



North

Yorkshire County Council

MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

DRAFT SUBMISSION WASTE CORE STRATEGY

2007

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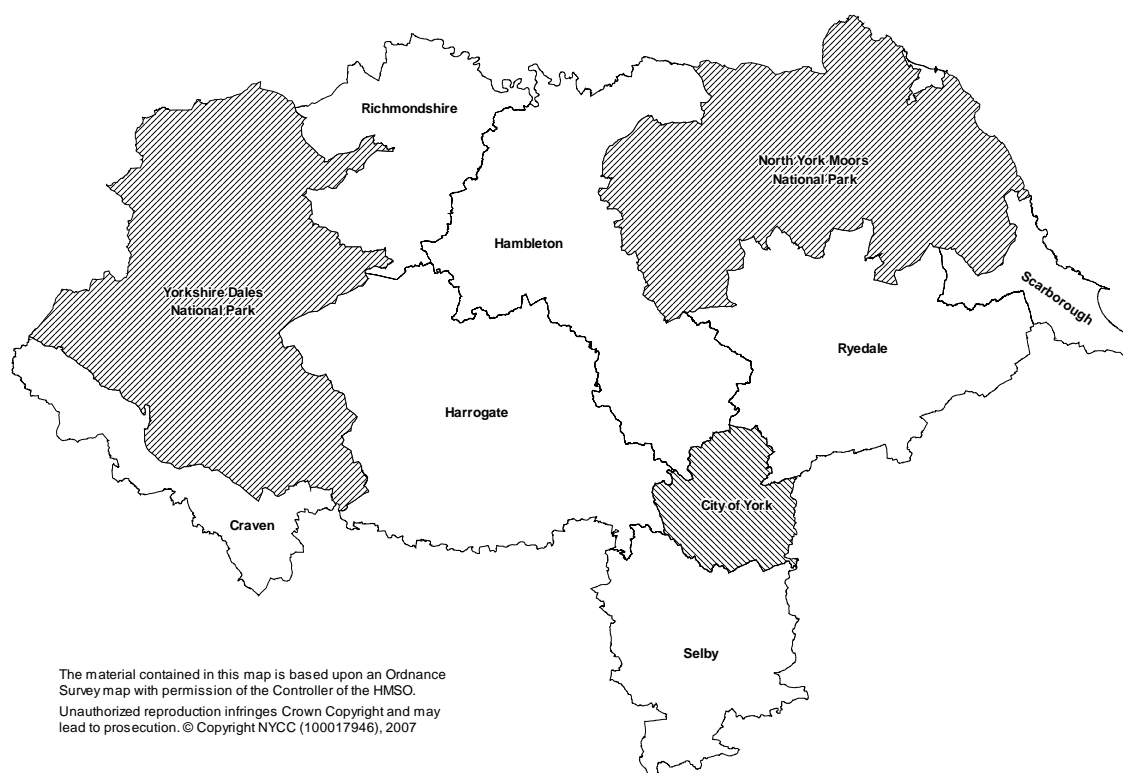
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1 Introduction

Scope of the Core Strategy

- 1.1 North Yorkshire County Council is the authority responsible for dealing with minerals and waste planning matters in those parts of North Yorkshire outside the City of York and the North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales National Parks, as shown in Key Diagram 1.

Key Diagram 1: Local Authority Boundaries of North Yorkshire County and Plan Area



- 1.2 As Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, the County Council has a statutory duty to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF), containing policies and proposals to guide minerals and waste planning decisions. The Waste Core Strategy (WCS) is a key part of the MWDF and will provide a local strategic planning context for waste planning over the period to 31st December 2021¹. It applies to all development which produces and manages waste².

¹ For the purposes of calculating waste management requirements up to this date, the base date for the Framework has been determined as being 1 January 2005.

² For the purposes of this document waste is defined as any material which is no longer used in its current form but which may have other uses or require management in order to dispose of it.

Purpose of the Core Strategy

1.3 The Waste Core Strategy sets out:

- a long term spatial vision for waste planning in North Yorkshire,
- strategic spatial aims and objectives,
- a general spatial strategy,
- the core policies necessary to deliver the vision, aims, objectives and strategy,
- links to other bodies who will assist in this delivery,
- key diagrams which show how the policies operate in a strategic spatial context,
- specific policies to guide the determination of applications for waste development,
- a monitoring and implementation framework, and
- a glossary of terms.

1.4 The WCS, along with the corresponding Minerals Core Strategy, are the first elements in a hierarchy of other Local Development Documents (LDDs), including:

- a **waste site allocations document** which identifies sites or areas that the County Council considers suitable in principle for use for waste management development along with site specific policies to mitigate any potential negative effects,
- a **proposals map** which identifies allocated sites and local issues that need to be taken into account when determining planning permission,
- a **Supplementary Planning Document** dealing with waste minimisation which provide further detailed guidance in support of the Core Strategy.³

Format of the Core Strategy

1.5 The Core Strategy will comprise the following elements:

- Spatial Vision – the strategic direction of the strategy,
- Strategic Aims – to deliver the spatial vision,
- Strategic Policies – to guide mineral development over the period to 2021,
- Development Control Policies – to ensure the efficient operation of waste management facilities, minimise any potential adverse effects and maximise any opportunities for benefits that may arise from development for waste management, and
- Monitoring and Implementation Framework – to ensure the Core Strategy is having its intended effects and to enable effective review.

1.6 Evidence used in preparing this strategy, including detailed links to national guidance, the outcomes of the sustainability appraisal, consultation responses and the results of monitoring, is contained in the Report of Evidence which accompanied the Core Strategy at Examination⁴.

Relationship with other planning documents

1.7 The MWDF is not an isolated document. The Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber (RSS) and district and borough Local Development Frameworks (LDF) within the

³ Plan users should ensure that they have checked the current status of the Local Development Framework as a whole on the County Council's website prior to submitting an application as the framework will be continually updated.

⁴ Available on the County Council's website at www.northyorks.gov.uk

plan area⁵ form a part of the overall framework of documents, which may be used to guide spatial planning and the determination of planning applications, alongside the WCS. The Core Strategy aims not to duplicate policy guidance in these other documents so plan users should ensure that their proposals have due regard to other relevant documents as appropriate.

Implementation of the Core Strategy

- 1.8 The objectives of the WCS will mainly be implemented through the grant of planning permission in accordance with National Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG), RSS and LDFs. However, some activities which can affect the delivery of the WCS vision may rely on the operation of other policies, the work of other agencies, the behaviour of the general public and the actions of industry. Such projects, place making activities, investment decisions and behaviour include:
- the Community Strategies of Local Authorities within the plan area,
 - the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for York and North Yorkshire,
 - the programmes and projects of the statutory agencies,
 - procurement decisions of companies and organisations,
 - the actions and decisions of infrastructure providers,
 - small scale development or alterations which do not require planning permission, and
 - the actions of the general public.
- 1.9 Production and implementation of these strategies, and the actions of these bodies or individuals, may impact upon planning for waste management within the plan area and the County Council will take them into account as necessary, including through the process of monitoring and review. Where possible, the WCS identifies agents who can assist in the implementation of the policies and other plans and programmes which may have a bearing on development decisions, but because these other agencies are not subject to the same timescales or operational context as the WCS, it is not possible to identify all such links.
- 1.10 It is not only through preparation of other policies within the MWDF and development control decisions that the County Council will implement the WCS, although this is expected to remain the key mechanism. As a major landowner, developer and body responsible for the management of municipal waste in North Yorkshire, various arms of the County Council have an especially important role to play in the implementation of the WCS.
- 1.11 From an organisational perspective the County Council will seek to meet the WCS objectives through its own actions such as:
- Waste management activities e.g. encouraging behavioural change, Waste Management Strategy, Waste Minimisation Strategy and procurement of new waste management facilities,
 - Corporate behaviour e.g. through the procurement of materials and goods which have sought to minimise waste,
 - The forthcoming Economic Development Strategy,
 - Building Schools for the Future, and the

⁵ The Local Development Frameworks of Craven, Hambleton, Harrogate, Richmondshire, Ryedale, Scarborough, Selby that lie within the plan area and the LDFs of the North York Moors National Park and Yorkshire Dales National Park that adjoin the plan area. The LDFs of adjoining authorities will also be taken into account when development that lies close to their boundary may have cross boundary impacts.

- Implementation of the Local Transport Plan e.g. in meeting objectives to provide and maintain an efficient transport network and to ensure that the management and maintenance of the transport infrastructure contributes towards the efficient use of resources.

Operation of policies

- 1.12 The policies in the MWDF will operate within a wider decision making framework ranging from national guidance, particularly PPS10, through RSS policy, as informed by data updates from the Regional Technical Advisory Body, to policies within other DPDs and the LDFs of other authorities. The Regional Assembly will operate its role as statutory consultee on all significant waste management proposals in line with criteria for identifying applications of regional significance⁶.
- 1.13 The policies in this WCS will be used to inform choice of site allocations in the Waste Site Allocations DPD and to guide decisions on individual planning applications for waste management which may come forward. All relevant policies will be taken into account when considering proposals.
- 1.14 Those who intend to propose significant new development are urged to carry out pre-application discussions with North Yorkshire County Council and, where appropriate, other implementation agencies and bodies noted in this document. This will assist in an earlier identification of key issues, which can assist in speeding up the planning process and provide more clarity to operators as to the suitability of their proposals. In particular, the policies on environmental protection in chapter 8 will require consideration at an early stage.
- 1.15 Although many waste management developments are relatively small in scale, some proposals have the potential to impact on environment and amenity. Robust development control policies can help to prevent development that may have unacceptable environmental effects, or reduce any impacts where development is allowed to proceed. Development Control is the process by which planning applications for development are determined. Development control policies in the WCS set out the issues that the County Council will need to be satisfied on before planning permission may be granted (they are denoted with a 'DC' prefix). The Strategic Policies within this WCS will also inform the approach to determining applications for significant new development (these Core Strategy policies are denoted with a 'CS' prefix).
- 1.16 The County Council may impose planning conditions appropriate to the potential impact of operations on the environment, the highway and local communities and to ensure a high level of restoration commensurate with the intended after-use of the site.
- 1.17 The Council may also seek planning obligations⁷. There are no criteria that a particular development would need to fulfil in order to trigger a requirement for the developer to enter into a planning obligation. It remains for the planning authority to decide whether such agreements can make acceptable development that would otherwise be unacceptable.
- 1.18 In order to secure the most effective planning of waste development in the County, and to ensure that community views and aspirations are taken into account, applicants and operators are encouraged to work with local communities in the development and

⁶ Available from the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly

⁷ Guidance in ODPM Circular 05/2005: Planning Obligations, defines Planning obligations as "...private agreements negotiated, usually in the context of planning applications, between local planning authorities and persons with an interest in a piece of land (or "developers"), and intended to make acceptable development which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms.

implementation of their schemes. This may include consulting local communities at an early stage in the preparation of schemes and, where appropriate, reflecting community views in the details of any final proposals brought forward. Operators are also encouraged to keep communities informed on the progress of their development. This may include the establishment of formal or informal liaison arrangements. Such an approach is in line with the Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement which was prepared as a key first stage in the production of the MWDF.

- 1.19 For its part, the County Council will also seek to keep communities informed of matters related to waste planning and to undertake effective monitoring and inspection of permitted sites in order to ensure that development is carried out appropriately. Communities can contribute to this objective by taking an interest in planning activities in their area and keeping in touch with the Council on issues of interest or concern.

2 Context of North Yorkshire

General Spatial Portrait

- 2.1 North Yorkshire is one of the country's most attractive and varied counties. The plan area has a high proportion of designated countryside, it adjoins two National Parks, contains a World Heritage Site, three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and two significant lengths of Heritage Coast. The County also contains significant areas defined as tranquil by the Campaign to Protect Rural England. These assets attract a very large number of visitors to the County each year.
- 2.2 The plan area is very extensive at over 5,000 km². However, it has just over half a million residents. 20% of the population live in the principal urban areas of Scarborough and Harrogate, which are sub-regional centres. Elsewhere it is a sparsely populated County with only three towns of over 15,000 people and approximately 40% of the total population living in parishes with fewer than 1,000 people. The County is characterised by this low density of population and a dispersed network of market towns and villages set in extensive areas of open countryside.
- 2.3 The economy of the plan area is healthy with an employment rate higher in North Yorkshire than for the region as a whole. The Gross Value Added per head is marginally higher than the region and the number of businesses registering for VAT has remained constant over the past five years suggesting a small but strong business stock and healthy economic base. Despite this high level of economic activity earnings of residents are around the regional average (earnings for those who live and work in the County are low, but there is a significant daily out-commute of residents to jobs in the adjoining city-regions).
- 2.4 The County's economy is largely based on agriculture with over 76 % of the total land area in some form of agricultural use. 51.7 % is of Grade 3 quality or above with Grades 1 and 2 accounting for 14 % of this resource. The area supports a large number of livestock. It is one of the most important pig production areas in the United Kingdom (UK) and also supports significant numbers of breeding ewes, beef and dairy cattle.
- 2.5 In addition the service economy (especially hotels and restaurants) and manufacturing sectors are important, with comparatively low proportions in business services. This reflects the largely rural nature of the plan area and its tourism orientation on the one hand and, on the other, the predominance of businesses in the sub-regional centres. Within the plan area local economies differ significantly.
- 2.6 The plan area contains significant mineral resources which are an important national and regional asset providing basic and essential materials for the construction, manufacturing, transport, power and agricultural industries.
- 2.7 The rural nature of the plan area means that the supply of previously developed land is mainly concentrated in the sub regional centres and larger market towns. Elsewhere a legacy of military bases, existing industrial estates and former airfields are distributed across the plan area largely in relation to the strategic road network.
- 2.8 There are two locations within the plan area which are anticipated to see a great deal of change throughout the plan period. To the north of the County the Ministry of Defence has a Long Term Development Plan in place for Catterick Garrison which may see it double its resident population. To the south, Burn Airfield has been earmarked for significant employment development, either as part of the European Spallation project or other high

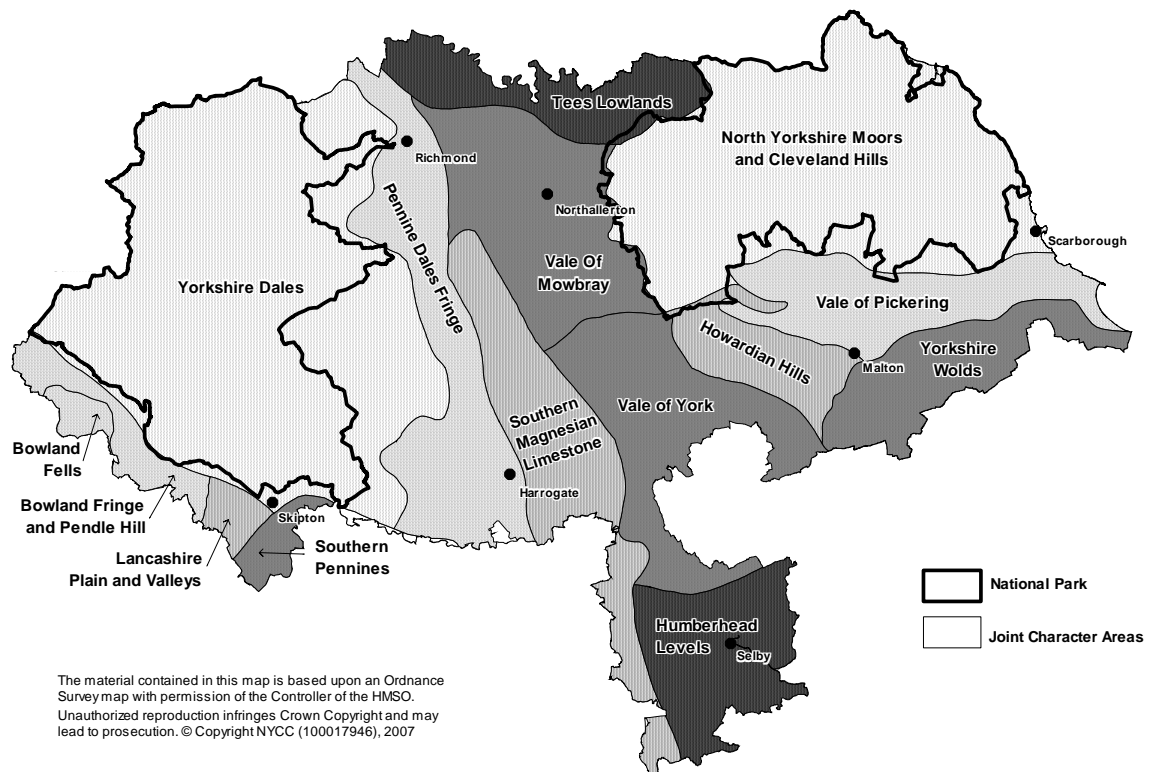
technology industries. Elsewhere major development will be limited and confined to the sub-regional centres and principal service centres.

- 2.9 It is anticipated through the operation of Regional Spatial Strategy policies of restraint in the plan area that housing growth will fall to just over 2200 dwellings a year for the plan area as a whole throughout the plan period.

Natural and Historic Environment

- 2.10 Most of the County constitutes the catchment for the River Ouse, with the rivers which drain the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks also flowing through the plan area.
- 2.11 Substantial parts of the County are covered by Green Belt designations. These areas, to the north and east of Leeds and around York, are designed to restrict built development between large conurbations and maintain openness.
- 2.12 England’s countryside has been mapped by Natural England into Joint Character Areas and there are 15 which wholly, or partly, fall within North Yorkshire. These are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Joint Character Areas



2.13 The plan area also contains significant national and local landscape designations shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Landscape Designations

Area	Statutory	Guidance	Significance
National Parks <i>North York Moors & Yorkshire Dales*</i>	Yes	National Planning Act 1947	National
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty <i>Howardian Hills, Nidderdale & the Forest of Bowland</i>	Yes	National Planning Act 1947	National
Heritage Coasts <i>Flamborough Headland & North Yorkshire and Cleveland</i>	No	Natural England	National
Special Landscape Areas**	No	Local Development Frameworks	Local
Locally distinctive landscapes	No	PPS7, European Landscape Convention, Village Design Statements	Local

* these areas have separate planning authorities, who are responsible for developing their own planning policy

**areas of high landscape value and areas of great landscape value

2.14 The county of North Yorkshire has a number of sites protected for their biodiversity or geodiversity value, for their rarity or extraordinary qualities. North Yorkshire contains significant proportions of the total national resource of some habitats, particularly habitats such as limestone pavements, and contains some species that are not found elsewhere in the UK. These are set out in Table 2:

Table 2: Biodiversity Designations

Area	Statutory	Guidance	Significance
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	Yes	Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994	International
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	Yes	Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994	International
Ramsar Sites	Yes	Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994	International
National Nature Reserves (NNRs)	Yes	National Parks & Access to the Countryside Act 1949, section 35 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 as amended	National
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	Yes	Section 28 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 as amended	National
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	Yes	PPS9	National
Ancient Woodland	No	PPS9	Local
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)*	No	PPS9	Local

* Many SINC sites in the plan area are of the same quality as SSSI even though they are not registered as such.

