

# **Minerals and Waste Joint Plan**

**Draft**

**Duty to Cooperate Statement**

**October 2016**

**DRAFT**

# North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Joint Plan:

## Duty to Cooperate statement

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

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

## 1. Policy Context

### National Planning Policy Framework

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

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

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

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

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

Under the Duty, planning authorities are required to engage constructively, actively and on a continuing basis where important cross-boundary issues (i.e. issues of relevance to more than one planning authority) arise. Provision of waste management infrastructure and provision of minerals and energy are both identified

in national policy (NPPF para. 156) as strategic priorities. Planning for minerals and waste can, as a result of the operation of markets and the specialised provision sometimes required, give rise to strategic planning considerations beyond the boundary of an individual local planning authority. Cooperation may therefore be required in order to ensure that relevant strategic issues area addressed.

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

Further guidance on the Duty is provided in the National Planning Practice Guidance (2014), as updated. This identifies matters such as the benefits of joint commissioning and preparation of evidence and the potential need for engagement with planning authorities beyond immediate neighbours.

### **Relevant and prescribed Cooperation Bodies**

In addition to cooperation between relevant local planning authorities and county planning authorities the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 sets out the prescribed bodies for the purposes the Duty. Of those listed in the Regulations it is considered that the following bodies are most relevant<sup>1</sup> for the purposes of preparing the Joint Plan:

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

In addition the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 resulted in a requirement to treat Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships as statutory prescribed bodies.

### **Duty to Cooperate and planning for minerals and waste**

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

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

## Minerals

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

- *Mineral planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by: preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment, either individually or jointly by agreement with another or other mineral planning authorities...*
- *Participate in the operation of an Aggregate Working Party*
- *Plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals by co-operating with neighbouring and more distant authorities to co-ordinate the planning of industrial minerals...*

## Waste

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

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

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

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

Later sections of this statement summarise how, through the Duty to Cooperate, the Authorities have worked with relevant bodies, organisation and groups in preparing the new policies within the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan. The content of the Statement draws upon information already published by the Authorities in October

2015<sup>2</sup> as part of consultation on a preferred options draft Plan, which was produced in order to help provide transparency to parties interested in development of the Plan about the work already carried out and how it was helping to shape the Plan.

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

## 2. Joint Plan area strategic context

### Overview of the area

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



Fig 1: The Minerals and Waste Joint Plan area

The three authority areas form the major part of the North Yorkshire sub-region, along with the adjacent Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority area. A separate local plan, including minerals and waste issues, is being prepared by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. Although the majority of the NYMNP area lies within North Yorkshire, a small part in the north of the National Park falls within Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council. The National Park Authority is the planning authority for the whole of the area of the National Park but Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council remains the Waste Management Authority for the part of the National Park

<sup>2</sup> Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Duty to Cooperate Summary Document for Preferred Options stage, October 2015

within Redcar and Cleveland, with responsibility for the collection and disposal of waste (see Fig 2).

There are seven District or Borough Councils within the NYCC area (see Fig 3)<sup>3</sup>. These are all producing or updating a local plan for their area. The decisions by these Councils in respect of their own plans have implications for the wider area in terms of housing growth and economic development. In turn these provide relevant context for the policies in the Joint Plan. The area of Craven District which lies outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park (and hence falls within the Plan area) is partly separated from the remainder of the Plan area, in administrative terms, by the National Park. However, in functional terms (for example in relation to waste management arrangements) it is closely linked to the remainder of the area, as well as to other parts of the Leeds City Region located to the south-east.

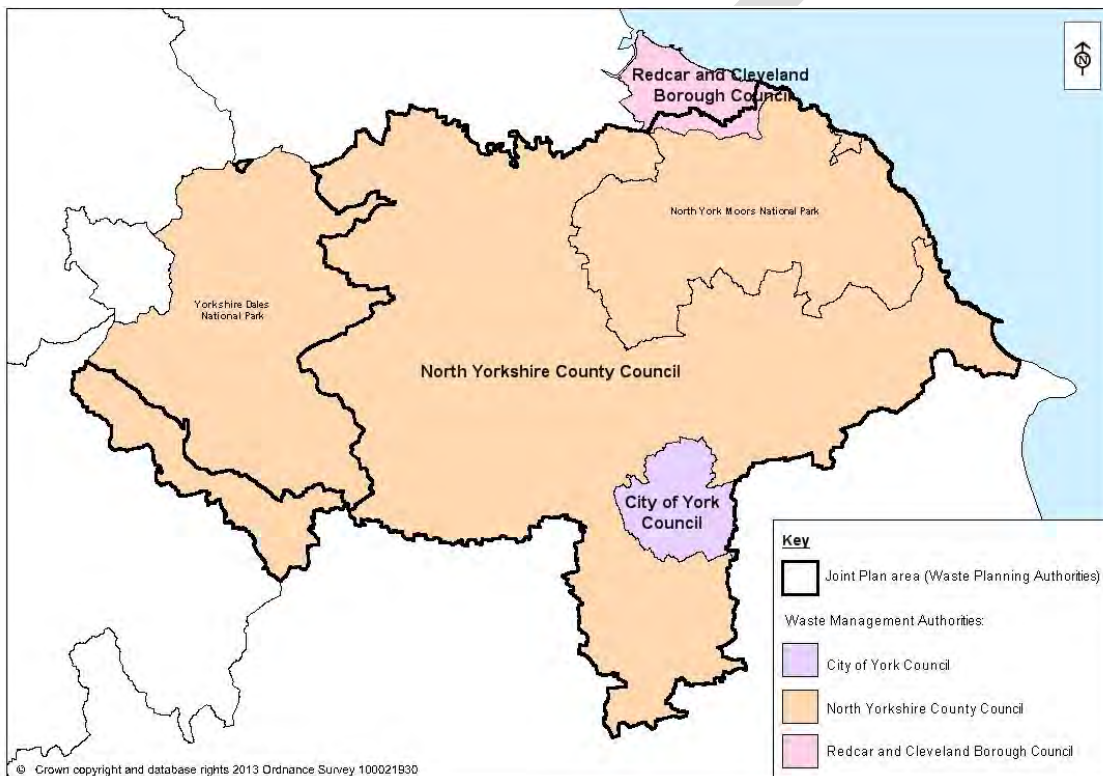


Fig 2: Waste Disposal Authorities covering the Joint Plan area

<sup>3</sup> These are Craven, Hambleton, Richmondshire, Ryedale and Selby Districts and the Boroughs of Harrogate and Scarborough.

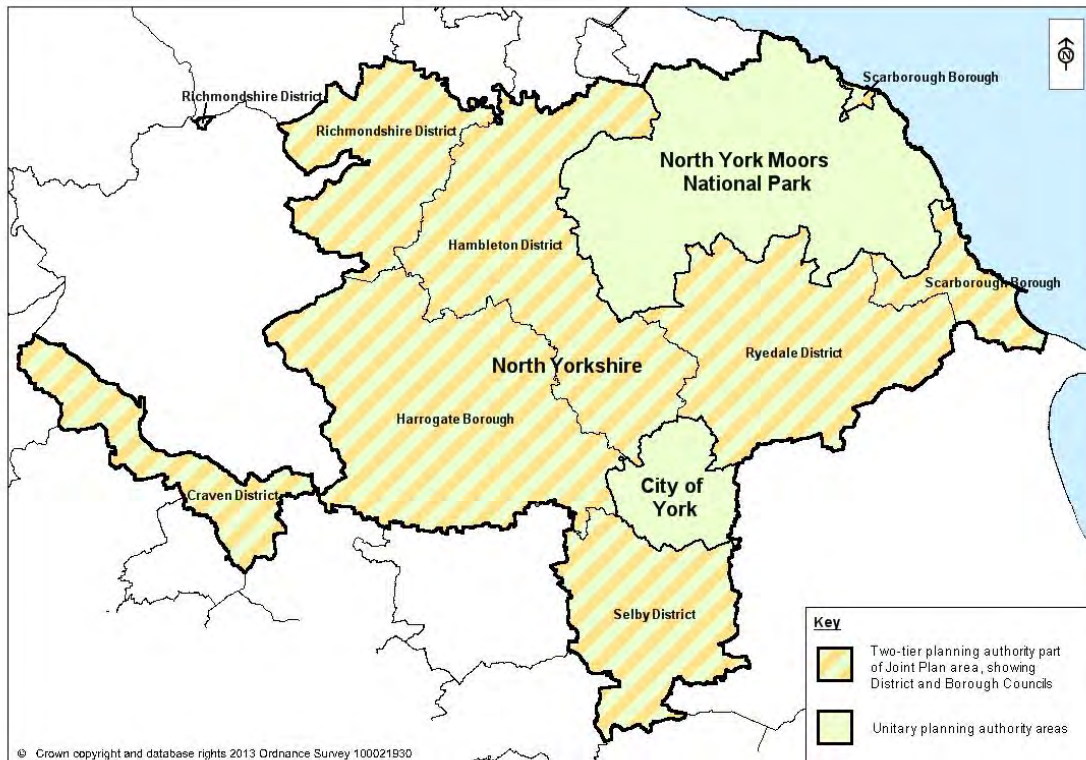


Fig 3: Planning Authority areas in the area covered by the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

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

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

<sup>4</sup> ONS 2014 mid-year estimate

<sup>5</sup> ONS 2014 based sub-national projections

of housing growth are proposed in some parts of the Plan area in response to these expected changes.

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

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

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

Waste collection and management authorities in the area covered by the Joint Plan collaborate via a municipal waste partnership and a major new residual waste treatment contract has recently been procured jointly by City of York Council and North Yorkshire County Council, leading to the delivery of new waste management infrastructure for Local Authority Collected Waste. Management of other wastes is influenced by a range of factors including market forces and cross border movements take place, including with the Tees Valley and West Yorkshire areas.

