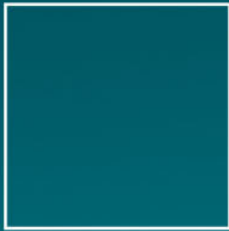


The Tees Valley Authorities

Sustainability Appraisal of the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents

Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report

April 2009



Entec

Creating the environment for business

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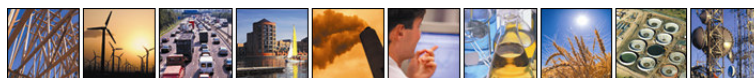
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0	Tees Valley SA Environmental Report - DRAFT	14/04/09



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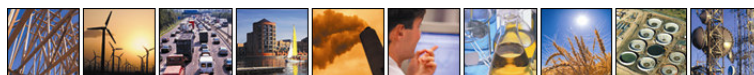
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Non Technical Summary

Overview

This document is the non-technical summary of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs). This non-technical summary sets out the background and the approach used to undertake the SA, along with the conclusions and recommendations emerging from the process. This report has been prepared by Environmental Consultants at Entec on behalf of the Tees Valley Authorities.

What is the background to the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents?

The Tees Valley consists of five Boroughs: Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees. Each of these Boroughs is a unitary authority and is responsible for producing an individual Local Development Framework (LDF) for their own area, setting out spatial planning policies. These five authorities are supported in their work by the Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit (JSU), who provides guidance on matters which affect the whole of the Tees Valley.

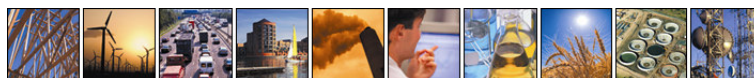
In the case of minerals and waste planning, the Tees Valley Authorities have joined together with the Tees Valley JSU to prepare joint policies on minerals and waste. Two Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs have been prepared – the Core Strategy DPD and Policies and Sites DPD. The Core Strategy DPD consists of a long term spatial vision, strategic objectives and the policies for minerals and waste development up until 2025. The Policies and Sites DPD identifies specific sites and provides a framework to assess future planning applications. They cover all of the land within the five Boroughs except for that within the North York Moors National Park.

The first stage in the plan preparation process was the production of Issues and Options Reports, where the issues affecting minerals and waste development in the Tees Valley were identified and key stakeholders along with the general public were asked for feedback on which were the most appropriate. The second stage was the production of Preferred Options Reports, which identified which of the options were the preferred choices to proceed with.

The third stage (publication) will see the DPDs being issued for public participation. Following this, they will then be submitted to the Secretary of State, along with any representations made during public participation. The DPDs will then be assessed to determine if they are sound, before being adopted. Once adopted, the DPDs will form part of the LDFs being developed for each of the Boroughs.

Why have the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs been subject to Sustainability Appraisal?

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires the Tees Valley Authorities to undertake SA of their LDF documents. SA is a process through which the ‘sustainability’ of a plan under preparation is assessed. The SA provides a subjective assessment of the environmental, social and economic performance of the plan against a set



of sustainability objectives. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of the plan.

Under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) it is also a requirement that plans (setting out a framework for development and likely to have significant environmental effects) are subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). These regulations reflect the requirements of the SEA Directive¹. The objective of SEA is to “provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development”.

In accordance with the above regulations, a SA incorporating the requirements of SEA of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs has been undertaken. In addition, the SA has been expanded to include elements of Equalities Impact Assessment, which considers the effects of the plans with respect to all members of the community.

How and when were the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs assessed?

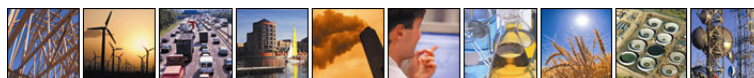
The SA process for the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs has been carried out from August 2006 through to April 2009 resulting in the preparation of the publication Environmental Report. The SA was undertaken with regard to guidance produced by the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister on undertaking SA combined with SEA.

The first stage of the SA involved a review of other plans and policies of relevance to the DPDs, the collection of baseline information, the identification of key issues, and the development of the SA framework. The outcome of this process was summarised in a Scoping Report, which sets out 15 SA objectives to be used in assessing the DPDs. This SA framework has been agreed with the statutory bodies (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency) following five weeks of consultation.

The second stage of the SA involved an appraisal of the DPD options using the agreed SA framework. Initially, an appraisal of the strategic options detailed within the Issues and Options Report was undertaken. Following the development of the Preferred Options Reports, the preferred policies were then appraised. The outcomes of these appraisals were brought together in an Environmental Report, issued for consultation in February 2008.

Taking into account the outcomes of the previous work, publication versions of the DPDs were then developed. As previous, the publication DPDs were then subject to appraisal. The Environmental Report associated with this non-technical summary details the findings of the SA process for the publication DPDs.

¹ 2001/42/EC – the Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment



What were the outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal?

Generally, the publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPD policies are considered to contribute positively towards creating a more sustainable waste and minerals sector in the Tees Valley. The policies largely support reductions in primary materials extraction, increased usage of secondary aggregates, waste minimisation, recycling, composting and recovery of value from waste, the proximity principle and self sufficiency.

Several of the policies contribute positively towards environmental protection objectives, through, for example, seeking to reduce raw material use, encouraging the sustainable transport of minerals and waste, and ensuring adherence to the principles of avoiding or minimising environmental impact and protecting natural and cultural assets in allocating land for minerals and waste developments.

The majority of the policies are also considered to contribute positively to the local economy and job market, by supporting the continued operation of minerals and waste industries and promoting the development of new facilities, which is likely to generate employment opportunities. Several policies also support the recovery of value from waste materials, creating re-useable products and in turn helping to reduce the cost of primary materials use.

Core Strategy policies MWC1, MWC2, MWC4 and MWC5 scored negatively in relation to the minerals hierarchy and resource use, as these minerals policies make provision for the supply for primary minerals to meet identified need and / or seek to ensure that permitted minerals operations can continue. However, Policy MWC1 also supports the use of alternative materials, and therefore also scored positively.

There is a degree of uncertainty over the effects of some of the policies upon the environment and health, relating to the potential for site specific impacts associated with minerals and waste facilities. Where the policies allocate land within or close to sensitive receptors (e.g. within the floodplain or close to a biodiversity site), policies have been scored as uncertain or negatively from a locational perspective, due to the potential for adverse effects.

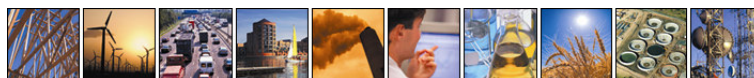
In several cases the effect of the policies upon a number of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified, which reflects their specific nature (relating solely to minerals and waste).

A summary of the key outcomes of the SA of the publication DPDs is provided in Table NTS1.

Statement on the difference the process has made

The SA process for the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs, alongside the separate Habitats Regulations Assessment², is an integral part of the process of the DPDs' preparation and development.

² In accordance with the The EU Directive 92/43/EC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (more commonly known as the Habitats Directive), a Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs has also been undertaken alongside the SA, the outcomes of which have informed the SA and vice versa.

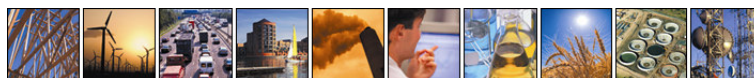


Where appropriate, recommendations have been made throughout the process, which have informed the development of the policies. By addressing these issues, it has enabled adverse impacts to be minimised as far as possible. Furthermore, it has also been possible to enhance some of the positive effects of the DPDs, and establish positive relationships where none were previously indicated. The net result has been to make the DPDs more robust, which should make their implementation more effective too.

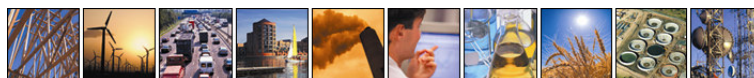
The final recommendations arising from the SA of the publication DPDs are summarised in Table NTS1 and have been incorporated into the final publication DPDs.

Table NTS1 Summary of Key Sustainability Appraisal Outcomes and Recommendations

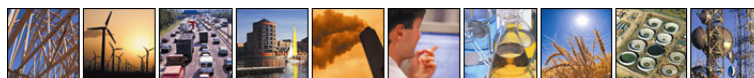
Policy	Appraisal Outcome	Recommendation
Core Strategy DPD		
Spatial Vision	<p>Overall, the vision contributes positively towards the majority of the SA objectives.</p> <p>The vision scored both positively and negatively against the minerals and natural resources SA objectives, as it supports the production of secondary and recycled materials but also safeguards minerals from sterilisation.</p> <p>The vision scored positively against the waste SA objective, as it encourages re-use, recycling and the recovery of value from waste.</p> <p>The vision scored positively against the remainder of the SA objectives, as the vision refers to protecting historic, cultural and natural assets and enhancing the local environment.</p>	No changes to the spatial vision are recommended.
Strategic Objectives	<p>Strategic Objectives B and C contribute significantly towards the minerals and waste SA objectives; as they seek to minimise primary aggregates use, and promote the re-use, recycling and recovery of value from waste.</p> <p>Strategic Objective C scored negatively against the minerals SA objective, as it seeks to safeguard minerals from unnecessary sterilisation.</p> <p>Strategic Objectives F, G and H should help to reduce transport distances, and Strategic Objective I promotes sustainable transport use. They therefore scored positively in relation to the air quality, climate change and sustainable transport SA objectives.</p> <p>Strategic Objective J seeks to protect and enhance the natural, historic and cultural heritage, and therefore scored positively in relation to these topics.</p> <p>Strategic Objectives K and L scored positively against the majority of the environmental and social SA objectives, as they should help to reduce any environmental and amenity impacts from development.</p>	<p>Strategic Objective I seeks to safeguard sustainable minerals transport infrastructure. To further increase the sustainability of this option, and to ensure that waste transport is taken into account, it is recommended that Strategic Objective I is amended to include reference to waste, as follows:</p> <p>'To safeguard sustainable minerals and waste transport infrastructure and promote the use of sustainable transport, in particular the existing rail and port facilities in the Tees Valley'.</p>