2.15 There are currently records of approximately 50,000 archaeological sites and features in North Yorkshire. Of these, over 1,600 are given statutory protection as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and a national programme seeks to increase this substantially. Studley Royal/Fountains Abbey is designated as a World Heritage Site. North Yorkshire has over 250 Conservation Areas covering a small area such as the older core of a village or town centre. North Yorkshire examples of such sites are detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: Historic Environment Designations

Area	Statutory	Guidance	Significance
World Heritage Site	No	World Heritage Convention, PPG15	International
Conservation Areas	Yes	Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990	International & National
Listed Buildings	Yes	Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990	National
Scheduled Monuments	Yes	Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979	National
Registered Historic Parks & Gardens	No	National Register, PPG15	National
Registered Historic Battlefields	No	National Register, PPG15	National
Non-Scheduled Archaeology	No	PPG15 & PPG16	National Regional or Local
Important Local Structures	No	PPG16, Local Listings, Local Development Frameworks	Local

Climate Change

2.16 In "Warming up the region - The impacts of climate change in the Yorkshire and the Humber region" (2002) climate scenarios predict that the plan area will be between 1 and 2.3°C warmer by the 2050s and between 1.6 and 3.9°C warmer by the 2080s. This warming will occur throughout the year with the greatest rises in the summer months of up to 2.9°C. This warming will be accompanied by wetter winters and drier summers. The 2002 scenarios suggest that summers will be drier in the plan area and, along with drier springs and autumns, will lead to a reduction in average annual rainfall of between 10 and 20%. The climate in the region could change significantly by the 2050s and dramatically by the 2080s; and changes by the 2080s could include:

- increases in sea levels of between 6 and 82 cm,
- an increase in high rainfall intensities during the winter across the region, causing flooding problems,
- enhanced coastal erosion due to an increase in frequency and intensity of storm events,
- increases in the number of very hot days throughout the region with the greatest impact in urban areas away from the coast,
- an increase in the length of the growing season by between 45 and 100 days along the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts.

2.17 While changing average conditions will affect many activities and natural processes, the main impacts of climate change are likely to be related to changing extreme events.

Air Quality

- 2.18 Within North Yorkshire, the District and Borough Councils for Craven, Hambleton, Harrogate, Richmondshire, Ryedale and Selby have completed air quality management reviews and assessment of air quality and have concluded that there is no requirement for declaration of AQMAs. Scarborough BC has also completed a review and is evaluating the possible need for an AQMA.

Health

- 2.19 Health in North Yorkshire is generally good, however there are pockets of poor health within the County e.g. in the Scarborough area.

Transport

- 2.20 North Yorkshire is well served by a road, rail, air, and sea network which provides excellent links for business and tourism. The A1 through the County is the principal North/South highway for the East of England and southern Scotland. This and the A19 link with the Trans-Pennine routes of the A66 and M62. The settlement pattern in the County reflects topography and historic factors such as river crossings and highways. It results in a very extensive road and rights of way system which, away from the principal routes, is often poorly aligned to cope with modern traffic; this is especially so in the County's extensive rural areas.
- 2.21 Volume and mode of transport are key issues when assessing the broad impacts upon the environment. Road traffic accidents are also a key issue when assessing the impacts of development on the sustainability objectives. Despite significant interventions through transport policy, there were over 3,500 road traffic casualties in the Yorkshire and Humber in 2003.
- 2.22 Each district within North Yorkshire displays a similar ownership of a car / van which is a reflection of the rural population and access to key services.
- 2.23 North Yorkshire has a limited local rail network, but a strong north-south link via the East Coast mainline. Therefore many rural areas remain isolated. Most freight rail lines are concentrated in the south. This limited network severely restricts the use of rail for both mineral and waste transportation.
- 2.24 There is limited inland access for freight in North Yorkshire. Sea-going vessels can be accommodated at Selby with connecting terminals at Howden and Caldaire before access to the Humber estuary. In the process of moving waste, alternative transportation modes would primarily be required before transferring freight to water-based movement.
- 2.25 Local rights of way consist of footpaths, cycle tracks, bridle ways, restricted byways and byways open to all traffic. There are just over 6,000 km of rights of way in the plan area. These range from urban paths and local community routes to long distance and sometimes nationally recognised trails.

Waste

- 2.26 North Yorkshire produces significant amounts of many types of waste. In 2005 some 0.4 million tonnes of Municipal waste was managed in North Yorkshire (outside the City of York). In the same year some 2.7 million tonnes of Commercial and Industrial waste was

produced in the North Yorkshire sub-region (of which about 0.6 million tonnes arose in the City of York) with the bulk being made up of mineral wastes and residues from power generation and dealt with at facilities operated by the waste producer. Over 2 million tonnes of Construction and Demolition waste was produced in North Yorkshire during 2005. Smaller amounts of Hazardous and Agricultural waste are also generated. Availability of reliable waste data is inconsistent and not always reported in a format compatible with the area covered by this WCS. Figures provided for waste streams other than Municipal waste should therefore be regarded as indicative.

- 2.27 There is a substantial range of existing facilities in North Yorkshire for managing waste. These include large landfill sites, waste transfer stations, Household Waste Recycling Centres, other recycling facilities (including car breakers/dismantlers and metal recycling facilities) and composting sites. These sites are operated by a number of different organisations ranging from large scale waste management companies to small scale operations carried out by farmers. Landfill activity is generally associated with former mineral working, and is relatively widely distributed, often in relatively rural locations. Other waste management activities are more closely associated with the more urbanised parts of the County.
- 2.28 North Yorkshire has traditionally relied upon landfill as a means of waste management for most waste streams, although substantial improvements in performance relating to recycling and composting have been achieved in recent years particularly for municipal waste. There is considerable pressure to drive forward rapid progress towards more sustainable management of all waste streams and this is a key area to be addressed in the WCS.

3 Issues, problems and challenges

Introduction

- 3.1 This chapter summarises the drivers that have led to the development of the policies within the WCS. These exist at different levels from national and regional guidance to local issues. It is the intention of the WCS not to repeat guidance that is already explicit, particularly at a national level.

National and Regional Guidance

- 3.2 Waste planning is carried out against a background of national and regional planning policy guidance. This WCS has been developed having due regard to this guidance which, in some instances, may significantly constrain the nature and range of policies that the County Council can develop.
- 3.3 In particular, regard has been had to a number of specific plans and strategies, as outlined below.
- 3.4 National Planning Policy for waste is set out in Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS 10). A key principle of PPS 10 is driving waste management up the waste hierarchy (Figure 2: paragraph 10.1) by addressing waste as a resource, with disposal as a last option. PPS10 also requires waste planning authorities to identify sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities to meet waste management needs and sets out guidance on the types of sites or locations which may be suitable. It encourages communities to take more responsibility for managing the waste they produce and encourages final disposal of waste in the nearest available installation.
- 3.5 Regional planning policy for waste was published in the draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan in December 2005. This document sets out regional objectives for waste management, provides a policy framework for the provision of waste management and treatment facilities and details strategic locational criteria for the siting of new facilities. The draft Plan also provides waste arisings forecasts for the whole Region, in some cases broken down to a local authority basis. Local Development Frameworks are required to be in general conformity with regional policies.
- 3.6 In May 2007, the Government launched its waste strategy for England. The emphasis of the strategy is upon tackling climate change, reducing waste and becoming more resource efficient. The strategy sets national targets for the recycling and composting of household waste, and for the recovery of municipal waste. There is also a strong emphasis on waste prevention through a series of proposals and a new national target to measure the amount of household waste not reused, recycled or composted.

Regional Issues

- 3.7 At the time of preparation for the WCS submission, RSS policies for waste remain in draft form and subject to an examination in public Panel Report. The Panel Report identifies a number of deficiencies in the draft policies and indicates that an early review should take place. The approach set out in current draft RSS seeks to take forward National policy guidance contained in PPS10. However, at this stage, the RSS policies do not provide clear spatial guidance on the pattern or distribution of facilities expected within the Region,

or set out an approach to the resolution of waste management requirements across local authority boundaries. It is expected that a future review of RSS waste policies will seek to address these issues. In the meantime, and for the purposes of defining an approach to be taken in this WCS, it is considered that the indicative figures for waste management needs and capacity set out in draft RSS should be the base point for identification of future requirements, although these have been modified by local factors in some instances.

- 3.8 The likelihood of early changes in RSS policy, together with the absence of robust data on future waste management requirements for certain waste streams indicates that a relatively early review of this WCS may also be required in order to ensure that an up to date and spatially relevant framework for waste planning remains in place. To that extent, and in order to retain appropriate flexibility, this WCS therefore adopts a plan, monitor and manage approach to future provision for waste management needs.
- 3.9 At the time of drafting the MCS, revised national household projections are not reflected in regional guidance. The Panel Report on RSS considered that such amendments to housing apportionment figures should be addressed in review of RSS.

Local Issues

- 3.10 A Waste Local Plan for North Yorkshire (outside the National Parks) was adopted in 2006. The Plan was intended to cover the period to 31 December 2006. Although adopted relatively recently, the Plan was prepared before the introduction of current national planning advice in PPS10 and was also subject of an inspector's recommendation that an early review be carried out. Following the introduction of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, proposals to save certain policies within the Waste Local Plan were submitted to Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber in 2007. These proposals envisage saving a number of policies until 2009, pending the adoption of updated policies for waste, to be contained in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. It is intended that the policies in the MWDF will, upon adoption, replace those in the Waste Local Plan and represent a new approach for waste planning in the area.
- 3.11 The Local Development Frameworks of the District and Borough Councils are in various stages of production. These plans will generally seek to implement an approach based on the location of key services on previously developed land within principal service centres, and meeting local needs only in smaller local centres. It is also expected that provision will be made to meet emerging regional targets for housing and employment land. Other major development may include the expansion of Catterick Garrison, the Spallation Source Project at Burn Airfield and further A1 upgrading.
- 3.12 In 2006 North Yorkshire County Council and the City of York Council, in partnership with the seven North Yorkshire District and Borough Councils, produced a joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) entitled "Let's Talk Less Rubbish". This Strategy has replaced an earlier strategy published in 2002. The Strategy has been prepared in accordance with the Waste Emissions and Trading Act 2003 and has been produced following extensive stakeholder consultation and the undertaking of a Best Practical Environmental Option Appraisal.
- 3.13 The Strategy sets out the aspirations of the partnership for dealing with municipal waste for the period 2006 – 2026. It sets out targets for the reduction of waste at source, reduction of waste disposed of to landfill, an increase in recycling rates throughout the partnership, and proposes the use of either biological or thermal processes (or a combination of the two) as the preferred method of dealing with residual wastes. A Waste Minimisation Strategy has been produced to support the JMWMS.

- 3.14 The JMWMS is an important consideration in developing waste planning policy for North Yorkshire. The MWDF should be informed by the objectives contained within the Strategy and where practicable give spatial expression to them. This WCS is therefore intended to represent a key mechanism for implementation of the JMWMS.
- 3.15 Several sustainability issues were identified through consultation on the Sustainability Report as being important in North Yorkshire in general. Those that have a direct bearing on the implementation of policies contained in the WCS are detailed below⁸:
- Local Delivery of Services – *the sparse and dispersed population presents challenges in servicing the needs of local communities efficiently and cost effectively*
 - Reducing the Need to Travel – *addressing this issue given the sparse and dispersed population will not be easy, different parts of the waste hierarchy offer different opportunities to achieve this*
 - Sustainable Freight Distribution – *there is a need to manage the volume of freight on the local and strategic road network and also to encourage non-road freight movements, but while the presence of a rail infrastructure in the south of the plan area should be maximised, opportunities for water borne transport are limited*
 - Promoting conservation and enhancement of landscape, ecology and heritage – *general recognition that the assets which make North Yorkshire a distinctive and attractive area should be protected for their own right and also to support local amenity and the economic base*
 - Population characteristics – *a growing population which has traditionally produced high levels of household waste*
 - High dependence on agriculture and tourism sectors – *a need to ensure that the economic base and character of North Yorkshire are not harmed by inappropriate development*
 - Facilitating a Rural Renaissance and Village Renewal – *meeting the needs of local people with regard to service provision*
- 3.16 The North Yorkshire Community Strategies and those of the District and Borough Councils and adjoining authorities have a bearing on the WCS approach. Alongside the general objectives around economy, environment and the need for social inclusion, the North Yorkshire Community Strategy highlights three particular needs: those of the rural economy, especially through the renaissance of market towns, those of coastal communities and those of the Selby area in terms of responding to the decline of coal mining and the need to promote inward investment as a key part of the Leeds City Region.
- 3.17 The community strategies of the districts and borough councils within and adjoining the plan area contain similar objectives to those of the NY Community Strategy. The County Council considers that the policies within the WCS help support their delivery. The Community Strategies within the plan area are additionally influenced by Local Area Agreement targets, which are reflected in the monitoring arrangements contained in the WCS.

Data

- 3.18 Data used in this document has been derived from a number of sources including Environment Agency Waste Data for 2002/03 and 2005, the draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan (2005) and a report by Barton Willmore commissioned by the County Council in 2006. Data for waste streams other than Municipal waste is incomplete and this

⁸ The full list of issues, including more detail on environmental issues, can be found in the Sustainability Report.

constitutes a constraint on WCS development. As noted in para 3.2, the WCS seeks to adopt a relatively flexible approach to future requirements to enable responsiveness to changing circumstances. This is likely to involve review of the WCS should significant issues be highlighted as reliable new data become available, e.g. through work coordinated by the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) for waste.

4 Vision and strategic aims

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter sets out the vision and strategic aims which will provide an overall strategic guide to the development and implementation of policies within the WCS.

Vision

The vision for the Waste Core Strategy is to ensure that over the period to 2021:

- **the amount of waste produced in North Yorkshire by residents, visitors, businesses and developers is reduced or managed in line with agreed targets,**
- **the amount of waste landfilled is reduced in line with agreed targets,**
- **the value of waste as a resource is recognised and everyone is playing their part in ensuring that the management of waste within North Yorkshire is moved further up the waste hierarchy,**
- **residents, businesses, waste management and waste collection authorities in North Yorkshire will be able to access an effective network of waste management facilities which move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy, and**
- **the distinctive natural and historic environment of North Yorkshire, along with the quality of life of those who live and visit here, is protected.**

Strategic Aims

- 4.2 The Strategic Aims set out below flow directly from the above vision and describe how the County Council will approach waste planning in North Yorkshire. The Strategic Aims form the basis for the production of all Waste related Development Plan Documents.

SA 1: Reduce the amount of waste requiring treatment

- supporting the delivery of the targets within the municipal waste management strategy for North Yorkshire and York by:
 - a. encouraging developers and businesses to reduce the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal,
 - b. encouraging residents, to reduce their production of waste, and
 - c. supporting local waste reduction targets.

SA 2: Conserve and enhance natural resources

- conserving resources as far as possible by promoting the efficient use of primary resources,
- minimising, as far as is practicable, the production of waste,
- protecting and, where possible, enhancing the overall quality of the environment through high standards of restoration and to safeguard the long-term potential of land for a wide range of afteruses,
- encouraging the use of acceptable substitute or recycled materials in place of primary resources wherever practicable,

- maximising the recovery of value from waste.

SA 3: Encourage sustainable methods of waste management and disposal

- encouraging a move away from the traditional landfill method of waste disposal in North Yorkshire to alternative methods of re-use, recycling and recovery,
- ensuring development proposals for waste management facilities deal with waste as high up the Waste Hierarchy as is practicable,
- encouraging the management of waste arisings as close to their source as practicable to reduce the impacts associated with the haulage of waste, particularly in those parts of the County adjoining the city-regions (i.e. Harrogate, York, Tees Valley periphery and Selby) the urban area of Scarborough and the larger market towns.
- encouraging any wastes which are transported long distances and in some cases outside the County, to be bulked up as close to its arising as possible

SA 4: Secure a high quality, effective and integrated network of facilities to deal with waste

- identifying the particular need for waste management facilities in North Yorkshire,
- ensuring that sufficient facilities are available in the right place at the right time to meet North Yorkshire's need,
- recognising the needs of the market, and
- fostering competitiveness, productivity and jobs.

SA 5: Conserve & enhance the distinctive natural and built environment of North Yorkshire

- protecting the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks; Howardian Hills, Forest of Bowland and Nidderdale Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty from waste development,
- protecting areas covered by the Habitats Regulations, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and SSSIs from waste development,
- protecting the historic environment, including archaeological sites, Fountains Abbey world heritage site, listed buildings, historic parks and gardens, registered battlefields and conservation areas,
- protecting and conserving the County's built environment around the villages, market towns and Harrogate and Scarborough urban areas,
- maximising the opportunities for incorporating beneficial biodiversity elements or features into the design of developments,
- conserving the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites,
- conserving and enhancing the character of landscapes outside statutory and non-statutory designations,
- minimising the impact of waste management on ground and surface water, air quality and land,
- preventing inappropriate development within areas at risk of flooding, and
- maximising opportunities from development which benefit the environment and recreation.

SA 6: Limit the potential adverse impacts of waste management on local amenity

- securing sound working practices so that the environmental impacts of waste management and the transportation of waste are kept to a minimum,
- encouraging the use of environmentally acceptable standards of operational practice in respect of waste treatment and disposal,
- minimising the potential for conflict with non-waste related development, and

- conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the County that are attractive to investors and visitors.

SA7: Encourage a waste management network which addresses sustainable transport

- supporting a spatial approach to the location of waste management facilities which deals with waste as close to waste arisings as practicable,
- supporting a locational approach which favours sites close to the strategic transport network,
- encouraging the maximisation of rail haulage,
- recognising the transport impacts arising from the interconnectivity of the overall waste management network,
- supporting a spatial approach which favours waste management facilities which deal with waste near the top of the hierarchy to be dispersed across the County so as to serve local service centre and District need,
- supporting a spatial approach which encourages large scale facilities for the treatment and disposal of waste to be located on sites accessible to the whole sub-region.

SA 8: Operate within the guiding principles of sustainable development

- respecting the limits of the environment, resources and biodiversity,
- ensuring a strong, healthy and just society,
- building a strong, stable and sustainable economy,
- promoting good governance at a local level,
- using sound science responsibly at the same time.

SA 9: Ensure that efforts to meet regional climate change targets are made

- ensuring that greenhouse gases emissions are limited,
- reducing the need to transport waste long distances by dealing with it as close to where it arises as practicable where appropriate,
- assisting in minimising flood risk,
- minimising the effects of surface water run off and water erosion, and
- minimising the impacts on ground water.