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



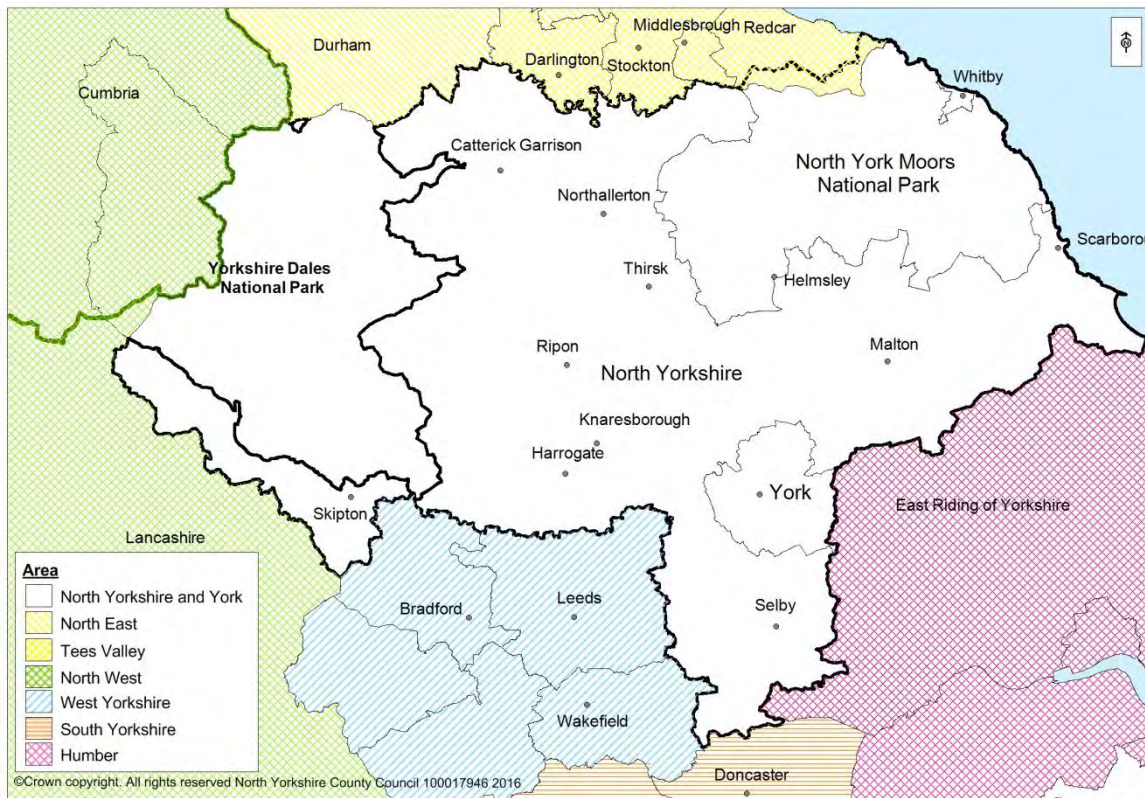


Fig. 4: Wider spatial context for the NY Sub-region

### Decision to prepare a Joint Minerals and Waste Plan

As a strategic planning authority for minerals and waste, NYCC was involved in discussions on cross-boundary matters prior to commencement of work on the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan. This included participation in Yorkshire and Humber area minerals officers meetings on aggregates in June and July 2012. The agenda for these meetings included 'identification of cross boundary issues for aggregates' and 'potential approaches to coordinated working on Local Aggregates Assessments' as well as joint local authority cooperation in the undertaking of a study on marine aggregates supply into Yorkshire and Humber. Agreement was reached on a coordinated approach to preparation of Local Aggregates Assessments in Yorkshire and Humber and on joint mineral planning authority and minerals industry participation in a marine aggregates supply evidence study.

The decision to prepare a Joint Plan was itself a response to existing or emerging issues of cross boundary significance between the three authorities and the introduction of requirements for cooperation in relevant matters. In particular the relevant issues were:

- the existence of a joint arrangement between NYCC and CYC for the management of local authority collected waste through the North Yorkshire and York Waste Partnership;
- known cross-boundary issues relating to the development of onshore gas resources between NYCC and the NYMNP area;
- potential cross boundary issues relating to the proposed development of potash resources in the NYMNP area; and

- dependencies in aggregates supply as a result of imbalance in resources across the area

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

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

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

### **3. Formal consultation on the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan**

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

Date	Plan preparation stage
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<sup>6</sup> NYCC and CYC approved a LDS in February 2013; NYMNPA approved a LDS in May 2013.

May 2013	<p><b>Regulation 18 Consultation:</b></p> <p>The purpose of the Regulation 18 consultation was to provide consultees and members of the public with background information on the Joint Plan (i.e. why and how it is being prepared and factual information relating to minerals and waste in the Plan area) and to invite their comments on what should be contained in the Plan and what issues should be addressed. Responses received to the Regulation 18 consultation helped in the development of more detailed issues for consideration in the Plan, as well as the identification of potential policy responses.</p> <p>Initial consultation on the Joint Plan was undertaken in May-June 2013 in the form of a consultation leaflet and accompanying background paper. A number of evidence papers were also prepared to support the Scoping consultation. These presented initial information on cross boundary movements of minerals and waste, where available. The Scoping consultation also identified a number of key issues it was expected the Plan would need to address, including cross-boundary movements of minerals and waste. It also sought views on any other issues that the Plan should cover.</p> <p>Further evidence to support preparation of the Plan was obtained in between scoping and commencement of an Issues and Options consultation in February 2014. In particular this included information needed for a review of the first Local Aggregates Assessment (Jan 2013 and subsequently updated in 2015 and 2016) for the North Yorkshire Sub-region and the commissioning of a sub-regional waste needs assessment, which was finalised in November 2013 (and subsequently updated in 2015 and 2016). These documents were made available on the website and the Local Aggregates Assessment was subject to specific consultation in line with adjacent MPAs, NY District Councils, the minerals industry and other relevant bodies. The LAA identified a number of potentially significant cross boundary movements of aggregates and initial consultation with the relevant authorities identified took place. Initial liaison with other WPAs where cross-boundary movements of waste had been identified also took place at this stage.</p>
February 2014	<p><b>Issues and Options:</b></p> <p>This consultation presented further information relating to the key issues identified for the Plan, and provided a range of potential options which could be used within the Plan to address the issues. The consultation also included information on sites which had been submitted for consideration for inclusion within the Plan for future minerals and waste development.</p> <p>The consultation identified a number of cross-boundary matters that may need to be addressed in the Plan. Background information about these were presented in the Context chapter (Chapter 2) and in Chapter 3 (Issues and Challenges). Issues identified included</p>

	<p>‘Ensuring a continuity of supply of minerals, particularly once the economy begins to grow, reflecting the likely levels of growth and future requirements for minerals’ and ‘Developing an appropriate locational strategy for minerals supply, taking account of cross-boundary supply issues where relevant’. For waste, issues identified included ‘Developing an appropriate locational strategy for new waste management facilities, taking account of cross-boundary movements where relevant’. Further discussion of cross-boundary issues was contained in sections dealing with specific mineral types and waste streams, in particular the sections dealing with the spatial approach to aggregates supply, sand and gravel provision, overall distribution of sand and gravel provision, overall provision of crushed rock, silica sand, strategic role of the plan area in the management of waste, Local Authority Collected Waste, Commercial and Industrial Waste, and Low level radioactive waste.</p> <p>Issues raised at this stage, along with further evidence obtained from more targeted engagement with other M/WPAs, were considered during development of the Preferred Options stage for the Plan and where relevant fed into the content of the proposed preferred policies.</p>
January 2015	<p><b>Supplementary Sites Consultation:</b> During the Issues and Options consultation a number of new sites were submitted to the authorities for consideration in the Plan. In addition some sites which had previously been subject to consultation had changed. This supplementary consultation provided stakeholders and interested parties with the opportunity to comment on this new or revised information.</p>
November 2015	<p><b>Preferred Options:</b> The Consultation presented draft policies setting out the Authorities preferred approach and represented a first full draft of the Joint Plan.</p> <p>Work towards preparation of Preferred Options focussed on further developing evidence in relation to relevant matters identified at Issues and Options stage and engaging on relevant issues. This included preparation of an updated Local Aggregates Assessment, including a revised approach to demand forecasting for sand and gravel, which in turn has informed the preferred scale of provision for the Plan. Other work included liaison with relevant WPAs to obtain updated information and views on cross-boundary movements of waste, and the refinement of the approach to safeguarding of minerals resources in proximity to the Plan area boundary, based on consultation with adjacent MPAs. Dialogue also took place with District/Borough Councils in the NYCC area in order to help refine the approach to development of minerals safeguarding and consultation areas.</p> <p>Matters raised at this stage were considered during development of the Publication draft Plan. A Duty to Cooperate Summary Document</p>

	for Preferred Options Stage was published on the Joint Plan website as part of this consultation, to provide transparency on the activity and approach taken so far towards addressing the requirements of the Duty.
November 2016	<b>Publication:</b> Relevant issues raised at the Preferred Options stage contributed to development of the Authorities preferred Plan, which was published for consideration in relation to the Tests of Soundness in November 2016

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

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

[www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwevidence](http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/mwevidence)

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

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

Engagement with prescribed bodies and other relevant stakeholders has taken place throughout the development of the SA, SFRA and HRA, from initial scoping stage.

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

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was consulted on from 17<sup>th</sup> May 2013 to 28<sup>th</sup> June 2013 and revised in line with the consultation responses received

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preparation of a Local Aggregates Assessment, either on an individual MPA basis or jointly with other MPAs, is a formal requirement of national policy contained in the NPPF. Consultation has taken place on development of the LAA and subsequent reviews, including with the minerals industry, adjacent MPAs and with the Marine Management Organisation. Further opportunity for input has taken place through consideration of the LAA by the YH AWP.

#### 4. Strategic development strategy and priorities

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

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

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

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

- *Encourage the management of waste further up the hierarchy;*
- ***Make adequate provision for the waste management capacity needed to manage waste arising within the Sub-region;***
- ***Safeguard important minerals resources and minerals infrastructure for the future;***
- *Prioritise the long-term conservation of minerals through facilitating provision of sustainable alternatives to primary minerals extraction, including increasing the re-use and recycling of minerals and the use of secondary aggregates;*
- ***Plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals needed to contribute to local and wider economic growth, development, quality of life, local distinctiveness and energy requirements, within the principles of sustainable development;***
- *Identify suitable locations for the extraction and recycling of minerals, the production of secondary aggregate, key minerals supply and transport infrastructure and the management of waste;*
- *Seek a good match between locations for waste management infrastructure and the places where waste arises, and between locations for minerals working and minerals supply infrastructure and the places where minerals and mineral products are produced or used, in order to minimise the overall need for transport;*

- *Promote the use of alternatives to road transport and ensuring that new development is served by suitable transport networks;*
- *Protect and where appropriate enhance the natural and historic environment, landscapes and tranquil areas of the Joint Plan area;*
- *Protect local communities, businesses and visitors from the impacts of minerals and waste development, including transport;*
- *Encourage the sustainable design and operation of minerals and waste development activity, including using opportunities arising from minerals and waste development and reclamation activity to mitigate and adapt to climate change;*
- *Deliver benefits for biodiversity, geodiversity, recreation and public access and other green infrastructure opportunities and climate change adaptation through reclamation of minerals workings*

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

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

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

***Safeguard important minerals resources and minerals infrastructure for the future***

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

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

This includes identifying and maintaining future supply requirements for minerals, in line with national planning policy and the North Yorkshire Local Aggregates Assessment and maintaining adequate landbanks, recognising the role of the Plan



area in supply of minerals beyond the Plan area boundary, whilst also considering and responding to the ability of the area to sustain minerals extraction without compromising other social, economic and environmental goals including obligations under the Climate Change act.

