning framework by which to judge new waste management proposals...

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY (Cont)...

- Maintain a technology neutral perspective whilst recognising the importance of the recovery of energy from residual waste which cannot be recycled and the potential role of Anaerobic Digestion
- Recognise that transporting waste across authority boundaries to deliver the best environmental solution should not be considered a barrier

The Yorkshire and Humber Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026 (May 2008).

Until recently, planning policies for the Yorkshire and Humber Region, set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), formed an important part of the planning context for local planning, which needed to be in conformity with the RSS. Although the RSS for Yorkshire and Humber still exists, it is expected to be revoked with the passing of the Decentralisation and Localism Bill (anticipated in late 2011).

The RSS currently contains three specific policies for waste. Due to the probability that the RSS will be revoked in the early stages of work on the Waste Core Strategy, the policies are not referred to in detail, although they are included in Appendix 3 for information. It is likely that some of the background information used to prepare the RSS will remain relevant as evidence for the Waste Core Strategy until such time as it has been updated.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY

The WCS will need to:
- Develop a local approach taking into account relevant RSS evidence and other Regional and Sub-Regional factors.
Local Strategies

The North Yorkshire Council Plan 2011 – 2014 sets out the Council’s long-term corporate ambitions. The Council Plan consists of four priority areas: Protecting and supporting vulnerable people; Supporting economic growth and employment; Improving accessibility for all our communities and supporting active communities; and, Managing our environment and promoting environmental sustainability.

With specific regard to planning for waste the Council Plan also states that Improving the management of waste continues to be a priority, and we are working closely with district and borough councils to reduce waste and increase the amount reused, recycled and composted. The Council will:

- ensure the safe and cost-effective management and disposal of waste;
- promote waste minimisation and re-use activity to reduce the amount of residual waste produced;
- develop a strategic minerals and waste planning framework;

The Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) for North Yorkshire 2008/18 sets out a vision for the County and identifies the aspirations of communities and individuals throughout North Yorkshire. It will guide the Council and its partners in preparing action plans and investment programmes. The SCS is important as it provides a starting point for the development of a more specific vision and objectives for the Waste Core Strategy.

Due to changes made by central Government to local and regional governance, such as the abandoning of Local Area Agreements and the replacement of Local Strategic Partnerships, a refresh of the current SCS is currently underway which will provide guidance from 2011-2014. In particular, the emerging SCS has identified three preliminary key priorities:

- Protecting and supporting vulnerable people
- Supporting economic growth and employment
- Improving accessibility for all our communities

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY

In contrast to the Council Plan and the Sustainable Community Strategy, the Minerals and Waste Development Framework has a relatively narrow focus. However, the activities of mineral workings and waste management can have a significant impact on social, economic and environmental aspects of the County and beyond. These impacts can be both positive and negative and the WCS will need to address these relationships.

The York and North Yorkshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (June 2006) sets out how municipal waste in York and North Yorkshire will be dealt with up until 2026. North Yorkshire is a member of the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership (YNYWP), which was formed in 1998. This organisation produces the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) for the Plan area and the adjacent Yorkshire Dales National Park, North York Moors National Park and City of York Council. The most recent strategy to be adopted was in June 2006, entitled ‘Lets Talk Less Rubbish’.

The Vision of the partnership is to work with the community and stakeholders of York and North Yorkshire to meet their waste needs and deliver a high quality, sustainable, customer-focussed and cost effective waste management service.

The MWMS has identified the following strategic objectives:

- To reduce the amount of waste produced in York and North Yorkshire so as to make us one of the best performing areas in the country by 2013
- To promote the value of waste as a natural and viable resource, by:
- Re-using, recycling and composting the maximum practicable amount of household waste
- Maximising opportunities for re-use of unwanted items and waste by working closely with community and other groups
- Maximising the recovery of materials and/or energy from waste that is not re-used, recycled or composted so as to further reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill

The MWMS has also set a number of targets as a minimum:
- Recycle or compost 45% of household waste by 2013
- Recycle or compost 50% of household waste by 2020
- Divert 75% of municipal waste from landfill by 2013

The MWMS proposes that residual waste treatment in York and North Yorkshire will be by biological and/or thermal processes. However, the ultimate technology solution may vary from the preferred options due to factors such as the availability of technology, markets for products, government policy and regulations, practicalities and cost. The MWMS also envisages that between one and three residual waste treatment plants will be required.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY

Implementation of the MWMS will have a direct and significant impact upon the Waste Core Strategy because it provides a steer for dealing with one of the key waste streams within the Plan area, Municipal waste. The various policies, aims, objectives, and targets for the sub regional area will need to be taken into account, as will the infrastructure requirements which relate to them.

In order to help deliver on European, national and local targets for diversion of waste from landfill, the County Council has agreed in principle to award a new contract for the management of residual municipal waste. The Contractor will be responsible for managing residual municipal waste (i.e. waste which is not being re-used or recycled or subject to other forms of recovery, such as composting) in accordance with performance requirements. It is expected that the preferred contractor will be applying for planning permission to build, on a site at Allerton Park Quarry in North Yorkshire, a new treatment facility for residual municipal waste. If permitted, the new facility will form a key part of the waste management infrastructure available within North Yorkshire and will impact on the options available for the production of the WCS.

The North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2016 (LTP3) came into effect on the 1st April 2011 and aims to manage, maintain and improve the transport system of the County. The Plan’s main objectives are to:

- Support flourishing local economies by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks and services;
- Reduce the impact of transport on the natural and built environment and tackling climate change;
- Improve transport safety and security and promoting healthier travel;
- Promote greater equality of opportunity for all by improving people’s access to all necessary services; and
- Ensure transport helps improve quality of life for all.

In considering ways to achieve the objectives above the LTP3 also considers the following issues:

- Manage the transport network and services to make the best use of what we already have.
- Maintain transport networks and services to an appropriate and affordable standard.
- Improve transport networks and services to supplement what we already have.
WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY

Waste can take many forms and is sometimes transported over relatively large distances. Most of this transport takes place using large lorries, which can have impacts on local communities as well as contributing to carbon emissions. Helping to ensure the more sustainable transport of waste is likely to be a relevant objective for the Waste Core Strategy and should also help to deliver the objectives of the LTP. However, other sustainability considerations will also often be relevant and a balanced view will need to be taken.

District Strategies

The seven District and Borough Councils in North Yorkshire are preparing their own Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) covering local planning issues other than minerals and waste. Full details of the current position can be obtained from the relevant Council websites. The County Council continues to work closely with the District and Borough Councils, as well as all minerals and waste planning authorities who border the County Council’s area, to ensure consistency between planning documents. The Localism Bill, which is likely to be enacted later in 2011, is expected to introduce a new ‘Duty to Cooperate’ for planning purposes.

Local Authorities, however, may also include policies within their emerging and adopted LDFs which relate to, and may have an impact upon, waste issues. For instance Hambleton’s Core Strategy (April 2007) includes the following policy which makes specific reference to waste:

**Development and service provision must seek to ensure that impact on natural resources is minimised and the potential use of renewable resources maximised. Proposals must take all potential opportunities to:**

i. minimise energy demand, improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy technologies;

ii. maximise the re-use and recycling of waste materials and minimise the environmental consequences of waste production.

Harrogate Borough Council also has an adopted Core Strategy (February 2009), which contains a Strategic Objective;

**To provide enhanced care for the environment, with particular emphasis on the reduction of waste and CO₂ emissions, climate change and renewable energy.**

The existence of waste related policies at the Local Authority level needs to be acknowledged and, where possible, links built with these in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework.
WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY

The overarching themes and objectives of the various District and Borough Councils in North Yorkshire forms part of the wider context for the Waste Core Strategy. Although links are likely to be relatively general, policies in the Waste Core Strategy should “fit” with the overall objectives of the County’s SCSs and District/Borough Local Development Frameworks and help their delivery where practicable. Key links are likely to exist in relation to ensuring a quality environment for all of North Yorkshire’s residents, contributing to a prosperous economy and helping develop and support sustainable communities.

Question Box 4

The text boxes above set out some key points arising from the information in this section of the document.

Do you agree with these points, and if not why?

What other key relevant policy context should the Council be taking into account in developing the Waste Core Strategy?

What specific issues raised in this section do you think are a priority in North Yorkshire?
7. Waste Context

Waste in North Yorkshire

This section of the Waste Core Strategy First Consultation document provides a brief summary of the key elements of waste planning within the North Yorkshire Plan area. It summarises the different types of waste produced in the Plan area, referred to as waste ‘streams’, in addition to discussing the range of waste management facilities that are available, or could potentially be available, to manage this waste. It also covers a number of other issues which are important to consider when preparing a planning strategy for waste in North Yorkshire up until 2030.

The wide range of issues and policy choices that need to be taken into account may include:

- ensuring there is adequate waste management capacity to deal with expected waste arisings;
- considering the location of new waste facilities, including the need for a pattern of waste facilities which is relevant to needs and issues in North Yorkshire;
- encouraging diversion of waste from landfill and up the waste hierarchy, and the more efficient use of resources.

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.

Figure 6 – Map showing the location of waste management facilities in the Plan area. The facilities on this map are those licensed by the Environment Agency as of December 2010. The inclusion of a facility on this map does not necessarily indicate that the site is currently operational or, in the case of landfill sites, has remaining capacity.
The summary distribution of waste management facilities is shown in the map above.

Two established concepts in waste planning have been:

**Proximity Principle:** This term has been used to denote the principle that waste should be managed near to where it arises. However, how this operates may depend on the scale and nature of waste arisings and the facilities that are dealing with them. For instance, waste such as hazardous waste, which requires specialist management, may need to travel a substantial distance to a specialist facility, whereas it may be practicable to deal with some other waste streams at a more local level. It will often be the case that any one particular waste stream will require a range of facilities types, on a range of scales, to manage it and the proximity principle is likely to apply in different ways to these. For example, collection and transfer facilities are more realistically delivered at a local level than more complex waste treatment facilities.

**Self-sufficiency:** In regards to waste management, self-sufficiency has been the aim to manage waste produced within the authority area by facilities located within that authority area. However, as with the proximity principle, for some wastes requiring specialised management facilities, self-sufficiency may not be realistic and attaining this needs to be balanced against other policy objectives and practicability. An aim of self-sufficiency has been to help ensure that producers of waste take responsibility for its management.

However, the recently published Review of Waste Policy in England 2011, which supersedes the 2007 England Waste Strategy, states that *there is no requirement for individual authorities to be self sufficient in terms of waste infrastructure and transporting waste to...*

...existing infrastructure to deliver the best environmental solution should not be considered a barrier‘....This suggests that a more flexible approach can be considered in some circumstances.

The two concepts above can be viewed as complementary and can be considered in preparing the Waste Core Strategy. Both are aimed towards meeting a key planning objective in PPS10 which states that communities should **take more responsibility for their own waste and provision should be made for waste management facilities that meet the needs of their communities.**

**Waste Streams**

There are a wide variety of waste streams within the North Yorkshire Plan area. These principally include:

- Municipal waste
- Commercial and industrial waste
- Construction, demolition and excavation waste
- Hazardous waste
- Agricultural waste
- Low level (non-nuclear) radioactive waste
- Waste Water

An important element of waste planning is understanding the range of types of waste requiring management. This variation in the types of waste can have implications for the method by which it is collected, the potential it has for reuse and recycling and the method and the locations by which it can be dealt with. Therefore, it is usual to consider each of these waste types, or ‘streams’, separately.

Waste, in general terms, can also be identified in two ways; by its source, such as household waste, which is considered to be part of the municipal waste stream, or by its properties, such as hazardous waste, which is produced by a wide range of sectors.

However, three waste streams are regarded as the main components of controlled waste...
and together accounted for 65% of total English waste arisings in 2007; Municipal Waste; Commercial and Industrial Waste, and; Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste.

More information about the particular waste streams within North Yorkshire is set out in a series of waste “Fact sheets” in Appendix 1 at the end of this document. Fact sheets 1 – 4 focus upon contextual themes, Fact sheets 5 – 9 centre upon different waste streams whilst Fact sheets 10 – 13 look at waste management methods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Stream</th>
<th>Waste Arisings in North Yorkshire (Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal (Includes Household)</td>
<td>352,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>306,687</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 – Municipal Waste arisings in North Yorkshire in 2009/10

Note: Until recently, the term ‘Municipal Waste’ has been used to refer to waste collected by local authorities. However, the UK interpretation of the definition of municipal waste has changed recently to be consistent with the EU definition. This means that waste from sources other than households, such as commercial sources, which are similar in nature and composition will fall within the definition of municipal waste. This is likely to have implications for the volume of waste categorised as municipal waste.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Stream</th>
<th>Waste Deposits in North Yorkshire (Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial and Industrial</td>
<td>1,233,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial and Industrial Minus Power Station Waste</td>
<td>312,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inert/Construction and Demolition</td>
<td>465,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous</td>
<td>11,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,063,143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 – Waste Deposits in North Yorkshire in 2009

The tables above show the amount of waste managed in North Yorkshire. This is segregated into a number of waste streams to provide a summary of the prevalent wastes managed within the County and therefore where the main challenges lie with regard to waste management requirements.

However, a lack of up-to-date and comprehensive waste arisings data for some waste streams is a factor. It is also known that movements of waste take place across local authority boundaries, although detailed information about these is not currently available for most waste streams. As a result of this, and forming a key element of the evidence gathering stage of preparing the Waste Core Strategy, we need assistance from the operators of waste management facilities in the Plan area, to provide us with more baseline information.