5 Sustainable Waste Management and the Waste Hierarchy

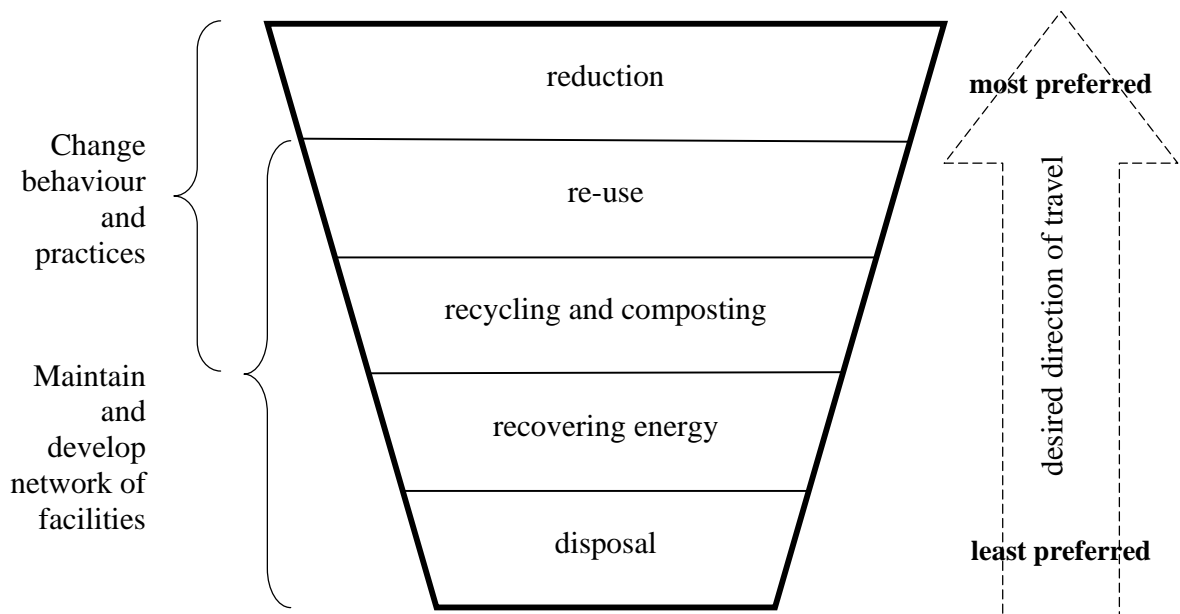
Introduction

- 5.1 The Vision of the WCS notes that the County Council will ensure that “the value of waste as a resource is recognised and everyone is playing their part in ensuring that the management of waste within North Yorkshire is moved further up the waste hierarchy”. This chapter explores how the plan can help assist this. Addressing these issues assists in delivering the Community Strategy theme of ‘securing a thriving economy’ and ‘promoting safe and sustainable communities’.

The Waste Hierarchy

- 5.2 The Government’s approach to sustainable waste management in PPS10 emphasises the need to utilise waste as a resource by treating it in ways which have the fewest long term environmental and economic costs and greatest material benefits. The waste hierarchy ranks such methods of managing waste in order of preference. Figure 2 indicates that the top of the hierarchy should be the most preferred method with the bottom of the hierarchy the least preferred method. As waste passes down the hierarchy its potential to be used as a resource diminishes, so that at the bottom of the hierarchy the only option for its management is disposal.
- 5.3 Dealing with waste in this way in North Yorkshire infers that the behaviour of residents and businesses will have to change so as to avoid increasing costs of waste disposal. As waste is moved up the hierarchy, emerging environmental, social and economic benefits should become more apparent e.g. a reduction in landfilling, a reduction in the need for primary aggregate extraction, a new supply of energy and the increasing availability of recycled products in general and those suitable for re-use.

Figure 2: The Waste Hierarchy



- 5.4 The hierarchy demands a dual approach of “changing behaviour and practices” coupled with the “provision and maintenance of a network of waste management facilities”. The Core Strategy can assist in delivering both these approaches by:
- helping partner organisations change behaviour and attitudes to waste,
 - influencing planning decisions to ensure that all development considers the need to manage waste appropriately,
 - establishing the basis upon which the grant of planning permission in North Yorkshire is given for waste development thus helping to establish a network of waste management facilities to deal with the lower levels of the hierarchy.

Changing Behaviour

- 5.5 Waste reduction is the most effective waste management solution for North Yorkshire, resulting in lower environmental and economic costs than those associated with waste management. However, this will require a step change in the way in which residents and businesses of North Yorkshire live and operate.
- 5.6 The Core Strategy will operate alongside the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Waste Minimisation Strategy and Community Strategy to affect changes at all levels of the hierarchy but is limited in its ability to influence behavioural decisions. Implementation of the JMWMS is starting to influence behaviour as indicated by a reduction in the growth trend for municipal waste arisings.
- 5.7 Policy CSW1 sets out how the County Council seeks to influence the behaviour of households in support of targets within the JMWMS and other groups through the adoption of sustainable waste management practices.

POLICY CS W1 THE WASTE HIERARCHY – CHANGING BEHAVIOUR

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT THE MOVEMENT OF WASTE MANAGEMENT UP THE WASTE HIERARCHY BY:

- i. INFLUENCING THE BEHAVIOUR OF RESIDENTS SO THAT AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WASTE ARISING ARE LESS PER HEAD THAN THE AVERAGE FOR SHIRE COUNTIES BY 2008 AND AMONG THE LOWEST 25% BY 2013,
- ii. ENCOURAGING BUSINESSES, THE PUBLIC SECTOR AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS TO ADOPT SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WITHIN THEIR ACTIVITIES.

Links to other strategies

Yorkshire and Humber Plan
District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
Community Strategies
NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement
York & NYCC Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
NYCC Waste Minimisation Strategy
NYCC Minerals Core Strategy

Implementation

NYCC Waste Management Authority - develop policies to promote sustainable waste management
Waste Industry – bring forward proposals that encourage sustainable waste management
Homebuilders Federation – promote design of homes which facilitates individual and community based waste management
Developers – ensure that detailed project design takes into account the need for the minimisation of waste and the sustainable use of materials

District Councils – ensure actions as waste collection authorities are in accordance with moving waste up the hierarchy
Local Communities – reduce the amount of waste produced by individuals

Monitoring

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Links to other policies

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Changing Practice

- 5.8 One of the main ways the Core Strategy can influence the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste is through the design of built development. The County Council will, through the implementation of Policy CSW2, encourage developers, architects and designers to think creatively about their proposals so as to ensure that materials are used effectively and primary resource use is minimised. Waste should also be managed and where possible re-used during the construction and demolition phases of development. Designs and layouts should also make it easier for users to manage their waste in ways which reflect the objectives of the waste hierarchy throughout the lifecycle of the building or development.
- 5.9 In support of Policy CSW2, for significant built development proposals, developers should provide a waste audit to accompany planning applications for new development which sets out how waste will be reduced, re-used and recycled. The County Council will produce specific guidance in the form of a Supplementary Planning Document to provide detailed advice on the scope and content of such audits.
- 5.10 Opportunities exist for the County Council to work in partnership with organisations throughout the County in order to achieve sustainable waste management. This will require policy making beyond that traditionally associated with the land use planning policies. The County Council is keen to explore ways of influencing decision making in an attempt to ensure that the minimisation of waste and re-use and re-cycling of materials are prioritised.

POLICY CS W2 THE WASTE HIERARCHY – CHANGING PRACTICE

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL ENCOURAGE ALL BUILT DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN NORTH YORKSHIRE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE MINIMISATION OF WASTE AND THE EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES THROUGH THEIR DESIGN, BUILDING PRACTICES AND USE.

Links to other strategies

Yorkshire and Humber Plan

District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks

NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement

York & North Yorkshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

NYCC Minerals Core Strategy

Implementation

NYCC – develop policies to promote sustainable waste management and construction practice

Waste Industry – bring forward proposals that encourage sustainable waste management

Homebuilders Federation – build houses that use less primary aggregates and are designed so as to facilitate individual and community based waste management

Developers – ensure that detailed project design, construction and operation takes into account the need to integrate waste management considerations at an early stage throughout the life of the development

District and Borough Councils – liaise with the County Council in the determination of significant development proposals and implement NYCC waste management policies where such guidance does not exist at a District or Borough level

Monitoring

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Links to other policies

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Provision and maintenance of a network of waste management facilities

- 5.11 The planning system has an increasingly important role to play in moving management of waste up the waste hierarchy by helping to provide an adequate and integrated network of facilities for dealing with waste in a sustainable manner. There are however key challenges for the future in balancing the need to provide an adequate network of facilities with the need to protect the environment, bearing in mind the characteristics of North Yorkshire that include: the relative lack of previously developed and employment land, the high quality of the natural and built environment, the dispersed population and the importance of maintaining our sustainable rural communities,
- 5.12 Together, these types of processes and facilities can form the basis of a network which enables the management of waste to move up the hierarchy. Policy CSW3 supports the use of appropriate facilities to move the management of waste as far up the hierarchy as practicable.
- 5.13 In this context, the County Council considers that there are several generic types of waste management facilities and processes which may be appropriate to support the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy. These are summarised below:

Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) and Bring Systems

- 5.14 These are facilities to which the public can bring waste themselves. In order to encourage the reuse and recycling of waste it is essential that an easily accessible network of facilities is established. The County Council encourages the location of small scale bring systems where they are co-located with other generators of trips such as superstores, retail warehouses, community centres, public houses and other public spaces. Such facilities play an important role in enabling the recycling of material such as glass, cans and newspapers while minimising impacts by reducing the need to make additional car journeys. Bring systems are small in scale and only accept clean, dry materials for recycling.
- 5.15 The County Council is keen to ensure that opportunities for the incorporation of bring systems are maximised in new public built development. Proposals for new development can include bring systems and HWRCs in their design where there is an acknowledged local need.
- 5.16 HWRCs, provided by the County Council, tend to be larger and are places at which residents can deposit their household waste for reuse, recycling, composting or disposal. The County Council Policy Framework includes detailed criteria which guide the location of HWRC.

- 5.17 There is currently a network of 20 HWRCs in the County, together with approximately 430 “bring” facilities. Further increase in total net HWRC capacity is not anticipated, but revisions to the network to improve overall accessibility and efficiency, in accordance with the Council’s Policy Framework on HWRC provision, will be made.

Recycling, Sorting and Transfer

- 5.18 Facilities to deal with the recycling, sorting and transfer of waste play an important role in helping the County Council achieve the targets for the diversion of waste away from landfill and to increase recycling and recovery rates. Where waste cannot be dealt with where it arises, there is a need for the provision of facilities to sort, recycle and transfer all types of waste. This may include facilities for the reception and bulking up of wastes, Materials Recycling Facilities (MRF) and treatment processes such as Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT), which may combine a number of operations to recycle and treat waste.
- 5.19 These facilities are industrial in nature and can be located within appropriate industrial sites, co-located alongside other existing or proposed waste management facilities or with other complementary developments, to reduce the amount of haulage involved.
- 5.20 There are currently a number of transfer, sorting and recycling facilities in the County dealing with Municipal and other waste streams. A small amount of MBT capacity also exists, but it is expected that significant further capacity will need to be developed over the period covered by the WCS.

Composting

- 5.21 Composting processes are ranked at the same level in the waste hierarchy as recycling and involve the biological breakdown of the organic component of waste. Composting can produce useable by-products such as soil conditioner, which has a beneficial use and helps minimise the volume of waste requiring final disposal. Composting can take place either within suitable buildings or potentially in the open e.g. wind-row composting of green waste. Depending on the nature of the activity, composting may be appropriate in rural locations e.g. where redundant agricultural buildings are used or the activity is of an appropriate scale and nature to be carried out in the open. Composting may also form an element within MBT processes.
- 5.22 There are a number of sites currently in use for composting of Municipal and other wastes arising in the County. Further composting capacity is likely to be needed to help achieve targets for more sustainable waste management.

Energy Recovery

- 5.23 Recovering energy from waste adds value and reduces the amount of waste requiring final disposal in landfill. The most common form is the recovery of energy from waste through incineration. Other methods of thermal treatment involving energy recovery include gasification and pyrolysis. These newer technologies all involve the breakdown of waste under controlled conditions in a way which can generate a potential energy source such as biogas.
- 5.24 Substantial new capacity for the recovery of energy from waste is likely to be required and the JMWMS indicates that treatment of residual municipal waste is likely to be by either biological or thermal processes, or a combination of the two. Such methods may also play a role in the management of Commercial and Industrial waste.

Other forms of waste treatment

- 5.25 There are a number of other processes and technologies potentially available for the management of residual waste, including a range of advanced processes such as anaerobic digestion. The viability of some of these is not yet proven on a commercial scale in the UK.
- 5.26 Annual monitoring and regular engagement with the waste industry will be needed in order that suitable facility types are provided in the County.

Waste Disposal

- 5.27 Waste disposal sits at the bottom of the waste hierarchy and is the least preferred option for the management of waste, although historically it has been the main method of waste management in North Yorkshire. Nevertheless, landfill capacity will be needed to deal with residual waste that cannot be dealt with further up the hierarchy.
- 5.28 A significant landfill voidspace remains in the County and has the benefit of planning permission for landfilling. This voidspace is a legacy of a history of mineral extraction throughout the County. Planning Policy Statement 10: "Sustainable Waste Management" requires Waste Planning Authorities to demonstrate that capacity equivalent to at least ten years is available, based on the annual rates set out in the RSS. At the time of preparation of the WCS, the amount of permitted landfill voidspace within the County is in excess of this ten year figure so the Council does not intend to allocate any further sites for the purposes of landfilling biodegradable waste. Existing permissions will be safeguarded from inappropriate development to ensure that capacity remains equivalent to at least ten years waste disposal requirement⁹. Waste disposal can play an important part in the restoration of former mineral workings and the improvement of derelict or degraded land and it is expected that these forms of activity will continue in appropriate circumstances.
- 5.29 Further capacity for the disposal via landfill of waste arising from industrial activity such as coal mining and power generation may also be needed. This is likely to be provided in the form of dedicated (closed gate) facilities, as is currently the case.

POLICY CS W3 THE WASTE HIERARCHY - WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

WHERE WASTE ARISES, THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL, THROUGH THE ALLOCATION OF SITES AND GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION, SUPPORT ITS MANAGEMENT AS CLOSE TO THE TOP OF THE WASTE HIERARCHY AS PRACTICABLE.

Links to other strategies

National Waste Strategy (especially targets contained therein)
Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement
York & NYCC Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
NYCC HWRC Policy
NYCC Minerals Core Strategy

Implementation

⁹ The MWDF will be kept under review through the Annual Monitoring Report process. Should this indicate that the availability of voidspace has significantly decreased then a review of waste disposal policies will be commenced.

NYCC Waste Management Authority – develop policies to promote sustainable waste management and meet targets within national, regional and sub-regional strategy.

Waste Industry – bring forward proposals that encourage sustainable waste management

Homebuilders Federation – build houses that use less primary aggregates and are designed so as to facilitate individual and community based waste management

Developers – ensure that the ...

District Councils – liaise with the County Council in the determination of major development proposals and make use of NYCC Development Plan Documents on waste management where these do not exist at a District or Borough level

Monitoring

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Links to other policies

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6 Waste Management Requirements

Introduction

- 6.1 This chapter sets out key information on current and anticipated levels of arisings of waste and indicative future requirements for waste management capacity over the plan period.
- 6.2 Addressing these issues assists in delivering the Community Strategy theme of 'securing a thriving economy' and 'promoting safe and sustainable communities'.

Arisings, Targets and Requirements

- 6.3 Collectively, Tables 4 to 7 set out the baseline position which informs the future scale of requirements for an adequate and integrated network of waste management facilities in North Yorkshire. Detailed commentary on the data is provided immediately following the tables, in paragraphs 6.6 to 6.13.
- 6.4 Waste Management policy, strategy and practice is continually evolving and the information set out in the tables represents a starting point for initial planning purposes. Monitoring of the implementation of the WCS, together with the changing national and regional policy context, will feed into future reviews of the WCS. This will enable revised targets, improved data and progress with delivery, to be reflected in updated spatial policy in due course.

Table 4: Waste Arisings (indicative)

Waste stream	Indicative arisings (base position in million tonnes per annum)	Status of Data
Municipal Waste	0.51	Source : NYCC data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High reliability • Includes waste arising in City of York (CYC) • 2006/07 data
Commercial & Industrial Waste	2.12	Source : RSS revised waste data tables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate reliability • North Yorks arisings only • 2005 data
Construction & Demolition Waste	2.70	Source : Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England 2005 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes CYC arisings • Includes C & D waste recycled via crushing/screening, used at or disposed of at landfills and spread on registered exempt sites • 2005 data • Low/moderate reliability
Hazardous Waste	0.03	Source : EA 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2004 data • High reliability • North Yorkshire only
Agricultural Waste	No data	Not applicable.

Table 5: Anticipated Future Arisings (indicative figures in million tonnes per annum)

Year	Municipal Solid Waste ⁽¹⁾		Commercial & Industrial ⁽²⁾	Construction & Demolition ⁽¹⁾	Hazardous
	Draft RSS ⁽²⁾	NYCC & City of York Council Modelling			
Base Position (derived from Table 1)	0.52	0.51	2.12	2.70	0.03
2015	0.70	0.53 ⁽³⁾	2.13	2.81 ⁽⁴⁾	0.045 ⁽⁴⁾
2021	0.83	0.53 ⁽³⁾	2.17	2.99 ⁽⁴⁾	0.045 ⁽⁴⁾

⁽¹⁾ Inc CYC Waste

⁽²⁾ Source : RSS waste data tables (as revised) (mid point growth Scenario figs)

⁽³⁾ Derived from NYCC/CYC Waste Partnership modelling

⁽⁴⁾ Derived from RSS Waste data table (as revised) and Waste Management Facilities : Capacity Gap Study (Barton Willmore 2006)

Table 6: Summary of Key National and Local Targets for Waste Management

Target Year	Municipal		Household ⁽³⁾		Commercial & Industrial
	National ⁽¹⁾	Local ⁽²⁾	National ⁽¹⁾	Local ⁽²⁾	National ⁽¹⁾
2008	-	-	-	Zero growth in arisings per head	-
2010	Recover value from 53%	-	Recycle and / or Compost 40%	Recycle and / or Compost 40%	20% reduction in landfill from 2004 level
2013	-	Divert 75% from landfill	-	Recycle and / or Compost 45%	-
2015	Recover value from 67%	-	Recycle and / or Compost 45%	-	-
2020	Recover value from 75%	-	Recycle and / or Compost 50%	Recycle and / or Compost 50%	-

⁽¹⁾ From National Waste Management Strategy 2007

⁽²⁾ From Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2006

⁽³⁾ Household Waste is that element of Municipal Waste principally comprising waste from household collection rounds and associated collections

Table 7: Indicative Capacity Requirements (million tonnes per annum)

Municipal Waste ⁽¹⁾						
	Landfill Provision		Treatment Capacity required		Recycling / Composting Capacity required	
	Draft RSS ⁽³⁾	NYCC/CYC Modelling ⁽⁴⁾	Draft RSS ⁽³⁾	NYCC/CYC Modelling ⁽⁴⁾	Draft RSS ⁽³⁾	NYCC/CYC Modelling ⁽⁴⁾
2005/06	0.31	-	0.21	-	0.25	-
2015/16	0.23	0.12	0.47	0.29	0.23	0.25
2021/22	0.28	0.12	0.56	0.29	0.28	0.25
Commercial & Industrial Waste ⁽²⁾						
	Landfill Provision		Treatment Capacity required			
	Draft RSS ⁽³⁾	NYCC ⁽⁵⁾	Draft RSS ⁽³⁾	NYCC ⁽⁵⁾		
2005/06	0.69	0.28	1.34	0.53		
2015/16	0.72	0.29	1.40	0.56		
2021/22	0.79	0.32	1.44	0.57		

(1) Figures include requirements for NYCC and CYC jointly.