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

### Identification of strategic issues for the Plan

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

	<b>Strategic Issue</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Addressing waste infrastructure and capacity requirements within the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership area to help ensure a coordinated approach to provision.	Influential in decision to prepare Joint Plan and reflected in joint waste arisings and capacity assessment for the NY Sub-region and proposed approach to provision of waste management capacity in the Plan
2	Ensuring coordination in planning between Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and the remainder of the NY sub-region in planning for the management of waste arising in the YDNP.	Addressed via a memorandum of understanding between the Joint Plan authorities and the YDNP and reflected in the evidence base via a joint waste arisings and capacity study for the North Yorkshire sub-region and in the policies of the Joint Plan (eg Policy W02).
3	Ensuring coordination in planning between Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and the Joint Plan area in the approach to waste arising in that part of the NYMNP falling within Redcar and Cleveland.	Addressed via a memorandum of understanding between the Joint Plan authorities and RCBC and reflected in the waste arisings and capacity assessment supporting the Plan.
4	Identifying any significant dependency on waste exports from the Joint Plan area and the implications of these for waste capacity planning in the area.	Addressed through review of available evidence including liaison with relevant WPAs and preparation of a regional waste position statement in collaboration with other WPAs in Yorkshire and Humber. Reflected in the Plan, particularly via policy approach supporting increased capacity within the Plan area to move towards net self-sufficiency (e.g. Policy W02).
5	Ensuring availability of minerals	Influential in decision to prepare Joint Plan

	supply for the City of York area, particularly aggregates needed to sustain growth and development, recognising the imbalance in distribution of resources across the Plan area.	and Joint Local Aggregates Assessment for the NY sub-region and reflected in proposed policy approach to provision of aggregates (Policies M01 to M09).
6	Identifying any expected changes in demand for aggregate minerals in the Plan area, taking into account the strategically important role of the Plan area in the supply of sand and gravel to other locations in Yorkshire and the Humber and the North East in particular, and the implications of these for planning for future requirements in the Joint Plan area.	Addressed through review of available evidence on aggregates movements including liaison with relevant MPAs, preparation of a NY sub-regional Local Aggregates Assessment and a discussion paper on demand forecasting. Reflected in the scale and distribution of provision to be made in the Plan (Policies M02 to M09).
7	Identifying any significant dependency on import of aggregate minerals from other MPAs and the implications of these for planning for future requirements in the Joint Plan area.	Addressed through review of available evidence, including liaison with relevant MPAs and preparation of a NY sub-regional Local Aggregates Assessment. Reflected in a memorandum of understanding with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and in the aggregates supply policies in the Joint Plan, which seek to ensure that adequate supply from indigenous resources can be maintained throughout the plan period (Policies M02 to M09).
8	Ensuring coordination in respect of any cross boundary issues with NYCC in relation to proposals for development of potash/polyhalite resources within the NYMNPA.	Influential in decision to prepare joint plan, although the planning permission subsequently granted for the York potash project did not include land within the NYCC area.
9	Ensuring coordination in planning for hydrocarbons development taking into account the location of Petroleum Exploration and Development Licences straddling the NYCC border with both CYC and the NYMNPA.	Influential in decision to prepare Joint Plan and reflected in proposed policy approach for Hydrocarbons (policies M16, M17 and M18).
10	Considering the supply position for silica sand, as a nationally scarce mineral, both within and outside the Plan area, including the likely future availability of imports to the Plan area.	Addressed through correspondence with Norfolk CC, other MPAs supplying silica sand to establish the expected future supply position. Reflected in the policy approach to the supply of silica sand (Policy M12).
11	Identifying any expected changes in demand for building stone in the Plan area, taking into account the wide geographical markets sometimes served by this mineral, and the implications of these for planning for future requirements in the Joint Plan area.	Addressed through liaison with relevant parties including adjacent MPAs, lower tier LPAs in North Yorkshire and industry. Reflected in proposed policy approach to supply of building stone (Policy M15).
12	Ensuring a coordinated approach to minerals safeguarding, reflecting the wide distribution of minerals	Addressed through evidence (cross-boundary safeguarding paper) and in liaison with adjacent MPAs and lower tier LPAs in NYCC

	resources, including across the Plan area boundary, and the need to develop an agreed approach to safeguard between County and District level planning authorities in the 'two-tier' part of the Plan area.	area and reflected in policy approach to safeguarding and consultation (Policies S01 and S06).
13	On-going cooperation on general planning matters which have informed the planning process and policies and issues for the plan	Addressed through exchange of evidence, liaison with District and borough Councils, Prescribed and Specified Bodies

Table 1 - Strategic DtC issues for the Joint Plan area

## 6. Fulfilling the Duty to Co-operate

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

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

Cooperation activity relevant to these categories has, where relevant, been facilitated through participation by the Joint Plan authorities in a number of working groups operating within the Yorkshire and Humber area or beyond. These have provided a mechanism for discussion of issues of wider relevance across local authority boundaries, including in relation to minerals supply, particularly aggregate minerals, and the movement of waste. Representatives of the Joint Plan authorities have participated regularly and actively in the work of these Groups to ensure that relevant issues have been identified, considered and, where necessary, addressed.

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

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

*Agreement in 2012 on production of a sub-regional Local Aggregates Assessment for the North Yorkshire area.* Joint production, and subsequent review and updating,

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Minerals resource safeguarding studies for the NYCC, CYC and NYMNPA areas -* These studies were also carried out separately by British Geological Survey on

behalf of the individual Authorities but using consistent methodologies to ensure consistency across the area.

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

### **Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Joint Member Working Group**

The role of the MWDF Joint Member Working Group is to provide a forum through which to discuss issues and provide informal member input across the three Authority areas involved in preparation of the Plan, including on work relevant to the Duty to Cooperate.

The Group comprises two elected member representatives from each of the three Authorities producing the Joint Plan. The group is chaired by each Authority in rotation and is supported by officers from each of the three Authorities.

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

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

### **West Yorkshire Combined Authority/Leeds City Region Portfolio Board**

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

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

### **Yorkshire and Humber Aggregates Working Party (AWP)**

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

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

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

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

### **Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (WTAB)**

Following the abolition in 2012 of the former Regional Assemblies, which convened Regional Technical Advisory Boards for waste, there had been a gap in the scope to coordinate the approach to sub-regional waste planning in the Yorkshire and Humber area. North Yorkshire County Council initiated discussions with waste planning officers at other WPAs within Y&H, through convening a meeting of representatives of Y&H WPAs on 4 April 2014, leading to the establishment of a new WTAB, with representatives from all waste planning authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber area invited. In addition representatives from the Tees Valley authorities and

Durham County Council are also included. The group is chaired by NYCC. Meetings of the WTAB have taken place on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2014 (initial informal meeting), 6<sup>th</sup> November 2014, 4<sup>th</sup> March 2015, 24<sup>th</sup> June 2015, 26<sup>th</sup> January 2016 and 5<sup>th</sup> September 2016. A representative of the Joint Plan Authorities has attended all meetings of the WTAB.

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

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

#### **Tees Valley Development Plan Officers Group (TVDPO)**

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

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

#### **North East Minerals and Waste Policy Officers Group**

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

The group provides a forum for liaison on issues of strategic cross-boundary relevance, including progress with Local Aggregates Assessments and information on waste arisings and movements. A representative of the Joint Plan Authorities has attended meetings in June and October 2015 and April 2016. A separate meeting with Durham County Council took place in September 2014 to allow more detailed discussion on specific matters relating to cross-boundary minerals and waste issues.

### **North Yorkshire Development Plans Officers Group**

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

### **Sites Assessment Panel**

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

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

## **Cooperation with District and Borough Councils in the Joint Plan area**

North Yorkshire County Council operates within a 'two-tier' structure comprising seven Local Planning Authorities (See Fig. 3):

- Craven District Council
- Harrogate District Council
- Hambleton District Council
- Richmondshire District Council
- Ryedale District Council
- Scarborough District Council
- Selby District Council



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

Each of the District and Boroughs has been identified as key stakeholders in the development and eventual implementation of an appropriate policy for safeguarding of mineral resources and minerals and waste infrastructure (Policies SO1 to SO6). This arises in particular as a result of the need for the District/Borough authorities to be directly involved in the implementation of safeguarding processes identified in the Joint Plan. A brief outline of the cooperation that has taken place is identified in the table below.

### Cooperation with District and Borough Councils in the Joint Plan area

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

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

The Districts and Boroughs within the Plan area form part of the York and North Yorkshire Waste partnership, along with City of York Council and North Yorkshire County Council. Waste Disposal functions within the Plan area are the responsibility of NYCC and CYC and regular informal liaison has been maintained with relevant staff throughout preparation of the Plan.