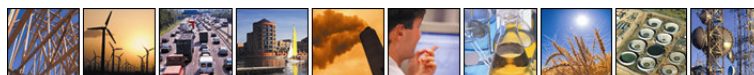
Policy	Appraisal Outcome	Recommendation
Policy MWC1: Minerals Strategy	<p>Policy MWC1 scored both positively and negatively against the minerals and resource use SA objectives, as the policy supports alternative resource use but also supports primary minerals use.</p> <p>The policy scored positively in relation to the majority of the other environmental SA objectives, as it will ensure that the principles of avoiding or minimising environmental impact and protecting natural and cultural assets are adhered to when allocating land for development. The policy also seeks to locate processing facilities with regard to the proximity principle, and seeks to safeguard the sustainable transport infrastructure.</p>	<p>Making provision for the supply of primary minerals is acknowledged in the first instance, which is the least sustainable option in the minerals hierarchy.</p> <p>To ensure that the focus remains on moving up the minerals hierarchy it is advised that point a) is reworded as follows or something similar: <i>'allowing provision of the supply of primary minerals to meet the identified need...whilst driving minerals supply up the minerals hierarchy'</i>.</p> <p>To ensure that greater weight is given to the other aspects of the policy it is recommended that points b) and c) are referred to before point a).</p> <p>Reference should be made to the use of secondary and recycled minerals. This could be referred to in point c).</p> <p>Point e) should be reworded as follows <i>'safeguarding the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of minerals, in particular the use of the existing rail and port facilities in the Tees Valley'</i>.</p>
Policy MWC2: Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals	<p>Policy MWC2 scored negatively in relation to the minerals and resource use SA objectives, as it supports the provision of primary resources.</p> <p>The policy scored positively in relation to the economy / employment, as it supports the continued operation of the Hart, North Gare and Stockton sites.</p> <p>The effect of the policy itself upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified (as the policy does not include measures relating to these aspects).</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential impact of the extraction of primary minerals upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the extraction and transport of the materials.</p>
Policy MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use	<p>Policy MWC3 scored positively against the minerals and natural resources SA objectives, as it supports the use of alternative materials.</p> <p>The policy also scored positively against the air quality, climate change and sustainable transport SA objectives, as focusing facilities on existing sites, and sites where materials are being produced or will be used should help to reduce transport distances.</p> <p>The policy scored positively in relation to the health and landscape SA objectives, as proposals are required to consider dust, noise, vibration and visual effects.</p> <p>The policy scored positively in relation to the employment / economy, as the development of facilities may create new jobs and will recover value from waste.</p> <p>The effect of the policy itself upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified (as the policy does not include measures relating to these aspects).</p>	<p>To increase the sustainability of this policy, the following statement or something similar should be included: <i>'Wherever possible, all proposed processing facilities should seek to utilise previously developed land'</i>.</p> <p>The potential impact of developing materials processing facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, landscape, cultural heritage, flood risk and biodiversity.</p> <p>It should be noted that previously developed land can be of biodiversity value, particularly sites which have been derelict / undisturbed for some time.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce transport impacts.</p>



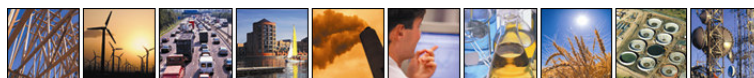
Policy	Appraisal Outcome	Recommendation
Policy MWC4: Safeguarding of Minerals from Sterilisation	<p>Policy MWC4 scored negatively in relation to the minerals and resource use SA objectives, as it safeguards primary minerals from sterilisation.</p> <p>The policy scored positively in relation to the economy / employment, as it supports the continued operation of the minerals industry.</p> <p>The effect of the policy upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified (as the policy does not include measures relating to these aspects).</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential impact of the extraction of primary minerals upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk.</p>
Policy MWC5: Protection of Existing Minerals Extraction	<p>Policy MWC5 scored negatively in relation to the minerals and resource use SA objectives, as it supports the continued and future extraction of primary resources.</p> <p>The policy scored positively in relation to the economy / employment, as it supports the continued operation of the minerals industry.</p> <p>The effect of the policy upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified (as the policy does not include measures relating to these aspects).</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential impact of the extraction of primary minerals upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk.</p>
Policy MWC6: Waste Strategy	<p>Policy MWC6 contributes significantly towards the waste and resource use SA objectives, as it seeks to ensure the sustainable management of waste arisings.</p> <p>The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate changes SA objectives, as it seeks to safeguard sustainable transport infrastructure and to ensure that facilities are well related to the source of waste arisings, related industries or the markets for products created.</p> <p>The effect of the policy upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified (as the policy does not include measures relating to these aspects).</p>	<p>To further increase the sustainability of this policy it is advised that reference is made to recycling and composting. This could be referred to in point b), for example <i>'promoting waste minimisation, recycling and composting through the design and construction practices utilised in new development'</i>.</p> <p>Reference should be made to moving waste management up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Point e) should be reworded as follows <i>'safeguarding the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of waste, in particular the use of the existing rail and port facilities in the Tees Valley'</i>.</p> <p>The potential impact of developing waste management facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.</p>
Policy MWC7: Waste Management Capacity	<p>Policy MWC7 is considered to contribute positively towards the waste and resource use SA objectives, as the policy supports the development of waste recycling, composting and recovery facilities.</p> <p>However, the policy also scored negatively, as it supports the landfilling of wastes.</p> <p>The policy scored positively against the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as new facilities may help to reduce the need to transport waste out of the Tees Valley area.</p> <p>The effect of the policy upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified (as the policy does not include measures relating to these aspects).</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential impact of developing waste management facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level.</p> <p>This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transport impacts, including trans-boundary effects.</p>



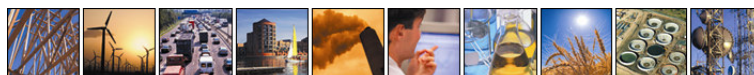
Policy	Appraisal Outcome	Recommendation
Policy MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites	<p>Policy MWC8 scores positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the allocation of land for clusters of facilities and the situation of small sites with regard to population distribution, waste arisings or the markets for any materials produced should help to reduce waste transport distances.</p> <p>The policy scored positively against the waste SA objective, as the appropriate location of facilities should help to encourage greater use of facilities.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively in relation to water and biodiversity, as the allocated land by the River Tees is close to several designated sites, including the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site.</p>	<p>To increase the sustainability of this policy, the following statement or something similar should be included: <i>'Wherever possible, all proposed waste management sites should seek to utilise previously developed land and be well related to existing rail and port infrastructure'</i>.</p> <p>The potential effect of developing larger waste management sites on industrial land north and south of the River Tees upon water resources and biodiversity should be examined on a site specific / project level.</p>
Policy MWC9: Sewage Treatment	<p>Policy MWC9 scored positively in relation to air quality, landscape, biodiversity and water quality, as it requires planning applications to include evidence that they will not create any significant adverse effects from odour, visual impact, or on ecology or water quality.</p> <p>The policy also scored positively in relation to the employment / economy SA objective as it should ensure the provision of adequate sewage treatment capacity that can support / enable development.</p> <p>There are several cases where the effect of the policy was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified (as the policy does not include measures relating to these aspects).</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential impact of developing, extending or upgrading sewage treatment facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, transport and flood risk.</p>
Policy MWC10: Sustainable Transport	<p>Policy MWC10 seeks to ensure the use of sustainable modes of transport and therefore contributes positively towards the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives.</p> <p>Given the specific nature of the policy, no other significant relationships were identified between the policy and the remaining SA objectives.</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p>
Policy MWC11: Safeguarding Rail and Port Facilities	<p>Policy MWC11 safeguards existing rail and port infrastructure thus ensuring the continued use of these facilities, which in turn should help to reduce the need to transport materials by road. The policy therefore contributes significantly towards the sustainable transport SA objective and contributes positively towards the air quality and climate change SA objectives.</p> <p>Given the specific nature of the policy, no other significant relationships were identified between the policy and the remaining SA objectives.</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p>
Policies and Sites DPD		
Policy MWP1: Waste Audits	<p>Policy MWP1 scored well in relation to the waste SA objective, as the requirement for waste audits should help to ensure that waste is managed appropriately. The requirement to consider on-site facilities scored positively in relation to the air quality, climate change and sustainable transport SA objectives, as could help to reduce waste transport.</p> <p>The policy is specific in scope and consequently returned a high degree of no relationship scores in relation to the other objectives.</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p>



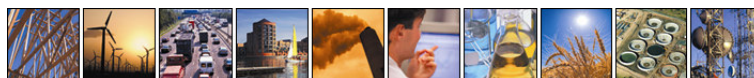
Policy	Appraisal Outcome	Recommendation
<p>Policy MWP2: Graythorp Industrial Estate (Hartlepool)</p>	<p>Policy MWP2 allocates land for the development of recycling facilities and therefore contributes positively towards the waste and resource use SA objectives.</p> <p>The policy scored positively in relation to landscape, cultural heritage, air quality, climate change, transport and health, as there are no designations covering the land, there are few sensitive receptors nearby and the location of the land is within an industrial area could help to reduce waste transport distances.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively in relation to flood risk, as part of the land lies within Flood Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the land to the River Tees and designated sites (e.g. the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA), the policy also scored negatively in relation to the water and biodiversity SA objectives.</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the site to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites, the potential effect of developing waste management facilities upon biodiversity should be determined at project level.</p> <p>The effect of developing the site upon flood risk would need to be determined through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment and measures implemented as required. As stated in Policy MWP2, development should be restricted to those areas of land on the site which are not identified as being at risk of flooding.</p> <p>The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p>
<p>Policy MWP3: Haverton Hill (Stockton-on-Tees)</p>	<p>Policy MWP3 allocates land for the development of facilities to recover and compost wastes and therefore scored positively against the waste and resource use SA objectives.</p> <p>The policy scored positively in relation to landscape, cultural heritage, air quality, climate change and, as there are no designations covering the land and the location of the land is within an industrial area could help to reduce waste transport distances. There is also opportunity to connect to the rail network.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively in relation to flood risk, as part of the land lies within Flood Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the allocated land to the River Tees and several designated sites (e.g. the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site), the policy also scored negatively in relation to the water and biodiversity SA objectives.</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the site to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites, the potential effect of developing waste management facilities upon biodiversity should be determined at project level.</p> <p>The effect of developing the site upon flood risk would need to be determined through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment and measures implemented as required.</p> <p>All emissions to air from the existing energy from waste facility at Haverton Hill meet the relevant standards. However, public perception can be negative and there are residential properties close by. Any planning application will have to show that all emissions will meet acceptable standards.</p> <p>The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p>
<p>Policy MWP4: New Road, Billingham</p>	<p>Policy MWP4 allocates land for the development of waste recovery facilities and therefore contributes positively towards the waste and resource use SA objectives.</p> <p>The policy scored positively in relation to landscape, cultural heritage, air quality, climate change, transport and health, as there are no designations covering the land, there are few sensitive receptors nearby and the location of the land is within an industrial area could help to reduce waste transport distances. There is also opportunity to connect to the rail network.</p> <p>The policy was scored as uncertain in relation to flood risk, as although the land itself is not designated as floodplain it lies close to the River Tees floodplain.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively in relation to the water SA objective in the short term due to the proximity of the allocated land to Billingham Beck and the River Tees.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the allocated land to several designated sites (e.g. the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site), the policy scored negatively against the biodiversity SA objective.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively in relation to the health SA objective, as there are residential properties close by.</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the site to sensitive receptors, the effect of developing the site upon public amenity and health, water resources and biodiversity would need to be determined at project level and measures implemented as required.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given to accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.</p>