(2) NYCC only.

(3) Figures are mid-point, derived from draft RSS revised waste data tables 2006, rounded to nearest thousand.

(4) Figures derived from NYCC/CYC Waste Management modelling work.

(5) Draft RSS mid-point data, with 60% adjustment to reflect indicative proportion of C & I waste dealt with at in house "closed gate" facilities.

6.5 More robust data is available for Municipal waste and Commercial and Industrial waste than for other waste streams. This will be reflected in the approach taken in the following sections and policies, which set out the overall strategic approach to planning for waste management to be followed in North Yorkshire.

Municipal Waste

6.6 With regard to Municipal waste, the data presented in the tables relates to the area of North Yorkshire and City of York Council (CYC) jointly, including the two National Parks in North Yorkshire, although these are separate waste planning authorities. This is a reflection of the joint approach to Municipal waste management in the sub-region as set out in the JMWMS. Ongoing work within the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership towards the procurement of new waste management facilities envisages that the new infrastructure required to deliver municipal waste management targets will be located within those areas of the partnership outside York and the National Parks, although existing infrastructure, including the Harewood Whin landfill site and other facilities in York, are expected to continue to play a role. Accordingly, the WCS seeks to make provision for Municipal waste management requirements arising across the whole of the sub-region over the period to 2021. Other waste streams are considered on a North Yorkshire basis only. In practice, and with the exception of mineral extraction wastes dealt with at the site of production, waste arisings in the two National Parks are limited (although specific data is not available). The approach in the WCS envisages that wastes other than the mineral wastes arising in the two National Parks will generally be dealt with in those areas of the County outside the National Parks, although it is expected that small scale facilities such as bring and recycling facilities to serve local needs could be appropriate in the National Parks. Policies for waste within the National Parks will be included in their Local Development Frameworks.

6.7 Draft RSS sets out information on the anticipated quantity of Municipal Solid Waste

requiring management over the period to 2021. Draft RSS also provides an indication of the anticipated maximum requirement for landfill capacity for Municipal Solid Waste, the minimum amount expected to be recycled and the amount of treatment capacity required in draft RSS. The trend in arisings mapped out in draft RSS is one of significant growth (from approximately 0.52 mt per annum across the sub-region in 2005 to 0.83 mtpa by 2021). This growth trend is also reflected in the subsequent amounts of landfill, recycling and treatment capacity required in draft RSS

- 6.8 More recent modelling work carried out by NYCC and CYC, based on the approach to Municipal waste management set out in the JMWMS, indicate significantly lower levels of growth in arisings (with levels reaching 0.53mtpa by 2021), with correspondingly lower requirements for landfill, recycling and treatment capacity. Indicative figures based on both approaches are contained in Table 5.
- 6.9 For the purposes of establishing the initial scale of provision to be made in the WCS, it is intended to use the Authorities own modelling work. This is considered to be most appropriate bearing in mind the most recent data on arisings; the growing impact of waste minimisation initiatives on the future trend in arisings; the expectation of an urgent review of the RSS Waste Management Policies and further work on waste data being undertaken by the Environment Agency and RTAB. The WCS contains a monitoring framework which will enable ongoing monitoring, through the mechanism of the AMR, to establish whether an early review of the WCS policies may be required. The Council will review the WCS policies where it becomes apparent that an alternative scale of provision needs to be planned for over the Plan period.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 6.10 With regard to Commercial and Industrial (C & I) waste, the indicative capacity requirements set out in draft RSS do not differentiate between general C & I waste and waste produced in large quantities by the mineral extraction and power generation industries in North Yorkshire. It is estimated that these industries generated about two-thirds of the total C and I waste arisings in the County for 2002/03, the large majority of which is either reused/recycled or landfilled at in-house "closed gate" facilities. The Panel Report of the RSS examination in public recognises this issue and indicates that it should be addressed in the review of the RSS waste policies. Accordingly, it is considered that the WCS should not seek directly to deliver the draft RSS capacity requirements in respect of landfill and treatment facilities for C and I waste at this stage but instead adopt a lower requirement for initial planning purposes, based on a 60% reduction in the open gate landfill capacity and end treatment capacity requirements set out in draft RSS, until RSS waste policies are reviewed. Any revised RSS requirements will be reflected in future review of the WCS. Until such review has taken place, any identified shortfall in capacity for C & I landfill or end treatment will be addressed through the grant of planning permission, subject to suitable applications being brought forward on sites consistent with WCS policies. Future requirements for additional "closed gate" waste management capacity arising from any identified mineral extraction and power generation will be considered on merit should any need arise during the period covered by WCS.

Construction and Demolition Waste

- 6.11 The growth scenario set out in draft RSS for arisings of Constructions and Demolition (C & D) waste envisages a low and diminishing rate of growth. Draft RSS indicates that, across the Region, 93% of C & D waste is either recycled or put to beneficial use. Much of this recycling or re-use takes place on short term construction sites as temporary or ancillary activity. The Council will continue to support such activity, and proposals for

permanent C & D recycling or re-processing facilities at appropriate locations consistent with the WCS.

Hazardous Waste

- 6.12 North Yorkshire produces a relatively small amount of the Region's Hazardous waste, although draft RSS envisages that the amount of arisings will grow significantly over the period to 2021. This growth is likely to come in part from the re-classification of waste currently regarded as non-hazardous. Increasingly specialist facilities are required to deal with hazardous waste. In view of the relatively low level of arisings of hazardous waste and the existence of specialist facilities near to the County Boundary (in the Teesside and Humberside areas) it is not intended to make specific provision for new hazardous waste management capacity in the WCS. However, it may in some instances be practicable to deal with hazardous waste arising from construction and demolition work on site during development activities and this method of management will be supported in principle, in line with policy in draft RSS, as representing an appropriate local solution for the management of waste.

Agricultural Waste

- 6.13 No County level information is available for Agricultural waste arisings, although draft RSS envisages that, across the Region, there will be a significant decline in Agricultural waste arisings over the period to 2021. Nevertheless, in view of the significance of the agricultural sector in North Yorkshire, the WCS does set out a strategic policy to address any specific needs.

Summary of Indicative Future Requirements

- 6.14 Tables 8 and 9 summarise indicative future waste management requirements over the plan area for the period to 2021 and give an indication of current waste management capacity.

Table 8: Summary of Indicative Future Waste Management Requirements (million tonnes per annum)

	Municipal Waste			Commercial and Industrial ⁽¹⁾		Construction and Demolition	Hazardous
	Landfill	Treatment	Recycling / Composting	Landfill	Treatment	Reuse/ Recycling/ Landfill	Treatment / Landfill
2015/16	0.12	0.29	0.25	0.29	0.56	2.81	0.045
2021/22	0.12	0.29	0.25	0.32	0.57	2.99	0.045

⁽¹⁾ open gate capacity only

Table 9: Summary of Indicative Current Waste Management Capacity (million tonnes)

Landfill ⁽¹⁾			Recovery ⁽²⁾ Composting	Recovery Waste to energy ⁽³⁾	Transfer / Materials Recycling Facility ⁽⁴⁾
Non-inert open gate	Non-inert closed gate	Inert			
6.29	8.87	1.3	0.03 per annum	0.02 per annum	0.2 per annum

⁽¹⁾2005 data. Source : RSS revised waste data tables (non-inert) and NYCC survey data (inert)

⁽²⁾2006 data Includes exempt sites. Source : Environment Agency and NYCC data

⁽³⁾Advanced thermal treatment capacity at one site permitted in 2007

⁽⁴⁾2005 data. Source is derived from draft RSS revised waste data table and NYCC data. Including approximate 0.03 mpta special waste transfer capacity.

6.15 It is emphasised that the indicative requirements are based on assumptions relating to future trends in growth. The data on indicative current capacity is affected by limitations on the currency, reliability and reporting of available data. Except for landfill, it also includes capacity which has permission but is not yet operational. For operational sites it is also difficult to distinguish between actual throughput and theoretical capacity. It is not, therefore, considered appropriate to use this data to define an overly precise approach to the scale of future provision to be made in the WCS. Data constraints and the need to allow for further development in waste management strategy and technology points towards the benefit of adopting a relatively flexible policy approach which can be monitored and kept under review. Nevertheless, certain broad strategic conclusions can be drawn from the data:

- Non-inert Landfill capacity is likely to be sufficient to last in excess of 10 years at anticipated rates of input. This could be extended if extra landfill capacity with planning permission becomes available in practice following licensing. Safeguarding of existing permitted capacity will be appropriate to preserve its availability. Monitoring of trends in rate of input and remaining capacity will be undertaken to establish whether new strategic provision should be made during review of the WCS. In the meantime, it is appropriate to introduce a presumption against the grant of permission for new biodegradable landfill to help encourage a move towards more sustainable waste management practice. Further inert landfill may be appropriate to secure the suitable reclamation of mineral extraction voids or, in limited circumstances, for land improvement purposes. Further closed gate capacity may be required to deal with the disposal needs of major industry, particularly power generation and coal mining. Where such requirements arise this will be encouraged through supporting the maximisation of capacity at existing closed gate facilities and appropriate extensions.
- Significant new capacity for the transfer, recycling, composting and treatment/recovery of Municipal and C and I waste is likely to be required. Appropriate support will be given to proposals which facilitate the achievement of the key targets set out in Table 4. Such provision will be encouraged through the expansion of capacity at existing facilities and by the development of new facilities which accord with the policies and approach set out in the WCS. Monitoring of progress towards achievement of targets will take place and the WCS policies reviewed if further support for the development of new facilities is required.

- Additional capacity for the transfer and recycling of C and D waste is likely to be required and will be supported in appropriate circumstances in line with policy.
- A significant proportion of the hazardous waste arisings in the County comprise contaminated Construction and Demolition wastes. The management of these at the locations where they arise will be supported. New specialist facilities for Hazardous waste treatment or disposal are not expected to be required.
- Little information is available to help plan for requirements for Agricultural waste. It is likely that policy support will be needed for local facilities to deal with Agricultural waste to ensure that an appropriate local approach can be followed.

6.16 Taking into account the data and issues summarised above, Policy CSW4 sets out a commitment by the County Council to make provision for the waste management capacity needed to meet requirements over the period to 2021.

POLICY CS W4 MEETING FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL, THROUGH THE ALLOCATION OF SITES AND THE GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION, SUPPORT PROPOSALS FOR NEW FACILITIES AND THE EXPANSION OF CAPACITY AT EXISTING FACILITIES TO MEET INDICATIVE FUTURE WASTE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS OVER THE PERIOD TO 2021.

Links to other strategies

National Waste Strategy (especially targets contained therein)
 Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
 District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
 NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement
 York & NYCC Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
 NYCC Minerals Core Strategy

Implementation

NYCC – develop policies to promote sustainable waste management and meet targets within national, regional and sub-regional strategy.
 Waste Industry – bring forward proposals that encourage sustainable waste management
 Homebuilders Federation – build houses that use less primary aggregates and are designed so as to facilitate individual and community based waste management
 Developers – ensure that the ...
 District Councils – liaise with the County Council in the determination of major development proposals and make use of NYCC Development Plan Documents on waste management where these do not exist at a District or Borough level

Monitoring

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Links to other policies

...

7 Spatial Approach to Planning for Waste Management

Introduction

- 7.1 A key purpose of the Core Strategy is to provide a local strategic framework to guide the scale and distribution of waste management facilities across the County and ensure that they do not cause unacceptable effects on amenity or the historic and natural environment.
- 7.2 This local strategic framework will set a context for the identification of more specific sites and locations for new facilities, to be included in the Waste Site Allocations DPD. In combination, the Core Strategy and Waste Site Allocations DPD will seek to deliver sufficient facilities to deal with waste arisings throughout the plan period.
- 7.3 Addressing these issues assists in delivering the Community Strategy theme of ‘securing a thriving economy’, ‘ensuring that people’s needs for access to services are met as effectively as possible’ and ‘promoting safe and sustainable communities’

Spatial Strategy

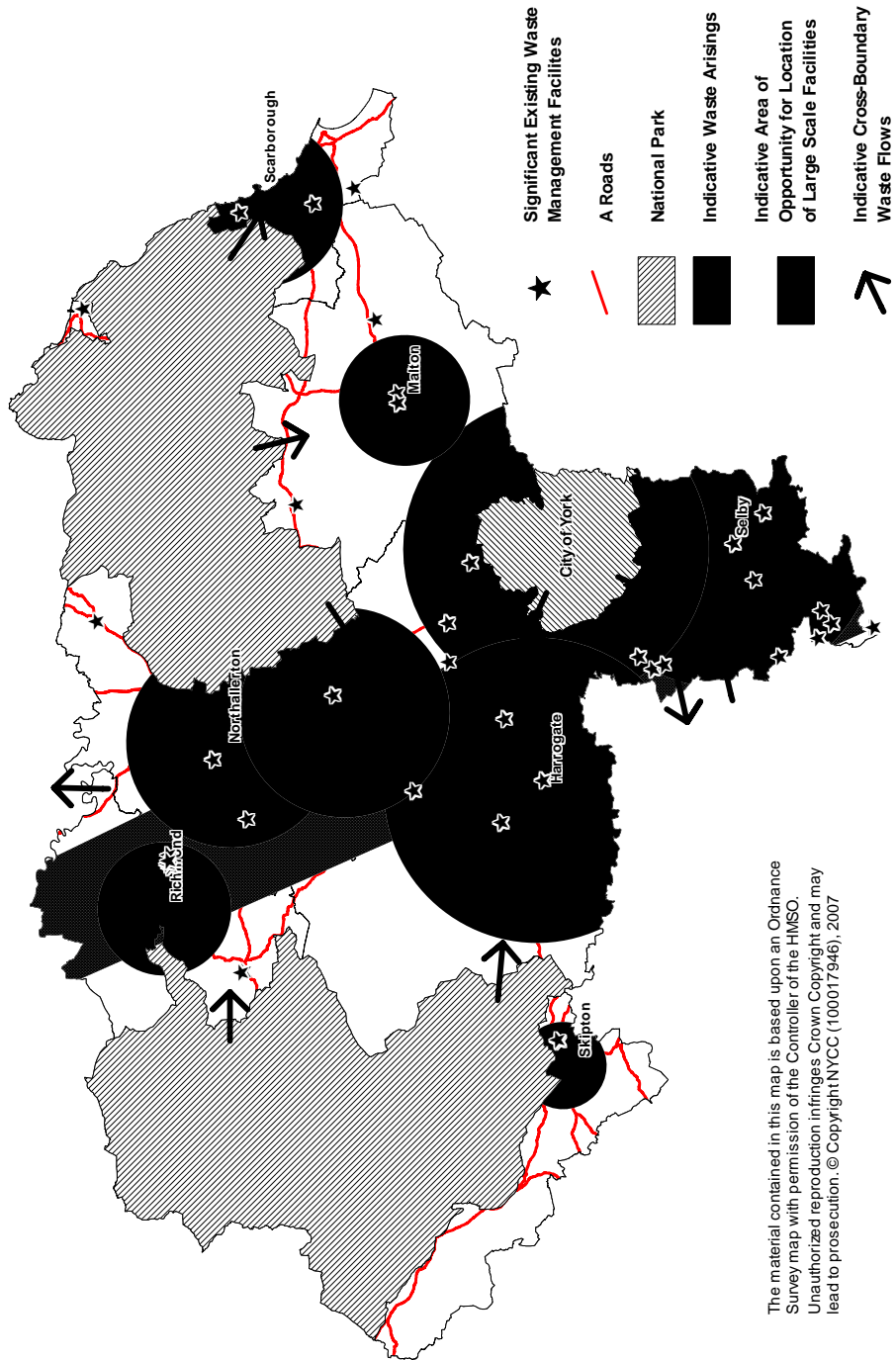
- 7.4 Many modern waste management facilities are developments of general industrial character which can potentially be sited in a range of locations where other industrial development would be appropriate. With the exception of landfill, locations for waste related development are not reliant on geological considerations.
- 7.5 Specific technologies and processes for waste management are continually evolving and it will not be practicable or appropriate to stipulate in too much detail the specific types of facility envisaged in any particular location. Most waste related developments are likely to be permanent in nature, although relatively short term recycling activity, particularly of Construction and Demolition waste arising from individual construction projects, sometimes takes place.
- 7.6 The County Council has identified a broad spatial approach for dealing with the management of waste depending on the type of facility proposed. This approach will help enable waste to be dealt with close to its source of production, provide a network of facilities to deal with waste towards the top of the waste hierarchy and help to deliver the York and North Yorkshire JMWMS. It will also help enable the County Council to deliver self sufficiency on a sub-regional scale where practicable.
- 7.7 During preparation of the WCS, the Council has sought views on two broad spatial options which could be followed in planning for new waste management facilities. In summary, the first spatial approach identified by the Council is to prefer the development of a network of a relatively large number of small scale facilities, reflecting a relatively dispersed approach which would emphasise proximity to arisings and communities and minimising the need to transport waste. The second approach is to prefer a less dispersed network of larger scale facilities, reflecting the advantages of economies of scale and, potentially, the more efficient use of land and the relatively limited brownfield and employment land opportunities that occur in North Yorkshire.
- 7.8 Following consultation and further consideration of the relative merits of these options, the WCS utilises both these approaches. In essence this means following the first (i.e. “dispersed”) approach for facilities dealing with waste towards the top of the waste hierarchy such as small scale recycling, composting and transfer facilities. The second approach is considered to be more appropriate for facilities dealing with waste towards the

bottom of the hierarchy such as residual treatment plants. These approaches, reflected in policy CSW5, will be applied as a general guide to the selection of sites for new facilities. Table 10 summarises how various facility types may fit into this system. The approach is also represented in key diagram 2.