### **Cooperation with Neighbouring Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities**

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

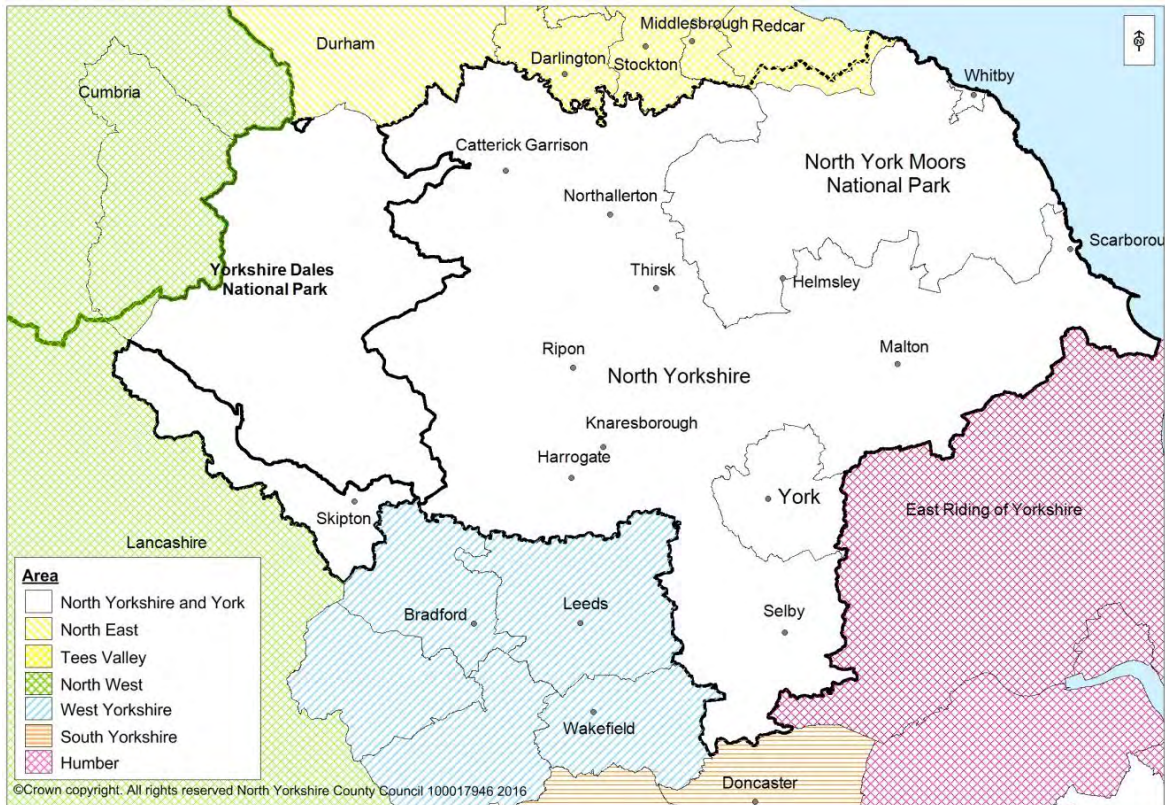


Fig 5 Neighbouring Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities

This section identifies the neighbouring areas and provides an overview of how they have been involved in addressing relevant issues, where necessary. Each record is linked to the identified strategic issues on which cooperation is required, as set out in Table 1. More detailed information on the targeted cooperation activity that has taken place in relation to each of these strategic issues, and how this has influenced the content of the Plan is presented later in this Statement.

The Tables below demonstrates that the authorities have undertaken all reasonable efforts to actively and constructively cooperate with neighbouring authorities on relevant issues.

### North East area

#### *Durham County Council*

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

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
6 7	Mar-13	Email	Response received 29/4/13
6 7	Nov-13	Email	Response received 13/12/13
6 7	May-14	Email	Response received 29/5/14

6 7	May 14	Email	Response received 29/5/14
6 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6 7	Dec-14	Email	Response received 23/1/15
6 7	Apr-15	Meeting	Meeting held 13/4/15 Durham in attendance
6 7	July-16	Email	Response received 17/8/16
13	Nov 2015	Meeting	Meeting held 15/12/15
12	Aug-14	Email	Response received 22/9/14
11	Jun-14	Email	Response received 5/6/14
4	Nov-13	Email	Response received 13/12/13
4	May-14	Email	Response received 29/5/14
4	Nov-14	Email	Response received 27/11/14

### ***Tees Valley***

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

Each of the authorities have been involved in plan preparation and have been consulted at the formal stages of consultation (May 2013, Feb 2014, January 2015 and November 2015) detailed earlier in this Statement. Further cooperation has taken place through involvement in the Tees Valley Development Plan Officers Group. Additional liaison has taken place with the Tees Valley Authorities through their membership and involvement with the North East Minerals and Waste Policy Officers Group. Representatives of the Tees Valley Authorities are invited to attend and participate in the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (WTAB) and Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party.

### ***Darlington Borough Council***

<b>Strategic issue</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Response</b>
4	Nov-13	Email	17/1/14
4	Nov-14	Email	13/1/15
11	Jun-14	Email	Joint Response received for the Tees Valley Authorities 1/7/14
12	Aug-14	Email	Email Received 18/9/14 confirming no comments to make
12	Dec 2014	Email	No response received.
6 7	Jan 13	email	No response received
6 7	Jun-14	Email	30/5/15
6 7	Jul-14 December 2014	Email Email	No response received Joint Response received from Tees valley Authorities 22/1/2015
6 7	Apr-15	Meeting	Joint Meeting with Tees Valley Authorities 13 April 2015
6 7	July 16	Email	No response received
13	November 2015	Meeting	Meeting held 5/1/16 with the Tees Valley Authorities
13	June 16	Email	Response received 3/6/16

*Middlesbrough Council*

<b>Strategic issue</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Response</b>
11	Jun-14	Email	Joint response from tees valley authorities received 1/7/ 2014
12	Aug-14	Email	Joint response from tees valley authorities received 18/9/ 2014
6 7	Jan 13	email	No response received
6 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6 7	May 14	email	Response received 3 from the tees valley authorities 30/5/14
6 7	Dec 2014	Email	No response received
6 7	Apr-15	Meeting	Meeting held with joint tees valley authorities 13/4/15
6 7	July-16	Email	No response received
13	June 16	Email	Response received 13/6/16

*Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council*

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

*Stockton on Tees Borough Council*

<b>Strategic issue</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Response</b>
6 7	Mar-13	Email	Response received 3/4/13
4	Nov-13	Email	Response received 12/12/13
4	May-14	Email	Response received 29/5/14

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

## Yorkshire and Humber area

The Yorkshire and Humber area comprises 24 Planning Authorities. As well as the three Joint Plan Authorities and the Districts and Borough Councils within North Yorkshire, these include; the Yorkshire Dales National Park\* (within the North Yorkshire sub-region), Barnsley Council, Sheffield City Council, Rotherham Metropolitan borough Council, Doncaster Council\*, (comprising the South Yorkshire sub-region) Leeds City Council\*, Bradford Metropolitan Borough Council\*, Kirklees Council, Calderdale Council, Wakefield Metropolitan Borough Council\* (comprising the West Yorkshire sub-region), Hull City Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council\*, North Lincolnshire Council and North East Lincolnshire Council (Hull and Humber sub-region) have all been consulted during the preparation of the Joint Plan. Authorities marked \* directly adjoin the Plan area.

Each of the adjoining authorities have been involved in plan preparation and have been consulted at the formal stages of consultation (May 2013, Feb 2014, January 2015 and November 2015) detailed earlier in this document. Each of the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities within the Region are members of the Yorkshire and Humber Technical Advisory Body and Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party. Details of participation and cooperation with these groups are contained in section 6 of this report.

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

The section below provides details of the additional liaison that has taken place with the individual adjoining authorities within the region.

## West Yorkshire

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

### *Bradford Metropolitan Borough Council*

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
4	Nov-13 Nov 2014	Email	Response received 15/1/14 Response received 12/12/14
11	Jun-14	Email	Response received 2/7/14
12	Aug-14 December 2014	Email	Response received 23 <sup>09/14</sup> No response received
13	Nov 2015	Meeting	Joint meeting with Leeds 15/1/16
13	June 2016	Email	Response received 13/6/16
6 7	Nov-13	Email	Response received 15/1/14
6 7	May 2014 Jun-14 December 2014	Email Email Email	No response received No response received Response received 30/1/15
6 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6 7	July-16	Email	Response received 4/8/16
6 7	October 2012	Meeting through the Regional MPA Group	Meeting held 2/10/12 Bradford in attendance

### *Leeds City Council*

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
6 7	Oct-12	Meeting	Meeting held 2/10/12 Leeds in attendance
4	Nov-13	Email	Response received 10/12/13
4	May-14	Email	Response received 3/6/14
4	Nov-14	Email	Response received 12/11/14
11	Jun-14	Email	Response received 6/6/14
12	Aug-14	Email	Response received 20/8/14
13	Nov 2015	Meeting	Joint meeting held with Bradford, Leeds CC in attendance 15/1/16
6 7	Jul-13	Meeting	Response received 20/8/13
6 7	Nov-13	Email	Response received 10/12/13
6 7	May-14	Email	Response received 3/6/14
6 7	Jun-14	Email	No response received
6 7	Jul-14	Email	Response received 21/8/14
6 7	Dec-14	Email	Responses received 6/1/15, 7/1/15 and

			4/2/15
13	Jun-16	Email	Response received 6/6/16
6 7	Jan 2013	Email	Response received 12/2/13
6 7	July-16	Email	No response received

### Wakefield Council

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
6 7	Oct-12	Meeting	Meeting held 2/10/12 Wakefield in attendance
4	Nov-13	Email	Response received 11/12/13
4	May-14	Email	No response received
4	Nov-14	Email	No response received
4	Jul-16	Email	No response received
11	Jun-14	Email	No response received
12	Aug-14	Email	No response received
12	Dec 2014	Email	No response received
6 7	Mar-13	Email	Response received 26/6/16
6 7	Nov-13	Email	Response received 11/12/13
6 7	May-14	Email	No response received
6 7	Jun-14	Email	No response received
6 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6 7	Dec-14	Email	No response received
13	June 2016	Email	Response received 6/6/16
13	Nov 15	Meeting	Meeting held 15/1/16 with Leeds CC and Bradford in attendance, Wakefield sent email comments
6 7	July-16	Email	No response received

### South Yorkshire

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

### Doncaster Council

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
4	Nov-13	Email	Response received 13/1/14
4	May-14	Email	Response received 14/5/14
4	Nov-14	Email	No Response Received
4	Jul-16	Email	Response received 11/8/16
6	Nov-13	Email	Response Received 23/11/13
11	Jun-14	Email	Response Received 17/6/14
12	Aug-14	Email	Response received 18/9/14
13	November 2015	Meeting	Meeting Held 11/1/16
13	June 2014	Email	Response received 6/6/16
13	Dec 2014	Email	Response received 29/12/15
6 7	May-14	Email	Response received 13/5/14



6 7	Jun-14	Email	No response Received
6 7	Jul-14	Email	Response Received 12/8/14
6 7	Dec-14	Email	Response received 29/12/14
13	Jun-16	Email	Response received 2/8/16
6 7	Aug-16	Email	Response received 10/8/16
6 7	January 2013	Email	Response received 8/2/13
6 7	Jul-16	Email	Response received 4/8/16

## Hull and Humber Sub-region

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

### *East Riding Of Yorkshire Council*

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

## North Yorkshire sub-region

### *Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority*

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
2	May12	Meeting	Meeting held 30/5/12
2	Nov-12	Letter	Response received 19/12/12
2	Jan-13	Meeting	Meeting held 15/1/13
2	May-14	Email	Meeting held 15/7/14
11	Jun-14	Email	Response received 25/6/14

12	Aug-14	Email	Response received 27/8/14
12	Dec 14	email	No response received
13	Jul-14	Meeting	Meeting held 15/7/14
	Nov 15	Meeting	Meeting held 14/1/16
13	June 16	Email	Response received 3/6/16
6 7	Jun-12	Meeting	Meeting held 30/5/12
6 7	Aug-12	Meeting	Meeting held 7/8/12
6 7	Jan-13	Meeting	Meeting held 15/1/13
6 7	May-14	Email	Meeting held 15/7/14
6 7	Jul-14	Email	No response received
6 7	Aug-14	Email/ Telephone Call	Email received 19/8/14

Further details of additional work and cooperation that has taken place between the Authorities and the Yorkshire Dales National Park at a sub-regional level is contained earlier in this report.