Waste Management Methods

The majority of waste in the North Yorkshire Plan area has historically been landfilled and this continues to be the case today for some waste streams. However, in line with the waste hierarchy, due to the environmental impacts and the inherent unsustainability of landfilling, current
national policy is focussed towards reversing this position. In part driven by this move away from landfill, a number of different waste management methods have been developed. A list of important waste management methods are listed below;

- Re-use/Recycling
- Household Waste Recycling Centres
- Waste Transfer
- Mechanical Biological Treatment
- Anaerobic Digestion
- Open Windrow Composting
- In Vessel Composting
- Incineration (with or without energy recovery)
- Pyrolysis
- Gasification
- Landfill
- Resource Recovery Parks (which usually include a combination of some of the above methods)

The range of waste management methods above can vary between those that deal with a wide range of waste streams, to those that specialise in certain types. In addition, some waste management methods have the potential to produce energy, such as electricity and may also produce heat. Some waste management methods are well established, others (such as pyrolysis and gasification) are less well developed on a commercial scale. The main waste management methods can be placed into four different broad categories of facility: Transfer; Recycling; Recovery; Disposal.

The table above provides a snapshot of waste management infrastructure within the Plan area utilising the most up to date data. However, due to the limitations of current waste data, the range of waste management facilities currently operating, the differing types and amounts of waste they can manage, and the evolving picture of waste management infrastructure, it is inevitable that this will not be fully accurate.

As stated above, more information about particular waste management methods is set out in a series of waste “Fact Sheets” in Appendix 1 at the end of this document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Management Method</th>
<th>Waste Deposits in North Yorkshire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landfill (Disposal)</td>
<td>1,447,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment (may include Recovery and Disposal)</td>
<td>120,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>56,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,625,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>495,837</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 – Total waste in tonnes received by waste facilities within North Yorkshire, 2009

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7 Environment Agency, 2009 Waste Data Interrogator, 2010
Due to the wide range of facility types involved in waste management, it is difficult to provide a brief characterisation of what a typical waste management facility may comprise. As the range of photos above shows, waste management activity can take place within buildings and in the open as well as be both small scale or large in scale. As a result, a range of issues may arise when considering differing types of facility.

Impacts and Benefits of Waste Developments

Waste management facilities can have a range of impacts and benefits and the nature of these may vary dependant on the nature and scale of the activity involved, as well as the location and duration of the activity.

A summary of the key benefits brought about by waste management facilities can include:

- Contributing to the local and wider economy and employment
- Helping the local area and the County as a whole become more self sufficient with regards to managing the waste it produces
- Energy from Waste facilities can produce electricity and may also produce heat from waste that may otherwise be disposed of
- Waste Facilities which produce other products which can be utilised, such as Anaerobic Digestors or composting facilities, and can contribute to the local economy e.g. through land improvement
- By diverting waste away from landfill this can have a positive effect upon the release of greenhouse gases which may have an effect upon the climate

Potential negative impacts brought about by waste management facilities may include:

- Traffic considerations where a facility may bring about an increase in the amount of lorry movements on the local road network
- Environmental impacts may be an issue, particularly with facilities which need a large area, large structures or the nature of which require them to be located in the open, such as landfills
- Concerns from local communities and businesses due to negative perceptions of waste facilities and concerns about health impacts
- Local amenity impacts including noise and odour

In developing a new planning strategy, it will be necessary to have regard to the range of impacts that could occur and to ensure that any strategy reaches an appropriate balance between support for new facilities that may be needed, and the impacts that may occur. The development of potential new policy options, and the input of as many stakeholders as possible on these issues, will be particularly important in helping to move towards consensus on the “right” balance for this area.

In arriving at an appropriate balance, the wide range of sensitive environments and landscapes in North Yorkshire and the potential impacts on residential amenity that waste related development may have, will need to be considered alongside the scale and significance of the waste arisings in the Plan area and the contribution they may make to other social and economic objectives. Reconciling these sometimes competing objectives will be a difficult challenge.

The proposed ‘Resource Recovery Facility’ project at Allerton Park Quarry

As mentioned earlier in this document, the County Council has agreed in principle to award a new contract for the management of residual municipal waste, that is, the...
waste that still needs to be dealt with when the re-usable and recyclable elements have been removed. It is expected that the preferred contractor will apply for planning permission to build a strategic Resource Recovery Facility on land at the existing Allerton Park aggregates quarry and landfill, next to the A1M and A168 between Boroughbridge and Walshford. The development would include a number of different waste management methods;

- Mechanical Treatment Plant (to separate recyclables and organic waste)
- Anaerobic Digestion Plant
- Energy-from-Waste Plant (to deal with residual waste that can’t be recycled or digested)
- Incinerator Bottom Ash Plant (to process and where practicable allow recycling of ash from the EfW Plant)

The facility is intended to help deliver key targets in the Municipal Waste Management Strategy, including increased rates of recycling and diversion of waste from landfill, thus helping to move management of municipal waste up the waste hierarchy.

National Planning Policy in PPS10 emphasises the need for Waste Core Strategies to be informed by Municipal Waste Management, as well as to ensure sufficient opportunities for waste management provision in appropriate locations.

The planning application for the proposal is expected shortly and, if permitted, it is intended that the facility would be operational in 2014/15. The progress of this project is a key factor that the WCS will need to acknowledge and respond to as it proceeds.

**Links with the Minerals Core Strategy**

Due to the historic link between minerals and waste, through the use of landfill as a means of quarry reclamation, it has been and continues to be important to consider the interconnections between the topic areas. This will primarily be done through ensuring appropriate policy links are maintained between the Minerals Core Strategy and the Waste Core Strategy.

There are three key areas of overlap. The first issue is that of mining and quarry waste, also referred to as waste from the extractive industries, which is very similar in nature (and methods of management) to construction, demolition & excavation waste. Mining and quarrying waste accounted for a significant proportion of UK waste produced in 2004 (30%), which was approximately 82 million tonnes. Due to the relatively high amount of quarrying activity within North Yorkshire there is likely to be a relatively high volume of mining and quarry waste arising within the Plan area. Therefore, the waste management needs of the extractive industry needs to be addressed in the WCS. However, the majority of waste produced by the extraction industry does not enter the wider waste management system due to it being utilised on the site of its production (for example to backfill quarry excavation, or for construction of screening mounds).

The second issue is that of the pressure at a national policy level to utilise alternatives to primary aggregate. This supports the beneficial use of materials which are regarded as waste from activities which fall under the Minerals Core Strategy, such as quarrying. A particular example in the Plan area is the use of colliery spoil from Kellingley Colliery as an alternative supply of aggregate.

The third is the issue of the extent to which minerals sites may be able to host waste management facilities in appropriate circumstances. This may be directly linked to the role of the minerals sites, such as an aggregates recycling plant, or mineral sites may provide opportunities to host other waste management facilities less directly linked to the quarrying activities but which may be appropriate in that location.

The Council will consider these and other relevant links in developing the Waste Core Strategy.
Limitations of Waste Data

We are currently in the process of collating evidence gained from a Waste Operator Survey undertaken in the Spring of 2011. However, the response to this survey was relatively low and therefore, the information that we have gained from this is not as extensive as we would have liked.

The key source of waste data, with specific regard to arisings and existing facilities has been the Environment Agency, who produce datasets for a range of waste streams. However, the main limitation of this data is that it relates only to sites which hold an Environmental Permitting Licence. Other sites (generally small scale ones) may be operating under a permit exemption and data is not available for these.

Other waste data has been available from the Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) on waste, co-ordinated by Local Government Yorkshire and Humber. However, in addition to the existing data being relatively out of date, recent changes to planning structures mean that the continued availability of waste data from these sources is highly unlikely.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY:

- A range of waste streams and waste management methods will need to be planned for
- Increasingly demanding targets for more sustainable waste management will require the development of more waste management facilities and this will need to be appropriately managed
- There are interactions in waste arisings and management between the Plan area and adjacent waste planning authorities and regions which will need to be considered
- Robust information on the number of waste related facilities in the Plan area and the amount of waste they process will be important for future planning, and industry assistance with this will be needed...

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY: (Cont)...

- A key challenge for the Waste Core Strategy will be making adequate provision for future waste arisings whilst managing the impacts of these facilities on the environment and local amenity...
- The progress of specific proposals for the proposed Resource Recovery Park facility at Allerton Park will need to be factored in to development of the Waste Core Strategy as the project continues
- Development of waste facilities can have impacts on the environment and local communities and these need to be acknowledged and taken into account
- There is an opportunity to deliver social and environmental, as well as economic benefits, through evolving waste management practices, which should be explored
- It is important to take into account the issues which overlap with those that may be relevant to the Minerals Core Strategy

Question Box 5

The text boxes above sets out some key points arising from the information in this section of the document.

Which of these issues do you think will be particularly important when planning for waste in this area?

What other important issues, not identified in this section, do you think should be addressed in developing a waste planning strategy for the Plan area?
8. Developing a “Spatial Vision” for the Waste Core Strategy

The Core Strategy is required to set out a spatial vision for waste planning within the Plan area. This should try to summarise the desired end result of the successful implementation of a new waste planning strategy. This will then provide a basis for development of the Strategy and give it a clear direction and focus. The vision we choose will need to relate specifically to circumstances relevant to the Plan area and should use as a starting point the objectives of the Council’s Sustainable Community Strategy and the Council Plan. These two documents share the common vision below:

North Yorkshire is a place of equal opportunity where all can develop their full potential, participate in a flourishing economy, live and thrive in secure communities, see their high-quality environment and cultural assets maintained and enhanced, and receive effective support when they need it.

Within the overall framework of national policy the vision should also:

- respond to local challenges and opportunities and be based on evidence, a sense of local distinctiveness and community derived objectives;
- be based on an analysis of the characteristics of the area and its constituent parts and the key issues and challenges facing them;
- provide a sound basis for the objectives of the Strategy;
- provide sufficient emphasis on outcomes with respect particularly to the protection and enhancement of the built, natural and historic environment and of the living conditions of North Yorkshire’s residents

Because of the importance of the vision as a starting point for the development of the new Strategy, it is important that it is developed through dialogue and discussion with stakeholders. The Council intends to carry out further consultation to help develop a new vision for the Waste Core Strategy.

As a starting point, and to help ensure that a draft vision is developed early on in the process of preparing the Waste Core Strategy, the Council considers that a vision for a new waste plan could:

- **Ensure that management of waste in the Plan area takes place as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable**
- **Support a good fit between locations for waste management facilities and sources of waste arisings, appropriate to the scale and nature of the facilities and the nature of waste arisings being dealt with and consider the implications of transporting waste**
- **Ensure, where practicable, that the North Yorkshire Plan area provides enough waste management capacity to deal with its waste arisings throughout the plan period to 2030**
- **Ensure that those elements of the North Yorkshire environment important for their own sake and to residents and visitors to the area are given appropriate protection from waste management development**
- **Ensure that the highest practicable standards of operation are applied and that the waste management industry are working effectively with local communities in developing and implementing waste management projects**
9. Next Steps

Following on from this first consultation exercise, the Council will look at any comments received and use these to develop a more detailed consultation exercise to help:

- Develop a vision and strategic aims for the Waste Core Strategy
- Identify in more detail the important issues which the Strategy needs to address and potential policy approaches to deal with these issues

It will also use the feedback received to help decide whether additional areas of evidence are likely to be required to help develop the Strategy and to determine whether additional and/or alternative methods of stakeholder consultation and engagement may be beneficial.

Information on progress in relation to these matters, and the timing of the next consultation exercise, will be provided on the Council’s website: [www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwdf](http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwdf).
10. Responding to this Consultation

The Council wants to hear all views on matters relevant to preparation of its Waste Core Strategy. This is your opportunity to help influence the preparation of the Strategy at an early stage.

A response form is available for this consultation document to help you respond to the various questions asked. It also contains a space for you to raise any additional issues you wish or to put forward your suggestions about priorities for waste planning which the Council should be seeking to address.

The response form is available as a separate download if you are viewing the document online. You can find it at: www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwdf

If you wish to respond through the online consultation, please go to: www.northyorks.gov.uk/WasteCoreStrategyConsultation

If you wish to request a paper copy of the response form please contact us using our email address or phone number provided below.

Information provided in your response cannot be treated as confidential as the Council is obliged to make representations available for public inspection. However, the information you provide will only be used by the Council for purposes associated with MWDF Consultation.

If you have any questions about this first consultation exercise, or about any other matters relating to preparation of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, then please contact:

MWDF@northyorks.gov.uk or phone 0845 8727374

Please return all response forms to:

BUSINESS REPLY SERVICE
Licence No DL358,
Minerals and Waste Development Framework,
Planning Services
Business and Environmental Services
County Hall
NORTHALLERTON
North Yorkshire
DL7 8BR

You do not need to use a stamp.

Please note that all responses need to be received by 5pm on 9th September 2011.
Appendices

Appendix 1 – Fact Sheets

These “Fact Sheets” provide background information on particular waste streams and other topics relevant to the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy. They are based on information currently available to the Council and may be revised in the light of new information. Sources for the information presented in the Fact Sheets are available in the Waste Core Strategy Evidence Base papers. If you are aware of any inaccuracies, please let us know when responding to this consultation.