Table 10: Waste Management Facilities and the Spatial Strategy

Examples of Generic Facility Types	Key Spatial Characteristics and distribution	Key Locational Opportunities
Bring Systems Household Waste Recycling Centres	Small facilities serving local service centre scale catchments County wide and highly dispersed Relatively close to source of arisings	Integrated into or co-located with new residential development Industrial/brownfield opportunities Development of existing waste management sites
Reception/Transfer facilities Small scale MRFs / treatment / composting facilities	Relatively small facilities serving District scale or principal service centre scale catchments County wide and widely dispersed Relatively close to source of arisings	Co-location with complementary activities Industrial/brownfield opportunities Development of existing waste management sites Redundant agricultural buildings
Large MRFs / Treatment / composting facilities	Large scale facilities serving multi-district or sub-regional scale catchments Limited number Greater distance from some arisings	Co-location with complementary activities Industrial/brownfield opportunities Development of existing waste management sites Redundant agricultural buildings and curtilages (composting) Non-road transport opportunities and strategic road network
Biodegradable landfill	Mid – Large scale facilities serving multi-district or sub-regional scale catchments Limited number Greater distance from some arisings Limited by groundwater safeguarding constraints	Mineral extraction sites
Inert landfill	Small – Mid scale facilities serving local and district scale catchments County wide and widely dispersed Relatively close to arisings	Minerals extraction sites Derelict/degraded land
Hazardous Waste Treatment/Disposal facilities	Relatively small scale but specialist facilities Limited number and temporary	On-site management where arises

Key Diagram 2: Spatial Strategy for the Location of Waste Management Facilities in North Yorkshire



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POLICY CS W5 WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AN EFFECTIVE NETWORK OF WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING KEY SPATIAL PRINCIPLES:

- i. PREFERRING SMALL SCALE FACILITIES FOR THE REUSE, RECYCLING, COMPOSTING AND TRANSFER OF WASTE TO BE LOCATED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE WASTE ARISING TO BE DEALT WITH,
- ii. PREFERRING LARGE SCALE FACILITIES FOR THE RECOVERY, END TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE AT SITES WHERE IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THE LOCATION IS SUITABLE TO SERVE SUB-REGIONAL SCALE CATCHMENTS OF WASTE,
- iii. SUPPORTING PROPOSALS FOR MANAGING INERT WASTE THROUGH THE RECLAMATION OF MINERAL WORKINGS AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF DERELICT AND/OR DEGRADED LAND WHERE IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT IT IS NOT PRACTICABLE TO DEAL WITH THE WASTE FURTHER UP THE HIERARCHY AND/OR MATERIAL BENEFITS WOULD ARISE THROUGH SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS TO RECLAMATION OR LAND QUALITY,
- iv. SUPPORTING PROPOSALS WHICH MEET THE DISPOSAL NEEDS OF THE MINERAL EXTRACTION AND POWER GENERATION INDUSTRY THROUGH THE MAXIMISATION OF THE CAPACITY OF EXISTING DEDICATED DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND THEIR APPROPRIATE EXTENSION,
- v. SAFEGUARDING EXISTING LANDFILL CAPACITY BUT RESISTING PROPOSALS FOR NEW BIODEGRADABLE LANDFILL CAPACITY.

Links to other strategies

Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement
York & NYCC Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
NYCC Waste Site Allocations DPD
NYCC Local Transport Plan

Implementation

NYCC – provide opportunities to develop a network of waste management facilities
District and Borough Councils – making development control decisions which do not adversely impact upon the maintenance and development of an effective network of waste management facilities
Waste Industry – ensure timely promotion of appropriate development

Monitoring

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Links to other Preferred Policy Approaches

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Locational strategy

- 7.9 Closely linked to the spatial approach is the locational strategy, which provides more guidance on the types of sites that waste management facilities should occupy.
- 7.10 Guidance in PPS10 indicates that a broad range of sites and locations, including brownfield and employment land should be considered. Draft RSS sets out a preference for brownfield and existing or proposed employment land. Both sets of guidance indicate that redundant agricultural buildings or their curtilages may be appropriate for some waste uses, and that consideration should be given to the benefits of co-locating waste management facilities together and with other complementary uses.
- 7.11 Modern waste management facilities are often compatible with a wide range of employment land uses. The County Council recognises that in some circumstances certain types of waste management processes may not be appropriate where other sensitive high quality employment uses are in close proximity. However, the County Council encourage District and Borough Councils when allocating employment land, to have due regard to the provision of opportunities for development of waste management facilities.
- 7.12 North Yorkshire has only a relatively limited supply of brownfield land and employment land opportunities. Regional growth patterns envisaged in draft RSS are likely to maintain this position. Accordingly, in North Yorkshire it may not be possible to provide sufficient opportunities for new facilities solely on brownfield or employment land sites. In some limited circumstances it may therefore be necessary to allow development of well located greenfield sites for waste management purposes, provided they are compliant with the overall spatial approach set out in the WCS.
- 7.13 The emphasis in the WCS is to secure the location of most waste management facilities in and around the main settlements of Harrogate, Selby, Richmond, Skipton, Scarborough, Malton/Norton and Northallerton/Thirsk where major sources or arisings in the County occur. These locations are also likely to provide the most opportunities for the use of previously developed land and existing or proposed employment land and are also expected to be the focus for future growth in accordance with the settlement strategy of draft RSS and emerging district and borough LDFs. There may need to be exceptions to this general approach, for example to provide for facilities which service County-wide catchments of waste or to meet the needs particular produces of wastes at specific locations such as mineral workings and power stations, many of which are concentrated in Selby District.
- 7.14 Within the County there may also be some appropriately located opportunities further away from the main settlements. Such opportunities may include former airfields, existing mineral workings and waste management sites and rural industrial estates. The WCS supports in principle the use of such locations for waste management facilities, particularly for facilities serving relatively large catchments of waste or for facilities lower down the hierarchy and provided that appropriate access can be obtained. In some instances there may be a need for investment to establish suitable highway infrastructure.
- 7.15 During consultation on locational options for waste management facilities, carried out as part of preparation of the WCS, the Council put forward an option based on providing a network of waste management facilities which emphasises flexibility and responsiveness to the waste management industry. This would encourage new or expanded facilities to be based around the existing network of waste management infrastructure, through expansion, re-development and co-location. This option was supported by a number of consultees.

- 7.16 The approach in Policy CSW6 reflects the benefits of maximising the value of the established infrastructure by supporting in principle the further development of existing sites through expansion of capacity and introduction of appropriate additional or alternative uses, provided that such development serves to secure the general objectives for waste management set out in the WCS.

POLICY CS W6 LOCATIONAL STRATEGY

- A. THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT PROPOSALS FOR APPROPRIATE NEW WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES ON SITES IDENTIFIED IN THE WASTE SITE ALLOCATIONS DPD; OR PROVIDED THAT THE SITE IS WELL LOCATED TO THE TRANSPORT NETWORK AND THE DEVELOPMENT:
- i. EXPANDS OR REDEVELOPS EXISTING WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES; AND/OR
 - ii. UTILISES PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND OR EXISTING AND PROPOSED EMPLOYMENT LAND; AND/OR
 - iii. RE-USES REDUNDANT AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS AND THEIR CURTILAGES WHERE THIS WOULD BE OF AN APPROPRIATE SCALE AND NATURE AND WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO LOCAL WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS; AND/OR
 - iv. IS CO-LOCATED WITH OTHER COMPLEMENTARY WASTE MANAGEMENT USES OR COMPATIBLE INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY.
- B. THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF NEW WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES ON APPROPRIATE GREENFIELD LOCATIONS WHERE THERE IS AN IDENTIFIABLE NEED FOR THE FACILITY TO HELP ACHIEVE AGREED TARGETS OR CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS AND SUFFICIENT CAPACITY CANNOT BE PROVIDED ON SITES COMPATIBLE WITH A, B, C AND D ABOVE WITHIN AN APPROPRIATE TIMESCALE.

Links to other strategies

Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement
York & NYCC Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
NYCC Waste Site Allocations DPD
NYCC Local Transport Plan

Implementation

NYCC – develop policies that encourage development at suitable locations
Waste Industry – bring forward proposals in appropriate locations
District and Borough Councils – Ensure through the preparation of DPDs that employment land allocations reflect the potential need for waste management facilities

Monitoring

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Links to other Policies

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Specific Waste Streams

- 7.17 This section sets out specific policies supplementary to CSW5 and CSW6, which will be applied to particular waste streams to help ensure that future indicative waste management requirements (as set out in Table 8) and targets for more sustainable waste management can be achieved across the County, or how any particular requirements or characteristics of the various streams can be addressed. These policies will therefore operate in conjunction with those set out in the spatial and locational strategies above, which indicates how a network of facilities will operate across the plan area. In some cases facilities may serve more than one waste stream as a result of market or operational factors.

Municipal Waste

- 7.18 Municipal waste comprises household waste and waste from commercial premises collected by local authorities.
- 7.19 Delivery of the shift in emphasis away from the use of landfill will require a significant investment in new facilities and new technologies for managing Municipal waste. While the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) does not specify the precise number, types or scale of facilities that will be required, modelling work based on the JMWMS indicates that the general requirements are likely to include:
- Revisions to the HWRC network,
 - Waste reception/transfer provision for each District,
 - One or two large materials recycling facilities,
 - Composting facilities and
 - One or two residual waste treatment facilities.
- 7.20 The JMWMS does not propose a specific method of treatment for residual waste, however it does acknowledge that alongside high rates of recycling, the treatment of residual waste is likely to be by either biological or thermal processes, or a combination of the two. These two generic treatment technologies have been selected following a Best Practicable Environmental Option appraisal undertaken to inform development of the JMWMS.
- 7.21 Collectively, and in combination with the existing network of facilities these new facilities will help to deliver the indicative future waste management requirements detailed in table 8. The County Council will, through the implementation of Policy CSW7, seek to identify in the Waste Site Allocations DPD suitable sites to accommodate waste management facilities of the type and scale required to meet the requirements of the JMWMS.

POLICY CS W7 MUNICIPAL WASTE

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL, THROUGH THE ALLOCATION OF SITES AND GRANT OF PERMISSION, SUPPORT FACILITIES THAT:

- i. CONTRIBUTE TO THE OBJECTIVE OF MANAGING AT LEAST 75% OF MUNICIPAL WASTE BY MEANS OTHER THAN LANDFILL BY 2013, AND
- ii. PROVIDE CAPACITY IN LINE WITH THE INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS.

Links to other strategies

Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
Regional Housing Strategy
District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks

Implementation

District/Borough Councils in their role as Waste Collection Authorities
District/Borough Councils in their role as planning authorities
Local Communities

Monitoring

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Links to Other Policies

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Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 7.22 Industrial wastes are those arising from factories (as defined by the 1961 Factories Act) or from premises used in connection with the provision of services such as gas and water companies. Commercial waste arises from premises used wholly or mainly for business, trade, sport, recreation or leisure.
- 7.23 The bulk of Commercial and Industrial (C & I) waste in North Yorkshire arises as a result of mineral activity and power generation. In 2005 some 2.12 million tonnes of Commercial and Industrial waste was produced in the County with approximately 66% of this total being made up of mineral wastes and residues from power generation.
- 7.24 Guidance in the Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan (RSS) identifies that, by 2021, a maximum of 2.3 million tonnes of C & I waste will need to be managed within North Yorkshire.
- 7.25 The National Waste Strategy 2007 contains a draft target of a 20% reduction by 2010 in the amount of C & I waste sent to landfill compared with 2004 levels. The draft RSS proposes a target of recovering value/treating 66% of total of total C & I waste arising, with a minimum of 34% being sent to landfill.
- 7.26 A substantial proportion of the C & I waste dealt with in North Yorkshire comes from the mineral extraction and power generation industries. These producers of waste have specialist facilities which are operated solely for their own purposes to deal with their own waste production.
- 7.27 It is considered that existing "open gate" landfill capacity should be sufficient to meet requirements over the majority of the life of the MWDF, although this will be kept under review through the annual monitoring process and any shortfalls that may arise will be addressed through the review of policies and allocations.
- 7.28 There is little treatment capacity for C & I waste in the County, but facilities, including EfW, exist within Teeside to the north and in the West and South Yorkshire sub-regions. These facilities are in relatively close proximity to arisings in the northern and southern parts of the County respectively. The extent to which these facilities may provide a source of treatment capacity for C & I waste arising in North Yorkshire over the plan period is not known and will be dependent on market contract arrangements and opportunities. The Council will seek to keep this issue under review via the Regional Technical Advisory Body monitoring arrangements.

- 7.29 The County Council will, through the implementation of Policy CSW8, seek to identify in the Waste Site Allocations DPD suitable sites to accommodate waste management facilities of the type and scale required to meet the requirements set out in Table 8 with regard to Commercial and Industrial waste.

POLICY CS W8 COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL, THROUGH THE ALLOCATION OF SITES AND GRANT OF PERMISSION, SUPPORT FACILITIES THAT:

- i. CONTRIBUTE TO THE OBJECTIVE OF DEALING WITH AT LEAST 66% OF ALL COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE BY MEANS OTHER THAN LANDFILL BY 2013, AND
- ii. PROVIDE CAPACITY IN LINE WITH THE INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS.

Links to other strategies

National Waste Strategy 2007
Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
Regional Economic Strategy
District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement
NYCC Waste Site Allocations DPD

Implementation

NYCC – develop policies to ensure the provision of a network of waste management facilities and through representation on Tees Valley and Leeds City Region Partnerships and South Yorkshire partner groups monitor the availability of existing facilities for C&I waste which deal with arisings from North Yorkshire until such time as any new facilities in the plan area are developed as a result of WCS policies and market forces.
Waste Industry – bring forward appropriate proposals to drive the management of waste up the waste hierarchy
District/Borough Councils – [note delivery of employment land opportunities]

Monitoring

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Links to other Preferred Policy Approaches

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Construction and Demolition Wastes

- 7.30 Construction and Demolition (C & D) waste arises from the construction industry and householder improvements and generally comprises materials such as brick rubble, clay, plaster, concrete, subsoil and topsoil, but may contain other materials such as metal and plastic. There are difficulties in interpreting trends in the C & D waste sector as production of this type of waste can fluctuate dramatically, depending on current levels of activity in a given sector at a given time.
- 7.31 Total arisings of C & D waste in the sub-region in 2005 was approximately 2.7 million tonnes. The large majority of this was recycled or put to beneficial use for landfill engineering. A significant amount of C & D wastes are managed and re-used on site e.g. during large scale construction projects or on sites that are exempt from waste management licensing. This “unseen” capacity is likely to make a significant contribution to the management of C & D wastes and is encouraged through Policy CSW9. Nevertheless, there may be a need through the plan period for dedicated facilities which promote the re-use and recycling of C & D waste. This element of the waste management

network will be delivered in response to the needs of the market in line with policies CSW5, CSW6 and CSW9.

- 7.32 C & D waste can also play an important role in reducing the need for new sources of primary aggregates. Over the period 2001-2016, the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly has established a target of 180 million tonnes of secondary and recycled aggregates to be provided throughout the region. The County Council is keen to work with other agencies, local authorities and the waste industry to ensure that, wherever practicable, primary resources are substituted with secondary and recycled aggregates.

POLICY CS W9 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT THE RE-USE OR RECYCLING OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES ON SITE WHERE IT ARISES.

FURTHER CAPACITY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES WILL BE PROVIDED THROUGH THE ALLOCATION OF SITES AND THE GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION.

Links to other strategies

Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
Regional Economic Strategy
District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement
NYCC Waste Site Allocations DPD

Implementation

NYCC – develop policies to ensure the provision of a network of waste management facilities
Waste Industry – bring forward appropriate proposals to drive the management of waste up the waste hierarchy
District/Borough Councils – include policies to direct development to the re-use of buildings and reduce levels of demolition waste

Monitoring

Indicator (for a full description of indicators please see Sustainability Report Appendix 6)
40/42/45/51
43
41

Links to other Preferred Policy Approaches

W1/W2/W3/W15
M1/M2

Hazardous Waste

- 7.33 In 2004 just over 30,000 tonnes of Hazardous waste arose in the County. Approximately 65% of this total was disposed of to landfill with a further 23% being dealt with at treatment facilities, 8% sent to waste transfer stations before being dealt with outside the County, 3% being recycled and the remaining 1% being incinerated.
- 7.34 Following the introduction of the Landfill Directive and the banning of the co-disposal of Hazardous and Non-hazardous wastes at landfill sites, a number of sites previously able to accept Hazardous waste have had to apply to the Environment Agency for revised waste management licenses. Consequently, whilst the current level of capacity for the disposal of Hazardous waste within the County is not known, overall capacity for Hazardous waste disposal in the Region is likely to be reduced.

- 7.35 As the large majority (approximately 94%) of Hazardous waste arising in the Region is generated outside North Yorkshire, and due to the specialised nature of the facilities required to deal with these wastes, it may not be practicable or appropriate to provide new dedicated facilities within the County. Accordingly the approach in Policy CSW10 is to encourage the on-site management of Hazardous waste where practicable. For example this may include the remediation or encapsulation of contaminated soils arising during construction projects. However, provision for specialist facilities is not considered to be a priority, bearing in mind that such facilities currently exist close to the County boundary. Any proposals for such facilities that do come forward will be considered in line with other policies within the WCS.

POLICY CS W10 HAZARDOUS WASTE

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT THE ON-SITE MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AT THE POINT OF ARISING.

Links to other strategies

Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
Regional Economic Strategy
District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement
NYCC Waste Site Allocations DPD

Implementation

NYCC – develop policies to ensure the provision of a network of waste management facilities
Waste Industry – bring forward appropriate proposals to drive the management of waste up the waste hierarchy
District/Borough Councils

Monitoring

...

Links to other Preferred Policy Approaches

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Agricultural Waste

- 7.36 Until recently Agricultural waste had been excluded from waste management control. The introduction of the Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 means that Agricultural waste is now classified as a “controlled waste” in the same way that Municipal or Commercial and Industrial wastes are.
- 7.37 The regulations have been introduced to ensure that Agricultural waste is recovered and disposed of in ways that do not cause harm to the environment and human health and the use of farm tips is now prohibited.
- 7.38 As a result of the recent changes to legislation, there is little data on which to base forecasts of arisings of Agricultural waste. The draft RSS envisages a declining volume of Agricultural waste across the Region from around 5 million tonnes in 2005 to less than 2 million tonnes by 2021.
- 7.39 No sub-regional waste management targets have been established, however as North Yorkshire is a predominantly rural County, it can be assumed that significant amounts of agricultural waste are likely to arise.