Policy	Appraisal Outcome	Recommendation
<p>Policy MWP5: Port Clarence, Stockton-on-Tees</p>	<p>Policy MWP5 allocates land for the development of hazardous waste and contaminated soils treatment facilities, and therefore contributes positively towards the waste and resource use SA objectives.</p> <p>The policy scored positively in relation to landscape, cultural heritage, air quality, climate change, transport and health, as there are no designations covering the land, there are few sensitive receptors nearby and the location of the land is within an industrial area could help to reduce waste transport distances.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively in relation to the water and biodiversity SA objectives due to the allocated land being directly adjacent to the River Tees and several designated sites (e.g. the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site). The policy also scored negatively in relation to flood risk, as part of the north west corner of the site is located within Flood Zone 3, and the site is adjacent to the River Tees floodplain.</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the site to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites, the potential effect of developing waste management facilities upon biodiversity should be determined at project level.</p> <p>The effect of developing the site upon water quality flood risk would need to be determined and measures implemented as required. A site specific Flood Risk Assessment should be undertaken.</p> <p>The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p>
<p>Policy MWP6: South Tees Eco-Park, Redcar and Cleveland</p>	<p>Policy MWP6 allocates land for an eco-park to recover value from wastes, and therefore contributes positively towards the waste and resource use SA objectives.</p> <p>The policy scored positively in relation to landscape, cultural heritage, air quality, climate change, transport and health, as there are no designations covering the land, there are few sensitive receptors nearby and the location of the land is within an industrial area could help to reduce waste transport distances. The opportunity also exists to utilise port and rail infrastructure.</p> <p>The policy was scored as uncertain in relation to flood risk, as although the land itself is not within a floodplain it lies close to the River Tees floodplain.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the allocated land to the River Tees and several designated sites (e.g. the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site), the policy scored negatively in relation to water and biodiversity.</p> <p>The policy also scored negatively against the health SA objective, as there are residential properties close by.</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the site to sensitive receptors, the effect of developing the site upon public amenity and health, water resource, flood risk and biodiversity would need to be determined at project level and measures implemented as required.</p> <p>It is noted that the A66 already runs at or close to capacity at many of its junctions in the surrounding area. Any planning application will need to assess the levels of traffic being generated by the proposals, and how this will affect the A66. The opportunity to utilise the existing port and rail facilities in the South Tees area should be examined to help reduce pressure on the A66.</p>



Policy	Appraisal Outcome	Recommendation
<p>Policy MWP7: Stockton South Household Waste Recycling Centre, Stockton-on-Tees</p>	<p>Policy MWP7 ensures the provision of land for household waste recycling facilities and therefore contributes positively towards the waste and resource use SA objectives.</p> <p>The policy also scored positively in relation to cultural heritage, air quality, climate change, transport and health, as there are no designations covering the prioritised land, there are few sensitive receptors nearby and it should ensure the facility is well located in relation to the population of the south of Stockton Borough, which helps to reduce waste transport distances.</p> <p>The policy was scored as uncertain against biodiversity, as although there are no designated sites within the land, there are designated sites within 1km.</p> <p>Similarly, the policy was scored as uncertain in relation to flood risk, as although the land is not within the floodplain, the sites lie close to the River Tees floodplain.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively against the water SA objective in relation to the prioritised land in the short term, as both sites are in the proximity of watercourses.</p> <p>Land at Preston Farm Industrial Estate scored positively in relation to the health SA objective, as the land is not close to residential properties.</p> <p>Land west of Eaglescliffe scored negatively against the health and the landscape SA objective, as the land is predominantly greenfield and there are a number of residential properties adjacent to part of the land.</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential impact of developing a household waste recycling centre upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.</p> <p>Given the proximity of sensitive receptors (residential properties), should the land west of Eaglescliffe be brought forward for development, proposals for the site would need to be carefully assessed to determine the effect upon public amenity and health.</p> <p>The effect of developing land west of Eaglescliffe and land at Preston Farm Industrial Estate upon flood risk would need to be determined at project level and mitigation measures implemented as required. A site specific Flood Risk Assessment may need to be undertaken.</p> <p>The effect of vehicle movements associated with the recycling centre upon the local transport network and air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p>
<p>Policy MWP8: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling</p>	<p>Policy MWP8 permits the development of waste recycling facilities, and therefore contributes positively towards the waste and resource use SA objectives.</p> <p>The policy also scored positively in relation to the economy / employment SA objective, as the recycling of wastes will recover value from waste and is likely to create new employment opportunities.</p> <p>The development of facilities at existing and permitted waste sites and at sites where waste is being produced or the recycled product is to be used scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as this should help to reduce waste transport distances.</p> <p>The criteria for applications on other waste sites scored positively against the environmental SA objectives, as the criteria should help to prevent / reduce any adverse effects upon the environment.</p> <p>Permitting development at the South Tees Eco Park, Haverton Hill, New Road and Port Clarence sites scored negatively in relation to the biodiversity SA objective, as these sites are close to several designated sites.</p> <p>Similarly, permitting development at the Haverton Hill and Port Clarence sites scored negatively in relation to flood risk, as parts of the Haverton Hill and Port Clarence sites are located within Flood Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>Although the South Tees Eco Park and New Road sites are situated within industrial / commercial areas, there are neighbouring residential properties. Permitting the development of facilities within these sites therefore also scored negatively in relation to the health SA objective.</p>	<p>No changes to this policy and recommended.</p> <p>The potential impact of developing recycling facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the South Tees Eco Park, Haverton Hill, New Road and Port Clarence sites to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites, the potential effect of developing facilities within these sites upon biodiversity should be determined at project level.</p> <p>The effect of developing the Haverton Hill and Port Clarence sites upon flood risk would need to be determined through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment and measures implemented as required.</p> <p>The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p>



Policy	Appraisal Outcome	Recommendation
Policy MWP9: Small Scale Composting Facilities	<p>Policy MWP9 is considered to contribute positively towards the waste and resource use SA objectives, as it should help to increase composting rates and thus encourages better use of resources.</p> <p>Requiring facilities to be well located in relation to the sources of green waste or the markets for the compost produced scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as it could reduce waste transport distances.</p> <p>The policy scored positively against the health, landscape and water SA objectives, as composting facilities will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the scheme would not lead to unacceptable odour, water or visual impact.</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential impact of developing small scale composting facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transport impacts.</p>
Policy MWP10: Small Scale Waste Management Operations	<p>Policy MWP10 should help to increase recycling and recovery rates and encourage better resource use, and therefore contributes positively towards the waste and resource use SA objectives.</p> <p>The policy also scored positively against the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as ensuring operations are well located in relation to waste sources or the markets for the materials being produced could reduce waste transport distances.</p> <p>The policy scored positively against the landscape and economy SA objectives, as operations would only be permitted where there are no unacceptable impacts on neighbouring land uses.</p>	<p>No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential effect of developing small scale waste management facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.</p>

What are the cumulative effects of the proposals?

The SEA Directive requires consideration of secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. These are defined as follows:

- Secondary effects: *'effects that are not the direct result of the plan, but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway'*.
- Cumulative effects: *'arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but altogether have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan...have a combined effect'*
- Synergistic effects: *'interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects'*.

Table NTS2 identifies the main secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs and suggested mitigation measures.

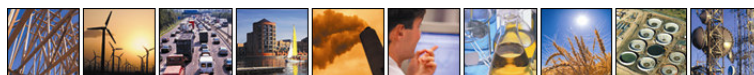
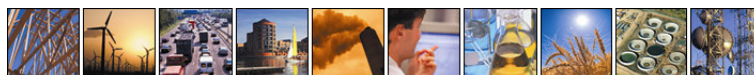


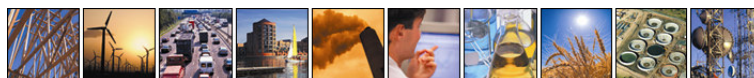
Table NTS2 Key Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Effects of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Submission Policies

SEA Topics ³	Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Impacts	Possible Mitigation Measures
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	<p>Policy MWC8 allocates land for larger waste sites adjacent to / in close proximity to several designated nature conservation sites (e.g. the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site).</p> <p>Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the construction and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure to have an adverse effect upon biodiversity (e.g. habitat fragmentation).</p>	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon biodiversity should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p> <p>In particular, the potential effect of developing larger waste management sites on industrial land north and south of the River Tees upon biodiversity should be examined on a site specific / project level given the proximity to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites.</p> <p>Opportunities for restoration / after uses that enhance biodiversity and landscape character should be pursued.</p>
Population*	<p>Development of minerals and waste facilities is likely to create employment opportunities and several of the proposed facilities will recover value from waste materials, creating reusable products.</p> <p>Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the construction and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure to have an adverse effect upon the local population.</p>	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon the local population should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p> <p>For developments in proximity to sensitive receptors (residential properties) proposals would need to be carefully assessed to determine the effect upon public amenity.</p>
Human Health	<p>Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the construction and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure to have an adverse effect upon health.</p>	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon human health should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p> <p>Planning applications will have to show that all emissions to air will meet acceptable standards and there will be no cumulative impacts upon local air quality.</p> <p>The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p> <p>For developments in proximity to sensitive receptors (residential properties) proposals would need to be carefully assessed to determine the effect upon health.</p>
Soil	<p>Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the construction and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure to have an adverse effect upon soils.</p>	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon soils should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p>

³ As defined in the SEA Directive Article 5:2

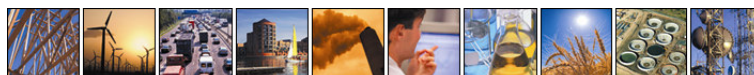


SEA Topics ³	Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Impacts	Possible Mitigation Measures
Water	<p>Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the construction and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure to have an adverse effect upon water resources and flood risk.</p>	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon water resources and flood risk should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p> <p>The effect of developing sites upon flood risk would need to be determined through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment and measures implemented as required.</p> <p>Development should be restricted to those areas of land which are not identified as being at risk of flooding.</p> <p>The potential effect of developing larger waste management sites on industrial land north and south of the River Tees upon water resources should be examined on a site specific / project level.</p>
Air	<p>Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the construction and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure to have an adverse effect upon air quality.</p>	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon air quality should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p> <p>Planning applications will have to show that all emissions to air will meet acceptable standards and there will be no cumulative impacts upon local air quality.</p> <p>The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce transport impacts.</p>
Climatic Factors	<p>Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the construction and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure to have an adverse effect upon climate.</p>	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon climate should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p> <p>Planning applications will have to show that all emissions to air will meet acceptable standards and there will be no cumulative impacts upon local air quality.</p> <p>The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce transport impacts.</p>
Material Assets*	<p>Positive effect relating to the minerals hierarchy and resource use.</p> <p>Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the construction and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure to have an adverse effect upon material assets</p>	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon material assets should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p>
Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological	<p>No known designated sites are infringed.</p> <p>However, depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the construction and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure to have an adverse effect upon cultural heritage assets (e.g. loss of unknown archaeology resources or impact on setting).</p>	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon cultural heritage should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p>



SEA Topics ³	Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Impacts	Possible Mitigation Measures
Landscape (countryside)	Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the construction and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure to have an adverse effect upon landscape (e.g. visual impact).	The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon landscape should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.