- Fact Sheet Number 1: Demographics, Economy and Transport
- Fact Sheet Number 2: Landscape
- Fact Sheet Number 3: Cultural Heritage
- Fact Sheet Number 4: Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Fact Sheet Number 5: Municipal waste
- Fact Sheet Number 6: Commercial and industrial waste
- Fact Sheet Number 7: Construction, demolition and excavation waste
- Fact Sheet Number 8: Hazardous waste and Low level non-nuclear radioactive waste
- Fact Sheet Number 9: Agricultural waste and Waste Water Treatment
- Fact Sheet Number 10: Recycling and Transfer
- Fact Sheet Number 11: Waste Treatment comprising Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion & Composting
- Fact Sheet Number 12: Incineration and Thermal Treatment
- Fact Sheet Number 13: Landfill
Demographics

North Yorkshire is the largest County in England, covering over 8,000 square kilometres. When allowance is made for those parts of the County that fall within the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors national parks (i.e. outside the Plan area) the size of the Plan area is 5010 square kilometres. The Plan area is bordered by the counties of Cumbria and Lancashire to the west and County Durham and the unitary authorities of Darlington, Stockton on Tees, Middlesbrough and Redcar & Cleveland to the north. The City Councils of Bradford and Leeds lie to the south west. To the south and east are the metropolitan areas of Wakefield and Doncaster and the City of York, together with the East Riding of Yorkshire. The North Sea borders the Plan area to the north east.

The County’s population currently stands at 597,700 (2009 mid year population estimates), of which approximately 7.5% live within the two National Parks and therefore outside the Plan area. This equates to approximately 11.5% of the population of Yorkshire and Humber and represents a rise of over 29,000 people since 2001.

North Yorkshire’s total population is predicted to grow to 740,000 by 2031 (an increase of 20.1%), as the graph below illustrates.

The Plan area itself consists of all or part of seven districts and boroughs;

- Harrogate
- Ryedale (part)
- Richmondshire (part)
- Scarborough (part)

- Craven (part)
- Hambleton (part)
- Selby

The entire County is parished with the exceptions of Harrogate and Scarborough. In total there are 572 parishes within the Plan area.

The County is sparsely populated with only approximately 74 persons per km² compared to the national average of about 283 persons per km². It is predominantly rural with around only 20% of the population living in the main urban areas of Harrogate and Scarborough and the remainder dispersed between the 28 market towns and over 700 villages. Defra’s 2005 Rural Classification reported that over 73% of the County’s population lives outside urban settlements and classifies the County as ‘predominately rural’. Five of the seven districts (Craven, Hambleton, Richmondshire, Ryedale and Selby) are classified as Rural-80 (districts with at least 80% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns).
The population age profile is predicted to change in the coming years. A sharp fall in the number of young people, alongside a significant rise in the number of older age groups, is expected over the period to 2021.

According to the 2001 Census, black and minority ethnic people represent around 1% of the population, concentrated around Scarborough, Skipton and Harrogate. Other ethnic groups include gypsies and travellers, refugees, asylum seekers and members of faith communities.

Harrogate and Scarborough are identified in the Regional Spatial Strategy as sub-regional towns and are the two largest settlements within the Plan area, with populations of 75,700 and 51,430 respectively. The Regional Spatial Strategy also identifies a number of Principal Towns:

- Knaresborough
- Skipton
- Richmond/Catterick Garrison
- Northallerton
- Thirsk
- Ripon
- Malton
- Whitby
- Selby

In addition, the sub-regional City of York lies just outside the Plan area and the Regional Cities of Bradford and Leeds are in relatively close proximity to its southern boundary. Substantial towns also lie immediately to the north of the County boundary (Darlington, Stockton, Middlesborough).

The growth strategies for the various Districts and Boroughs within North Yorkshire are essentially based around the concentration of further development within existing service centre’s, thus continuing the existing settlement pattern for the Plan area.

**Economy**

The economy of the Plan area is closely linked into developments at the global, national and local scale. Interdependencies exist both within and beyond the Yorkshire and Humber Region. The Region has a significant number of medium sized and large employers, many of whom face international not just national competition. Both the local policy context and macro-economic considerations will influence choices and investments made by businesses in the Plan area.

The Regional Spatial Strategy influences development and the economy across the Region and has a number of significant implications.

- In the Leeds City Region (including Skipton, Harrogate, York and Selby), the focus is on supporting the City Region as a key driver of the regional economy, and ensuring the benefits are spread throughout the wider Region;
- In the York sub-area (City of York, Selby District, southern parts of Hambleton and Ryedale, plus parts of Harrogate), the aim is to support the growth of the sub area whilst protecting the historic and natural environment;
- In the Vales and Tees Links area, the priority is to support the provision of housing and economic opportunities for local communities, focussed on the regeneration of local towns;
- On the Coast, the aim is to protect and enhance environmental quality and character, whilst strengthening and diversifying the economic base.
- In the remoter rural areas, the priority is to enhance the outstanding natural environment whilst supporting the diversification of the local economy from one based on agriculture to one dependent on small scale local businesses.

Economic growth in the County is marginally higher than the average for the Region, and both are continuing to steadily rise. This creates an ongoing need for minerals and may also influence waste levels.

As of December 2009 the unemployment rate in the County (4.8%) was lower than both the Regional rate (7.6%) and the national rate (6.9%). The highest unemployment rates in the County are located mainly within parts of Scarborough, Selby and Hambleton Districts.

In 2006, York and North Yorkshire had more disposable income than both the national and regional averages, but the growth rate on the 1998 baseline was lower. Whilst the national and regional averages grew faster between 1998 and 2002, North Yorkshire increased at higher rates between 2002 and 2006.
The Plan area has key transport and employment linkages with the developing "City Regions" of Leeds and Tees to the south and north respectively. The Leeds City Region comprises the districts of Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield in West Yorkshire, the whole of Barnsley in South Yorkshire, the unitary authority of York and in the Plan area, Selby and the southern parts of Craven and Harrogate Districts. Leeds City Region is identified in the Northern Way Growth Strategy as being critical in terms of improving economic performance, whilst spreading prosperity and improving quality of life. The Plan area is an important supplier of minerals into the Leeds City Region, as well as the adjacent North East Region.

There is currently no published information available on the contribution of the minerals industry to the local or wider economy.

**Transport Links**

Parts of the Plan area are well served by transport links. Trunk roads include the A1 which bisects the County running north to south through the districts of Richmondshire, Hambleton and Harrogate. The A168/A19 links the A1 to the conurbation of Teesside and A64 connects Leeds and the A1 to Scarborough on the east coast. In addition the M62 skirts the bottom of Selby. These roads are the responsibility of the Highways Agency. The Pennine fringe and some eastern areas of the Plan area are less well served by the major road network. The rail network in the Plan area is based on two main routes, the East Coast Main Line which passes north to south through the area and the Trans-Pennine route which runs from Scarborough through Malton and south west to York. In addition there are other routes which serve a total of 46 stations.

Three airports serve the Plan area, Durham Tees Valley to the north in Darlington, Leeds/Bradford Airport and Robin Hood Airport Doncaster Sheffield are located to the south of the County.

There are no major commercial seaports in the Plan area itself. However, there are five international seaports located within relatively close proximity to the north and south. Teesport lies to the north and Hull, Grimsby, Immingham and Goole lie the south east. The River Ouse and the Selby Section of the Aire and Calder Navigation Canal form the navigable waterway network in the Plan area. These inland watercourses are still an asset for means of transportation and links to rest of the Yorkshire and Humber region.
North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Fact Sheet Number 2: Landscape

Introduction
Landscapes are protected by a range of mechanisms including statutory designations, such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, non-statutory designations such as Heritage Coasts, and by planning policies including those providing support for landscape characterisation as an aid to conserving and managing landscapes.

National Character Areas
In the mid 1990's the then Countryside Commission and English Nature (now merged to form Natural England) developed a joint project to map variations in the landscape and ecological characteristics of the English Countryside. The result of this collaboration was the identification of 181 Countryside Character Areas and 120 Natural Areas in ‘The Character of England: landscape, wildlife and natural features’. Natural Areas are broad bio-geographic zones and Countryside Character Areas are broad regional landscapes.

In 2005, the Character of England Landscape, Wildlife and Cultural Features Map updated the 1996 map and subdivided the Country in 159 National Character Areas (previously Joint Character Areas) which form a national framework for decision-making about landscape and biodiversity. The following fifteen National Character Areas cover North Yorkshire.

- Yorkshire Dales
- Pennine Dales Fringe
- Tees Lowlands
- Vale of Mowbray
- North Yorkshire Moors & Cleveland Hills
- Vale of Pickering
- Yorkshire Wolds
- Vale of York
- Howardian Hills
- Southern Magnesian Limestone
- Bowland Fringe & Pendle Hill
- Bowland Fells
- Lancashire Valleys
- Southern Pennines
- Humberhead Levels

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
The designation of AONB was created by the legislation of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949 and further protection was added through the introduction of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (the "CRoW" Act).

The Countryside Commission defined the primary purpose of designation as being to conserve and enhance natural beauty of the area. The importance of Nationally designated areas including AONBs is re-affirmed in Planning Policy Statement 7 (PPS7) ‘Sustainable Development in Rural Areas’ have been confirmed by the Government as having the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. The conservation of the landscape and countryside should therefore be given great weight in planning policies and development control decisions in these areas.

There are two AONBs within the Plan area (the Howardian Hills and Nidderdale AONBs). Together they cover 16% of the Plan area. Small parts of two further AONBs, the Forest of Bowland and the North Pennines, both extend into the Plan area in the far north and west respectively.

Howardian Hills
Howardian Hills AONB is situated between the North York Moors National Park, the Yorkshire Wolds and the Vale of York. It covers 204 km² of the North Yorkshire countryside.

Nidderdale
Nidderdale AONB shares a common border with the Yorkshire Dales National Park and extends over 603 km² to the east of the National Park. Nidderdale AONB is located on the eastern flanks of the Yorkshire Pennines stretching from the high moorland of Great Whernside south and east towards the edge of the Vale of York.

A North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment has recently been undertaken.
Heritage Coast

Heritage Coasts are a non-statutory landscape classification. They are defined by agreement between the relevant maritime and local authorities and Natural England. Around one third of the English coastline is defined as Heritage Coast and managed so that its natural beauty is conserved and, where appropriate, the accessibility for visitors is improved.

There are two stretches of designated Heritage Coastline within the Plan area. The North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast starts north of the County in Saltburn, Cleveland and finishes 57 km south at Scalby Ness near Scarborough. The Flamborough Head Heritage Coast runs for 19 km from Reighton in North Yorkshire to Sewerby, East Riding of Yorkshire and has an inland boundary that encloses 32.65 km².

Green Infrastructure

The concept of Green Infrastructure has been supported by Planning Policy Statement 9 & 12 and the Regional Spatial Strategy and will form a key part of the North Yorkshire Countryside Strategy. Green Infrastructure is made up of a network of protected sites, nature reserves, green spaces and greenway linkages, such as rights of way, river corridors and flood plains. Green infrastructure is especially important in dealing with the effects of climate change on the North Yorkshire environment through the maintenance and enhancement of migration routes and features of the landscape which are important as wildlife corridors. A Regional Green Infrastructure Map has recently been produced by Natural England.

Strategic Context

The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape, and is dedicated exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe. The convention highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.
North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Fact Sheet Number 3: Cultural Heritage

Introduction

North Yorkshire has a rich heritage which includes well known medieval monuments like Fountains Abbey and Richmond Castle, as well as the buried remains of prehistoric settlements, and Roman towns such as Aldborough. It includes a diverse range of remains, from second world war airfields to ancient field systems, as well as a wealth of historic buildings situated in our market towns and villages. Many of these features are fragile and irreplaceable and their significance is recognised, not only locally, but at regional, national and even international levels.

International Designations

World Heritage Sites (WHS)

WHS are protected areas that are internationally recognised for their outstanding global value. Within the MWDF Plan area, Studley Royal Park including the ruins of Fountains Abbey is designated as a WHS in recognition of the striking 18th-century landscape created around the ruins of the Cistercian Fountains Abbey and Fountains Hall Castle. It is one of only 2 WHS in the Yorkshire and Humber Region.

National Designations

Scheduled Monuments

"Scheduling" is the process through which nationally important sites and monuments are given legal protection by being placed on a list, or "schedule", primarily undertaken by English Heritage. The term 'monument' covers the whole range of archaeological sites. Scheduled Monuments are not always ancient, or visible above ground, they range from prehistoric standing stones and burial mounds, through the many types of medieval site - castles, monasteries - to the more recent results of human activity, such as collieries and wartime pillboxes.

Scheduling applies only to sites of national importance, and only if it is the best means of protection. Only deliberately created structures, features and remains can be scheduled. There are 750 Scheduled Monuments on English Heritage's Record in North Yorkshire outside the National Parks.

Listed Buildings

Listing Buildings enjoy statutory protection in recognition of their architectural or historic significance. North Yorkshire has a rich heritage of historic buildings and structures, many of which are listed. There are 9,198 buildings in English Heritage’s Register within the Plan area.

Protected Military Remains

The Protection of Wrecks Act (1973) empowers the Government to designate a restricted area around a vessel which is of historical, artistic or archaeological importance. There is one English Heritage Protected Wreck Site off Filey Bay, on the coast of North Yorkshire, designated for its archaeological significance.