- 7.40 Policy CSW11 supports the on-site management of Agricultural waste. However, it would not be realistic to expect every farm to deal with its own waste on site. Given the largely rural nature of North Yorkshire the County Council encourages, through Policy W11, local solutions to the management of Agricultural waste, particularly as part of farm diversification. Such proposals should seek to coordinate local agricultural waste management requirements and enable their management in appropriate locations well located to the sources of arisings.

POLICY CS W11 AGRICULTURAL WASTE

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT THE ON-SITE MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WASTE AT THE POINT OF ARISING.

FURTHER CAPACITY FOR THE CO-ORDINATED LOCAL MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WASTES FROM MORE THAN ONE SITE WILL BE SUPPORTED IN APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS.

Links to other strategies

Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
Regional Economic Strategy
District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement
NYCC Waste Site Allocations DPD

Implementation

NYCC – develop policies to ensure the provision of a network of waste management facilities
Waste Industry – bring forward appropriate proposals to drive the management of waste up the waste hierarchy
District/Borough Councils
Local Communities

Monitoring

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Links to other Preferred Policy Approaches

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Waste Water Treatment and Disposal

- 7.41 The responsibility for waste water treatment and disposal in North Yorkshire lies largely with Yorkshire Water; however United Utilities and Northumbrian Water also have a small presence.
- 7.42 In recent times, extensive improvements to infrastructure have been undertaken by the water companies to meet the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive. It is likely that further improvements to raise the standard of water treatment and reduce impacts arising from the discharge of waste water will be carried out over the coming years.
- 7.43 The County Council does not intend to allocate any sites in the MWDF for the provision of waste water treatment facilities, as the scale of individual developments is usually very small. Any proposals for such facilities that do come forward will be considered in line with other policies within the WCS.

POLICY CS W12 WASTE WATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT THE PROVISION OF NEW OR EXTENDED WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS PROVIDED THAT THE PROPOSAL IS REQUIRED TO IMPROVE TREATMENT AND/OR INCREASE CAPACITY.

Links to other strategies

Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement

Implementation

NYCC
Water Utilities

Monitoring

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Links to other Preferred Policy Approaches

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8 SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Introduction

- 8.1 The County Council recognises that waste management activity can give rise to impacts on local communities. In many cases such impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level through appropriate siting, design and control of development.
- 8.2 The policies in this chapter seek to guide proposals so as to ensure the maintenance and development of sustainable communities. They also assist in delivering the Community Strategy theme of 'promoting socially inclusive, safe and sustainable communities' and 'ensuring that peoples access to jobs and services of all kinds are met as effectively as possible'.

Local Amenity

- 8.3 Waste management operations can cause impacts on local communities and the local environment. The impact of waste management facilities will vary according to the type and scale of facility and the proximity of sensitive receptors. Such impacts may include: visual intrusion, noise, dust, mud on the highway, odour, heavy lorry traffic, bird flocks, pests and litter, dependent on the type of facility proposed. In addition, any potential or perceived impact on health could be a material consideration where emissions to air would occur.
- 8.4 Large scale waste management facilities have the potential to give rise to significant visual impact. The ability of the landscape to accommodate waste management facilities varies according to the character of the site and of the surrounding land. Intrusive features may include buildings, weighbridges, skip storage areas, fixed plant, operational and tipping areas. It is essential, therefore, to incorporate appropriate measures, which may be both on and off-site, within the design and layout of proposals to minimise visual impact and disturbance and fully integrate proposals into the surrounding landscape.
- 8.5 The impact of noise levels generated by waste management facilities is dependent on the degree to which noise is heard above background levels and the proximity of workings to noise sensitive properties. There are measures which can be adopted to control and reduce noise levels. Noise control should be seen as an integral part of operational design.
- 8.6 Plant and haul routes should be located to minimise noise disturbance, taking advantage of landform and any established tree and hedgerow cover. Additional protection is possible by earth mounding and advance planting. The incorporation of noise attenuation works within the plant, including cladding and the use of sensitive alarm beepers, are examples of noise control measures. Any proposal should itemise operations which will generate noise and incorporate specific measures to ameliorate such disturbance. Monitoring may be required to ensure that specified levels are not exceeded.
- 8.7 The decomposition of biodegradable waste in landfills results in the production of landfill gas and leachate. It is important that these are adequately monitored and controlled. Odour from the decomposition of waste and landfill gas can also be an issue. Waste management facilities can, if not properly controlled, encourage pests such as vermin and bird flocks and give rise to litter. These problems can be reduced by ensuring the waste deposited is covered with inert material as soon as possible, and by using bird scarers, and perimeter litter trap fencing.

- 8.8 The potential impact on air quality of waste related development may be a material consideration when considering individual proposals. Dust generation arising from soil stripping, haul roads, fixed plant and stockpiles of material especially in dry conditions may lead to nuisance if not controlled. Dust suppression measures will need to be in place and may include cladding of plant, metalling haul roads and use of water bowsers.
- 8.9 National Guidance in PPS10 states that Waste Planning Authorities should avoid duplicating the controls available to other agencies. The Environment Agency has an important role to play in regulating emissions from certain kinds of facilities, through its role as the Waste Licensing Authority.
- 8.10 When deciding planning applications for waste management, the County Council will have to be satisfied that impacts are kept to a minimum and do not lead to unacceptable effects on local amenity. In some cases, a number of specific impacts or facilities, or a prolonged sequence of facilities may give rise to 'cumulative' impacts, which will need to be considered (see para 9.5)
- 8.11 In order to assess these impacts, the County Council will require appropriate information to be included with any planning application. Developers should contact the County Council at the earliest opportunity to determine the scope of any assessments that may be required.
- 8.12 Environmental Management Systems (EMS) can be used to help reduce long term local environmental impacts, comply with relevant legislation, and demonstrate that organisations are managing their environmental risks and liabilities responsibly. The County Council encourage developers to consider the use of EMS at an early stage so that they may be used to influence the design and operational stages of development.
- 8.13 Policy DCW13 sets out the key issues that will need to be addressed in assessing impacts upon local amenity.

POLICY DC W13 LOCAL AMENITY

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT PROPOSALS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES WHERE IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THE SCALE, SITING AND DESIGN, OF THE DEVELOPMENT ARE APPROPRIATE AND THAT UNNACCEPTABLE IMPACT WILL NOT ARISE FROM:

- VISUAL INTRUSION,
- AIRBORNE EMISSIONS, INCLUDING DUST,
- ODOURS,
- NOISE,
- LITTER,
- VEHICLE MOVEMENTS, BOTH ON AND OFF SITE, AND
- CUMULATIVE EFFECTS.

Links to other strategies

Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
 District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
 NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement
 NYCC Community Strategy
 NYCC Waste Site Allocations DPD

Implementation

NYCC – ensure operations carried out in compliance with planning permission
 Developers – produce and adhere to Environmental Management Systems for individual sites

Environment Agency – ensure operations carried out in accordance with relevant legislation
District/Borough Council Environmental Health Officers – ensure operations carried out in accordance with relevant legislation

Monitoring

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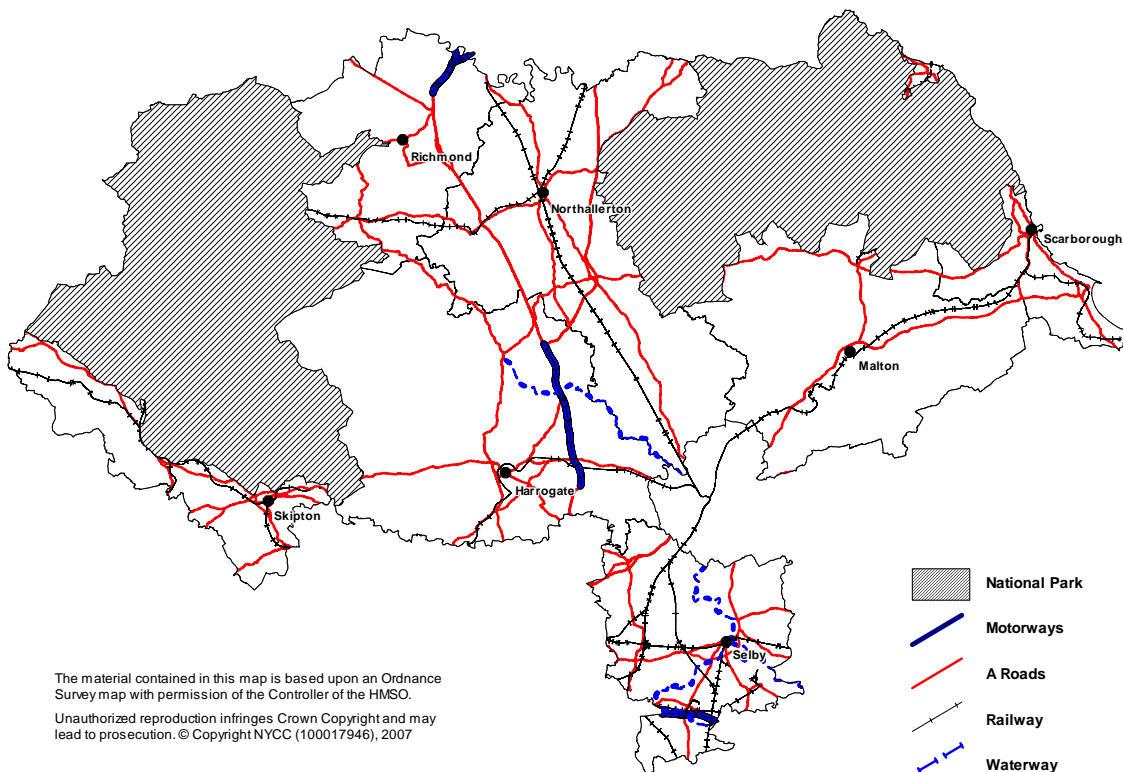
Links to other policies

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Transport

8.14 The strategic transport network of the plan area is shown on Key Diagram 3.

Key Diagram 3: Transport Network



8.15 The movement of waste can generate large volumes of traffic. Road traffic associated with the movement of waste can lead to a significant adverse impact on the environment and local amenity, as well as causing structural damage to roads. These impacts are not confined to locations close to the point of access but can be experienced some distance away, especially where heavy vehicles use minor roads and/or pass through residential areas.

8.16 Government advice on transport recognises that the continued growth in road transport presents a major challenge to the attainment of sustainable development.

- 8.17 The County Council is keen to reduce the reliance on road transport. The spatial strategy requires waste to be dealt with close to its source of production where practicable, in order to reduce the distance waste has to travel; the County Council will also support, through Policy DCW14, the development of waste management facilities at existing railheads where use of the rail infrastructure can be achieved. These opportunities are most likely to arise in and around the Selby area where the County has infrastructure which may support movement of rail freight. Transport assessments should consider these alternative modes of transport.
- 8.18 Where new waste management facilities or extensions to existing operations that utilise the road network are proposed, the County Council, through the implementation of Policy DCW14, will consider the impact of vehicle movements on surrounding areas. Planning applications for major waste facilities should be accompanied by a transport assessment examining any impacts that may arise as a result of road, rail or water haulage. Where the County Council considers these impacts to be unacceptable, planning permission will not be granted. Developers should consider the timing and frequency of heavy vehicles and seek to ensure that travel occurs outside network peak periods where practicable.
- 8.19 Where appropriate the County Council will encourage the establishment of Freight Quality Partnerships between waste management operators, the local authority and local communities.

POLICY DC W14 WASTE TRANSPORT

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT PROPOSALS FOR SIGNIFICANT WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, PARTICULARLY IN THE SELBY AREA, TO BE LOCATED WHERE THEY CAN UTILISE RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE.

WHERE THIS IS NOT PRACTICABLE THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT PROPOSALS WHERE IT IS SATISFIED THAT VEHICLE MOVEMENTS WOULD NOT HAVE AN UNACCEPTABLE IMPACT ON THE LOCAL OR STRATEGIC ROAD NETWORK.

Links to other strategies

Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement
NYCC Local Transport Plan
NYCC Waste Site Allocations DPD

Implementation

NYCC – ensure decisions take into account impact on Highways
Highways Agency – to be consulted in respect of any proposals which may impact in the Strategic Road Network and provide sound advice on Highways issues
NYCC Highway Authority - provide sound advice on landscape issues
Network Rail – assist in the maximisation of rail infrastructure

Monitoring

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Links to other Policy

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Additional Considerations

Safeguarded Areas

- 8.20 In North Yorkshire there are a number of areas subject to some form of safeguarding which are protected for safety or other reasons. These include civil and military airfields and other military premises and minerals development, which are safeguarded to protect the mineral resource. In many cases the existence of such a safeguarded area is unlikely to represent a fundamental constraint to development for waste management purposes. Nevertheless, there is potential for some forms of development to conflict with the safeguarded interest in such areas, and applicants will be required to demonstrate that no unacceptable impact on the designated interest will arise. Where appropriate these safeguarded areas will be reflected in the Proposals Map DPD.

POLICY DC W15 PROTECTION OF SAFEGUARDED AREAS

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT PROPOSALS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES WITHIN SAFEGUARDED AREAS WHERE IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT NO UNACCEPTABLE IMPACT ON THE SAFEGUARDED INTEREST WILL ARISE.

Links to other strategies

Catterick Garrison Long Term Development Plan
Aeodrome Safeguarding Plan
Minerals Safeguarded Areas DPD

Implementation

NYCC – consideration of development control policies in determination of planning applications
Waste Industry – ensure compliance with planning conditions
Ministry of Defence
Civil Aviation Authority

Monitoring

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Links to other Preferred Policy Approaches

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Design and Restoration

- 8.21 The design and operation of waste management facilities can play an important role in meeting the objectives of sustainable development, including: climate change reduction, adaptation and mitigation and also help increase the public acceptability of waste management activity. The County Council, through the implementation of Policy DCW16, will encourage developers to give consideration to the detailed design elements of such facilities, including: energy and water efficiency, energy generation opportunities, wider accessibility and any associated infrastructure such as landscaping and screening measures, as well as the physical appearance of the development. Proposals should ensure that they are in accordance with the design objectives set out in Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development and RSS Policy encouraging renewable energy maximisation. Applicants may wish to discuss these issues with the County Council prior to submission of a proposal.
- 8.22 In many instances waste management facilities will be permanent forms of development. However, where temporary facilities such as some recycling activity or landfill are

proposed it will be necessary for applicants to demonstrate how the site can be satisfactorily restored to an appropriate use or uses. The restoration principles established through Policy M20 "Site Reclamation and After-use" in the Minerals Core Strategy will be used to assess the general restoration of waste management facilities.

- 8.23 Certain areas of the County are affected by significant issues of land stability, for example potential subsidence due to gypsum dissolution in the Ripon area. Elsewhere land instability issues may be of local concern e.g. those that arise from land slippage or movements of the water table. Proposals should ensure that they have taken into account the potential for land instability during the early stages of design.

POLICY DC W16 DESIGN AND RESTORATION

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT PROPOSALS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS MORE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH A HIGH STANDARD OF DESIGN, MITIGATION, OPERATION AND/OR RESTORATION APPROPRIATE TO ITS LOCAL CONTEXT.

Links to other strategies

Planning Policy Statement 1
Planning and Access for Disabled People: A Good Practice Guide
"By Design" Guidance
NYCC Sustainable Development Policy
Minerals Core Strategy (Policy M11)

Implementation

NYCC – consideration of development control policies in determination of planning applications
Waste Industry – ensure compliance with planning conditions

Monitoring

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Links to other Preferred Policy Approaches

9 ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

- 9.1 In considering planning applications for waste management facilities the County Council will take into account the likely impacts on the environment. In North Yorkshire there are many environmental assets which need to be protected and where possible enhanced. In addition to considering the wider impacts of proposed development, local environmental issues arising from the development should also be addressed. The policies in this chapter are intended to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to these matter sin development decisions. The policies will be implemented in conjunction with all other policies relating to specific waste streams.
- 9.2 These policies help deliver the Community Strategy themes of ‘taking care of our heritage, landscape and environment’ and ‘plan for emergencies’ i.e. deal with climate change and flood risk.

Green Infrastructure

- 9.3 Environmental assets often co-exist in the same areas and represent a “green infrastructure”. This concept has been supported by Planning Policy Statement 9, Regional Guidance and will form a key part of the North Yorkshire Countryside Strategy. This “green infrastructure” is made up of a network of protected sites, nature reserves, greenspaces 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.
- 9.4 Impacts from waste management facilities upon green infrastructure may be resolved through innovative design and siting, for example, so as to maintain and enhance corridor functions. It is important to consider that developing, maintaining and enhancing a green infrastructure need not prevent development of waste management facilities on what would otherwise be appropriate greenfield sites (in accordance with Policy CSW6). Rather that the opportunities and corridor attributes of such land be assessed prior to their development. Policy DCW18 requires that green infrastructure be taken into account when considering proposals.

Cumulative Effects

- 9.5 Waste development can cause effects on local communities and the environment through construction and operational impacts. Cumulative effects¹⁰ are likely to arise as incremental effects e.g. noise from a number of separate developments (existing or proposed); the combined effect of individual impacts, e.g. noise, dust and visual impacts, from one development; or from several developments (either past, present or proposed) with different insignificant impacts individually but which together have a cumulative effect e.g. synergistic effects.
- 9.6 The County Council will expect, through Policy DCW18, planning applications for waste management facilities which require Environmental Impact Assessment, or which are located in sensitive areas, to be accompanied by an assessment of the potential

¹⁰ ‘EC Guidelines on the Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Impacts as well as Impact interactions’

cumulative impact of the proposal. Information as to how the proposal relates to existing waste development in the vicinity and how cumulative impacts can be mitigated through design and operation should be included.