## North West area

### Cumbria County Council

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

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
4	Jul-12	Email	NYCC responded to request 11/7/12
4	Jan-14	Email	NYCC Response to request sent 6/1/14
11	Jun-14	Email	Response received 3/7/14
6 7	Jan 13	Email	No response received
6 7	Mar-13	Email	Response received 10/7/13
6 7	Nov-13	Email	Response received 11/12/13
6 7	May-14	Email	Response received 13/5/14
6 7	May 14	Email	Response received 3/6/14
6 7	Jun-14	Email	Response received 3/7/14
6 7	Jul-14	Email	Response received 5/9/14
6 7	Dec-14	Email	Response received 15/1/15
6 7	July 2016	Email	No response received

### Lancashire County Council

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

67	July 2016	Email	No response received
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## Cooperation with specific and prescribed consultation bodies

Notwithstanding the active participation demonstrated by involvement of the Joint Plan authorities in the above groups and authorities, the Joint Plan authorities have demonstrated a commitment to continuing cooperation with individual stakeholders and specific and prescribed consultation bodies.

There are a number of organisations who, for their specialist knowledge and/or access to data, have been considered as key stakeholders in the Plan. Regular liaison has been maintained, in addition to the formal consultation stages, to ensure appropriate input into the preparation of the Plan. These bodies and the different interactions, spanning the plan making process including evidence gathering, are summarised below.

- **The Environment Agency (EA)**

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

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

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

A comprehensive list of the full extent of the data requests is not included within the table below, which provides an indication that interactions with the Environment Agency have been on going on a range of issues throughout the plan preparation to ensure that the polices are developed using the most up to date information available.

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
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13	July 12	Meeting	Meeting Held 24/7/12 Discussion around waste data issues, waste data and waste site identification
4	Sep-12	Email	Data request seeking data on production and management of LLRW arising in the Plan area. Response received 18/9/12
4	Aug-13	Meeting	Meeting held 12/8/13. relation to waste data and cross boundary movement of waste
13	Jun-14	Meeting	Meeting held 10/6/14. Discussion around comments submitted in response to Issues and Options consultation.
6 7	Dec-14	Email	Consultation on the annual update of the North Yorkshire and York Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment Response received 30/1/15
4	Dec 14	Email	Waste Data Request relating to landfill void space. Response received
13	Feb 2016	Meeting	Meeting held 10/2/16 following the preferred options to Discuss issues around the progression of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan in relation to relevant policy areas, such as management of waste, hydrocarbon extraction, water environment, reclamation and afteruse of mineral workings and allocation of sites. In addition to the above, the meeting enabled discussion regarding the Sustainability Appraisal of the preferred options policies and preferred sites.
4	August 2016	Email	Waste Data Request seeking data on multiple elements of waste data. Response received 16/8/16 and 24/8/16.

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

They are a key stakeholder in the MWJP and are the primary source of specialist strategic knowledge on the historic environment.

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
13	Jun-14	Site Assessment Panel Meeting	A meeting was held 17/6/14 to discuss the comments submitted in response to Issues and Options consultation in greater detail. Specific issues discussed include: protection of City of York as a historic asset, aggregate requirements and the implications for the historic environment, approach to waste development in the green belt, supply of building stone, the protection of below ground archaeology and the site assessment process.
6 7	Dec-14		Consultation on the annual update of the North Yorkshire and York Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment.
13	Jan-March	Workshop	Historic England were identified as a key stakeholder in the Site Assessment Process

	2015,		and were asked to participate on the expert panel for undertaking assessment of sites either through attendance at workshops or through electronic communications
13	Feb-16	Meeting	A meeting was held 2/2/16 to facilitate discussion around the maintenance of supply of Magnesian Limestone, and the impacts of sites allocation in the Plan on the historic environment. Historic England in their consultation response indicated a requirement for an authority-led assessment of the potential impact of allocations on the significance of historic assets. As a result of this the Joint Plan Authorities have worked jointly with Historic England to develop a methodology for a strategic assessment of the impact of proposed site allocations on the significance of heritage assets.
13	March 2016	Site Assessment Panel	Following the submission of new sites and revisions to previously submitted sites the Site Assessment Panel were contacted to provide comments. At the same time Areas of Search were presented for comment.
13	ongoing	emails	In developing the policies within the Plan and considering the Sites which have been submitted, ad hoc communication seeking views and expert knowledge on specific matters have been undertaken when necessary.

In addition to the correspondence on the Plan and the Site Assessment Process, Historic England have been fully engaged in the Sustainability Appraisal Process of both Policies and Sites.

- **Natural England**

Natural England are a key stakeholder for the Joint Plan and are the primary source of specialist strategic knowledge on the natural environment. Their role in plan making extends wider than the specific development of policy they are key stakeholders in the Sustainability Appraisal Process, Site Assessment and Habitat Regulation Assessment.

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

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
13	Jun-14	Meeting	As key stakeholders in the preparation of the MWJP it was considered important to hold a meeting to discuss the comments submitted in response to Issues and Options consultation in greater detail. Specific issues which were discussed include: safeguarding mineral resources including resources within the NP

			and AONBs, silica sand, building stone, protection of important assets (NPs and AONBs), Biodiversity off-setting, assessment under the Habitats Regulations, BMV land and Site Assessment
6 7	Dec-14		Annual update of the North Yorkshire and York Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment which contains information relating to the demand for aggregates in the area and identification of supply options to see how these can be addressed. The document was circulated for comments relating to its scope and content.
13	Jan-March 2015	Workshop- Site Assessment Panel	Natural England were identified as a key stakeholder in the Site Assessment Process and were asked to participate on the expert panel for undertaking assessment of sites either through attendance at workshops or through electronic communications
13	15/02/2016	Meeting	A meeting was held to discuss the progression of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan in relation to relevant policy areas, such as landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity, protection of agricultural land and soils, reclamation and afteruse of minerals sites and the allocation of sites. In addition to the above the meeting included discussion around the Sustainability Appraisal of the preferred options policies and preferred sites and the Habitats Regulation Assessment.
13	March 2016	Workshop - Site Assessment Panel	Following the submission of new sites and revisions to previously submitted sites the Site Assessment Panel were contacted to provide comments. At the same time Areas of Search were presented for comment.
13	ongoing	emails	In developing the policies within the Plan and considering the Sites which have been submitted, ad hoc communication seeking views and expert knowledge on specific matters have been undertaken when necessary.

In addition to the correspondence on the Plan and the Site Assessment Process, Natural England have been fully engaged in the Sustainability Appraisal Process of both Policies and Sites.

- **Highways Authority (NYCC)**

North Yorkshire County Council and the City of York Council are the local highways authorities for the whole of the Joint Plan area. On-going liaison between relevant officers has taken place throughout preparation of the Plan, particularly in relation to assessment of site allocations. The Joint Plan authorities have worked jointly with

the North Yorkshire Highways Authority and Highways England on a transport assessment for proposed site allocations.

Strategic issue	Date	Method	Response
13	1/2/13 10/12/13 3/7/14 31/7/14 8/8/14 20/11/14 6/3/15 7/4/15 5/6/15 2/7/15	Meetings	Meetings have been held to discuss general highways matters, infrastructure capacity their role in the Site Assessment process, Junction capacity issues, and information requirements re traffic modelling, site specific discussions as relevant.
13	Nov 2014	email	Highways Authority are considered a key stakeholder in the site assessment process. Correspondence took place to establish the future role of the Highways authority and their participation in the Site Assessment Panels. An outcome of these discussions was that the Highways Authority would have separate panel meeting to discuss high ways specific matters, including cumulative impacts and impact upon the network.
13	July 2016	email	Undertaking of a virtual panel on the new and revised sites as well as the identification of areas of search.

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

As well as being invited to make comments at the formal consultation stages, the Joint Plan authorities have worked jointly with the North Yorkshire Highways Authority and Highways England on a transport assessment for proposed site allocations. Key interactions with Highways England are identified in the table below. On going liaison has been maintained during the detailed assessment of sites.

Strategic Issues	Date	Method	Response
13	24/6/14	Meeting	Meeting held to discuss comments submitted in response to Issues and Options consultation. Key areas of discussion included: Capacity issues of the Strategic Road Network, Junction Capacity, Traffic Impact Assessments, Site Assessment
13	July 2014	emails	Request for view on highways matters relating to the submitted sites and on the traffic Assessment undertaken by Jacobs. Comments received 7/10/14
6 7	Dec-14		Annual update of the North Yorkshire and York Sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment which contains information relating to the

			demand for aggregates in the area and identification of supply options to see how these can be addressed. The document was circulated for comments relating to its scope and content.
13	July 2015	meeting	No meeting held. Correspondence took place electronically
13	July 2016	Email	Undertaking of a virtual panel on the new and revised sites as well as the identification of areas of search.

- **Marine Management Organisation (MMO)**

The MMO have been invited to make representations at all main stages of Plan making as detailed in section 3 of this document. The MMO have been given the opportunity to provide input into Local Aggregate and identify a more objective approach to establishing demand for aggregate forecasting. The following table presents the correspondence that has taken place in relation to these specific elements of the Plan

Strategic Issues	Date	Method	Response
6 7	Jan 13	Email	Information sought in relation to cross boundary Aggregate movements and the first draft sub regional LAA- No response was received.
6 7	May-14	Email	Consultation on Annual Update of Local Aggregate Assessment.no response received.
6 7	Jul-14	Email	Consultation on the Demand for aggregate forecasting paper. Response received 18/8/14 confirming no comments to make.
6 7	Dec-14	Email	Consultation on Annual Update of Local Aggregate Assessment. Response received 23/1/15 confirming no comments to make.
6 7	Jul-15	Email	Response received 16/7/15 confirming no comments to make
6 7	July16	Email	Consultation on annual update of sub-regional LAA. Holding response received 11/8/16 no specific comments to make

In addition to the above, the MMO were invited to attend the meetings of regional mineral planning authorities 2/10/12 and 12/6/12. On both occasions the MMO did not attend.