Protected Wrecks

Various sites can be afforded legal protection under the 1986 Military Remains Act. These sites include aircraft crash sites as well as the offshore wrecks of ships.

Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are those areas which represent 'an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990’. There are 282 designated Conservation Areas within the County, 16 of which extend over into the National Parks.
**Historic Battlefields**

A Register of Historic Battlefields it maintained by English Heritage in recognition of their importance. Within North Yorkshire five Historic Battle fields are recognised.

**Historic Parks and Gardens**

English Heritage is required to compile a Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England. The main purpose of this register is to help ensure that the features and qualities which make the landscapes so listed of national importance are safeguarded during ongoing management or if any change is being considered which could affect them.

Although inclusion of an historic park or garden on the Register in itself brings no additional statutory controls, local authorities are required by central government to make provision for the protection of the historic environment in their policies and their allocation of resources.

There are 36 registered Parks and Gardens in North Yorkshire.

**Non Designated Historic Environment Assets**

Not all nationally important remains are designated, and even if not nationally important, these remains are equally in need of protection and management. There are various mechanisms in place to ensure that mitigation of the affects of development or land use change can be put in place, ranging from changes in design through to full recording prior to or during development.

The main way that Non-designated assets are identified is through the Historic Environment Record (see below).

**Historic Environment Record**

Historic Environment Records (HERs) are information services that provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of their locality for public benefit and use. HERs are unique repositories of – and signposts to – information relating to landscapes, buildings, sites and finds spanning more than 700,000 years of human activity.

The North Yorkshire HER records information for those areas outside of the national park, and currently contains over 25,000 records.

**Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)**

HLC identifies historic aspects of the current landscape and helps promote the consideration of a wider focus (beyond individual sites) to the landscape. Moving attention to the broader historic environment also helps development of an understanding of past human activity, as well as develop an integrated way of managing change.

The North Yorkshire HLC project forms part of a national programme and is the largest in the Country. Covering a total area of nearly 900,000 hectares it is managed jointly by the County Council, English Heritage, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, North York Moors National Park Authority, Tees Archaeology and City of York Council.

**Policy Context**

Planning Policy Statement 15: *Planning for the Historic Environment* requires authorities to set out a positive, proactive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their area. There is a need to consider the significance and condition of heritage assets and the contributions they make to their environment now and in the future. There is also a need to consider how the qualities and distinctiveness of the historic environment can contribute to local distinctiveness and the development of a vision for the strategy.

Policy ENV9 of the Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber (due to be revoked later in 2011) identifies a number of areas of the Region which Plans and Strategies should seek to conserve, enhance or reinforce the distinctiveness of. Within the Plan area these include;

- Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal WHS;
- Prehistoric landscapes including the Wolds, Southern Magnesian Limestone Ridge and Vale of Pickering;
- Roman military and civil settlements and communications;
- Historic landscapes including registered battlefields parks and gardens
North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Fact Sheet Number 4: Biodiversity & Geodiversity

Introduction
This factsheet covers a wide range of issues associated with biodiversity and geodiversity in the plan area. The UK Planning system includes mechanisms to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity throughout the County. One of these mechanisms is the designation of areas of particular value which provides an increased level of protection.

Internationally Designated Sites
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)
SACs have been designated under the European Union Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of species and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world’s biodiversity by establishing a network of important high-quality conservation sites. There are 8 SACs wholly or partly within the Plan Area:

- Kirk Deighton
- Lower Derwent Valley
- North Pennine Dales Meadows
- North Pennine Moors
- Flamborough Head
- River Derwent
- Skipwith Common
- South Pennine Moors
- North York Moors
- Ellers Wood & Sand Dale
- Beast Cliff– Whitby

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
The European Union Birds Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of wild birds in Europe. It applies special measures for the protection of listed rare and vulnerable bird species. In part, these objectives are achieved by the establishment of a network of protected areas for birds, known as Special Protection Areas (SPAs). There are 4 SPAs which are wholly or partly within the Plan area.

- Lower Derwent Valley
- North York Moors
- North Pennine Moors
- South Pennine Moors

Ramsar Sites
Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance, adopted in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971 and ratified by the UK Government in 1976. This treaty provides the framework for action and cooperation for the conservation of wetlands and their resources. Ramsar sites receive the same statutory protection as SPAs and SACs. Within the north Yorkshire MWDF Plan area there is one Ramsar Site, the Lower Derwent Valley.

Nationally Designated Sites
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
SSSIs are representative of the country’s most important wildlife and geological sites and are recognised as being of national importance. SSSIs are important as they support plants and animals that find it more difficult to survive in the wider countryside. Natural England is responsible for identifying SSSIs in England, their protection and management is a partnership between Natural England, land owners and managers.

There are 245 SSSIs either wholly or partly within North Yorkshire (including York), covering approximately 1,432 km².

National Nature Reserves (NNRs)
As a result of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, the designation of NNRs help protect some of the best wildlife and earth heritage sites in the Country. There are eight designated NNRs in North Yorkshire, one of which, Skipwith Common, is within the Plan area.
Regionally Designated Sites

Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)

RIGS are designated by locally developed criteria, and are currently the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as SSSI. The North East Yorkshire Geology Trust and the North Yorkshire Geodiversity Partnership are the bodies which identify and survey RIGS within the County and recommend them to District Councils for designation.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)

A SINC is a non statutory designation used to identify other high quality wildlife sites in the County. These sites are also known as Local Wildlife Sites. The protection and management of SINCs is important in conserving our natural habitats that cannot be recreated.

The North Yorkshire SINC partnership consisting of North Yorkshire County Council, Natural England, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, the Districts and Boroughs, the Environment Agency and Forestry Commission, identify and help monitor potential and current SINC sites. There are currently in excess of 730 sites on the County’s list.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)

LNRs are statutory designations made by local authorities. They are sites that are considered of local interest due to the presence of wildlife or geological features. There are currently 7 LNRs within the MWDF plan area:

- Hookstone Wood
- Birk Crag
- Hell Wath
- Foxglove Covert
- Barlow Common
- Quarry Moor
- Nosterfield

International Designations within North Yorkshire
Conservation of Habitats and Species outside Designated Sites

**Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPS) and Geodiversity Action Plans (GAPS)**


The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy describes the Region’s biodiversity as outstanding. It also recognises the value of biodiversity to the region’s social and economic sectors and identifies those actions which are required jointly to enhance our region’s natural environment. Each district and borough within the County has generated a local Biodiversity Action Plan.

The North Yorkshire Geodiversity Partnership and the North East Yorkshire Geology Trust are both working on the implementation of GAPs to conserve and enhance the geodiversity across the Region.

**Trees and Woodlands**

The Strategic Framework for Trees, Woods and Forests in Yorkshire and The Humber Region (July 2005) will shape decisions about the regional tree and woodland resource through to the year 2020, with interim reviews taking place at approximately five year intervals.

**Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees**

Veteran trees and many types of woodland, especially ancient semi-natural woodland, can be of importance for biodiversity conservation. When considering whether particular trees or woodlands merit a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) in the interests of amenity, local planning authorities should include consideration of their nature conservation value.

North Yorkshire contains many small areas of ancient woodland, i.e. land believed to have had a continuous cover of native trees since at least 1600 AD. These areas are of the greatest nature conservation significance. In 1986, English Nature (now Natural England) estimated that there was some 141.7 km² of ancient woodland remaining within North Yorkshire on 937 individual sites.

**Ecological Networks and Green Infrastructure**

Ecological networks are interconnecting habitats that allow for the movement of species between what would otherwise be isolated sites. They are important for the maintenance of the range and diversity of flora and fauna in the County, because many species cannot survive within the limits of designated sites. Protecting and expanding ecological networks is particularly important to ensure that habitats and species do not become fragmented and isolated. It also helps to mitigate against the effects of climate change.

Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9) ‘Biodiversity and Geological Conservation’ supports the concept of networks. The Council is working towards expanding the network of natural habitats by identifying and delivering biodiversity opportunity areas, which are the areas that have the greatest potential to reconnect gaps in the ecological network by for example planting new areas of woodland and hedgerows and managing grasslands.

The Yorkshire and Humber Plan, Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026 (due to be revoked later in 2011), states that green infrastructure networks will be identified, protected, created, extended, enhanced, managed and maintained throughout the region to ensure that an improved, accessible and healthy environment is available for the benefit of present and future communities whilst protecting the integrity of internationally important biodiversity sites. A project to produce Green Infrastructure mapping for the Region has been undertaken by Natural England.
Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Fact Sheet Number 5: Municipal Waste

What is Municipal Waste?

Until recently, the term ‘Municipal Waste’ has been used to refer to waste collected by local authorities. However, the UK interpretation of the definition of municipal waste has changed recently to be consistent with the EU definition. This means that waste from sources other than households, such as commercial sources, which are similar in nature and composition will fall within the definition of municipal waste. This is likely to have implications for the volume of waste categorised as municipal waste.

Municipal waste may also be referred to as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) which differentiates between solid waste (i.e. collected by Local Authorities or deposited at Household Waste Recycling Centres) and waste water which is transported by the sewerage system to waste water treatment facilities.

Who Produces it?

Municipal Waste is produced primarily by households, and authorities are under a statutory duty to collect it. Municipal waste also includes a range of waste streams such as litter and street sweepings, bulky household wastes and flytipped materials. However it may also include some commercial and industrial wastes from the private sector, where the authority has been requested to collect this, for a charge, by individual companies. As noted above, the amount of commercial waste to be dealt with as municipal waste is expected to increase.

How is it Managed?

Municipal waste is collected by local authorities and in the case of North Yorkshire this is the 7 District/Borough Councils. Municipal waste can be collected through regular waste collection, through the provision of bottle, paper and can banks, and Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). Municipal waste is managed through a network of facilities including transfer facilities, recycling and treatment facilities and landfill sites. North Yorkshire County Council is the municipal waste management authority and has responsibility for ensuring that municipal waste which has been collected is managed through appropriate methods. There is therefore a partnership amongst the County and the District/Borough Councils to help achieve this.

New requirements for the separate collection of paper, cans, glass and plastic from commercial premises, as well as domestic premises, by 2015 are likely to require increasing amounts of waste infrastructure.

Key Data for Municipal Waste

The table below presents the total municipal waste arisings in North Yorkshire over the last four financial years and the methods by which it was managed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of Municipal Waste Arisings (tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landfill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>261,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>247,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>216,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>205,337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 - Amount of municipal waste arisings, and managed by management type in North Yorkshire, 2006/07 – 2009/10
Source: NYCC Waste Management, 2010

In 2006 the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership, which comprises all of the local councils in North Yorkshire as well as North Yorkshire County Council and the City of York Council, published a Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2006 – 2026 which...
provides a strategic vision for managing wastes, and improving the recovery of those wastes as resources. This document provides details of a number of objectives and targets, including:

- To reduce the amount of waste produced in York and North Yorkshire so as to make us one of the best performing areas in the country by 2013
- Contain average household waste arisings so that residents of the Partnership area generate less per head than the average for Shire counties and be amongst the lowest 25% of these by 2013
- Continue to ‘involve community and other groups in maximising opportunities for re-use’.
- Recycle or compost 45% of household waste by 2013 and 50% of household waste by 2020
- Divert 75% of municipal waste from landfill by 2013


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Management Method</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household Waste Recycled</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Waste Composted</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Waste Re-used</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Waste Recycled, Composted and Re-used</td>
<td>44.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS), which allows waste disposal authorities to trade the amount of waste they are allowed to landfill, is important at a local level with regard to the limits of waste allowed to go to landfill. This policy has been viewed as one of the Government’s key measures to provide flexibility in the aim to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) being landfilled. Although Government has recently announced that the LATS system is to end in 2013, diversion of waste from landfill remains a very important objective, with a tax on landfill remaining a key national policy driver.

To help meet landfill diversion requirements, the Government has established national targets for recovery of municipal waste and recycling/composting of household waste:

- In 2005, the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted in England was 18.6 million tonnes. It is the Government’s aim to reduce this to 12.2 million tonnes by 2020.
- In 2005, 27% of household waste was re-used, recycled or composted. It is the Governments aim to increase this to 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020
- In 2005, 38% of Municipal residual waste was recovered. It is the Government’s aim to increase this to 67% in 2015 and 75% in 2020

These high-level targets provide direction for waste disposal authorities throughout the UK with regard to local objective setting and the types of waste facilities that may be needed.

National Policy Position

There are a range of national policies specifically relevant to municipal waste and how this is to be managed. One of the key European policies that has been integrated into UK policy is the EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) which sets mandatory targets for the reduction of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) sent to landfill. The UK national targets to reduce the amount of BMW sent to landfill (based upon that produced in 1995) are:

- Reduce to 75% by 2010
- Reduce to 50% by 2013
- Reduce to 35% by 2020

In June 2011 it was announced that the UK had met the 2010 target for the diversion of BMW from landfill and the 2013 target was expected to be met.
Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Fact Sheet Number 6: Commercial and Industrial Waste

What is Commercial and Industrial Waste?

Commercial waste is classified by Defra as waste arising from the commercial sector including wholesalers, catering establishments, shops and offices (in both the public and private sectors). Industrial waste is waste arising from the industrial sector, including factories and industrial plants.

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste includes characteristics wider than those found in municipal waste due to the range of sectors identified below that contribute towards its production.

Who Produces it?