* These terms are not clearly defined in the SEA Directive

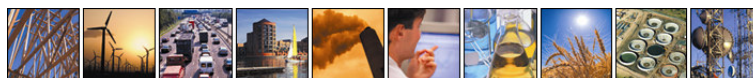


List of Abbreviations

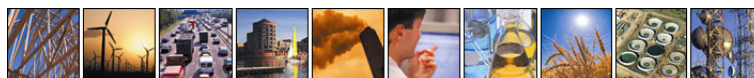
AA	Appropriate Assessment
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
CA	Civic Amenity
CAFÉ	Clean Air for Europe
C&I	Commercial and Industrial
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CS	Core Strategy
DCLG	Department for the Communities and Local Government
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DPD	Development Plan Document
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GQA	General Quality Assessment
GVA	Gross Value Added
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
HWRC	Household Waste Recovery Centre
IRF	Integrated Regional Framework
JSU	Joint Strategy Unit



JWMS	Joint Waste Management Strategy
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LTP	Local Transport Plan
MPS	Minerals Policy Statement
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MWDP	Minerals and Waste Development Plan
NERAWP	North East Region Aggregates Working Party
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NVQ	National Vocation Qualification
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PDL	Previously Developed Land
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RAWP	Regional Aggregate Working Party
RES	Regional Economic Strategy
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
RTS	Regional Transport Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment

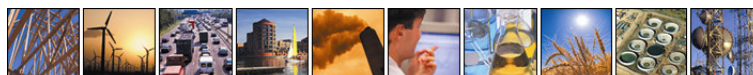


SPA	Special Protection Area
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UKCIP	UK Climate Impacts Programme
WRAP	Waste Resources Action Programme



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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

Entec was appointed by Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees Borough Councils (the Tees Valley Authorities) in August 2006 to prepare two Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs) for the Tees Valley area – the Core Strategy DPD and Policies and Sites DPD. The Core Strategy DPD comprises a long term spatial vision and the overarching primary policies needed to achieve the strategic objectives for minerals and waste development in the Tees Valley up until 2025. The Policies and Sites DPD identifies specific minerals and waste sites in conformity with the Core Strategy and provides a framework of development control policies to assess future minerals and waste planning applications in the Tees Valley.

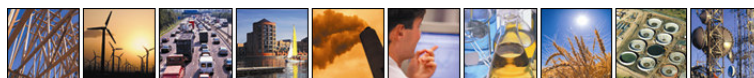
Once adopted, the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs will comprise part of the Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) being developed for each of the Boroughs, which, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the North East, will form the Development Plan for the area. They will cover all of the land within the five Boroughs except for that which falls within the North York Moors National Park.

In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs has been undertaken in tandem with production of the DPDs. The SA incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (transposed into UK law through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) and has been undertaken with regard to guidance produced by the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)⁴ in ‘A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive’ (2005) and ‘Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents’ (2005). The SA also incorporates Equalities Impact Assessment, which considers the effects of plans with respect to all members of the community whatever their race, age, disability, gender, sexual orientation and religion or beliefs, thus helping to ensure social inclusion and community cohesion.

This document is the Environmental Report for the publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs. It has been researched and written independently of the Tees Valley Authorities and presents an independent assessment⁵ of the significant environmental effects of the publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs. The Environmental Report summarises the main outcomes of the SA process, which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.

⁴ Now the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)

⁵ In order to ensure that the assessment of significant effects is objective and impartial, independence of the assessment is important.



The Environmental Report is structured as follows:

Section 1: Introduction: Introduces the report and the SA, details the background to the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs and provides an overview of the Tees Valley.

Section 2: Sustainability Appraisal Process: provides an overview of the requirement for SA and SEA, and the SA process adopted by Entec.

Section 3: Methodology: provides an overview of the SA methodology used to complete the appraisal.

Section 4: Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues: provides a summary of the baseline conditions and key sustainability issues associated with the Tees Valley.

Section 5: Assessing the Publication Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document Policies: provides a summary of the outcomes of the SA process for the publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPD policies, along with any recommendations arising from the appraisal.

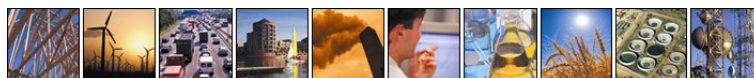
Section 6: Consultation and Compliance: provides an overview of stakeholder involvement at different stages of the SA.

1.2 Background to the Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) came into force in September 2004 and introduced significant changes to the planning system. The Act introduced the concept of Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) to replace the previous Local Plan system. LDFs consist of a portfolio of local development documents that set out the spatial planning policies for a defined area.

As highlighted in Section 1.1, the Tees Valley consists of five Boroughs: Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees (the Tees Valley Authorities). Each of these Boroughs is a unitary authority and therefore has sole responsibility for local government functions in their respective areas. They are responsible for producing an individual LDF for their own area, which will include spatial planning policies for minerals and waste. These five authorities are supported in their work by the Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit (JSU), which provides support and guidance on matters which affect the whole of the Tees Valley.

In the case of minerals and waste planning, the Tees Valley Authorities have joined together with the Tees Valley JSU to prepare planning policies on minerals and waste. This approach provides a number of advantages, which include economies of scale, a joined up approach to take into account the many cross boundary issues across the sub-region, and co-ordination with the preparation of a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy. The Local Authorities decided to combine minerals and waste planning policies in one set of DPDs because minerals and waste operations have many planning issues in common. In addition, the Tees Valley has relatively few remaining



minerals operations or viable mineral reserves and the preparation of minerals-only DPDs would not be justifiable. These planning documents cover all of the land within the Tees Valley except for that land which falls within the North York Moors National Park. Responsibility for minerals and waste planning policy in the National Park falls to the North York Moors National Park Authority. Both the Core Strategy DPD and Policies and Sites DPD will cover the period from 2010 to 2025.

The plan preparation process for the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs has been carried out from May 2007 through to May 2009, resulting in the preparation of publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs. The publication documents represent the third stage of the preparation process.

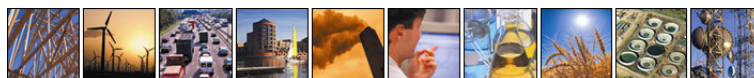
The first stage, in May 2007, was the production of Issues and Options Reports, where the issues affecting minerals and waste development in the Tees Valley were identified and consultees and the general public were asked to identify which of the options presented were the most appropriate for dealing with the issues. The second stage was the Preferred Options Reports, which identified which of the options were the preferred choices to proceed with.

The third stage (publication) will see the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs being issued for public participation. Following this, they will then be submitted to the Secretary of State, along with the representations made during the participation phase. The DPDs will then progress to independent examination where the DPDs will be assessed to determine if they are sound, before being adopted.

The preparation of a Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD will result in each of the five Boroughs having two Core Strategies in their LDF: the overarching Core Strategy, which will form the backbone of the whole of the LDF, and the Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD. To avoid confusion, opportunity will be taken as soon as practicable to merge these two Core Strategies together, to produce a single Core Strategy for each Borough. The Policies and Sites DPD will remain as a joint document across the five Boroughs.

As highlighted in Section 1.2, the production of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs has been subject to SA, incorporating SEA and Equalities Impact Assessment, the outcomes of which are summarised in this Environmental Report (refer to Section 2 for further information on the SA of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs). The Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs have also been the subject of an Appropriate Assessment as required by Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Flora and Fauna (the Habitats Directive) and emerging regulations. The Directive and emerging regulations provide an assessment framework which will inform land use plans to ensure that any adverse impacts on the integrity of any sites designated as being of international or European importance for biodiversity are properly addressed.

Further information on the development of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs is provided within the separate 'Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document Core Strategy Publication Document' (Entec, May 2009), and 'Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document Policies and Sites Publication Document' (Entec, May 2009).



1.3 An Overview of the Tees Valley

The Tees Valley area is located in the south-east corner of England's North East region and is bordered to the north and west by County Durham and to the south by North Yorkshire. The sub-region comprises five Boroughs - Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees. However, the Minerals and Waste DPDs do not include the land within the Tees Valley which is also part of the North York Moors National Park. It is important to note that the Tees Valley is not the same as the Tees Valley City Region, as identified in the RSS for the North East and by the Northern Way, as this city region also includes parts of County Durham and North Yorkshire.

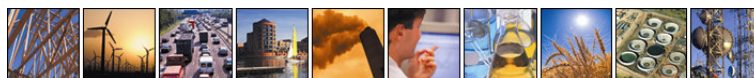
The Tees Valley sub-region covers an area of 79,400ha and had a population of 657,700 in mid-2008. This population is projected to increase by 6% to 699,000 in 2021, with a subsequent increase in the number of households in the area from 280,000 in 2006 to 311,000 in 2021⁶.

The urban areas of the Tees Valley are concentrated around the River Tees with the main conurbation comprising the settlements of Redcar, Middlesbrough and Stockton alongside the free standing urban areas of Hartlepool in the north and Darlington to the west. There are also a number of smaller rural settlements distributed across the sub-region.

The focus of the urban areas around the River Tees arose from the river's importance to the traditional industries of the area - steel, shipbuilding and chemicals. However, the Tees Valley has experienced considerable economic, physical and social change over the last 30 years and many of the traditional industries on which the local economy has depended have declined in importance or disappeared altogether. This has left high unemployment rates and large areas of derelict and vacant land in the urban areas and along the banks of the River Tees. More positively, the area has seen new growth in recent years, through the development of industrial estates and housing areas, investment in the town centres and the expansion of the major road network.

The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the North East identifies significant opportunities for growth over the period to 2021, with Middlesbrough and Stockton having the potential to develop further city centre developments in the existing town centres, in Middlehaven, and at Stockton Riverside and North Shore. In taking advantage of its location in relation to the A1 (M), East Coast Main Line and Durham Tees Valley Airport, Darlington can offer development in the finance, business and logistics services sectors. Hartlepool's successful regeneration of the docks area means further development opportunities for tourism and office employment. Redcar can build on the success of the chemical, steel and energy sectors at the Wilton International site, Redcar Steel Works and Teesport, whilst at the same time increase opportunities for tourism at Coatham, Kirkleatham, and Redcar Racecourse and strengthen the links to the North York Moors National Park and North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast. In

⁶ 2006 Based Population Projections and Latest Household Projections, Tees Valley JSU, July 2008. Note that projections are made to 2021 only.

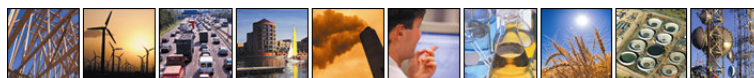


addition the Tees Valley has been shortlisted as a 'New Growth Point' with government backing to support development at an accelerated rate to that prescribed in the RSS.