- **Civil Aviation Authority**

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

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



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

- **Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)**

There are 6 Clinical commissioning groups within the Plan area;

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

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

One of the key ways in which health has been integrated into the Joint Plan is through the sustainability assessment of the plan. As part of the Sustainability Appraisal Process of the Plan the Clinical Commissioning Groups have been consulted on a public health topic paper (August 2016). The purpose of the paper is to outline how health has been considered through the assessment process, to summarise the key findings of the assessment to date, and to consider whether there are any opportunities to strengthen the assessment process in relation to health.

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

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

- **Local Nature Partnerships**

The Local Nature Partnerships within the Plan Area are:

- The Northern Upland Chain Local Nature Partnership; and
- The York and North Yorkshire Local Nature Partnership.

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

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

- **Local Economic Partnerships (LEPS)**

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

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

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

Other interactions that have taken place between the LEPs in the preparation of the Plan, principally in the form of requests for local growth and economic data, which has been used to help inform the identification of future requirements for aggregates (contained in the Local Aggregates Assessment) and the forecasting of potential future arisings of waste to inform the waste arisings and capacity assessment. The table below provides a summary of, but is not an exhaustive list of, the range of correspondence that has taken place.

Strategic Issues	Date	Method	Which LEP	Response
13	April 2012	Meeting	York and North Yorkshire and ER LEP	Meeting held 23/4/12
6 7	October 2012	Meeting	Leeds City Region LEP	Meeting of Regional Mineral Planning Authorities- Leeds City Region LEP in attendance
6 7	January 13	Email	Humber LEP, Tees Valley LEP York and North Yorkshire and ER LEP Leeds City Region LEP	Views sought on preparation of an approach to sub-regional LAA. Tees valley Unlimited response received 4/2/13.
6 7	May-14	email	Tees Valley LEP York and North Yorkshire and ER LEP	Request for information relation to economic growth forecasts. Response from YNYER LEP received 15/5/14. Response received from Tees Valley LEP ?????

6 7	Jun-14 Dec 2014	Email	Humber, Tees Valley LEP York and North Yorkshire and ER LEP Leeds City Region LEP	Consultation on the LAA. No responses were received.
6 7	Jul-14	Email	Humber LEP Tees Valley LEP York and North Yorkshire and ER LEP Leeds City Region LEP	Consultation on the demand for aggregate forecasting Paper. No responses were received.
4	Oct 2013 & April 2015	Email	York and North Yorkshire and ER LEP	Information request for the Y&H Regional Economic Model for use within the Waste Arising and Capacity Study and subsequent update.

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

## 7. Cooperation on specific strategic minerals and waste Issues

This Section sets out the activity undertaken to progress and where necessary resolve any significant matters relevant to each of the issues identified in Table 1 of this Statement.

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

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

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

The aspirations of the Partnership are set out in a joint municipal waste management strategy (JMWMS). After extensive consultation, the waste strategy called let's talk less rubbish was adopted in 2006.

Key targets within the strategy are to:

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

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

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

The Joint approach between NYCC and the City of York towards the management and disposal of waste results in the position that residual LACW, arising in the City of York area, will be managed at a strategic facility in the NYCC area. It is expected that cooperation in the management of this waste stream, through the Partnership, will continue in future and could give rise to requirements for some further supporting infrastructure to provide for waste management requirements across the Joint area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A meeting took place between the Joint Plan authorities and RCBC on 7 March 2013, at the outset of preparation of the Plan, to discuss this interrelationship. The overlapping responsibilities in waste management and planning were addressed in work undertaken on the evidence base for the Joint Plan. This cooperation activity has resulted in the preparation of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Joint Plan authorities and RCBC, which was completed in August 2016 and endorsed by the Joint Member Working Group at a meeting on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2016.

Specifically, this covers:

1. Clarification of the respective roles of Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority;
2. The role of the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Plan DPD core strategy in planning for the management of waste generated in the Redcar and Cleveland part of the North York Moors National Park, and;
3. How waste arisings in the Redcar and Cleveland part of the Park have been planned for.

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

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<sup>7</sup> Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, Middlesbrough Council, Stockton on Tees Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council and Darlington Borough Council

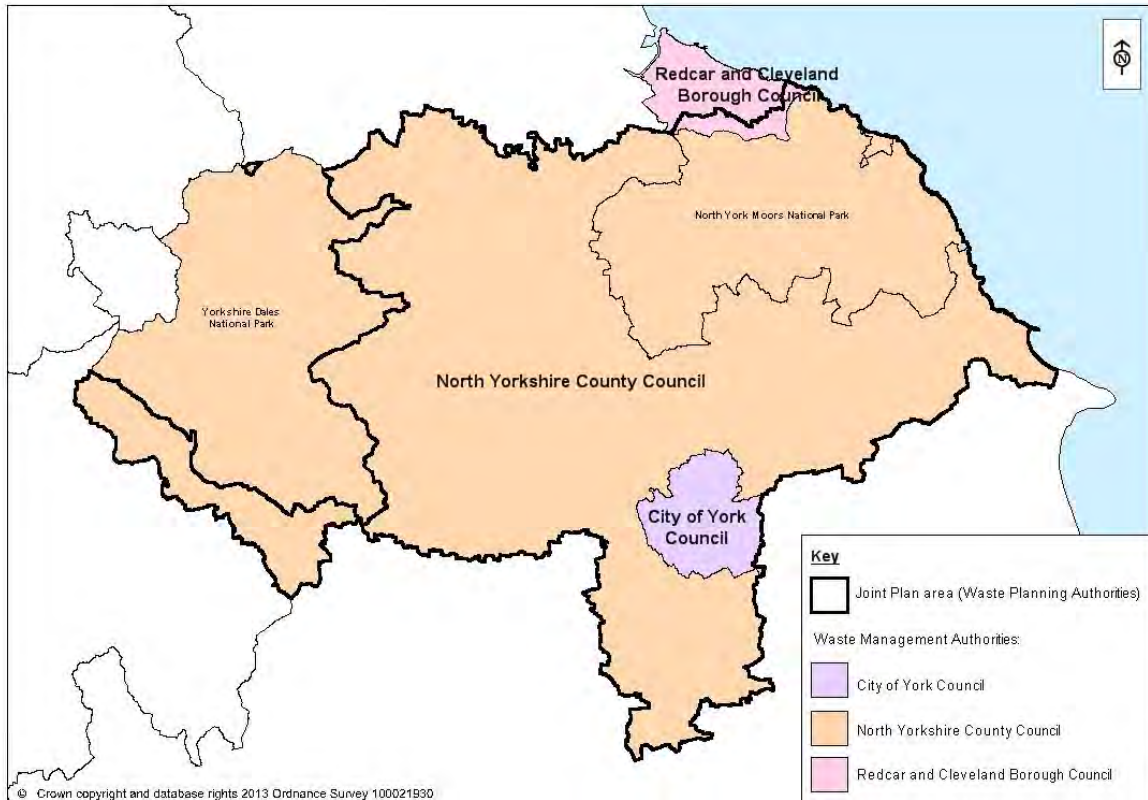


Fig 2 - Waste Disposal Authorities covering the Joint Plan area

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

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

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

Substantial engagement with other waste planning authorities known to receive waste imports from North Yorkshire has taken place during preparation of the Plan. In overall terms, this has indicated that the overall level of dependency of the area on capacity elsewhere is relatively low. Dependency on exports is expected to reduce further over the period of implementation of the Plan, as a result of the positive and flexible approach in the Plan to the provision of new waste management capacity within the area. Although the strategic significance of known cross-boundary movements is relatively low and is expected to reduce in future, it remains a relevant consideration in preparing the Plan.

#### *Key Evidence*

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

#### *Key Partners*

- Waste Planning Authorities receiving imports from North Yorkshire
- Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body

#### *What Activity has been carried out?*

##### Stage 1

The Environment Agency's waste data interrogators (WDIs) were utilised to obtain data on movements of waste from North Yorkshire. Initially this data was used to identify those other Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) which appeared to receive significant amounts of waste from North Yorkshire. In order to identify relevant WPAs for the purpose of this correspondence and in order to focus on movements that are more likely to be of strategic relevance, initial threshold criteria were used. These were a minimum of 5000tpa total imports from North Yorkshire (non hazardous waste) or 1000tpa (hazardous waste) in any of the years 2009, 2010 or 2011. Correspondence took place with these authorities in November 2013 in order to help verify information, particularly in relation to any current or expected future issues relating to availability of waste management capacity in those WPA areas. In total 23 other WPAs were contacted by letter. The letter included details of waste imports and exports to and from the WPA and the North Yorkshire Sub-region. With regard to this data the following questions were posed:

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



- 2) Are you aware of any specific reasons why waste movements detailed above may not be able to continue in the future? (for example as a result of known or expected planning constraints or policies)
- 3) Is there any other information you are aware of that may have a substantial influence on movements of waste in the area in the future?

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

Table ?? List of authorities contacted

## Stage 2

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

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

The WDIs for 2010, 2011 and 2012 were reviewed to identify specific facilities in other WPA areas which receive significant quantities of waste from North Yorkshire.

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

- Input of at least 10,000t in any of past three years (ie reflects facilities of all types and which receive, or have recently received, substantial tonnages of waste).
- Input of at least 5000t in any of past three years and is not for transfer or inert landfill (ie reflects facilities which receive smaller tonnages but which may be of more strategic significance or more difficult to deliver).
- Input of at least 1000t in each of past three years and is not for transfer or inert landfill (ie reflects facilities which have played a continuing role in recent years in managing waste arising in North Yorkshire, even where tonnages involved are relatively low).
- Input of at least 1000t in a single year and is a facility which receives hazardous waste (ie reflects the relative scarcity of facilities for the management of hazardous waste).

Following application of the above criteria a Table was produced identifying those facilities meeting the criteria, grouped by WPA. These 15 WPAs were then contacted in writing in May 2014 to seek their views on the information obtained, particularly with a view to identifying any issues which may suggest that the previous movements of waste may not be able to continue in future, if necessary. Letters were tailored to specific WPAs (and in some cases also sought information on cross-boundary movements of minerals). Reminder letters were sent to non-respondents. Responses were ultimately received from 13 WPAs.