C&I waste is produced by a range of sectors. These can be separated into industrial and commercial subsectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial Waste Producers</th>
<th>Industrial Waste Producers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Retail &amp; Wholesale</td>
<td>• Food, Drink &amp; Tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Public Sector</td>
<td>• Chemical/Non-Metallic Minerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other Services</td>
<td>• Power &amp; Utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Metal Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Machinery &amp; Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Textiles/Wood/Paper/Publishing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These subsectors are explained in more detail in the Standard Industrial Classification which is provided in the Waste Core Strategy Evidence Base.

How is it Managed?

C&I waste is collected and managed privately unless a waste collection authority, i.e. a Local/Unitary Authority, is specifically requested by the producer to collect it. A charge for this service is made. Recent changes to the definition of municipal waste (see Fact Sheet 5) mean that more commercial waste is likely to be dealt with by local authorities in future.

In 2005 a Study into C&I Waste in the Yorkshire and Humber Region found that both within the Region and the County of North Yorkshire the C&I subsector, which includes utilities, construction, retail, hospitality, education, transport and offices sent the most C&I waste to landfill.

As the majority of C&I waste is currently collected and treated/disposed of privately and due to the fact that there is currently limited data on C&I waste arisings at a sub-regional level, it is particularly difficult to define in detail how this waste stream is managed in the North Yorkshire Plan area. However, the figure below provides a summary of the waste management methods of C&I waste (in addition to household waste) deposited in North Yorkshire.

Figure 1 – Household/C&I waste deposits in North Yorkshire by management method (Excluding Restricted Landfill and Transfer Stations) in 2009 - Sourced from the Environment Agency.
This figure supports the view that the majority of C&I waste deposited in North Yorkshire is landfilled with other treatment methods such as HWRC, physical treatment, metal recycling and composting constituting the majority of the remaining waste management methods. It is important to note that these figures include household waste and therefore reflect relatively high levels of recycling and composting rates within this waste stream.

On a national scale the 2010 Defra survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings revealed an overall recycling rate (including re-use and composting) of 52%, up from 42% in 2002/03, whilst only 2% was incinerated with energy recovery. With regard to energy recovery, the 2011 National Waste Review suggests that there is significant opportunities for growth in this waste management method for C&I waste.

Key Data for Commercial and Industrial Waste

In 2009, 47.9 million tonnes of waste were generated by businesses in England. The industrial sector accounted for 24.1mt and the commercial sector 23.8mt. Estimates show that 52 per cent of C&I waste was recycled or re-used and 24 per cent was sent to landfill.

The table below indicates that an estimated 9.6 million tonnes of C&I waste was produced in the Yorkshire and Humber region in 2006/07. The table also shows a percentage change in the estimated C&I waste arisings in the Yorkshire and Humber Region of -12% between 2002/03 and 2006/07. A figure has also been produced by the consultancy ADAS which forecasts the C&I waste arisings for the Yorkshire and Humber region for 2020, this predicts a further reduction on the 2006/07 figures of just over 1%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yorkshire &amp; Humber</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>11,136,000</td>
<td>67,907,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>9,691,000</td>
<td>58,612,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 Forecast</td>
<td>9,585,518</td>
<td>42,590,718^*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 – Commercial and Industrial Waste Arising Estimates, 2002/03, 2006/07, 2020, (Tonnes) *Not including North West or East of England Regions

The accuracy of these figures is uncertain and should be treated with a degree of caution. This is due to the lack of available waste arisings data in general, and C&I waste specifically, on a national and local scale.

It is possible to estimate the amount of C&I waste arising in North Yorkshire by subtracting Household waste arisings from the Household, Commercial & Industrial arisings that are presented in the Environment Agency’s Waste Interrogator. The results of these calculations are shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>North Yorkshire</th>
<th>2006/07^*</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total C&amp;I Waste</td>
<td>2,338,603  </td>
<td>1,189,052</td>
<td>1,233,478</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&amp;I Waste minus Power Station waste</td>
<td>492,916  </td>
<td>242,998</td>
<td>312,244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 – North Yorkshire Commercial and Industrial Waste arisings estimates for 2008 and 2009, (Tonnes). *The 2006/07 C&I waste data is sourced from a 2009 ADAS Report

The table above also takes into account the amount of C&I waste arisings in North Yorkshire once Power Station waste has been taken away from the total. Power Station waste, which commonly takes the form of Furnace Bottom Ash (FBA) and Pulverised Fuel Ash (PFA), accounts for a disproportionately large percentage of C&I waste in North Yorkshire when compared to regional and national arisings. This is due to the high level of power generating capacity of Power Stations in the County at Drax and Eggborough Power Stations.

The above calculations are estimates and based upon data which in itself has limitations. However, they do provide the most accurate picture possible with current data of C&I Waste arisings at the County level. It is important to note that table 2 is a combination of three data
sources; the 2006/07 data is sourced from a 2009 ADAS Report; whilst the 2008 and 2009 data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Council’s own waste management service. The 2008 and 2009 data is a relatively accurate minimum C&I figure because the combined Household, Industrial and Commercial data only includes licensed facilities which report the waste they have accepted, whereas the 2006/07 figure is an estimated median arising because it takes into account all waste facilities (i.e. licenced and exempt) when making the estimation.

Further improvements in the management of business waste will be a critical part of the move towards a zero waste economy.’

In response to specific issues that businesses face, the Review puts forward a Business Waste and Recycling Collection Commitment which will set out the principles of how Local Authorities can help local businesses meet their waste management responsibilities and recycle more.

National Policy Position

The national planning policy document for waste, PPS10, and the 2011 Review of Waste Policy in England states that Commercial and Industrial waste, along with municipal waste, should be given particular regard when considering the need for waste management. This signifies the importance placed upon the management of this waste stream within national policy.

National policy has tended to target specific sub sectors within C&I waste. For instance, retail and wholesale waste has been subjected to a number of policies. The reasoning for this stems from the fact that in 2004/05 nearly half of the household waste which was sent to landfill originated as a purchase from retail supermarkets and convenience stores and about 20% of all rubbish put out by households is retail packaging. In 2002/03 the retail and wholesale sector was the largest producer of commercial waste, producing 12.7 million tonnes of which the retail sector alone accounted for 6.2 million tonnes.

This led to policies such as the Courtauld Commitment, which aims to reduce the amount of packaging on retail goods, and the Food Industry Sustainability Strategy, which targets the reduction of waste in the food manufacturing industry.

The 2011 Review of Waste Policy in England, which was published in June 2011, places a high importance upon improving the management of waste from the C&I sector. It states ‘we need to have a focus on recycling services to businesses. We are taking steps to improve the waste and recycling services that business, particularly SMEs, can expect from either their local authority or a private waste management company.'
What is Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste?

Construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste is defined as waste arising from site construction or refurbishment, demolition or excavation. Specific types of waste which commonly fall under the CD&E definition include:

- Plasterboard
- Bricks
- Soils
- Minerals materials
- Glass
- Various metals
- Tiles

Mining and quarrying waste may also potentially fall into this waste category due to its very similar characteristics. Mining and quarrying waste is defined by virtue of the Mining Waste Directive (1 May 2006). The Directive does not provide a definitive definition but does define minerals as a naturally occurring deposit in the earth’s crust of an organic or inorganic substance, such as energy fuels, metal ores, industrial minerals and construction minerals. Waste produced via extracting and processing minerals would be classed as mining and quarry waste.

Who Produces it?

CD&E waste is produced primarily by the construction/minerals extraction industry, which generates more waste in England than any other sector, and is also the largest generator of hazardous waste (see Fact Sheet Number 8).

How is it Managed?

The vast majority of CD&E waste is non-hazardous, inert, and managed initially by the producer at the place of production. CD&E waste may be managed in a variety of ways, including:

- Extracted waste materials may be returned to the extraction void as an essential part of the restoration of a site for subsequent beneficial uses;
- Utilised as a ‘filling’ material in the construction of roads etc.
- if essentially dry, placed in temporary, or landscaped permanent, tips; or
- if wet, and essentially in the form of a slurry, emplaced behind dams in ‘tailings lagoons’

In 2008, approximately 85% of CD&E waste arising in England was either recovered or beneficially re-used without further processing.

Key Data for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

In 2005, at a national level, around 90 million tonnes (mt) of CD&E inert waste (excluding mining and quarrying waste) was produced annually and estimates suggested at least a further 20 mt of non-inert and mixed CD&E waste was also produced. However, by 2008 this appears to have fallen to 83 mt and 3.6 mt respectively. This suggests that in 2005 a total of 110 mt of CD&E waste was produced in England, falling to approximately 87 mt by 2008.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inert CD&amp;E Waste</td>
<td>89.63 mt</td>
<td>83.24 mt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-inert CD&amp;E Waste</td>
<td>20.00 mt</td>
<td>3.69 mt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total CD&amp;E Waste</td>
<td>109.63 mt</td>
<td>86.93 mt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 - Estimated Arisings of CD&E Waste in England, 2005 and 2008, (Million Tonnes)
Mining and quarrying waste accounted for a significant proportion of UK waste produced in 2004 (30%), which is approximately 82 mt. However the majority of this does not enter the waste management system due to it being utilised on the site of its production.

There is generally a lack of up-to-date, comprehensive data with regard to CD&E waste arising and deposited within the Plan area. However, as there is a substantial minerals extraction industry in the Plan area it is reasonable to assume that large volumes of excavation waste are generated (although this is mainly used on site). There are also two sub-regional settlements (Harrogate and Scarborough) in the Plan area and it is likely that these will be significant sources of CD&E waste as a result of development activity, although specific data is not available.

**National Policy Position**

In 2008 the ‘Strategy for Sustainable Construction’ was published by Central Government and set out a number of policies for CD&E waste in England. This included a target of reducing CD&E waste sent to landfill by 50% by 2012 compared to 2008 levels. The 2011 Review of Waste Policy in England states that the current figures suggest that this target will be met. The Review goes on to state that the Government will seek to expand capacity to treat C&I and CD&E waste through improved information on waste supply and developing further the supply chains for recyclates and solid recovered fuel.

Given the scale of the construction industry’s resource use and the quantity of CD&E waste entering landfill, the Government has identified this waste stream as a priority sector for action. This is complemented by a wider, ongoing programme of work with the construction industry, including support for the Sustainable Construction Task Group Action Plan.
Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Fact Sheet Number 8: Hazardous Waste and Low Level (Non-Nuclear) Radioactive Waste

What is Hazardous Waste and Low Level (Non-Nuclear) Radioactive Waste?

Hazardous Waste is defined by Defra as waste that may cause particular harm to human health or the environment. The European Commission defines hazardous waste within the European Waste List, which includes materials such as:

- Any waste containing a dangerous substance
- Agrochemical wastes
- Waste containing arsenic, mercury and other heavy metals
- Wastes from the photographic industry
- Waste from asbestos processing
- Inorganic pesticides, biocides and wood preserving agents
- Waste explosives

Everyday items such as computer monitors, TVs, refrigeration equipment and some batteries are defined as hazardous waste, as well as more obvious materials such as asbestos and oil.

Low Level (Non-Nuclear) Radioactive (LLR) Waste is defined by Defra as waste having a radioactive content not exceeding four gigabecquerels per tonne (GBq/te) of alpha or 12 GBq/te of beta/gamma activity.

It is important to note that, as opposed to the three key waste streams; Municipal waste, Commercial & Industrial waste and Construction, Demolition & Excavation waste, the waste streams focussed on in this Factsheet are not defined by who produces it but by the nature of the waste.

Who Produces it?

Hazardous Waste is produced by a wide range of industries including the agricultural sector, chemical industries and metal manufacturers with the biggest producer being the construction sector. However, all industries have the potential to produce some hazardous waste.

LLR Waste is produced by a relatively small number of industries. A proportion of LLR Waste is generated by conventional (that is, non-nuclear) industries, a major producer being the healthcare sector. Within North Yorkshire other producers of LLR Waste also include organisations such as pharmaceutical companies and research and educational establishments.

How is it Managed?

Hazardous Waste, when mismanaged, has the potential to cause greater harm to the environment and human health than non-hazardous waste, and, as a result, additional controls apply to its movement and management.

Figure 1 – Hazardous waste deposits in North Yorkshire by management method (excluding Transfer Stations) in 2009 - Sourced from the Environment Agency
The figure above demonstrates that, of the hazardous waste deposited at waste management facilities within North Yorkshire, the majority is ultimately recycled/reused or incinerated with energy recovery. The remaining waste tends to be either treated or landfilled at hazardous waste landfills.

Industries which produce LLR Waste have been mainly dependent on landfill and incinerator facilities, usually provided by commercial operators, for disposal of their LLR Waste. Government wishes to see the maintenance of the required disposal routes for these kinds of wastes that minimise the effect on the environment, including the need for long distance transport.

**Key Data for Hazardous Waste and Low Level (Non-Nuclear) Radioactive Waste**

In 2009 there was approximately 4.1 million tonnes of Hazardous Waste arisings in England and approximately 27,313 tonnes of this was produced within North Yorkshire. The total hazardous waste arisings in North Yorkshire equates to approximately 7% of the 2009 Yorkshire and Humber regional total of 387,485 tonnes.

![Table 1 - Hazardous Waste Arisings in Tonnes, 2007 – 2009](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Yorkshire</td>
<td>36,467</td>
<td>32,878</td>
<td>27,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire and Humber Region</td>
<td>499,782</td>
<td>457,934</td>
<td>387,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>6,007,734</td>
<td>6,252,024</td>
<td>4,112,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>6,431,165</td>
<td>6,651,520</td>
<td>4,437,212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows that the amount of waste arising within the County has progressively fallen from 2007 to 2009, reducing by approximately 25%. This is in line with the national trend for England which shows a reduction in hazardous waste arisings of 33% between 2007 and 2009.