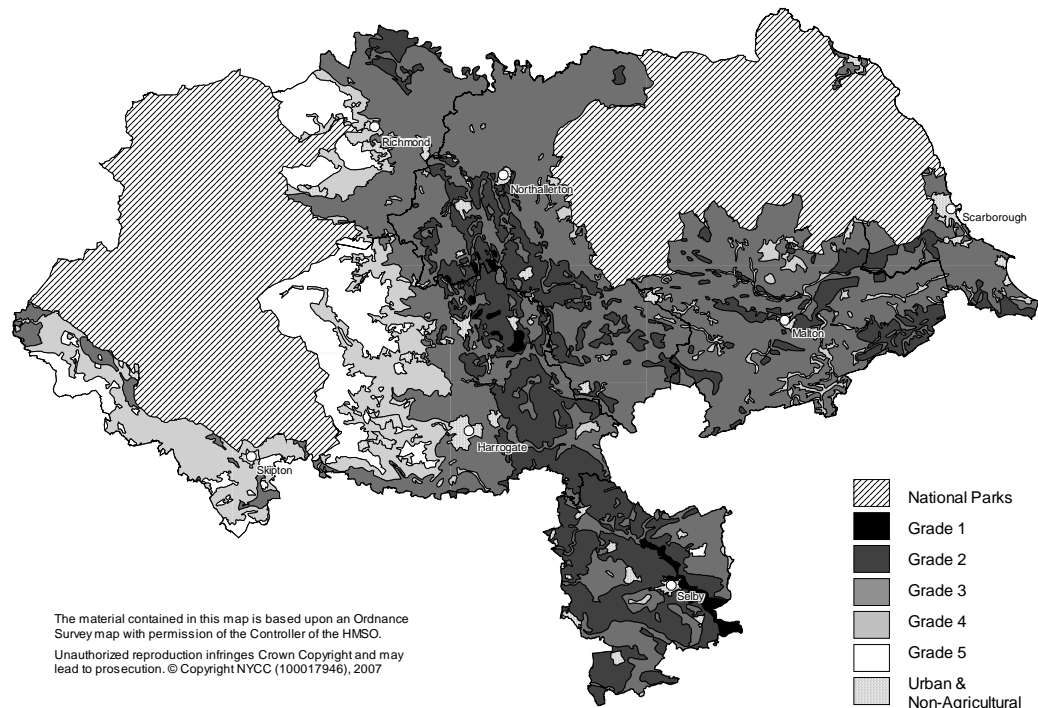
Environmental Impact Assessment

9.7 Depending upon the nature of the proposals, waste development can be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This is a formal procedure set out in the Town and Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations (1999). Where formal EIA is required, the County Council will expect applicants to enter into pre-application discussions at the earliest opportunity. The County Council also encourage potential applicants to make formal requests under the 1999 Regulations for Screening and Scoping Opinions. This will provide useful information to potential applicants as to whether EIA is formally required and, if so, what information is likely to be required to assess the impact of the proposal. Requesting these opinions at the pre-application stage can save time later and speed up the planning process.

Agricultural Land Quality and Conservation of soil resources

9.8 The Agricultural Land Classification Scheme classifies land into 5 grades, with grade 3 further sub-divided into 3a and 3b. Best and Most Versatile Land (BMV) is that which falls within Grades 1, 2 and 3a, being the most flexible, productive and efficient and which can best deliver future crops for food and non-food uses. The strategic distribution of agricultural land is shown on Key Diagram 4.

Key Diagram 4: Agricultural Land

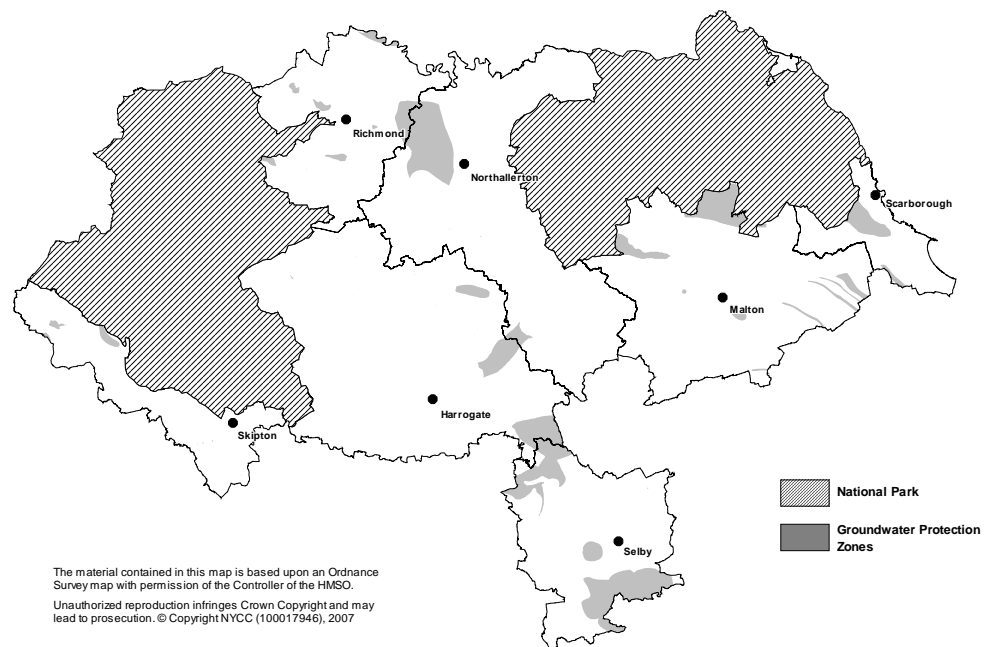


- 9.9 In the past, development on BMV was to be avoided wherever possible, however Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas advises that it is for local planning authorities, in consultation with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), to decide whether BMV should be developed.
- 9.10 The strategic policies in the WCS direct waste development generally towards previously developed land and industrial locations and it is not expected that implementation of the strategy will lead to a need for extensive development of agricultural land. Where waste development on BMV agricultural land is proposed, proposals will be required through Policy DCW18 to demonstrate that provision is made for high standards of soil management that would enable ultimate reinstatement to a condition suitable for agricultural use. The County Council will, where appropriate, expect soil handling strategies to be submitted alongside applications for such development, based upon the DEFRA Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils and emerging EU Directives¹¹.

Ground and Surface Water Protection

- 9.11 Certain waste management operations, particularly landfill, have the potential to affect ground and surface water quality so that surrounding watercourses may be contaminated, existing water abstractions may be affected and natural habitats damaged. The Environment Agency, through the waste permitting process, has responsibility for ensuring that these impacts do not arise. The strategic distribution of groundwater protection areas is shown on Key Diagram 5.

Key Diagram 5: Groundwater Protection Zones



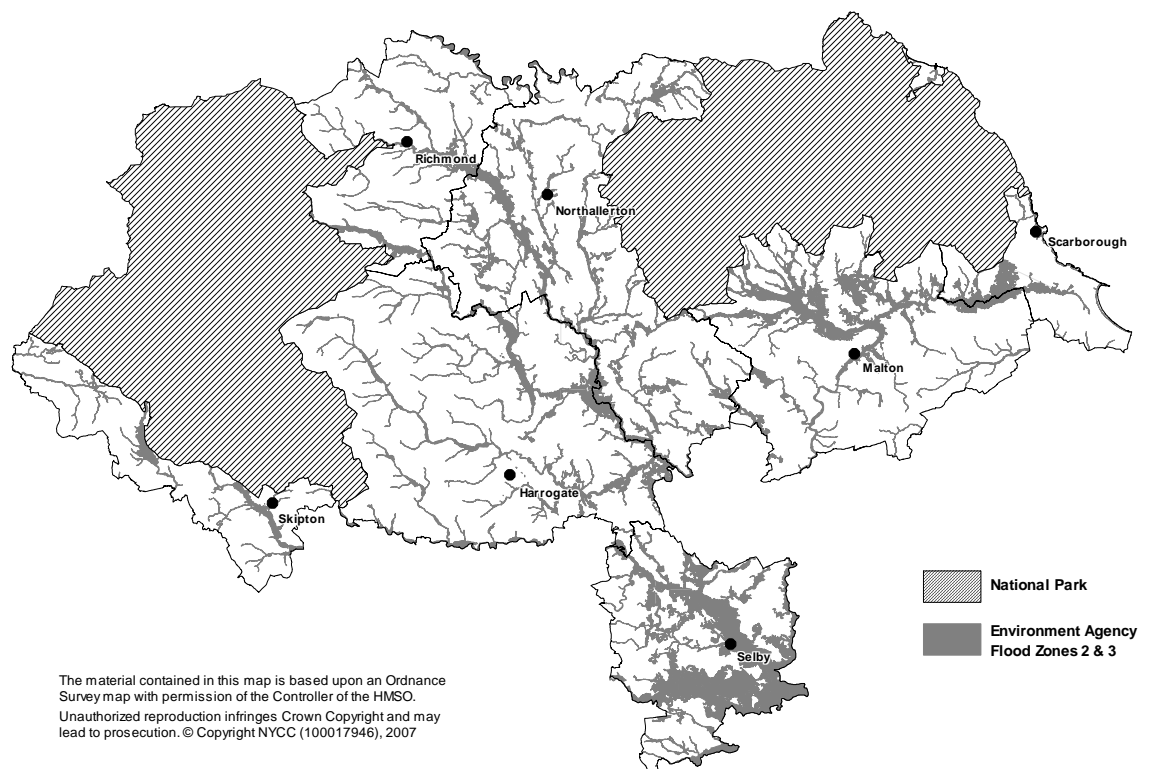
¹¹ See EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection and Soil Framework Directive

- 9.12 The County Council through Policy DCW18 will expect planning applications for waste management activity to include an assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on surface and ground waters and the measures to be employed to minimise the risks to ground and surface water quality. Proposals that would have an unacceptable adverse impact, especially on the Groundwater Protection Zones identified in key diagram 5, will not be permitted in line with Policy DCW18.

Flood Risk

- 9.13 Waste Management operations in areas at risk of flooding can have significant impacts upon the flow of water during flood events and can cause significant pollution incidents should flooding occur. It is therefore important that proposals do not impact upon the capacity of the floodplain, increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, pose an unacceptable pollution risk or limit the effectiveness of their operation. The County Council encourages the effective siting and operation of waste management facilities so as to ensure that the management of waste arising is not impeded during major flood events.
- 9.14 Planning Policy Statement 25, Development and Flood Risk (PPS25) sets out a sequential approach to identifying flood risk which seeks to avoid locating development in areas at greatest risk of flooding i.e. zones 2 and 3 as shown on Key Diagram 6.¹²

Key Diagram 6: Flood Risk Zones



- 9.15 It considers landfill sites and hazardous waste management facilities to be “more vulnerable” to flooding and advises against siting these developments within the floodplain.

¹² Note that these are updated annually and should be obtained from the Environment Agency.

Other waste management operations are considered to be less vulnerable but care should still be taken in their siting. This is of particular importance in the principle service centres of Malton/Norton, Selby, Tadcaster and Ripon where strategic flood risk assessment has revealed that the flood risk in these areas may discord with some elements of the locational strategy.

- 9.16 While these towns may pose particular challenges for the location of development, the County Council will expect planning applications in all parts of the plan area to be accompanied by a flood risk assessment demonstrating how flood risk to the development itself, and as a result of the development, will be managed.
- 9.17 Proposals will be considered, through Policy DCW18, having regard to the sequential test and exception test set out in Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk and any advice thereafter from the Environment Agency. Developers are encouraged to enter into pre-application discussions with the County Council and Environment Agency where proposals are likely to be affected by, or have an affect on, flood risk. Proposals that would have an unacceptable impact upon flooding or would be at significant risk should flooding occur will not be permitted.

Public Rights of Way

- 9.18 The public rights of way network is an important means by which residents and visitors to North Yorkshire can access and enjoy the countryside. It is therefore important that this network and the public using it are protected from any adverse impacts arising from waste development. Operators will be required to protect existing users and to provide acceptable alternative arrangements, with a measure of segregation from areas of activity. Any diversion or stopping-up of an existing public right of way must have received the necessary legal sanction before being implemented.
- 9.19 In applying Policy DCW18, planning permission for waste management operations will only be granted where satisfactory provision has been made for the protection of existing public rights or for providing alternative arrangements both during and after working.
- 9.20 Developers should consult the County Council's Rights of Way Improvement Plan where development is likely to have an impact. The County Council will provide advice to developers appropriate safeguards to ensure that the network is retained, and work with developers to enhance the network where practicable as part of site reclamation.

Green Belt

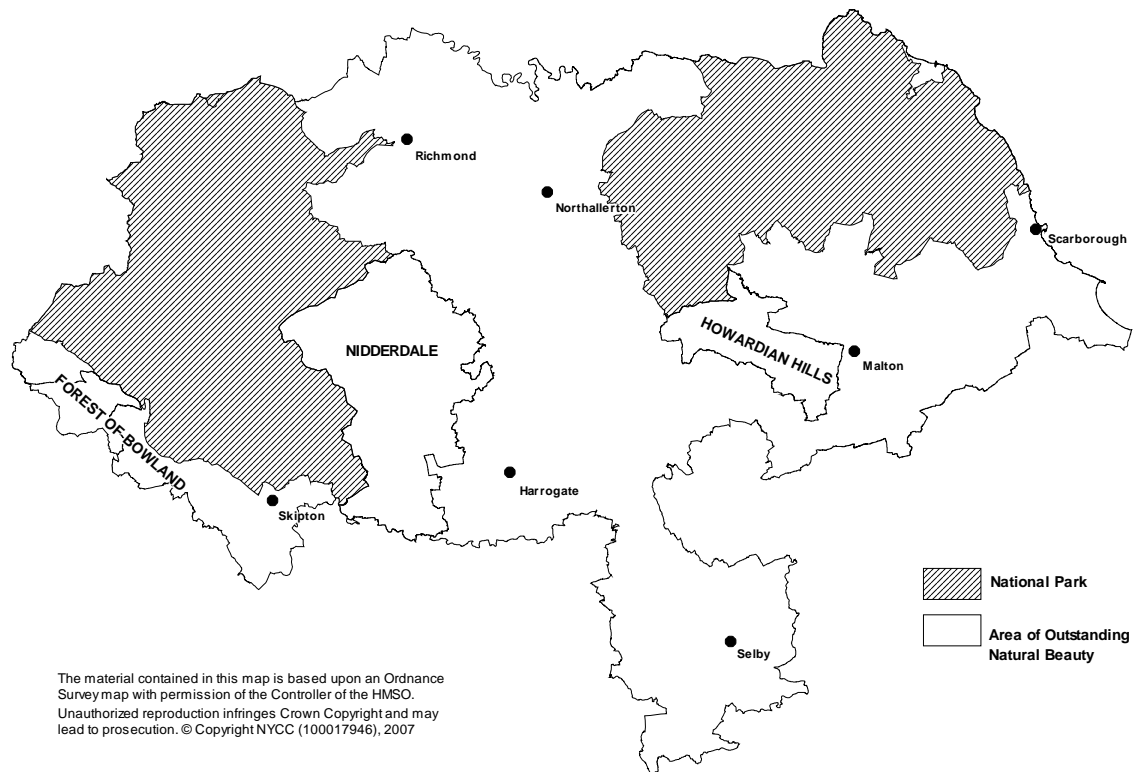
- 9.21 All proposals for waste management activities in the green belt will be assessed having regard to national guidance. The County Council, in applying national guidance and Policy DCW18, considers that, subject to high standards of design and operation, the following waste management operations may be suitable in principle in the green belt: waste management activity ancillary to waste management operations and mineral extraction already taking place in the green belt, small scale agricultural waste management facilities, composting activities and landfilling of voids. Where temporary development for waste management purposes in the green belt is permitted, a high standard of restoration to an appropriate green belt use will be required.

Landscape Character

- 9.22 The term landscape extends beyond the countryside and can include urban areas as well

as upland areas or designated landscapes. The County Council intends to protect the unique landscape that makes the county so attractive for those who live, work and visit. Key Diagram 7 shows the strategic distribution of key landscape features of AONBs and Heritage Coasts [to be added].

Key Diagram 7: Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coasts



- 9.23 Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (PPS 7) advises that along with National Parks, AONBs have been confirmed as having the highest status of protection in terms of landscape and scenic beauty. Major development should be avoided within these areas unless there are exceptional circumstances.
- 9.24 There are two lengths of Heritage Coast in North Yorkshire. Small sections of the Cleveland and North Yorkshire Heritage Coast extend into the County around Whitby and Scalby, while a small length of the Flamborough Headland Heritage Coast also extends around Speeton and Reighton. Heritage Coast designation does not have any statutory status, however it is nationally recognised and Government guidance discourages development which does not require a coastal location.
- 9.25 North Yorkshire contains distinctive landscape areas as listed in Chapter 2. These landscapes are explained in detail through the Joint Character Areas (see Figure 1) and Landscape Typology resource¹³. These pieces of work provide varying degrees of information on regionally and sub-regionally important landscapes and form a starting point for gathering information in support of waste management proposals in relation to

¹³ Prepared by Natural England.

landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity considerations. At a local level, Landscape Character Assessments (LCA) are prepared by the District and Borough Councils to look at areas in more detail. LCA is a technique used to develop a consistent and comprehensive understanding of what gives the countryside its character.

9.26 The County Council, through the implementation of policies DCW17 and DCW18, will expect proposals for waste management facilities to address impacts on landscape through, where appropriate, a study and evaluation of local landscape character and an assessment of how the proposal will impact upon it in line with any relevant LCA, or through a local assessment using a compatible methodology, appropriate to the scale of the development proposed. In particular the potential individual and cumulative effects on the following should be addressed:

- landscape character i.e. visual intrusion, the layout and scale of buildings and designated spaces, the built fabric, public access and
- landscape sensitivity and capacity i.e. local distinctiveness, condition, historic patterns, attributes, semi-natural habitats, remoteness and tranquillity, noise and light pollution.

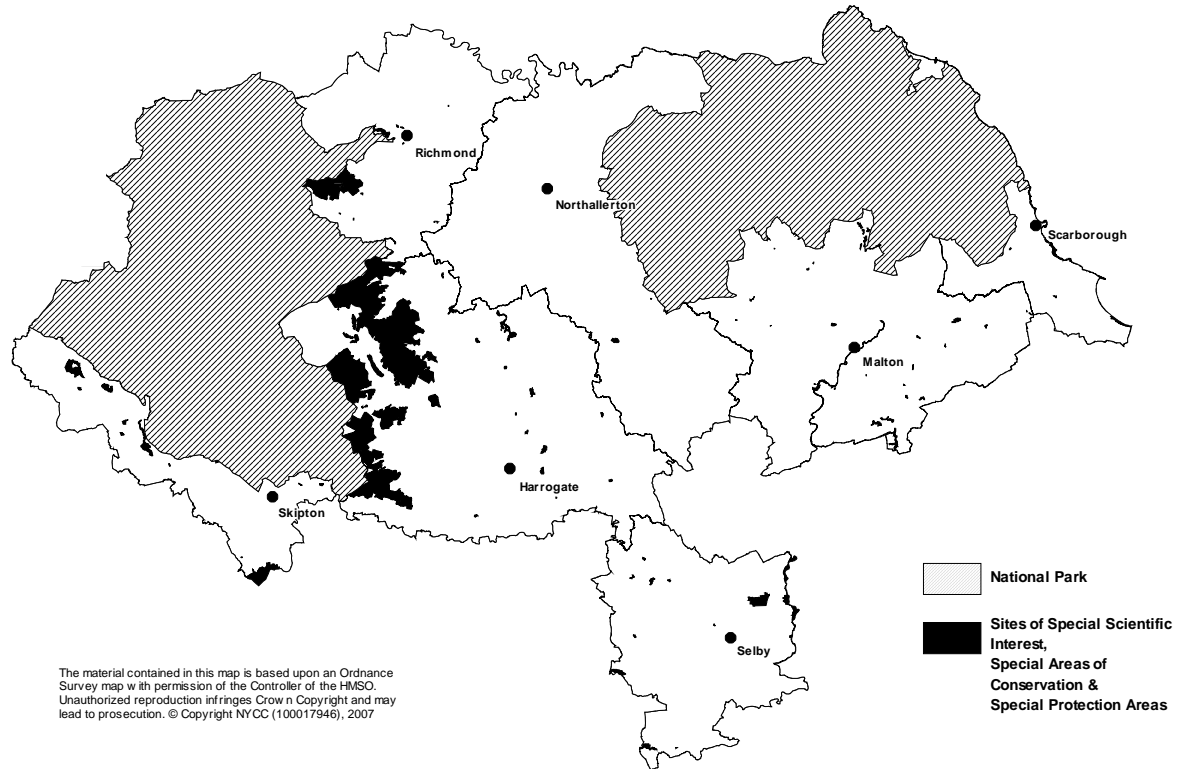
Natural Environment

Biodiversity

9.27 North Yorkshire has many sites designated for its biodiversity value, including those listed in Chapter 2. Twenty habitats are covered by the North Yorkshire Biodiversity Action Plans. The county has some very scarce habitats, including a tiny patch of saltmarsh in Whitby; wetland habitats are also infrequent, but land drainage schemes have resulted in the loss of most of them. Twenty-five rare species are covered by North Yorkshire BAPs, including the Water Vole. The strategic distribution of sites protected by international law is shown on Key Diagram 8.