The following questions were asked:

- 1) Do you consider the criteria for determining whether a facility is strategically significant are appropriate? If not, what thresholds do you consider should apply?
- 2) Are there any additional facilities that you consider have a strategic role in managing waste from the York and North Yorkshire area?
- 3) Is there likely to be any change in circumstances that you can foresee at any of the facilities listed which would have an impact on the ability for these amounts of waste to be exported to the WPA area up to 2030?

<b>WPA Consulted</b>	<b>Date Responded</b>
Central Bedfordshire Council	17.6.14
Durham County Council	29.5.14
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough	14.5.14

Council	
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	26.6.14
Essex County Council	30.5.14
Hartlepool Borough Council	21.7.14
Kirklees Council	2.6.14
Leeds City Council	3.6.14
North Lincolnshire Council	Did not respond
Nottingham City Council	29.5.14
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	23.6.14
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	3.6.14
Stockton on Tees Borough Council	29.5.14
Wakefield Council	Did not respond
Yorkshire Dales National Park	12.5.14

Table ?? List of Authorities Contacted.

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

### Stage 3

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

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

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

#### Stage 4

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

Particular consideration was given to hazardous waste exports. This waste stream requires management at specialist facilities owing to its potential to harm health and the environment. As hazardous waste arises only in relatively limited quantities in the area it may be less likely that any capacity required will be delivered in the plan area for economies of scale reasons. It is therefore correspondingly more likely that reliance will be required on capacity elsewhere, particularly for landfill, recovery and treatment. This principle is likely to apply also to LLR waste, which only arises in extremely limited quantities in the area. There are no specialist open market facilities just for LLR in the area and it is considered unlikely that proposals for such development will come forward given the very low level of arisings, meaning that reliance on co-disposal of LLR with other waste at suitable facilities in the Plan area, or export to facilities outside the area, will be likely to continue, in line with likely current arrangements.

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

in Yorkshire and Humber. Hazardous waste exported for landfill was sent to 9 WPAs but mainly to Kirklees, Redcar and Cleveland, Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees.

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

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

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

*We would expect the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan to have regard to the export of waste to the Sheffield area both in terms of the volumes of waste exported for treatment, particularly of hazardous waste and in terms of the impacts associated with the handling / movement of waste in order to secure protection of the environment and human health.*

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

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

*own waste and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities.*

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

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

For LLR waste, less specific information is available. A survey of potential producers of LLR waste in the Plan area was undertaken in 2013 as part of work taking place on the Waste Arisings and Capacity Study to support the Plan. Twenty-one potential producers were contacted via email and provided with a survey response form. LLR waste arising in the area is thought to arise mainly from the health care sector. Although responses to the survey were limited it suggests that LLR from the area is mainly managed at the Knostrop incinerator facility in Leeds, which is permitted to accept a range of waste including clinical waste. Correspondence with Leeds CC on this issue does not suggest any factors which would be expected to preclude these exports in future. The Knostrop facility is also likely to represent the nearest appropriate location for the disposal of this waste.

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

## Stage 5

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

Questions asked in this correspondence were:

- 1) Do you consider the information provided in the Appendix to be accurate? If not could you provide details of any other relevant information you are aware of?
- 2) Are you aware of any specific reasons why waste movements detailed in the Appendix may not be able to continue in the future, or other potential influences upon movements of waste? For example;
  - as a result of known or expected planning constraints or policies, or
  - new planning permissions or current waste operations ceasing

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<sup>8</sup> Additional WPAs contacted were Bury, Barnsley, Central Bedfordshire, Cheshire West and Chester, Essex, Gateshead, Hull, Knowsley, Liverpool, Newcastle, Newport, North Tyneside, Sefton, Stoke on Trent, Suffolk County, Sunderland, Wolverhampton

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

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



Gateshead Council	15.1.15
Wolverhampton City Council	21.1.15
Knowsley Council	26.11.14
Sefton Council	26.11.14
Suffolk County Council	28.11.14
Liverpool City Council	26.11.14
Bury Council	19.12.14

Table ?? list of Authorities Contacted

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

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

A further step taken at this stage was the production of a short Evidence Paper<sup>9</sup> reviewing policy approaches to net self-sufficiency in authorities exporting significant amounts of waste to North Yorkshire.

To inform preparation of this Paper all waste policies within adopted and/or emerging Local Plans of WPAs adjoining the Plan area, or those which were known to export

<sup>9</sup> Waste Net Self-Sufficiency Paper (Oct 2014)

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

The objective of attaining net self-sufficiency in a WPA area relates to the intention to provide adequate waste management capacity, within the WPA area, to meet the arisings of waste originating within the WPA. However, the principle of net self-sufficiency allows for continued import and export of waste by making provision to manage the *equivalent* of 100% of waste arisings within the WPA, allowing for any imports of waste to match exports. Therefore, this approach would not support increased imports of waste (relative to exports) but would help ensure that there is sufficient capacity overall to manage the waste arising within the WPA area.

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

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

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

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

Prior to Publication of the Plan, the Paper was updated in July 2016 to reflect the most up to date position with emerging Plans under preparation by other WPAs. This revision utilised data from the 2014 WDIs and also used a lowered threshold of 1,000 tonnes (100 tonnes for hazardous waste) of waste exported to North Yorkshire to identify relevant WPAs for the purposes of review, in order to ensure consistency

with the lowered thresholds used in respect of exports from the Joint Plan area. This resulted in the review of the Plans (in some cases Joint Plans) for 29 WPAs<sup>10</sup>. With the exception of the emerging Local Plan for the YDNPA, the other Plans considered contain objectives for net self-sufficiency (or similar variants thereof) in their strategic waste policies. This would appear to suggest that implementation of these Plans is unlikely to lead to any significant increase in the amount of waste exported to the Joint Plan. The position in terms of exports from the YDNPA area has been considered under Strategic Planning Issue 2, above.

The updated Paper was reported to and noted by the YH WTAB at a meeting in September 2016.

## Stage 6

In April 2015 further information became available (through liaison with a site operator) on the potential future availability of landfill capacity for non-hazardous biodegradable waste in the Plan area. This information suggested that a key landfill site with substantial remaining void space, currently subject of a time limited permission expiring during the early part of the plan period, may not be subject of proposals for an extension of time. In view of the potential implications of this for available capacity over the remainder of the plan period, further consideration was given to the wider strategic position on landfill in the Yorkshire and Humber area. The need for significant landfill capacity outside the Plan area for waste arising in North Yorkshire was identified as hypothetical at that stage and dependent on a number of factors, including progress with diversion of waste from landfill as a result of the development of alternative forms of treatment capacity. In particular, the expected commissioning of the Allerton Waste Recovery Park in North Yorkshire (now expected in early 2018 - this is expected to lead to a major reduction in the rate of landfilling of LACW and some C&I waste), and further capacity<sup>11</sup> has been permitted in the North Yorkshire sub-region for recovery of energy from C&I waste.

In May 2015 a meeting took place with the West Yorkshire Lead for Minerals and Waste Planning for the West Yorkshire Combined Authority. Discussion took place on the issue of strategic landfill capacity in Yorkshire and Humber and the need for further consideration of this via the Waste Technical Advisory Body for Yorkshire and Humber. This was in recognition of the fact that, as overall landfill capacity declines, the strategic significance of remaining capacity, and the geographical extent of the catchment it serves, may be expected to increase. An outcome of the meeting was

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

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

a decision in principle to take an updated version of the Regional Waste Position Statement, including updated information on landfill capacity, to a future meeting of the Leeds City Region Portfolio Board, to help ensure an appropriate level of coordination. The updated Position Statement (February 2016) was subsequently reported to the Board on 22 July 2016, who endorsed it.

This information indicates that, whilst there has been an overall decline in landfill capacity in Yorkshire and Humber, capacity is still relatively high and the region has the largest amount of permitted void space of any region of England and Wales, with capacity distributed across all Sub-regions. Whilst availability of capacity for landfill of hazardous waste was recognised as a potentially significant issue in the first Waste Position Statement for Yorkshire and Humber in July 2014, the subsequent reclassification of a landfill site previously identified as non-hazardous to hazardous has provided up to around 1.8 million m<sup>3</sup> of additional hazardous capacity in the region. This site is located in Kirklees, in relatively close proximity to the southern part of the Joint Plan area. Further capacity for hazardous landfill is also located to the north of the Joint Plan area, in Tees Valley.

Further liaison with the operator of the landfill site in the Joint Plan area has now indicated that it is likely that proposals for retention of the current capacity will be forthcoming.

## Stage 7

Updating of the NY sub-regional Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements study in September 2016, provided further data on movements for 2014, based on 2014 WDI and hazardous WDI data. This indicated that waste movements in excess of the 2014 threshold had occurred in that year with four WPAs with whom contact under DtC obligations had not previously taken place. These were Trafford Council, Sandwell MBC, Middlesbrough BYC and Warwickshire County Council. Correspondence was sent to those WPAs on 22 September 2016. The opportunity was also taken to contact 2 WPAs to whom previous correspondence had been sent but no reply received. These were Wakefield MDC and Walsall MBC.

Questions asked in this correspondence were:

- 1) Do you consider the information provided in the Appendix to be accurate? If not could you provide details of any other relevant information you are aware of?
- 2) Are you aware of any specific reasons why waste movements detailed in the Appendix may not be able to continue in the future, or other potential influences upon movements of waste? For example;
  - as a result of known or expected planning constraints or policies, or
  - new planning permissions or current waste operations ceasing

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

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

#### *Conclusion on Strategic Planning Issue 4*

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

The very large majority of WPAs contacted during preparation of the Plan have not indicated any significant concerns about the potential for movements of the scale and nature of recent known movements to be able to continue in future, as capacity is expected to remain available within WPAs who have previously received significant movements of waste from North Yorkshire. Where issues have been raised by other WPAs, these are appropriately addressed through the policies in the Plan. As a result it is considered that the Plan has adequately addressed this strategic cross-boundary issue.