The Environment Agency’s data for 2009, shows that North Yorkshire:

- Deposits approximately 12%, 3,405 tonnes, of the hazardous waste it produces within its own WPA boundary
- Exports approximately 88%, 23,908 tonnes, of the hazardous waste it produces to other WPAs, including Leeds (14%), Lancashire (9%) and Wakefield (8%)
- Imports approximately 8,253 tonnes of hazardous waste from other WPAs including York, Leeds and Calderdale

In 2009, approximately 11,658 tonnes of hazardous waste was deposited at waste management facilities within North Yorkshire. However, a number of hazardous waste transfer stations are located within the North Yorkshire Plan area which, when combined, handled approximately 4,230 tonnes of hazardous waste in 2009. These sites act as points at which waste is stored prior to being transported to their point of treatment or disposal.

Most (98%) of LLR Waste in the UK arises from the operation of nuclear sites. The remaining 2% is produced by the non-nuclear industry users of radioactivity. As no nuclear sites are located in the North Yorkshire Plan area, these non-nuclear industries are the sole producers of LLR waste that the Waste Core Strategy will need to plan for. Therefore, when compared to the total LLR waste produced in the UK, the amount produced in North Yorkshire is very small. However, it is still necessary to ensure this waste is managed effectively.

It is forecast that LLR Waste will constitute approximately 90% of future radioactive waste arisings by volume in the near future, however, it will contain less than 0.0003% of the total radioactivity of that waste.

There is currently limited information on LLR Waste arisings from the non–nuclear sector. However, the Government has stated that it intends to produce a UK Strategy for waste arisings from the non-nuclear industry which will include information on LLR Waste arisings.

The Environment Agency has confirmed that the most recent records suggest that the production of LLR waste in North Yorkshire is below reporting threshold – which is measured in terms of radioactivity. Volumes of waste are not requested from producers of LLR waste, however an estimate has been made that the annual arising of LLR waste in the North Yorkshire Plan area is likely not to exceed 50m³.

However, it is important to note that the quantification of waste arisings from the non-nuclear industry across the whole of the UK remains very uncertain and is to be treated with caution.
National Policy Position

The Government’s policies with regard to the management of hazardous waste are set out in ‘A Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management in England’ published in 2010. This document provides a clear signal for waste producers, waste holders and waste managers to adopt the revised waste hierarchy to encourage options that deliver the best overall environmental outcome for their waste and to secure protection of the environment and human health.

The Strategy envisages that, in line with the Government’s wider policies on resource efficiency, the opportunity will be taken to encourage the recycling of material or recovery of energy from hazardous waste, thus further reducing England’s reliance on landfill, and help reduce carbon dioxide emissions from the manufacture of new products and the use of fossil fuels.

The Hazardous Waste Strategy also sets out six principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Waste;

1. The Waste Hierarchy
2. Infrastructure Provision
3. Reduce Reliance on Landfill
4. No Mixing or Dilution
5. Treatment of Hazardous Organic Wastes
6. End Reliance on the Use of Landfill Directive

Waste Acceptance Criteria Derogations

The Government policy in respect of LLR Waste is set out in the document ‘Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the UK’ published in 2007. This document recognises that there is a large range of LLR Waste types, and levels of associated radioactivity, and does not aim to be prescriptive in its approach. It is acknowledged that each LLR Waste management need will have its own approach, and the development of solutions on a case-by-case basis is a matter for waste managers. However, all LLR Waste management decisions need be taken flexibly to ensure safe, environmentally-acceptable and cost-effective management solutions that appropriately reflect the nature of the LLR Waste concerned.

As a component of the regulatory system, plans for the management of radioactive waste, including LLR Waste, must be developed by waste managers. Provision should be made to manage waste in accordance with the waste management hierarchy principles which means:

- Not creating waste where practicable (avoidance);
- Reducing waste arisings to the minimum
- Otherwise minimising quantities of LLR Waste requiring disposal through decay storage, re-use and/or recycling, and incineration;
- Disposal as a last resort
What is Agricultural Waste and Waste Water?

The legal definition of Agricultural waste is 'waste from premises used for agriculture'. The Agriculture Act 1947 defines agriculture as including horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming and livestock breeding and keeping, the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds, and the use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of land for other agricultural purposes.

However, with specific regard to Agricultural waste where items which may be regarded as waste in other circumstances are commonly re-used, such as used tyres, the definition of waste becomes rather less clear. Waste is any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. From a legal perspective it is not possible to say whether any particular substance, in any particular circumstance is discarded as waste. It will, however, often be clear that a substance is waste. For example, pesticide containers, silage wrap, batteries and oil which are discarded after use.

The EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive differentiates the definition of waste water dependant upon its origin from a residential or industrial source:

- Domestic waste water means waste water from residential settlements and services which originates predominantly from the human metabolism and from household activities
- Industrial waste water means any waste water which is discharged from premises used for carrying on any trade or industry, other than domestic waste water and run-off rain water

Who Produces it?

The producers of Agricultural Waste are explained above as this waste stream is defined by the producers of it rather than the characteristics of the waste.

Waste Water is produced by all sectors of the community, be it households, industry or commercial sectors. Water companies, in the case of North Yorkshire this being mainly Yorkshire Water, has the responsibility to manage this waste via a range of waste water infrastructure.

How is it Managed?

Before the introduction of the 2006 ‘Agricultural Waste Regulations' research indicated that the majority of agricultural waste was disposed of on-farm by open burning, by burial or by disposal in farm dumps. With the introduction of the said regulations, Agricultural waste producers now have 5 options;

1. Store waste on the site for up to 12 months pending recovery or disposal
2. Transport waste for recovery or disposal at an appropriately licensed site
3. Transfer the waste to someone else for recovery or disposal at an appropriately licensed site
4. Register a licence exemption with the Environment Agency to recover or dispose of the waste on-farm; or
5. Apply to the Environment Agency for a waste management licence or a landfill permit to recover or dispose of the waste on-farm.

With regard to the treatment of waste water, there are three components through which it travels. Firstly, the collecting system, or sewerage system, which is a system of conduits...
which collects and conducts urban waste water to treatment facilities. Secondly, waste water will be directed to a primary treatment facility which treats waste water by a physical and/or chemical process. Thirdly, waste water will move to a secondary treatment facility which treats waste water by a process generally involving biological treatment with a secondary settlement.

Within the UK, private water companies manage the infrastructure of water provision and the sewerage of used water. Within North Yorkshire this is primarily undertaken by Yorkshire Water, however United Utilities and Northumbria Water also operate in small sections of the Plan area to the north west and north respectively. With regard to the control of waste water infrastructure, the majority of developments do not require planning permission as they are exempt under Permitted Development Rights, which includes maintaining the current waste water infrastructure. However, there are exceptions to this, including:

- The erection of new facilities not on operational land
- Sewerage Treatment Facilities
- Waste Water Treatment Works
- Pumping Stations
- Kiosks (facilities which house secondary which support the waste water sewerage system)

**Key Data for Agricultural Waste and Waste Water**

Information on agricultural waste arisings is very limited. However, due to the large number of agricultural waste exemption licences issued in North Yorkshire, it would be reasonable to assume that the majority of this waste stream is dealt with on the site at which it is produced, as defined above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Authority</th>
<th>Number of Sites with Agricultural Waste Exemption Licenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selby District Council</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryedale District Council</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hambleton District Council</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craven District Council</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarborough Borough Council</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrogate Borough Council</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmondshire District Council</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Yorkshire</td>
<td>2033*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 – Number of sites with Agricultural Waste Exemption Licenses by Local Authority, 2011 *Please note this figure includes the North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales National Parks

As Environment Agency Agricultural Waste Exemption Licensing Regulations currently stand, there is no requirement to give the weight of waste arisings at exempt sites. It is, therefore, particularly difficult to gauge an accurate figure for agricultural waste arisings in the Plan area.

However, it is known that, on a national scale agricultural waste accounted for less than 1% of all waste arisings. In 2009 there were 11,461 agricultural holdings in North Yorkshire accounting for almost half of all agricultural holdings within the Yorkshire and Humber Region. This demonstrates the very rural nature of the County and its dependence upon agriculture as a key component of the economy. From this it is reasonable to assume that the proportion of agricultural waste relative to total waste arisings may be higher than the national figure.

In order for the Waste Core Strategy to plan for the provision of waste water infrastructure it is important that it has a reasonable level of information with regards to the likely future levels of demand. This research will be undertaken as the production of the Waste Core Strategy progresses.

**National Policy Position**

As detailed above, the Government has brought into force regulations which bring agricultural waste under the same system of legal controls that applies to waste from all other sectors of industry. This has primarily been undertaken to ensure national policy is in line with rulings of the European Union. The Government has also put in place a statutory producer responsibility scheme for non-packaging farm plastics, which places obligations on producers to increase collection and recycling of waste farm plastics.

Waste water treatment in the UK is governed by the 1994 Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations. These regulations provide guidance in relation to the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water, and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors.

The EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) also provides a steer for national policy in relation to waste water and this has led to a large degree of progress in water protection in the UK. This Directive will continue to be relevant in the future in ensuring all groundwater supplies are at safe levels and free from pollution.
Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Fact Sheet Number 10: Recycling and Transfer

What is Recycling and Transfer?

Waste Recycling Facilities, which are similar to Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF), actively alter the composition of waste in order to produce an end product which can be utilised. These facilities commonly include some form of waste separation techniques in order to aid in the processing element of the facility.

Waste Transfer Stations are a point in the waste recycling/disposal chain where waste is delivered, separated, sorted, bundled and then moved on to another location for further processing. These are important components of the waste treatment infrastructure in North Yorkshire and it is key that these facilities have good access to transport networks to ensure they operate efficiently.

Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) are, in part, waste transfer stations accepting waste directly from members of the public. Other transfer stations operate on a more commercial basis, although it is expected that transfer stations will increasingly be used to transfer municipal waste.

What Type of Waste Do they Manage?

A wide range of products have the potential to be recycled, these include:

- Cardboard
- Card
- Various types of metals
- Glass
- Plastics
- Textiles
- Batteries
- Waste Electronics including mobile phones, televisions etc.
- White Goods including freezers, dishwashers etc.
- Bicycles
- Furniture
- and many more...

However, different recycling facilities have differing specialisms in the products that they can recycle. These specialisms commonly reflect the range of potentially recyclable products within a geographic area. Within North Yorkshire the seven District/Borough Councils have different practices with regard to the home collection of waste, whereas a wider range of products can be recycled at HWRCs. Both of these methods of collection involve the transfer of waste to separate specialised recycling facilities.

The type of waste accepted at waste transfer stations can vary dependant upon the interests of the operators and the conditions placed upon it by the planning permission. However, generally speaking waste transfer stations can accept most wastes across the waste stream spectrum.

As defined by the Environment Agency, there are various types of Waste Transfer Station term including:
- Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations
- Non-hazardous Waste Transfer Stations
- Clinical Waste Transfer Station

Key Data for Recycling and Transfer

With regard to recycling targets for municipal waste, the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership has set a target to recycle or compost 50% of household waste produced within the two local authority areas by 2020.
Table 1 – Household Waste in North Yorkshire Recycled, Re-used or Composted, 2006 - 2010. Source: NYCC Waste Management, WasteDataFlow, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006/07</th>
<th>2007/08</th>
<th>2008/09</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total amount of Household Waste Arising (Tonnes)</td>
<td>329,654</td>
<td>324,457</td>
<td>311,577</td>
<td>306,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Waste Recycled, Re-used or Composted (%)</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
<td>44.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above demonstrates that, with regard to household waste in North Yorkshire from 2006 – 2010, the percentage that is recycled or composted is climbing. Projected increases in recycling rates suggest an increasing requirement for recycling infrastructure capacity.

There are approximately 48 Licensed Waste Transfer Stations within the Plan area, which in 2009 dealt with approximately most half a million tonnes of waste.

National Policy Position

The recycling of waste is an important element of the waste hierarchy and diverting waste from landfill to recycling facilities is a key aim of national policy. This has been restated with the 2011 Review of Waste Policy in England.

With regard to waste transfer, the Government has attempted to simplify the regulatory system of waste management by making it more proportionate and risk based through reforming the controls on handling, transfer and transport of waste. This demonstrates that the importance of transferring waste, and the facilities at which these processes are carried out, is valued at a national level.
Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Fact Sheet Number 11: Waste Treatment comprising Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion & Composting

What is Waste Treatment comprising Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion & Composting?

Waste Treatment can include a range of different waste management methods, including those detailed below, but also methods used to treat specialised waste.

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) is a generic term for the integration of several processes commonly found in other waste management technologies and deals primarily with processing residual waste (that is, waste which cannot be recycled or otherwise dealt with further up the waste hierarchy) by both mechanical and biological treatment methods. The processes of waste management may include a combination of the following:

- Waste Preparation
- Waste Separation
- Materials Recycling
- Biological Treatment, including Anaerobic Digestion

A selection of the typical aims of MBT facilities include the:

- Pre-treatment of waste going to landfill;
- Diversion of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) going to landfill through mechanical sorting into materials for recycling and/or energy recovery
- Diversion of biodegradable MSW going to landfill by:
  - Reducing the dry mass prior to landfill;
  - Reducing the biodegradability prior to landfill;
- Stabilisation of waste into a compost-like output for use on land;
- Conversion of waste into a combustible biogas for energy recovery; and/or

- Drying materials to produce a high calorific organic rich fraction.