Parts of the sub-region, especially around the Tees Estuary and the coast, have a high ecological significance. Designated areas include the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Ramsar site and Special Protection Area (SPA), twenty Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve (NNR). SPAs and Ramsar sites have statutory protection under the Habitats Regulations and the Wildlife and Countryside Act, which is identified in national planning policy in Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9). Potential threats to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site include eutrophication (nutrient enrichment) of the River Tees, development (particularly, given its location, development of port facilities), scrub encroachment onto the dunes and recreational pressures. As recommended by the Habitats Regulations Assessment, the development of policy in the Core Strategy DPD and Policies and Sites DPDs has sought to ensure that there will be no adverse effects on any European designated sites within or adjacent to the Tees Valley, in accordance with the terms of their designation, PPS9, and the wider policies in the Development Plans.

The geological features of interest in the Tees Valley are protected by SSSI status or designated as Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS). RIGS are designated in the Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton Boroughs by the Tees Valley RIGS group, a part of the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust. Many RIGS are related to former minerals workings. The Darlington area falls under the auspices of the Durham Wildlife Trust, and at the present time there are no RIGS in Darlington.

The Cleveland and North Yorkshire Heritage Coast is protected for its landscape qualities and is characterised by high cliffs with dramatic headlands, bays and steep sided clefts, housing traditional fishing villages. The North York Moors National Park falls outside of, but immediately adjoins the south east boundary of the plan area, and has a strong influence over the East Cleveland landscape.



2. Sustainability Appraisal Process

2.1 Overview

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires the Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees Councils (the Tees Valley Authorities), as the Local Planning Authorities for these areas, to undertake Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of their Local Development Framework (LDF) documents. SA is a process through which the ‘sustainability’ of a plan under preparation is assessed. The SA provides a qualitative assessment of the environmental, social and economic performance of the plan against a set of sustainability objectives. For those potentially negative effects identified, measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate such effects are recommended. Similarly, opportunities for improvements in the contribution towards sustainability are identified. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of the plan, so that decisions can be made that accord with the objectives of sustainable development.

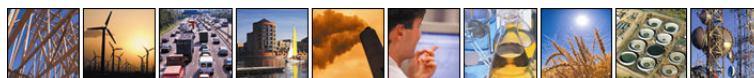
Under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) it is also a requirement that plans (setting out a framework for development and likely to have significant environmental effects) are subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). These regulations transpose into UK law the requirements of the EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment, more commonly known as the SEA Directive. Article 1 of the Directive states that its objective is to “provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development”.

2.2 Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Government’s approach to SA recognises that the requirement to carry out SA and SEA are distinct but that it is possible to satisfy both through a single but integrated process. This integrated process can be defined as:

“A systematic and iterative appraisal process, incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies in a local development document from the outset of the preparation process. This will ensure that decisions are made that accord with sustainable development”⁷.

⁷ Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12: Local Development Frameworks



SA should take an objectives-led approach that makes use of clearly articulated objectives which are achievement-orientated and implemented through policies, which, where possible, are quantified by targets that can be measured. SA is therefore a qualitative exercise, using the expertise of the appraisers and available information to assess how the proposed plan and its policies are aligned with each sustainability objective.

ODPM guidance highlights that the SEA Directive puts the emphasis on:

- Collecting and presenting baseline environmental information;
- Predicting the significant environmental effects of the plan and addressing them during its preparation;
- Identifying the strategic alternatives and their effects;
- Consulting the public and authorities with environmental responsibilities as part of the assessment process; and
- Monitoring the actual environmental effects of the plan during its implementation.

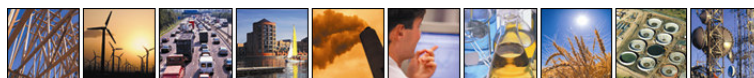
Table 2.1 shows the requirements for the Environmental Report, as set out in the SEA Directive.

Table 2.1 Requirements of the SEA Directive

Requirements of the SEA Directive
<p>The Environmental Report shall include information on [inter alia]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'The relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans and programmes' (Annex I(a));• 'The environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or [national] level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation' (Annex I (e));• 'Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme' and 'the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected' (Annex I (b), (c));• 'Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC' (Annex I (d)); and• 'The authorities which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report' (Article 5.4 and 6.3).

The accepted guidance on SA, 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' (ODPM, 2005) highlights some refinements to the SA process to incorporate the requirements of SEA:

- The review of plans and programmes precedes the determination of objectives and information gathering;
- The scope and detail of the baseline report is considerably expanded to include detailed information on the social and environmental aspects of the area;



- The production of a Scoping Report is required at the end of the baseline and appraisal development stage; and
- Formal consultation with statutory consultees is required at three stages in the process.

It is important to realise that the objective of SA is not to ‘score’ the policies in the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs but rather to work closely with their authors to help overcome conflicts or to make explicit the nature of any trade-offs that may result.

There will always be tensions in the process of appraisal (e.g. between economic growth and environmental protection). Whilst these cannot always be resolved the appraisal, in highlighting such tensions, is able to provide this information to decision-makers. For those potentially negative effects, measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate such effects are then identified. These take the form of proposed amendments to the plans wording or raise issues that should be closely examined at the detailed delivery stages of the plan (forthcoming implementation plans). Similarly, where there are opportunities for improvements in the contribution towards sustainability these are identified. The appraisal therefore plays a key role in helping to ensure that net benefits for social, environmental and economic interests are achieved where possible, with no significant loss to any of them.

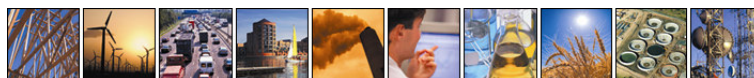
Whilst no strategy or policy document can ever claim to achieve true sustainability because of the nature of development and external factors its contribution towards realising sustainability can always be improved.

Ultimately the Sustainability Appraisal will be used to assess the performance of the Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents against the existing baseline conditions identified within this Environmental Report.

2.3 Equalities Impact Assessment

During the progression of this SA it was identified that there was potential to align the key objectives of Equalities Impact Assessment into this appraisal. Equalities Impact Assessment looks at how a document is planned and how it promotes, monitors and consults in respect of differing community groups. Completion of an Equalities Impact Assessment helps determine the extent to which the plan and its delivery meet the requirements of the Equality Standard for Local Government, the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 and the Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 and 2005.

It has been agreed that the appraisal of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs against SA objective 11 ‘*To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities*’ should encompass the principles of an Equalities Impact Assessment and take cognisance of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age. Following consultation, SA objective 11 was amended accordingly to take account of the need to reduce inequalities.





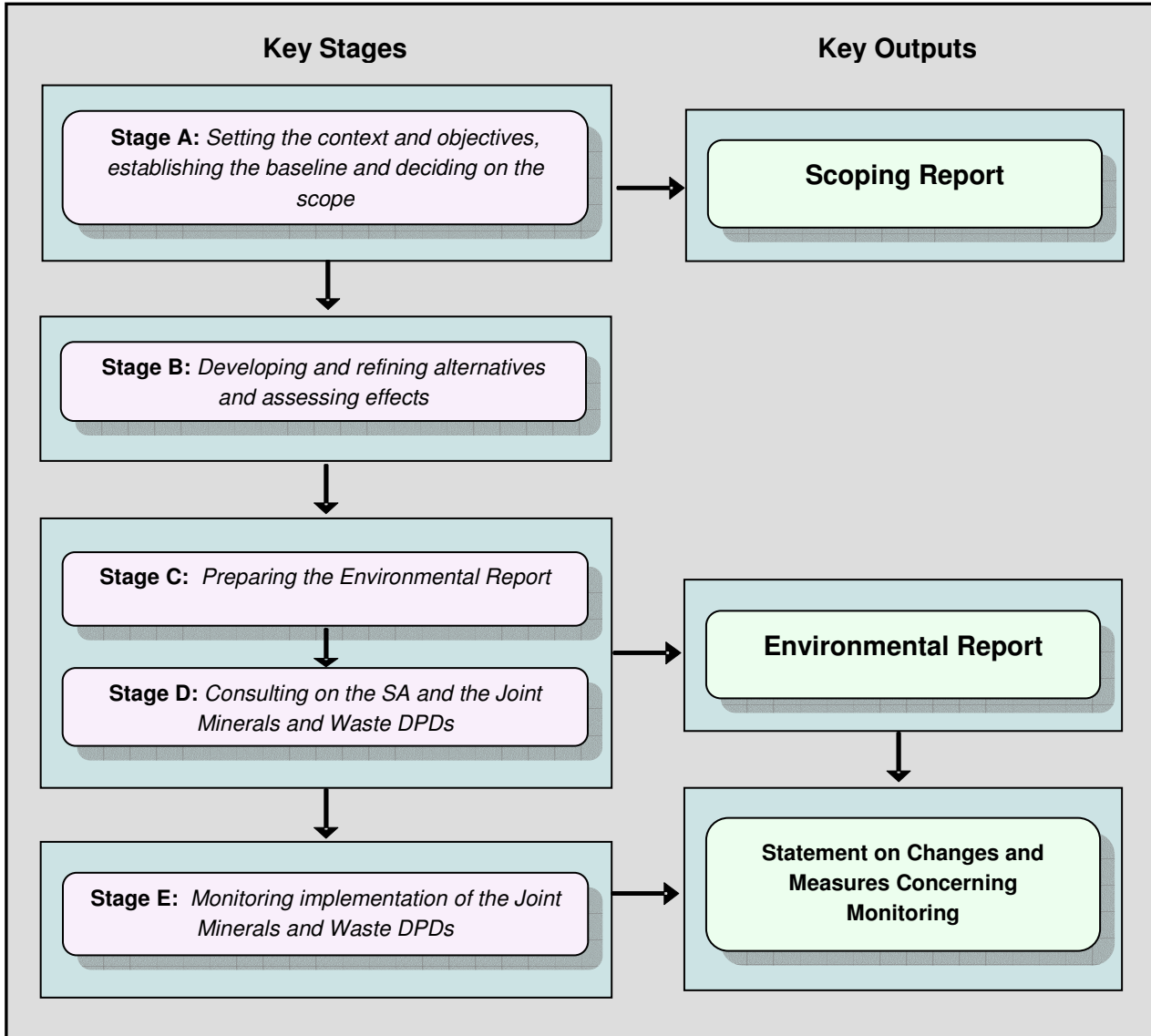
2.4 Key Stages and Outputs of Sustainability Appraisal

The SA process for the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs has been carried out from August 2006 through to March 2009 resulting in the preparation of this Environmental Report.

The SA was undertaken with regard to guidance produced by the former ODPM in 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, 2005' and 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, 2005'. An overview of the key stages of SA as set out in ODPM SA guidance is illustrated in Figure 2.1. The Environmental Report is considered to be compliant with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.