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

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

It is therefore expected that York will remain reliant or largely reliant on import of construction aggregate for the foreseeable future. Significant resources of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Key Evidence:*

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

*Key Partners:*

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

*What Actions have been taken?*

Step 1

Initial correspondence took place in March 2013 with 7 mineral planning authorities from where potentially significant import movements to the NY sub-region had been identified, based on information presented in the 2013 LAA (para 125). Emails were sent to Cumbria County Council, Derbyshire County Council, Durham County Council, East Riding Council, South Tyneside MB Council, Stockton on Tees Borough Council and Wakefield MD Council. Reminder emails were sent to non-respondents. Responses were received from all 7 authorities. None of the MPAs contacted at that stage indicated any major concerns about the ability of their MPA area to continue to supply aggregate, although Cumbria County Council expressed some uncertainty over the ability to maintain supply in the medium to longer term.

Step 2

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

Responses were received from or on behalf of all the MPAs. In these responses, Cumbria County Council indicated that 'it is incorrect to assume that Cumbria is

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

### Step 3

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

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

In response to correspondence at this stage, the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority requested a meeting to discuss aggregates supply issues and other



matters. A meeting was held on 15 July 2014, resulting in an agreed outcome to prepare a joint memorandum of understanding relating to supply of aggregate from the National Park to the remainder of North Yorkshire. This matter was incorporated in the MoU completed in August 2016, which also addressed strategic waste planning matters (see Strategic Planning Issue 2, above). In effect the MoU confirms that the YDNP does not expect a shortfall in supply originating within the Park over the period to 2030, thus suggesting that supply patterns from the Park, including any exports to the remainder of North Yorkshire, should be able to continue over the foreseeable future.

#### Step 4

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

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

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

A response was received from Nottinghamshire County Council indicating that Nottinghamshire has traditionally exported a large proportion of sand and gravel from the Idle Valley in the North of Nottinghamshire to markets in South Yorkshire, particularly Rotherham and Doncaster. This trend is likely to continue over the next plan period to 2030 and is discussed in detail in the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment and incorporated into the emerging Minerals Local Plan. They commented that data supplied by BGS is only a one year snapshot and so the amount of mineral being supplied from Nottinghamshire to North Yorkshire could just be a result of a minerals company needing to supply a specific contact etc.

Given the quantity of mineral identified, set against the amount already exported, it is not considered a significant issue. A response was not received from Sunderland City Council. However, there is only very limited landwon sand and gravel extraction in Sunderland, with further material imported in the form of marine dredged aggregate landed at wharves on the river Tyne. It is considered unlikely that on-going reliance on imports of sand and gravel from Sunderland in to the Plan area will be needed in view of the multiple supply sources available in the Plan area.

#### *Conclusion on Strategic Planning Issues 6 and 7*

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

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

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

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

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

The need to help ensure continuity of supply on the Tees valley area is also a significant consideration in view of the high dependency of this area on imports. An approach to assessing the potential scale of demand on the Plan area, arising from cross-boundary supply factors, has been incorporated in the NY LAA, which has

itself been subject of consultation with other relevant MPAs and the minerals industry. The LAA 2016 was ratified by the Yorkshire and Humber AWP on 28 September 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is an established history of onshore gas extraction in the eastern part of the Joint Plan area, with the Vale of Pickering containing one of the larger existing onshore gas fields in the country. Development proposals relating to conventional

onshore gas have come forward in both the NYCC and NYMNP areas in recent years and in some instances these have involved 'straddling' applications across the MPA boundary. Permission has recently been granted for a pipeline connecting a well site at Ebberston Moor in the NYMNP with a gas powered energy generating facility at Knapton in the NYCC area. A Proposal for exploration for coal bed methane in the NYCC area but near to the City of York boundary has also been submitted in recent years. A significant number of Petroleum Exploration and Development Licences (PEDLs) areas straddle the boundary between NYCC and either the NYMNP or CYC areas (see Fig. 5 below). This includes licences awarded prior to the recent 14<sup>th</sup> round of onshore licencing, which remain extant, as well as new licences announced as part of the 14<sup>th</sup> round, which is near to conclusion.

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

In July 2014, during preparation of the Plan, a further (14<sup>th</sup> round) of onshore licencing was announced by Government, leading to an announcement of new licence awards in December 2015. This has increased the number of licence areas which straddle the NYCC and NYMNP or CYC boundaries. The focus of the 14<sup>th</sup> round licencing is on encouraging exploration for and development of shale gas and is expected to lead to a significant increase in commercial development interest in the Joint Plan area during the plan period. This has emphasised the importance of ensuring a consistent policy response across the three MPA areas and is reflected in the approach in Policies M16, M17 and M18 of the Joint Plan.

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

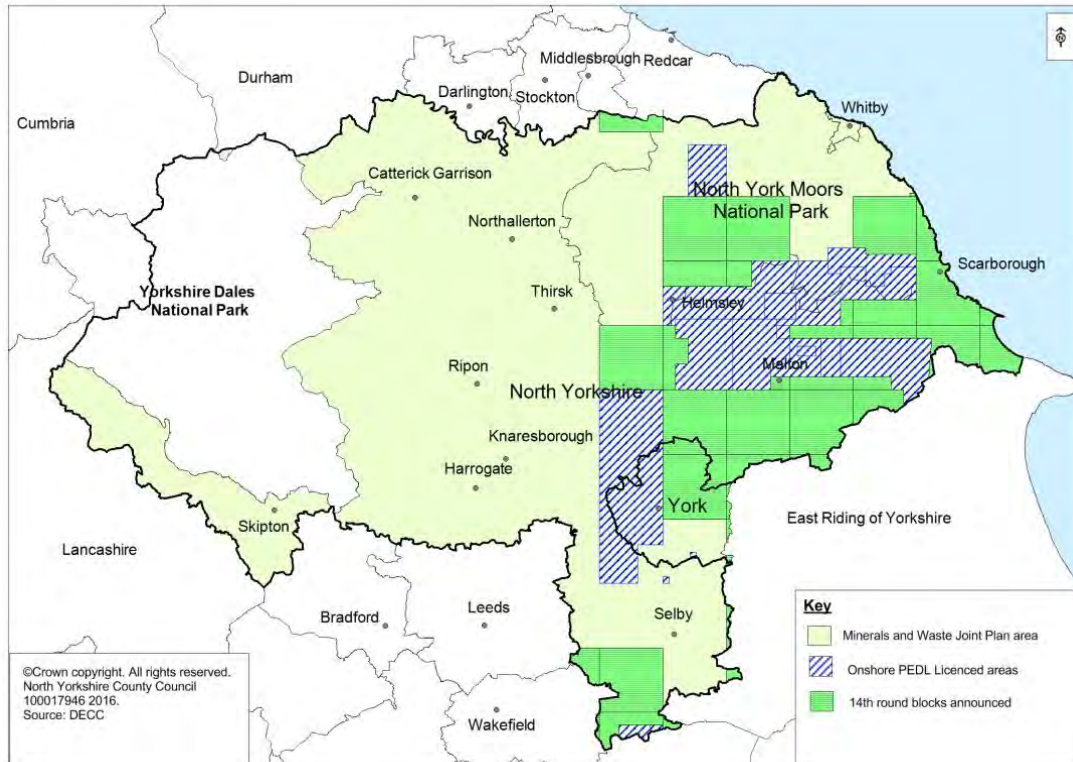


Fig 5: PEDL licences in the Joint Plan area

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

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

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

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

*Key Evidence:*

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

*Key Partners:*

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

*What Actions have been taken?*

Contact was made with Norfolk County Council in November 2013 to establish their views on the supply position, with a response being received on 27 November 2013. This indicated that, whilst the sole silica sand site in Norfolk was safeguarded in the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework 2010-2026, a need for an allocated site or sites for a further 6.4mt of resources of silica sand had been identified via the Core Strategy, in order to maintain continuity of supply. The subsequent site allocations DPD, adopted by Norfolk CC in October 2013, identified an allocation for 3mt. However, a modification to the DPD, brought forward in response to issues raised at EiP, introduced a requirement for an early single issue review of silica sand provision, which is in progress. Norfolk County Council confirmed in correspondence dated 11 April 2016 that consideration is being given, via the review, to allocation of a further site containing 1.3mt of silica sand, with provision for the remaining shortfall being made through the identification of 6 Areas of Search. The review was at pre-submission publication stage in May and June 2016.

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

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

- 1) What are your current reserves for glass making silica sand in your Plan area?
- 2) How many years supply do you expect this to provide?
- 3) Is there potential for future provision of glass making silica sand in your Plan area beyond the current permitted reserves?
- 4) Is information available about the main markets for the silica sand provided from your area?

- 5) Are there any other major known constraints which would be likely to impact on the future supply of glass making silica sand from your area?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Key Evidence:*

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

*Key Strategic Partners:*

- District and Borough Councils
- Adjacent MPAs
- Minerals Industry

*What Actions have been taken?*

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

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



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

Correspondence with District/Borough conservation officers sought information on:

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

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

Correspondence with minerals operators sought information on:

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

Responses were received from 2 mineral site operators.

Responses were reviewed to identify any particular issues which may be of significance for identifying future demand for building stone. Responses from adjacent MPAs indicated that, in general terms, either supply difficulties in MPA areas outside but adjacent to the Joint Plan area are not envisaged, or supply of building stone is not specifically constrained through current or emerging local plans in adjacent areas. This suggests that an increased call on building stone resources in the Plan area, as a result of supply or policy constraints outside it, is unlikely. Responses from district/borough Council conservation officers suggested, however, that there may be issues associated with localised availability of stone, including stone slate for roofing, particularly for repair work where a close match with original materials is needed. A similar view was expressed by industry respondents.

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

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

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

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

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

**Key Evidence:**

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

**Key Strategic Partners:**

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

**What Actions have been taken?**

All available existing or draft minerals safeguarding area maps for adjacent MPAs were reviewed in 2013 (and subsequently in 2014 to establish the most up to date position) and included in a Joint Plan evidence paper: Minerals Safeguarding Cross Boundary Issues (May 2014). The Paper compares current or proposed

safeguarding areas outside but near to the Plan area boundary with those outside but near to the boundary, to identify any potential inconsistencies. This Paper was circulated in August 2014 to all MPAs which lie immediately adjacent to the Joint Plan area. A copy of the Email sent is available in Appendix ???. Reminders were sent where necessary. MPAs were requested to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Following Issues and Options consultation on the Joint Plan in February to April 2014, discussion also took place with all seven district/borough councils in the two-

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

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

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

As a result of this engagement activity revisions to the proposed approach to safeguarding, as set out in Policies S01, S02 and S06 were made, including in relation to the forms of development to be exempt from consideration through the safeguarding process, the identification of safeguarding buffer zones and the presentation of safeguarding information on the Policies map.

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

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