The process of Anaerobic Digestion (AD), which may fall under the wider waste treatment category of MBT, is defined as the conversion of biodegradable material into methane and carbon dioxide (together known as biogas), and water, through microbial fermentation in the absence of oxygen. Biogas can be burned for heat and/or electricity production. In addition to biogas, the non-digested sludge residue (anaerobic digestate) can be used as a rich agricultural fertiliser.

Compost is defined as a mixture of various (waste) ingredients for fertilizing or enriching land. With regard to composting of waste on a large scale, this is commonly undertaken in windrows which are long heaped rows of compostable material left open to the natural elements.

A more advance form of composting is ‘In Vessel Composting’. This type of facility follows a similar process to that above, however, as the name suggests this method requires the control of both temperature and water content in enclosed conditions, with an aim of increasing the rate at which the waste materials become ready for fertilising the land.

What Type of Waste Does it Treat?

Mechanical Biological Treatment has the potential to treat a very wide range of waste streams due to the variety of treatment processes available. However, AD can only accept biodegradable wastes, which can include for instance food wastes, garden wastes and cardboards.
The Table above demonstrates the increasing rate of composting of household waste arising within the North Yorkshire Plan area. This table shows the rate of composting increasing from 2006 – 2010 by approximately 4%. This would suggest an increasing demand for composting capacity within the County.

With regard to targets for municipal waste the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership has set a number of targets for composting and recycling municipal waste;

- Recycle or compost 40% of household waste by 2010
- Recycle or compost 45% of household waste by 2013
- Recycle or compost 50% of household waste by 2020

**National Policy Position**

MBT was identified under the New Technologies work stream of the Defra Waste Implementation Programme as a technology that may have an increasing role in diverting MSW from landfill.

Within the 2007 Waste Strategy for England, with specific regard for food and green wastes, it is stated that support would be given for anaerobic digestion that will establish the use of this technology in this country. It is important to note that the Coalition Government has stated that they will introduce measures to promote a huge increase in energy from waste through anaerobic digestion. This commitment has been carried forward into the 2011 Review of Waste Policy in England, where it states that anaerobic digestion can play an important role as a means of dealing with food waste and avoiding, by more efficient capture and treatment, the greenhouse gas emissions that are associated with its disposal to landfill. The technology also offers other potential benefits, such as recovering energy, producing valuable bio-fertilisers, and maintenance and use of nutrients.

An Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan (2011) has also been published by Government and this details certain issues and actions which are important to developing the anaerobic digestion energy recovery industry. The actions fall broadly into three headline themes:

1. Improving our knowledge and understanding
2. Smarter working models
3. Regulation and finance

The process of **composting** is the natural decomposition of certain biodegradable materials when collected in a specific area. Therefore, composting is restricted firstly to biodegradable waste. However, as certain biodegradable wastes have further controls, this restricts composting activities to certain types of waste within this category. Some types of waste which may be used in order to produce source segregated compost are listed below (within these types of wastes there are further restrictions);

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry</th>
<th>Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing, conserve production, yeast and yeast extract production</td>
<td>Organic Wastes matter from natural products from the textile industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil, stones and dredging spoil</td>
<td>Various biodegradable waste from the municipal waste stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden and park wastes</td>
<td>And many more…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compost must also be destined for appropriate use within one or more of the following market sectors for it to meet certain quality protocols:

- Land restoration and soft landscape operations;
- Horticulture (this includes domestic use); or
- Agriculture and soil-grown horticulture.

**Key Data for Waste Treatment including Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion & Composting**

Using anaerobic digestate as a fertiliser diverts biodegradable waste away from landfill, equating to over 6,000 tonnes annually across England.

Throughout the entirety of England, converting biodegradable wastes into compost diverts an estimated average of 330,042 tonnes of waste away from landfill annually.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006/07</th>
<th>2007/08</th>
<th>2008/09</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total amount of Household Waste</td>
<td>329,654</td>
<td>324,457</td>
<td>311,577</td>
<td>306,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Waste Composted</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 - Household Waste collected in North Yorkshire Composted, WasteDataFlow, 2006 - 2010
Composting has a key role to play in diverting waste away from landfill and pushing the management of biodegradable waste up the waste hierarchy. Composting is being pursued as a national policy through two routes:

- Home Composting Schemes
- Commercial Composting on a larger scale

Composting can also benefit national policies to tackle climate change as all biodegradable wastes have a significant greenhouse gas potential when landfilled. For rapidly degrading wastes, such as food/kitchen wastes, composting has the potential to sequester carbon in soils and to improve soil fertility, which may confer additional climate change benefits.

Map showing location of Waste Treatment facilities including Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion & Composting

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The facilities on this map are those licensed by the Environment Agency as of December 2010. The inclusion of a facility on this map does not necessarily indicate that the site is currently operational.
What is Incineration and Advanced Thermal Treatment?

Incineration involves the combustion of waste resulting in the production of carbon dioxide, water and heat which can be used to produce energy. Incineration (which is commonly referred to as ‘energy from waste’ but in actuality is only one of a number of energy from waste options) offers a method for the management of residual waste.

An incineration facility is defined as any stationary or mobile technical unit and equipment dedicated to the thermal treatment of waste, with or without recovery of the combustion heat generated. A number of related operations/equipment around an incineration plant may potentially include:

- Incineration lines,
- Waste reception,
- On site pre-treatment facilities,
- Waste-fuel and air-supply systems,
- Boiler,
- Facilities for the treatment of exhaust gases,
- On-site facilities for treatment or storage of residues and waste water,
- Stack,
- Devices and systems for controlling incineration operations, recording and monitoring incineration conditions

Both Incineration and Advanced Thermal Treatment (ATT) technologies, which include methods such as pyrolysis and gasification, offer the option of treating residual waste and recovering energy. These technologies are different in how the waste is processed and the energy liberated for recovery. Combustion directly releases the energy in the waste, whereas ATT facilities thermally treat the waste to generate secondary products (gas, liquid and/or solid) from which energy can be generated.

The primary motive of incineration and other thermal treatments, which are discussed further below, is to produce energy from residual waste (i.e. waste left over after recycling and other management further up the waste hierarchy). The energy generation option selected for an incineration facility will depend on factors including the potential for end users to utilise the heat and/or power available. The energy produced by such facilities can be used in the following ways:

- **Generation of Power (electricity)** - In most instances power can be easily distributed and sold via the national grid and this is by far the most common form of energy recovery
- **Generation of Heat** - For heat the consumer needs to be local to the facility producing the heat and a dedicated distribution system (network) is required
- **Generation of Heat and Power** (Combined Heat and Power (CHP)) - CHP increases the overall energy efficiency for a facility compared to generating power only

What Type of Waste Does it Treat?

Incinerators and ATT facilities may process a combination of both municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste. Good practice suggests incinerators should only process residual waste i.e. the waste remaining after separation of the recyclables and treatment of organic/biodegradable waste.

There are many examples of ATT processes that are established and viable for various waste streams such as biomass, industrial wastes and tyres. However, there are a lesser number of proven facilities which treat municipal wastes and the development of ATT is in its infancy in the UK whereas large scale plants have been built and are in operation in Europe, North America and Japan. This waste management technology is continually improving to increase the range of wastes that it can treat.
The ATT process is focused on treating the biodegradable based materials present in waste (e.g. paper, card, putrescible waste, green waste, wood), as well as plastics. Therefore, it is common to remove non combustible materials and recyclables, (typically metals and glass) prior to the primary treatment stage.

Key Data for Incineration and Advanced Thermal Treatment?

Currently, there are no waste incinerators within the North Yorkshire Plan area, however, an Energy from Waste facility is proposed as part of a Resource Recovery Facility to be located at Allerton Quarry in central North Yorkshire. This proposal has yet to be submitted as a planning application.

There is currently one Advanced Thermal Treatment facility in North Yorkshire, located at Seamer Carr, near Scarborough. This facility is a gas conversion and energy recovery plant which can process approximately 17,000 tonnes of waste materials annually, generating approximately 1.46 megawatts of electricity which is supplied to the National Grid. The facility was completed in 2009 as a pilot project and has planning permission until 2020.

National Policy Position

The waste hierarchy positions energy recovery from waste as a preferred option to landfill. However, it recognises that prior to energy recovery, waste reduction, re-use, recycling and composting are preferred, where appropriate. European experience illustrates that recovery of energy from residual waste (including by incineration) is compatible with high recycling rates.

The 2011 Review of Waste Policy in England states that support for energy from waste facilities will be given where appropriate, for waste which cannot be recycled, re-used or composted.

In the UK, all waste incineration facilities must comply with the Waste Incineration Directive (2000). This Directive sets stringent emissions controls for any thermal processes regulated in the EU. The objectives of the Directive are to minimise the impact from emissions to air, soil, surface and ground water on the environment and human health resulting from the incineration of waste. The enforcement of the Directive is through the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) regime.

ATT waste facilities tend to be developed on a smaller scale when compared to typical incineration facilities. It is this difference in scale and size that can make it easier to find local markets for both heat and electricity produced. While incineration facilities are typically centralised operations, the modular design of ATT operations may allow a greater degree of flexibility in terms of location.
Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Fact Sheet Number 13: Landfill

What is Landfill?

Landfill is defined as the process of disposal of refuse by burying it under layers of earth. This is commonly undertaken in disused quarries and minerals workings, where the resources have been exhausted.

This form of waste disposal has historically been, and continues to be, the most common waste management method within the North Yorkshire Plan area and the UK as a whole. However, in line with the waste hierarchy, due to its environmental impacts and the inherent unsustainability of landfilling, current national policy is focussed towards reversing this position.

What Type of Waste Does it Treat?

Landfills are categorised into three types based upon the streams of waste that they accept:

- Hazardous
- Non-hazardous
- Inert

There are a number of restrictions placed upon wastes that can be landfilled before they are treated and these restrictions are increasing as more stringent environmental policies are passed down from the national and European levels. However, a very wide array of wastes can be landfilled without prior treatment and this is, in part, an explanation why landfills have accounted for a large proportion of the waste management provision within the North Yorkshire Plan area and elsewhere.

Key Data for Landfill

With regard to targets for municipal waste, the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership has set a specific target to divert 75% of municipal waste away from landfill by 2013. Based upon the amount of household waste sent to landfill in 2009/10, which accounted for 58.3% of total municipal waste arisings in North Yorkshire, to meet the 2013 target above would require a significant further diversion of municipal waste from landfill every year. Over the last four years 2006/07 -2009/10, the amount of household waste being sent to landfill has decreased on average by 1.6% a year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006/07</th>
<th>2007/08</th>
<th>2008/09</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total amount of Household Waste</td>
<td>329,654</td>
<td>324,457</td>
<td>311,577</td>
<td>306,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Waste sent to Landfill</td>
<td>64.6%</td>
<td>61.4%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1 - Household Waste collected in North Yorkshire sent to Landfill, 2006 - 2010. Source: NYCC Waste Management

The Table above demonstrates the general decline in the amount of household waste being sent to landfill in North Yorkshire. This would suggest that the current and continued national and local policy of diverting waste away from landfill is having a positive effect albeit at a relatively slow rate.
**National Policy Position**

In the 2007 Waste Strategy for England the Government stated that it will continue to pursue the reduction of the use of landfill, while recognising that landfill may continue to have a place for disposal of some wastes, such as some hazardous wastes and as a means of restoring exhausted minerals workings. The 2011 Review of Waste Policy in England continues the policy of diverting waste away from landfill. In addition to this it also targets waste streams with high carbon impacts.

The policy of diverting waste away from landfill is pursued at both the national and European level where disposal of waste to landfill is regarded to be at the bottom of the waste hierarchy and thus should only be considered as an appropriate waste management method in the last resort.

A key policy which encourages the diversion of waste from landfill is the landfill tax, which in 2011/12 is a £56 levy placed upon every tonne of non-inert waste landfilled. The landfill tax increases towards a floor of £80 per tonne in 2014/15 and remains the key driver to divert waste from landfill.

**Map showing location of Landfill Facilities in the Plan area**

The facilities on this map are those licensed by the Environment Agency as of December 2010. The inclusion of a facility on this map does not necessarily indicate that the site is currently operational or, in the case of landfill sites, has remaining capacity.
Appendix 2 – Sustainability Appraisal Background Information

This appendix describes briefly the statutory processes of Sustainability Appraisal, Habitats Regulations Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and their role in the production of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

**Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)**

Strategic Environmental Assessment is required by European Directive 2001/42/EC and has been transposed in English legalisation via the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Sustainability Appraisal is a requirement under section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposed policies, plans or programmes to ensure environmental issues are fully integrated and addressed at the earliest appropriate stage of decision making. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a broader assessment, promoting sustainable development via the integration of environmental, social and economic considerations into the plan. The process refines policies to ensure the final policies deliver a more sustainable outcome.

**Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)**

The European Directive (92/43/ECC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (the Habitats Directive) protects habitats and species of European nature conservation importance.