Figure 2.1 Key Stages of Sustainability Appraisal



The key stages of the SA of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPD is illustrated in Figure 2.2 and is described in more detail in Section 3.

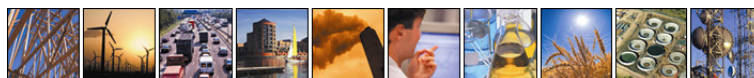
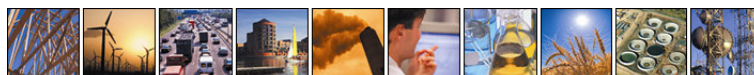
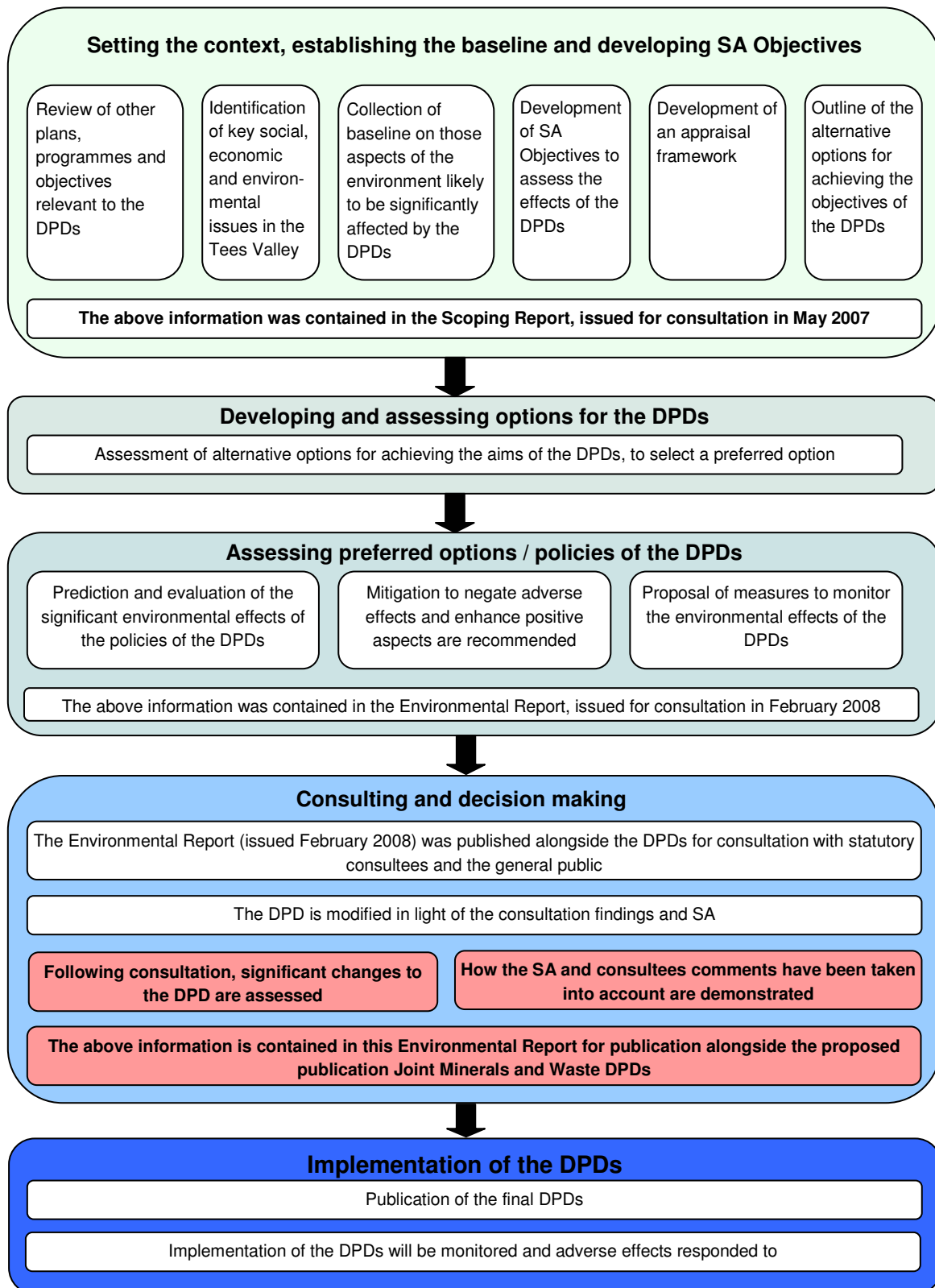


Figure 2.2 Key Stages in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents



3. Sustainability Appraisal Work Undertaken to Date

3.1 Stage A (Scoping)

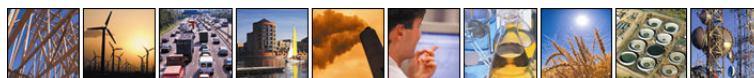
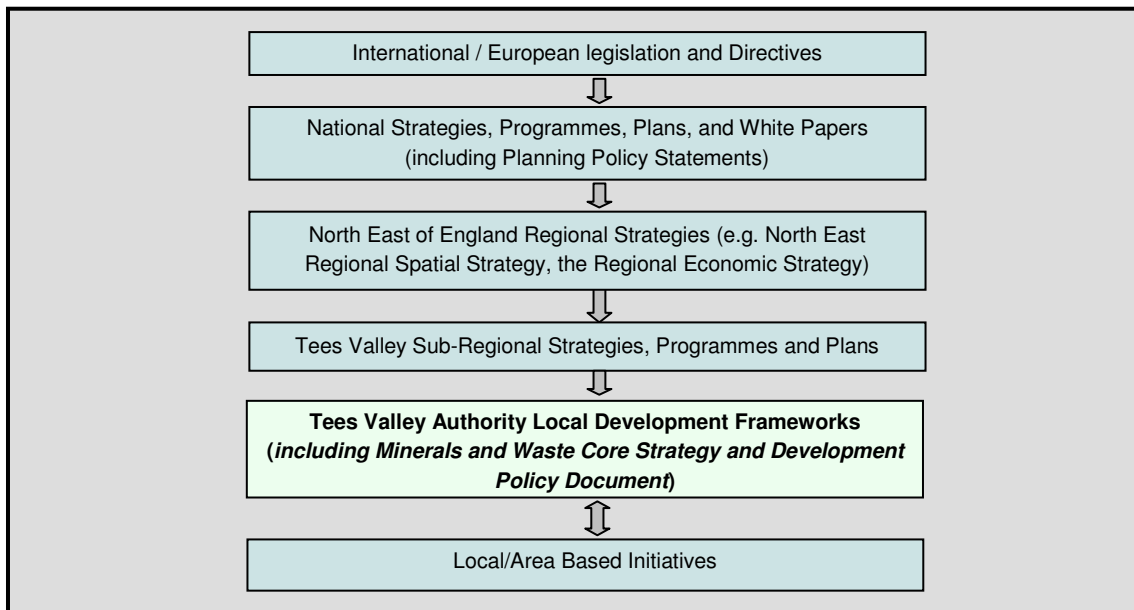
The first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs) was scoping (Stage A). As detailed in Figure 2.2 this stage involved setting the context of the SA, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope of the SA. The scoping stage for the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs was undertaken between January and May 2007. The following sub-sections detail the outcome of the scoping stage.

3.1.1 Plans, Policies and Programmes Review

One of the first tasks of the SA involves a review of other plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) relevant to the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs. The purpose of reviewing PPPs as part of the SA is to ensure that relationships between these other documents are fully explored and to ensure that the relevant environmental protection, social and economic objectives are taken on board through the SA. Reviewing PPPs can also provide appropriate information on the baseline for the plan area and help highlight key sustainability issues.

Figure 3.1 illustrates how the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs relate, in a hierarchical way, to International / European legislation and directives and national, regional and local PPPs.

Figure 3.1 Relationships between the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs with other PPPs

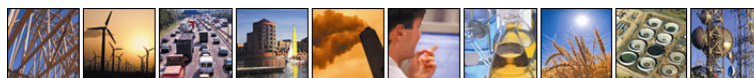


The PPP review involved the identification of those objectives and targets which have implications for the SA and illustrates how they have been taken on board by it. In addition, the review process provided baseline information, helped to identify key sustainability issues and informed the development of the SA objectives for the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs.

The PPP review is provided in Appendix A of this Environmental Report. A list of the PPP subject to review is detailed in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 List of Plans and Programmes

List of Plans, Policies and Programmes subject to review
European Directives and Conventions
<p>UNCED, Earth Summit, Rio (1992) Agenda 21, Chapter 9: Protection of the atmosphere</p> <p>European Strategy on Sustainable Development (2001)</p> <p>Directive 200/76/EC on the incineration of waste</p> <p>EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)</p> <p>The Sixth Environmental Action Program of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC</p> <p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (United Nations) (2002) Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit.</p> <p>European Commission (1992) Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive).</p> <p>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971).</p> <p>European Community (1979) Bern Convention of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.</p> <p>Taking Sustainable Use of Resources Forward: A Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste (2005)</p> <p>European Commission (1979) Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds.</p> <p>European Commission (2000) The Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>EU Waste Framework (1975).</p> <p>European Commission (1999) The Landfill Directive.</p> <p>European Commission (1996) Air Quality Framework Directive.</p>
National
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).</p> <p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000).</p> <p>DEFRA (2002) Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England.</p> <p>Waste not, Want not - A strategy for tackling the waste problem in England (Government Strategy Unit, November 2002)</p> <p>DEFRA (2005) Making space for water: developing a new government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England.</p> <p>DETR (2000) The air quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working together for clean air.</p> <p>Dept. of Trade and Industry (2003) Energy white paper. Our energy future: creating a low carbon economy.</p>

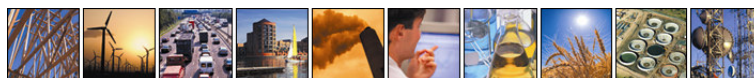


List of Plans, Policies and Programmes subject to review

Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (2000) Waste strategy.
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).
Department of Health (2004) Choosing Health – White paper
Securing the future: the UK Government sustainable development strategy (2005).
Urban white paper: our towns and cities (2000).
The National Assessment of Civic Amenity Sites, Network Recycling (2004)
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (inc Climate Change Supplement)
Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing
Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres
Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport
Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment
Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning
Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation
Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy
Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control
Planning Policy Statement 24: Planning and Noise
Planning Policy Statement 25: Flood Risk
Minerals Planning Statement 1: Planning and Minerals
Minerals Planning Statement 2: Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Minerals Extraction in England

North East

Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East: (Submission Draft 2005) and Panel Report 2006
Regional Transport Strategy (2005)
Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2004 (published 2006) (NERAWP)
Regional Waste Management Strategy (2004)
North East Regional Energy Strategy (2005)
North East Regional Renewable Energy Strategy (2005)
And the Weather is today.....' Climate Change in the North East
Integrated Regional Framework - North East (2004)
Leading the Way: The Regional Economic Strategy for the North East of England (2006)
Skills North East – Skills Action Plan (2006)
Moving Forward: The Northern Way First Growth Strategy Report (2004)