9.28 The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) was produced by the Government in 1994 to ensure that the biodiversity of the UK is conserved for the future. BAPs are also produced locally and for North Yorkshire there is one for each of the seven Districts / Boroughs. These documents describe the wildlife resource of a particular area, identify the key species and habitats and outline the objectives, targets and actions necessary to protect and enhance biodiversity. These documents will be used to inform policy-making, particularly in relation to individual sites in the Waste Site Allocations DPD, which may be able to make significant contributions to the targets and objectives outlined in the relevant BAP.

Key Diagram 8: Key Sites Protected by International Convention or National Law



9.29 The County Council will, when implementing Policy DCW17 and DCW18, take into account the methodology for assessment of impact on biodiversity contained within PPS9 and its Good Practice Guide.

Geodiversity

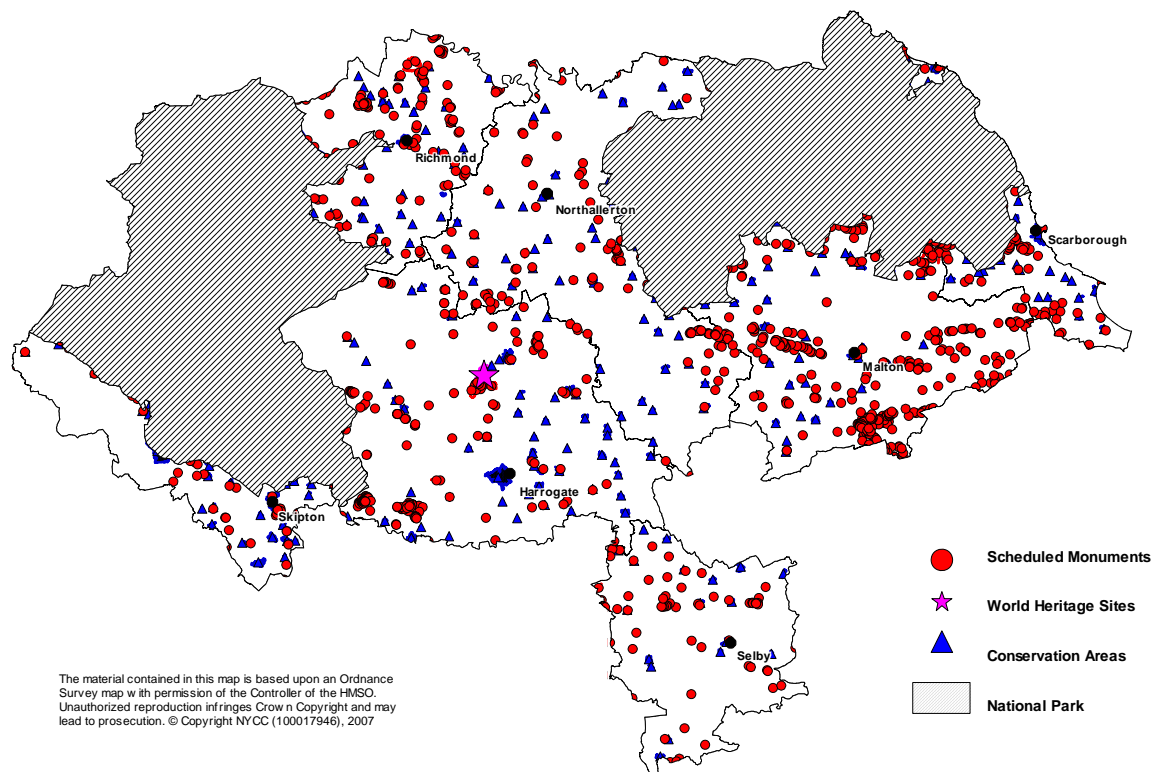
9.30 Geodiversity is the variety of rocks, minerals and landforms that represent the geological history of the Earth. Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) are designated by locally developed criteria and are currently the most important places for geodiversity outside statutorily protected land such as SSSIs. Local Geodiversity Action Plans (LGAPs) set out actions to conserve and enhance the geodiversity of a particular area.

9.31 In North Yorkshire the filling of voids is likely to have most impact on geodiversity. The County Council will, through the implementation of Policies DCW17 and DCW18, take this into account when assessing proposals for waste management.

Historic Environment

9.32 Historic buildings and features and archaeological remains¹⁴ are non-renewable, finite resources that have intrinsic value to the people of North Yorkshire and help to create a sense of place. Together they make a valuable contribution to tourism, and arts and culture, providing evidence of the lives of those who have lived before us. Table 3 lists the types of historic environment assets found in North Yorkshire and their level of significance. The extent of conservation areas and scheduled ancient monuments is shown in key diagram 9. The NYCC Historic Environment Record contains records of over 20,000 other archaeological sites, monuments and finds. It is important to be aware that many archaeological sites remain undiscovered and the full extent and significance of remains is often uncertain.

Key Diagram 9: Historic Environment Assets



9.33 Depending on their location, waste management facilities may have the potential to impact on historic buildings and features. The County Council will assess proposals in accordance with Policies DCW17 and DCW18. In particular, the designation of some features such as Conservation Areas and listed buildings protects not only the structures themselves but also their settings. Proposals which may affect affect such features and

¹⁴ Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) sets out national guidance on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in both urban and rural settings. Planning Policy Guidance 15 (PPG15) Planning and the Historic Environment provides guidance on the approach to wider historical interests

their settings will need to demonstrate that no unacceptable impact will arise.

- 9.34 Archaeological sites and landscapes, monuments and their settings provide a record of our history as well as contributing to the quality of our landscapes and townscapes. National guidance for the protection of the historic environment can be found in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) and Planning Policy Guidance 15 (PPG15) Planning and the Historic Environment. PPG16 in particular stresses the finite and non-renewable nature of the resource, in many cases being highly fragile and vulnerable to destruction.
- 9.35 Given that the spatial strategy seeks to direct new waste management facilities to previously developed land, existing waste management facilities and existing and proposed employment land, it is not anticipated that waste management facilities (other than that involving the filling of voids) will conflict with any strategic scale need to protect archaeological features. Nevertheless some proposals may have the potential to impact archaeological interests and their settings, such as any new greenfield development and/or proposals in the Vale of York, where discrete monuments and localised remains can be found and the Vale of Pickering where extensive contiguous remains exist. Such proposals will be assessed in accordance with Policies DCW17 and DCW18.

POLICY DC W17 INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL DESIGNATIONS

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL NOT SUPPORT PROPOSALS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN THE FOLOWING SITES OR AREAS OF THE COUNTY:

- SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION,
- SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS,
- RAMSAR SITES,
- NATIONAL NATURE RESERVES,
- ANCIENT WOODLAND,
- SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST,
- SCHEDULED MONUMENTS, AND
- WORLD HERITAGE SITES.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT PROPOSALS FOR SMALL SCALE FACILITIES WHICH RE-USE, RECYCLE OR COMPOST WASTE AND WHICH WOULD MEET A LOCAL NEED IN THE HERITAGE COASTS, HOWARDIAN HILLS, NIDDERDALE AND FOREST OF BOWLAND AREAS OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT PROPOSALS IN PROXIMITY TO THESE SITES AND AREAS WHERE NO UNACCEPTABLE IMPACTS WOULD ARISE.

Links to other strategies

Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement
NYCC Community Strategy
NYCC Waste Site Allocations DPD
NYCC Countryside Strategy
England Biodiversity Strategy
Countryside Character Volume 3: Yorkshire and the Humber
Landscape Character Assessments
Biodiversity Action Plans
Environment Agency Catchment Management Plans

Implementation

NYCC – consideration of development control policies in determination of planning applications
Waste Industry – ensure compliance with planning conditions
Local Communities

Monitoring

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Links to other Preferred Policy Approaches

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9.36 In assessing impact upon environmental designations and assets arising from waste management proposals the developer should liaise with the county council to establish an appropriate methodology. This should take into account among other things:

- the value of the environmental designation/asset in its national, regional and local context,
- the need for an impact assessment,
- the protection afforded to the environmental asset by legislation, other plans, policies and programmes,
- the availability and quality of evidence,
- any potential mitigation measures,
- cumulative impact,
- the restoration of the site in accordance with national guidance if the proposal is temporary in nature, and
- other material considerations arising in discussion with the county council.

POLICY DC W18 LOCAL DESIGNATIONS, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS

THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT PROPOSALS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES WHERE IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT NO UNACCEPTABLE IMPACTS WOULD AFFECT:

- LANDSCAPE
 - SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS
- BIODIVERSITY
 - LOCAL NATURE RESERVES
 - LEGALLY PROTECTED AND LISTED SPECIES
 - SITES OF IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION
- HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 - REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS, AND
 - REGISTERED HISTORIC BATTLEFIELDS.
 - CONSERVATION AREAS
 - LISTED BUILDINGS
 - NON-SCHEDULED ARCHAEOLOGY
 - IMPORTANT LOCAL STRUCTURES
- NATURAL RESOURCES
 - VETERAN TREES
 - AGRICULTURAL LAND
 - SOIL RESOURCES
 - GROUND AND SURFACE WATER
- FLOOD RISK
- THE GREEN BELT
- PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

- THE MAINTENANCE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Links to other strategies

Draft Yorkshire and the Humber Plan
District and Borough Council Local Development Frameworks
NYCC Sustainable Development Policy Statement
NYCC Community Strategy
NYCC Waste Site Allocations DPD
NYCC Countryside Strategy
Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire
Joint Character Areas (the main framework used by Natural England when advising on proposals)
Countryside Character Volume 3: Yorkshire and the Humber
Landscape Character Assessments
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (Section 41 in particular)
England Biodiversity Strategy
Regional Biodiversity Strategy
Local Biodiversity Action Plans
SINC Guidelines
DEFRA Good Practice Guide for Soil handling
Environment Agency Catchment Management Plans
Groundwater protection: Policy and Practice (Environment Agency)

Implementation

NYCC – consideration of development control policies in determination of planning applications
Waste Industry – ensure compliance with planning conditions
Natural England – consider development proposals and advise on targets and priorities
Environment Agency -

Monitoring

Links to other Preferred Policy Approaches

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10 Links to Site Allocations DPD

10.1 Where a need for new waste management facilities is identified to help move management of waste up the waste hierarchy, the Council will select sites or areas for inclusion in the Waste Site Allocations DPD using a two stage assessment. The first stage addresses strategic locational principles for new waste management sites. The second stage will involve testing against a number of specific locational constraints.

Stage 1: Strategic considerations of site or area in relation to:

- Opportunities for reuse of previously developed land and redundant agricultural buildings
- Existing and proposed employment locations
- Existing waste management facilities
- Opportunities for co-location of facilities with other complementary facilities or uses
- Major sources of waste arising
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Heritage Coast
- Listed Buildings and their settings
- National Nature Reserves
- Ramsar Sites
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Protection Areas / Special Areas of Conservation

Stage 2: Locational considerations of site or area in relation to:

- Aerodrome safeguarding zone
- Access
- Archaeological impact
- Best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 1, 2, 3a)
- Bio/geo diversity
- Contribution to local economy
- Greenbelt
- Hydrology and Hydrogeology
- Landscape impact
- Operational constraints and nuisances
- Planning History/Cumulative impact
- Proximity to County Council primary road network
- Proximity to sensitive uses
- Public Rights of Way
- Traffic impact/opportunities for transport by non-road means.

10.2 In assessing sites against the considerations, regard will be had to any positive impacts which the development may have, as well as any potential negative impacts.

10.3 These criteria along with the strategic policies in the WCS will be used to inform the choice of site allocations to be included in the Waste Site Allocations DPD.

11 Monitoring and Implementation

- 11.1 To ensure the successful implementation of the policies contained within this document it is essential that effective monitoring be undertaken. This monitoring will be an ongoing exercise that will be reported annually in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 11.2 The AMR requires planning authorities to:
- review progress in the preparation of local development documents against the timetable and milestones set out in the local development scheme;
 - assess the extent to which policies are being implemented
 - explain why policies may not have been implemented, take steps to ensure their implementation or amend or replace the policies;
 - identify the significant effects of implementing policies and whether these effects are as intended; and
 - set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.
- 11.3 The policy frameworks set out in this document have been designed in order to help the monitoring process. They set out how the policy areas link to other policies and policy documents and the main agencies involved in ensuring their successful implementation.
- 11.4 Outcomes of the monitoring process may reflect a need to update or review the plan. In addition the County Council may initiate a review of the plan under the following circumstances:
- Significant changes to national, regional and local targets and strategies for waste
 - Evidence of insufficient support for new facilities necessary to deliver the strategy objectives
 - Significant changes in baseline data such as trends in waste arisings
 - Significant changes to National Planning Policy Guidance

GLOSSARY

Anaerobic Digestion - 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.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) - Statutory document produced annually to monitor if the Council is meeting its LDS timetable and the success or otherwise of its policies.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – “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” (www.aonb.org.uk). A North Yorkshire example is Nidderdale AONB situated on the eastern edge of the Pennines.

Biodiversity - The variety, of plants, animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity.

City of York Council - The local authority that has the responsibility for the City of York and is part of the North Yorkshire sub-region.

Conservation Areas - Conservation areas give broader protection than listing individual buildings: all the features within the area are recognised as part of its character. Local authorities have the power to designate as conservation areas in any area of 'special architectural or historic interest' whose character or appearance is worth protecting or enhancing. This is judged against local and regional criteria, rather than national importance as is the case with listing.

Council / County Council – For the purposes of this document, this will refer to NYCC unless otherwise stated.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) –“DEFRA works for the essentials of life - water, food, air, land, people, animals and plants” (www.defra.gov.uk).

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) The 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.

Development Control (DC) – The process of determining, or deciding, Planning Applications.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs) – The main DPDs 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”. (www.planningportal.gov.uk)

Freight Quality Partnerships - The development of Freight Quality Partnerships (FQPs) is a key element in the Department of Transport’s Sustainable Distribution Strategy. By means of such

partnerships, industry and local government can work together to develop more efficient, safer and cleaner means of local goods distribution. Examples of what FQPs can achieve include agreements on routeing, load sharing and town centre access which can help reduce congestion, emissions and the number of vehicles in and around an urban centre.

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

Geodiversity - "The variety of geological environments, phenomena and processes that make those landscapes, rocks, minerals, fossils and soils, which provide the framework for life on earth." (Stanley, M. 2001. Welcome to the 21st century. *Geodiversity Update*. No. 1 p. 1.)

Green Infrastructure – This was launched as an initiative by the Countryside Agency in 2005. PPS9 states that it is a sub-regional network of protected sites, nature reserves, greenspaces and greenway linkages including river corridors and floodplains, migration routes and features of the landscape which are important as wildlife corridors. It can also include other multifunctional open spaces within and between settlements.

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 the Countryside Agency, and many are part of larger National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).

Historic Parks & Gardens – This is the national record of the historic parks and gardens that make a contribution to our landscape. This record, known as the *Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England* and now containing nearly 1450 sites, was established, and is maintained by, English Heritage.

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 Framework (LDF) - Comprises a portfolio of Development Plan Documents, which will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area. Our MWDF is one of these LDFs.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) - Sets out the programme for the preparation of the DPDs. For further information, please see the Context section in the Introduction.

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.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) – A minerals and waste LDF framework within which the DPDs, DPDs and SPDs sit to form a cohesive Minerals and Waste Policy for North Yorkshire.

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” (www.yorkshiredales.org.uk). The National Park Authority is responsible for these areas, two of which can be found in North Yorkshire: The North York Moors National Park and the Yorkshire Dales National Parks.

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.

Planning Aid - Voluntary provision by planners of free and independent professional advice on planning to individuals or groups unable to afford to pay for the full costs of such advice. Planning Aid includes the provision of training so that its clients can be empowered through better understanding of how the planning system works and the development of skills that enable them to present their own case more effectively.

Planning Portal - A website created by The Planning Inspectorate that offers a wide range of services and guidance on the planning system. It is easily accessible and explains how the planning system works in a way that can be easily understood by members of the public with no prior experience of the planning process.

Planning and Regulatory Functions Committee - Also known as (the) Planning Committee, or simply (the) Committee. This is where decisions regarding planning policy and planning applications are taken.

Pyrolysis - The combustion of waste, at temperatures in the range of 400 – 800c, in the absence of oxygen. The result is the production of liquid, gas, char, whose after-use depends on the type of waste incinerated. The most common usage however, is as a fuel energy production, the gas having a calorific value approximately half that of natural gas.

Ramsar Site – Wetlands of international importance listed under the Ramsar Convention.

Registered Battlefields - The establishment of the Battlefields Register in England in 1995 lists those battlefields considered of importance. There is no comparable conservation measure in place in the rest of the UK.

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.

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.

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.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) – This document, which is one of the DPDs. It sets out how and when the community can get involved in the preparation of DPDs; our vision and strategy for community involvement and how this links to other initiatives such as the community strategy; and how the results will feed into DPD preparation.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) – Minor policy guidance documents to supplement the policies and proposals in DPDs. They will not form part of the development plan or be subject to independent examination. They were formally known as Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG).

Sustainability - The ability to provide for the needs of the world's current population without damaging the ability of future generations to provide for themselves. When a process is sustainable, it can be carried out over and over without negative environmental effects or impossibly high costs to anyone involved.

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.