Articles 6 (3) and 6 (4) of the Habitats Directive require Habitats Regulation Assessments to be undertaken on proposed plans or projects which are not necessary for the management of the site but which are likely to have a significant effect on one or more European nature conservation sites either individually or in-combination with other plans and projects. This requirement was transposed into UK law in Part IVA of the Habitats Regulations (The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) (England & Wales) Regulations 2007). These Regulations require the application of HRA to all land use plans.

The purpose of HRA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan in combination with the effects of the other plans and projects, against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. Where significant negative effects are identified, avoidance, mitigation measures or alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects.

**Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)**

Current guidance within Planning Policy Statement 25 – Development and Flood Risk (PPS25) states that the County Council has a duty to “ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall.”

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8 Determining whether an effect is ‘significant’ is undertaken in relation to the designated interest features and conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 sites. If an impact on any conservation objective is assessed as being adverse then it should be treated as significant. Where information is limited the precautionary principle applies and significant effects should be assumed until evidence exists to the contrary.

9 Integrity is described as the sites’ coherence, ecological structure and function across the whole area that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and / or levels of populations of species for which it was classified (ODPM 2005).
Also under the proposed future roles and responsibilities of the draft Flood and Water Management Bill (April 2009) the County Council may be required to provide local leadership for promoting partnerships with local planning authorities to produce an SFRA.

An SFRA should form the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management for these areas. The SFRA should also be used to inform the Sustainability Appraisal of the Plan and will provide the basis from which to apply the Sequential Test and Exception Test identified in PPS25 in the development allocation and development control process. Other objectives for conducting a SFRA include providing a reference and policy document to advise and inform private and commercial developers of their obligations under the latest planning guidance.
Appendix 3 – RSS Waste Policies

Policy ENV12: Regional Waste Management Objectives

Plans, strategies, investment decisions and programmes should aim to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover as much waste as possible.

Local authorities should work with regional partners, including commerce, the Environment Agency, the waste industry, Recycling Action Yorkshire and community groups to ensure the integration of strategies and proposals for sustainable waste management.

Local authorities should support the urgent provision of a combination of facilities and other waste management initiatives which best meets environmental, social and economic needs for their areas based on the following principles:

1. Moving the management of all waste streams up the waste hierarchy
2. Achieving all statutory waste management performance targets during the Plan period
3. Managing waste at the nearest appropriate location, where necessary by seeking agreement with neighbouring authorities

Policy ENV13: Provision of Waste Management & Treatment Facilities

Waste planning authorities should individually or jointly ensure that adequate sites and facilities are available to manage municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition, agricultural, and hazardous waste, taking account of the benchmark figures set out in Tables 10.4–10.8. Specifically, waste planning authorities should:

Take into account:
1. Capacity of treatment and recovery facilities to deal with municipal and commercial and industrial waste will need to double by 2020 in all sub regions to provide the additional capacity identified in Table 10.4
2. The existing range of facilities for dealing with hazardous waste will need to change to provide for more treatment and less landfill
3. In the short term there is generally adequate landfill capacity, but there may be a need for new capacity to replace existing facilities, particularly in West Yorkshire, before 2020.

Take into account:
1. The split between the need to provide facilities to manage the final disposal and recovery/recycling of waste
2. The need to meet nationally set targets for recycling and recovery, including those derived from the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
3. The contribution made by new and existing waste facilities and the anticipated lifespan of such facilities
4. The provisions of policy E3 (the economy and employment land reviews)
5. Annual waste and waste facility monitoring data provided by the Regional Technical Advisory Body
6. Opportunities to provide treatment facilities for multiple waste streams

Consider the specific requirements arising from:
1. Significant transfers of waste across the regional boundary
2. The likelihood of significant irregular arisings of hazardous waste from site regeneration/remediation projects during the plan period

Liaise with neighbouring districts, the RTAB, Recycling Action Yorkshire and community stakeholders to consider any requirements arising from:
1. The need to establish an accessible network of civic amenity or other recyclates collection public “bring” sites
2. The need to make provision for sites for new waste related businesses (either on a grouped “park” or individual basis) to encourage their establishment.
Policy ENV14: Strategic Locational Criteria for Waste Management Facilities

The following principles should be considered in designating specific sites or areas where criteria based approaches will apply:

Waste should be managed on the site where it arises, or if not possible at the nearest appropriate location. Major sources of waste arising in rural areas should be treated locally, unless specialised facilities are required.

Facilities should be located in accordance with the Core Approach and the proposed distribution of housing and economic growth.

In all areas, identification of sites for facilities should also take account of the following priority order:

1. Established and proposed industrial sites which have potential for the location of waste management facilities and the co-location of complementary activities, such as “resource recovery” or “sustainable growth” parks
2. Previously developed land, including mineral extraction and landfill sites during their period of operation for the location of related waste treatment activities in sustainable locations
3. Redundant farm buildings and their curtilages

One-off or non-process related hazardous waste generation from the clear up of contaminated sites should be treated on the basis of the following hierarchy

1. On site treatment (for example bioremediation)
2. On site encapsulation
3. Off site treatment
4. Off site encapsulation

In the light of the current position with the Regional Spatial Strategy, and regional planning on the whole, whilst we need to have regard to it as a starting point we will need to consider development of a new local approach.
## Appendix 4 - Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air Quality Directive</strong></td>
<td>European legislation on ambient air quality assessment and management defines the policy framework for 12 air pollutants known to have a harmful effect on human health and the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anaerobic Digestion</strong></td>
<td>Organic matter broken down by bacteria in the absence of air, producing a gas (methane) and solid (digestate). The by-products can be useful, for example biogas can be used in a furnace and digestates can be re-used on farms as a fertiliser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)</strong></td>
<td>The primary purpose of an AONB is to preserve and enhance natural beauty. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 provided the legal basis for designation of nationally important landscapes and resulted in the creation of the National Parks and AONBs&quot; (<a href="http://www.aonb.org.uk">www.aonb.org.uk</a>). A North Yorkshire example is the Nidderdale AONB situated on the eastern edge of the Pennines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>City Regions</strong></td>
<td>City regions go beyond local authority boundaries and are partnerships of local authorities working together on specific issues on the principle that healthy and vibrant urban conurbations can be 'economic motors' benefiting the economies and communities of their wider hinterlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate Change</strong></td>
<td>Is a change in the statistical distribution of weather over periods of time that range from decades to millions of years.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Core Strategy</strong></td>
<td>A Development Plan Document setting out the spatial vision and strategic objectives of the planning framework for an area, having regard to the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS). Minerals and Waste Core Strategies can be combined or produced separately. This is the key document within the MWDF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Council / County Council</strong></td>
<td>For the purposes of this document, this will refer to NYCC unless otherwise stated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)</strong></td>
<td>Defra is a central government department that works for the essentials of life - water, food, air, land, people, animals and plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)</strong></td>
<td>DCLG is a central government department with responsibility for housing, urban regeneration, planning and local government. This department was formally known as the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) prior to 5 May 2006.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development Control (DC)</strong></td>
<td>The process of determining, or deciding, Planning Applications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Development Plan Documents (DPDs)**  
The main documents that make up an LDF / MWDF. For NYCC they will be the Waste Core Strategy, Waste Site Specific Allocations, Minerals Core Strategy, Minerals Site Specific Allocations and Proposals map.

**Energy from Waste (EfW)**  
The conversion of waste into a useable form of energy, often heat or electricity.

**Evidence Base**  
The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the "soundness" of the policy approach set out in Local Development Documents.

**Gasification**  
A chemical or heat process to convert a waste to a gaseous form of energy.

**Habitats Regulations**  
European legislation aiming to protect wild plants, animals and habitats making up our natural environment.

**Heritage Coast**  
The "heritage coast" classification scheme was initiated in 1972 to protect coastline of special scenic and environmental value from undesirable development. In England the heritage coasts are managed by partnerships of local people, local authorities and national government agencies, and many are part of larger National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).

**Listed Buildings**  
The word 'listing' describes one of a number of legal procedures which help English Heritage to protect the best architectural heritage. The older and rarer a building is, the more likely it is to be listed. Listing ensures that the architectural and historic interest of the building is carefully considered before any alterations, either outside or inside, are agreed.

**Local Development Documents (LDDs)**  
Is a portfolio of documents which go to build the Local Development Framework and provides the spatial strategy for North Yorkshire.

**Local Development Framework (LDF)**  
Prepared by District/Unitary Councils. Comprises a portfolio of Development Plan Documents, which will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area.

**Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)**  
Non-statutory, non-executive body bringing together representatives of the public, private and voluntary sectors. It is responsible for preparing the Community Strategy.

**Local Transport Plan (LTP)**  
Sets out the authority's local transport strategies and policies, and an implementation program.

**Minerals Core Strategy (MCS)**  
Prepared in the context of national and regional planning guidelines. It will set out the overall spatial policy approach for minerals development and allocation of sites.

**Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF)**  
A development framework (equivalent to a local development framework – see above) prepared by a minerals and waste planning authority such as NYCC and dealing specifically with minerals and waste topics.
| **Minerals and Waste Planning Authority** | The Local Authority responsible for the control of mineral extraction and waste management development, through forward planning, determining planning applications, monitoring and enforcement. |
| **Minerals Local Plan (MLP)** | The old means for planning for minerals which has been replaced by the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. |
| **National Park** | Areas designated as such to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area; and to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public. Two National Parks are located within North Yorkshire: the North York Moors National Park and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. These are separate planning authorities responsible for their own Local Development Frameworks (including minerals and waste). |
| **North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC)** | The local authority that has the responsibility for the county of North Yorkshire. For planning purposes, this does not include the areas within the county boundary of The City of York Council and the North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales National Parks. |
| **North Yorkshire Strategic Partnership (NYSP)** | Brings together the principal public sector agencies responsible for promoting the economic, social and environmental well being of communities in the county, together with partners from the voluntary and community and business sectors and each of the district-level local strategic partnerships. |
| **Plan area** | All of North Yorkshire excluding the Yorkshire Dales National Park and North Yorks Moors National Park. |
| **Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004** | The Act of Parliament which brought into force the current planning system. |
| **Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs)** | Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs), and their replacements Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), are prepared by the government after public consultation to explain statutory provisions and provide guidance to local authorities and others on planning policy and the operation of the planning system. |
| **Planning Policy Statements (PPSs)** | Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) are prepared by the government after public consultation to explain statutory provisions and provide guidance to local authorities and others on planning policy and the operation of the planning system. |
| **Proposals Map** | A map showing all the policies and proposals in development plan documents. It will be revised as the new DPD’s are prepared and will always reflect the up to date planning strategy for the area. For minerals and waste it will include safeguarding and consultation areas and any site allocations. |
| **Pyrolysis** | The combustion of waste, at temperatures in the range of 400 – 800°C, in the absence of oxygen. The result is the production of liquid, gas, char, whose after-use depends on the type of waste. The most common usage however, is as a fuel energy production, the gas having a calorific value approximately half that of natural gas. |
| **Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber (RSS)** | A revised level planning strategy with which Core Strategies need to be generally consistent. |
| **Registered Battlefields** | The Battlefields Register in England lists those battlefields considered of importance. |
| **Registered Parks and Gardens** | Gardens that have been identified by English Heritage as worthy of protection and are assigned a grade. Government planning policy says local planning authorities should protect them when preparing development plans and determining planning applications. |
| **Scheduled Monuments** | 'Scheduling' the process through which nationally important sites and monuments are given legal protection by being placed on a 'schedule'. Scheduling is the only legal protection specifically for archaeological sites. Only deliberately created structures, features and remains can be scheduled. |
| **Secondary/Recycled Aggregates** | Includes by-product waste, synthetic materials and soft rock used with or without processing as a secondary aggregate. |
| **Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)** | A site may qualify as a SINC due to the presence of notable species or an important habitat. SINCs form part of a wider national network of non-statutory locally valued wildlife sites and are generally administered by local authorities in partnership with conservation organisations. |
| **Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)** | SSSIs are the country's very best wildlife and geological sites. There are over 4,000 SSSIs in England, covering around 7% of the country's land area. Over half of these sites are internationally important for their wildlife, and designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites. |
| **Spatial Vision** | A brief description of how the area covered by a core strategy will be changed at the end of a plan period. |
| **Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)** | These are areas that have been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity. |
| **Special Protected Areas (SPAs)** | For rare and vulnerable birds as listed in Annex 1 to the European Union's Birds Directive. |
| **Stakeholder** | An individual or organisation with a particular interest in a process. |
| **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** | The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (which transposed the SEA Directive into law in England) |
| Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) | An assessment usually undertaken by a Local Authority at a County-wide level that considers flood risk and examines the risks involved for developing certain areas within the County. |
| Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) | An SPD is a Local Development Document that may cover a range of issues, thematic or site specific, and provides further detail of policies. |
| Sustainability Appraisal (SA) | This is a formal systematic and iterative assessment of local development documents during their preparation which assesses the extent to which they encompass the aim of working towards sustainable development. |
| Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) | The SCS creates a long-term vision for the County to tackle local needs and is prepared by the Local Strategic Partnership. |
| Sustainable Development | Is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for future generations. |
| Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 | An update to 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. |
| Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 | 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. |
| World Heritage Sites | World Heritage Sites are places of international importance for the conservation of mankind's cultural and natural heritage. In 2005, there were 812 of them, including 26 in the UK and overseas territories. World Heritage Sites are places that need to be preserved for future generations, as part of a common universal heritage. The World Heritage List set up by the Convention includes natural sites, and a wide variety of cultural sites such as landscapes, towns, historic monuments and modern buildings. |
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