List of Plans, Policies and Programmes subject to review

A Biodiversity Audit of the North East (2001)

Heritage Counts 2005 (North East)

Tees Valley (sub-regional)

Tees Valley Structure Plan (2004)

Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2002 (TVJSU) (Covers the four former Cleveland authorities but not Darlington)

Tees Valley Transport Strategy (updated using 2006 Monitoring Report)

Tees Valley Partnership – 2005-2008 Investment Plan

Tees Valley Vision Strategic Framework

Draft Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy (2006)

Tees Valley City Region Development Programme

A life cycle assessment of Municipal Solid Waste in the Tees Valley using the WRATE model, D. Bunford, (2006)

Local – Darlington, Stockton on Tees, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Hartlepool Local Authorities

Borough of Darlington Local Plan (1997) with alterations 2001

Draft Darlington Local Development Framework

Hartlepool Local Plan (2006)

Draft Hartlepool Local Development Framework

Middlesbrough Local Plan (1999)

Draft Middlesbrough Local Development Framework

Redcar & Cleveland Local Plan (1999)

Draft Redcar and Cleveland Local Development Framework

Stockton-on-Tees Local Plan (1997) with Alteration No. 1 (2006)

Draft Stockton on Tees Local Development Framework

Middlesbrough's Environmental Sustainability Strategy

Middlesbrough Council Environmental Sustainability Strategy Priorities (2006)

Middlesbrough Community Strategy (2005)

Middlesbrough Local Transport Plan (2001)

Environmental Standards Service Plan, Hartlepool Borough Council (2006)

Waste Management Service Plan, Hartlepool Borough Council (2006)

Hartlepool Community Strategy, Hartlepool Borough Council (2002)

Neighbourhood Services Environmental Sustainability Strategy, Hartlepool Borough Council (2005)

Hartlepool Local Transport Plan (2006)

Where Quality Comes to Life (Community Strategy), Darlington Council (2003)

Performance and Action Plan, Darlington (2005)

Darlington Local Transport Plan (2006)



List of Plans, Policies and Programmes subject to review

Magnesian Limestone Escarpment (Minerals and Landscape Restoration), Durham County Council (1987)
County Durham Waste Disposal Local Plan, Durham County Council (1984)
Sustainable Environment Strategy, Redcar and Cleveland (2006)
Community Strategy, Redcar and Cleveland Partnership (2004)
Redcar and Cleveland Borough, Local Transport Plan (2006)
Community Strategy, Stockton Renaissance (2005)
Stockton on Tees Local Transport Plan (2006)

Source: Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report (Entec, February 2008)

3.1.2 Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

During Stage A baseline data was collated and reviewed in order to establish the baseline conditions and to help identify key sustainability issues. The baseline conditions provide the basis against which significant effects of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs can be predicted.

Detailed baseline information collated during Stage A is provided in Appendix B of this Environmental Report. The findings of the baseline assessment, updated to include the most up to date information available, are summarised in Section 4 of this Environmental Report in the context of the SA objectives for ease of reference.

3.1.3 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

The findings and analysis of the baseline and PPP review were used to develop a draft set of SA objectives to assess the environmental, economic and social effects of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs. These SA Objectives have been broadly based on the SA objectives developed to appraise the North East Integrated Regional Framework (IRF), the North East Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and the emerging Tees Valley Joint Waste Management Strategy.

Reviews of sub-regional and local documents, plans and programs were then used to ‘fine-tune’ each objective and sub question within a local context, paying particular attention to the key issues identified in the Tees Valley. The objectives therefore define the long term aspirations for the sub-region with regard to social, economic and environmental factors. Importantly they have been developed to adequately measure the direct impacts of waste. The thematic production of the objectives is diagrammatically shown on Figure 3.2.

What are Sustainability Appraisal objectives?

‘Objectives specify a desired direction for change. They should focus on outcomes, not how the outcomes will be achieved (‘inputs’). They should focus on ends rather than means and on the state of the environment rather than on responses to pressure on it. For instance, they should focus on “improving biodiversity” or “Improving access”, rather than say establishing wildlife areas or protecting rail corridors (different ways of getting to what is really wanted).’
(Therivel, R (2005) Strategic Environmental Assessment in Action).

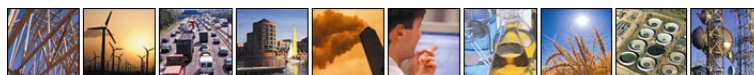
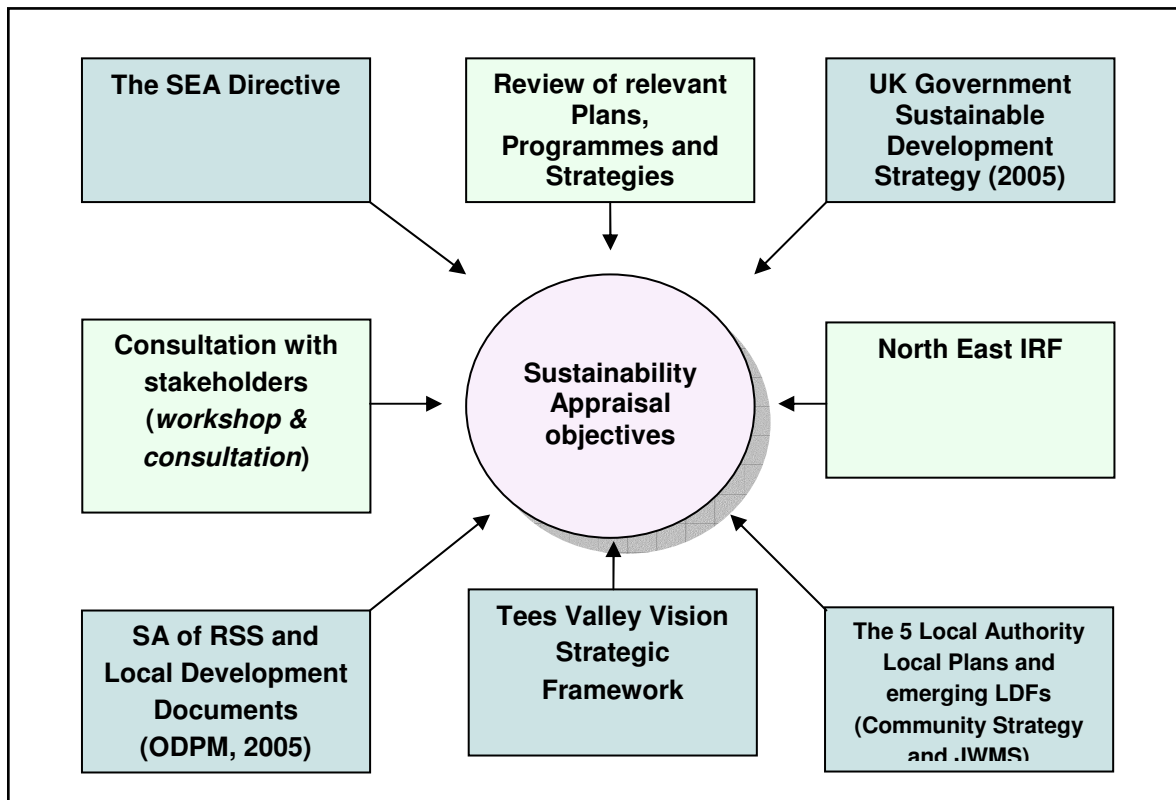


Figure 3.2 Development of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives



The SA objectives were discussed, revised and provisionally agreed at a workshop on the 13th December 2006, held at the Wynward Rooms, Billingham. Representatives of community groups, industry, the statutory consultees (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency) were invited to attend along with officers and members of the Local Authorities and the Tees Valley JSU. A full list of the workshop attendees is provided in Appendix C of this Environmental Report.

Following the workshop, a revised set of SA objectives were circulated to the Officer Steering Group. The draft set of objectives were circulated during consultation on the Scoping Report and the Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report (Entec, February 2008) and the finalised set, taking cognisance of representations, is provided in Table 3.2.

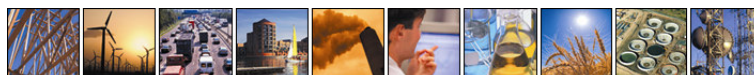

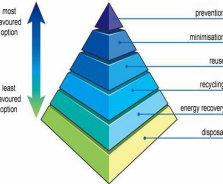



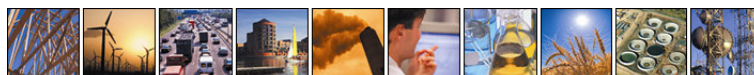







Table 3.2 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Relationship to:	
		Minerals	Waste
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub-region's controlled waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub-region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>



SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Relationship to:	
		Minerals	Waste
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub-region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>






SA Objectives		Appraisal Criteria	Relationship to:	
			Minerals	Waste
	11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓
	12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub-region? Will it protect existing business and increase business start up's? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
	13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub-region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓
	14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓
	15. Access to waste and minerals facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for small to medium enterprises? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

Table 3.3 shows the extent to which the SA objectives encompass the range of issues identified in the SEA Directive.



Table 3.3 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives compared against the SEA Directive Issues

SEA Directive Issue	SA Objective
Biodiversity	6
Population *	11, 12, 13
Human Health	11
Fauna	6
Flora	6
Soil	6
Water	5
Air	4
Climatic Factors	1,2,3,4,9,15
Material Assets *	1,2,3,6, 7, 8
Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological	8
Landscape	3, 7

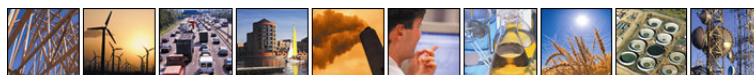
* These terms are not clearly defined in the SEA Directive

The assessment indicates that all of the topics mentioned within the SEA Directive are covered by the SA Objectives and as such will aid compliance with the scope of assessment required by the Directive (Annex I). An appraisal framework has been developed which combines the baseline information and the SA objectives and is discussed in the following section.

3.1.4 Developing the Appraisal Framework

An appraisal framework has been developed to appraise the effects of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs against the SA objectives. The appraisal framework was used to record:

- **Impact** - Will the policy result in a positive, negative, neutral or uncertain impact if implemented.
- **Timescale** - Will the potential effect manifest itself in the short, medium or the long term? The short term can be interpreted as being within the first year or so of the adoption of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs, the medium term within the lifetime of the DPDs, and the longer term beyond this.
- **Commentary** - The commentary text within the matrix and summary text within the report identify possible mitigation measures, in the form of amendments to policy or inclusion/removal of policy to increase the opportunity for sustainable development. Where a score is indicated as ‘uncertain’, ways in which this uncertainty could be reduced are identified (e.g. through additional data collection or further consultation with experts).



- **Cumulative effects**, as well as the temporary / permanent nature and likelihood of the effects are identified within the commentary.
- **Transboundary effects** are noted where the effect is felt differentially within the sub-region compared to the implications it has outwith the Tees Valley.

A guide to the scoring system is shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Sustainability Appraisal Scoring System

Alignment	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Impact	The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Impact	The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The proposed policy does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.	0
Minor Negative Impact	The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Major Negative Impact	The proposed policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	--
No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.	X
Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

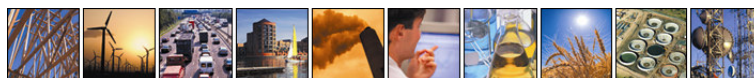
3.1.5 The Scoping Report

The outcomes of Stage A (scoping) summarised in the previous sub-sections were brought together in a Scoping Report which was issued to the statutory consultation bodies (i.e. Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency), and other key stakeholders in May 2007. The Scoping Report was also published on the five Borough Councils' websites. This provided the opportunity for a range of organisations to comment on the proposed SA framework for use in appraising the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs. Comments received were recorded and have been accounted for in the subsequent Environmental Reports.

3.2 Stages B and C

The second stage (Stage B) of the SA of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs involves an appraisal of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPD options.

SA requires that information is provided on the relative performance of alternative options for fulfilling the vision and aims of the DPDs. Specifically, the SEA Directive states that the Environmental Report should consider



‘reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme’ and give *‘an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with’*.⁸ However, it is not the purpose of the SA to decide which alternative options should be chosen for the DPDs. The SA simply provides information on the relative environmental, social and economic performance of alternatives to aid decision makers in coming to a more informed decision. Notwithstanding this, reasoned justification as to why the most ‘sustainable option’ has not been progressed must be afforded.

As highlighted in Section 1.2, the plan preparation process for the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs has been carried out from May 2007 through to May 2009. A summary of the SA work undertaken at each stage in the development of the DPD options is provided below.

3.2.1 Assessment of the Strategic Options

In May 2007, a number of strategic options were developed by Entec in conjunction with officers of the Tees Valley Authorities. The strategic options are based on a variety of sources, including Government and DEFRA guidance; consultation with key stakeholders; local knowledge; and knowledge of other minerals and waste issues throughout the UK. The comprehensive list of strategic options is contained within the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents Issues and Options Report (May 2007), which was subject to six weeks of public consultation in May 2007.

The strategic options detailed in the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents – Issues and Options Report (May 2007) were appraised using the agreed SA framework in 2007. The performance of each option against the finalised range of environmental, economic and social criteria was discussed at length and agreed by Environmental Consultants from Entec during workshops held on the 29th and 30th August 2007. The results have been verified by the DPD Steering Group and brought forwards / progressed for consideration towards the preferred options for the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs.

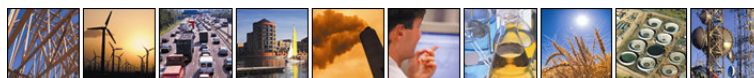
The appraisal of the strategic options for the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs is provided in full in the Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report (Entec, February 2008). A summary of the appraisal of the strategic options is provided in Appendix D of this Environmental Report.

3.2.2 Assessment of Policies of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs

The second stage in the development of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs was the Preferred Options Reports, which identified which of the options were the preferred choices to proceed with.

To facilitate delivery of the preferred options for the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs, a framework of policies to steer waste and minerals development and management in the Tees Valley Authorities were developed. The

⁸ SEA Directive 2001/42/EC (Article 5.1 and Annex 1(h))



policies are provided in full with additional supplementary text in the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report (Entec, February 2008) and the Policies and Sites Preferred Options Report (Entec, February 2008).

The policies detailed in the Core Strategy and the Policies and Sites Preferred Options Reports (Entec, February 2008) were appraised using the agreed SA framework in 2008. The appraisal of the policies is provided in full in the Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report (Entec, February 2008). A summary of the appraisal of the policies and recommended mitigation measures to enhance positive effects and assist implementation is provided in Appendix E of this Environmental Report.⁹

3.2.3 Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report

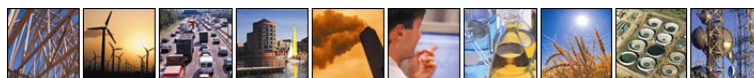
The outcomes of the appraisal of the Strategic Options and Policies were brought together in a Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report (Entec, February 2008), which was issued to the statutory consultation bodies (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency), and other key stakeholders in February 2008. The report was also published on the five Borough Councils' websites. This provided the opportunity for a range of organisations to comment on the appraisal of the options.

A copy of the consultation comments received on the Environmental Report, along with a summary of how the comments have been accounted for, is provided in Appendix G of this Environmental Report.

3.2.4 Assessment of the publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs

The publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs represent the third stage of the plan preparation process. This Environmental Report details the findings of Stages B and C of the SA process for the publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs. A summary of the outcomes of the appraisal of the publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs is provided in Section 5 of this Environmental Report.

⁹ Please note that this Environmental Report only provides an overview of the appraisal work undertaken to date. The appraisal of the strategic options and policies of the DPDs is included within the February 2008 version of the Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report for the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs (Entec, February 2008). Please refer to this document for full information.



4. Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

4.1 Baseline Review

An essential part of the SA process is the identification of the current baseline conditions and their likely evolution. It is only with a knowledge of existing conditions, and consideration of their significance, that any existing sustainability issues can be identified and the subsequent effect of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs upon the existing environment be determined and monitored.

The SEA Directive requires that the evolution of the baseline conditions in the plan area that would take place without the plan in place (i.e. ‘trends’) and the rate of such change are identified. This is useful in informing assessments of significance, particularly where conditions may already be improving or declining in the plan area.

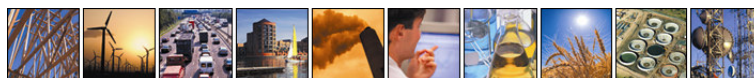
Where information on these trends is available it has been included within Appendix B along with detailed baseline statistics. The findings of the baseline assessment, updated to include the most up to date information available, are summarised below in the context of the SA objectives for ease of reference.

It should be noted that the five Local Authorities in the Tees Valley have a direct responsibility for some of the issues identified below; for others, they have less influence. In all cases the Tees Valley Authorities must work with a range of other agencies to achieve change in the following fields.

To move up the minerals hierarchy

National guidance places a strong emphasis on a hierarchical approach to the extraction and use of minerals. The hierarchy aims firstly for less minerals being used, then to use as much recycled and secondary material as possible, and finally to supply minerals from primary extraction. The effective use of the hierarchy will contribute to making better use of finite resources.

The North East of England Regional Plan – the RSS to 2021 (Government Office for the North East (GONE), July 2008) sets a framework for reducing the need for primary aggregates and sets out that the Tees Valley has a provision to supply 0.21 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 2.9 million tonnes of crushed rock over the period 2001 to 2021. The North East Regional Aggregates Working Party (NERAWP) Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2006 (July 2008) uses information published by the DCLG on secondary aggregates. This information groups the Tees Valley together with County Durham and shows that in 2006, a total of around 2.4 million tonnes of construction, demolition and excavation waste was managed in the two sub-regions, and that around 9 million tonnes of this was recycled by crushers / screens. The report also shows that in 2006 the two sub-regions produced



1.3 million tonnes of alternative materials¹⁰ which had the potential to be used as secondary aggregate, but that only 0.4 million tonnes of this actually was used for this purpose.

To move up the waste hierarchy

There is a need to move towards sustainable waste management and achieve as much value from resources as possible. This is driven by factors such as increasing volumes of waste, a decreasing landfill capacity, and higher targets for reuse and recycling of waste. The preferred order for dealing with waste is through reduction; re-use; recycling and composting; energy recovery; and finally, the option of last resort, disposal. Given the waste nature of the documents being appraised this is a key measure of its overall success.

All waste has the potential to adversely affect the environment by contaminating the air, soil or water. Though there are uncertainties about the type and magnitude of health effects which derive from waste dispersal in the environment, some adverse impacts are probable. Pressing for waste minimisation presents substantial practical and political challenges; but these challenges need to be tackled for the sake of longer term environmental and social benefits.

One issue facing the Tees Valley is the growing amount of waste produced and how to manage it now and in the future. Major volumes of waste, unless adequately managed and treated, can have the potential to cause significant environmental and health problems. However, it also has potential value as a resource if it can be re-used or recycled. Long term provision needs to be made to manage waste in an efficient and environmentally sound manner.

- There was a total of 320,000 tonnes of municipal waste collected (including recycled and composted) by the Tees Valley authorities in 2005-2006.
- 188,000 tonnes of the municipal waste collected was incinerated to generate electricity and materials for recycling at SITA's Energy from Waste Plant on Teesside.

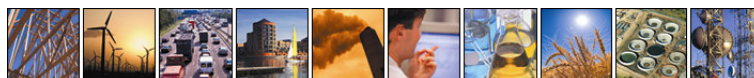
Source: Tees Valley JSU, 2006.

The sub-region benefits from having an established network of treatment and transfer facilities and is recognised as an area that can generate value and handle a variety of specialised and general waste. Most notably the Energy from Waste Plant on Teesside processes the majority of municipal waste from Stockton, Redcar and Cleveland, Middlesbrough and Hartlepool.

To make better use of resources

The Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs shall provide a strategic framework for the management of minerals and waste in the sub-region until 2025. 'Resources' are defined to incorporate finite natural elements, such as, water, soils, flora and fauna. It is noted that a number of specific sustainability objectives (see below) pick up these issues and accordingly this criteria seeks to address the more general aspects of 'resource use'. For example,

¹⁰ Alternative materials include furnace bottom ash (power stations), incinerator bottom ash (energy from waste plants), pulverised fuel ash and slag (blast furnace – iron, and basic oxygen furnace – steel).



consumption deemed to be an integral issue relating to ‘making better use of natural resources’ is examined within this appraisal.

According to the Stockholm Environment Institute an ‘Ecological Footprint’ measures how much nature we have, how much nature we use, and who uses what. The sub-region’s Ecological Footprint represents the amount of biologically productive land and water its residents use. We use land for the natural resources it can provide, such as, food and timber, for its ecological services, such as, absorbing waste, and to build and live on. The Ecological Footprint sums these areas, wherever they may fall in the world. Put another way, the Ecological Footprint measures how large a garden a person, city, or country, needs to sustainably support them. Each Local Authority within the Tees Valley has been independently assessed to show an Ecological Footprint between 5.12 and 5.3. It is worth noting that the UK average footprint is 5.4 ha whilst the world average footprint is 2.2 ha per person, which still exceeds the Earth’s biocapacity by over 20 percent. Overshoot of the sustainable equilibrium means we are using resources more quickly than they can be replenished¹¹.

Ecological Footprints

- Darlington = 5.3 ha
- Hartlepool = 5.12 ha
- Middlesbrough = 5.21 ha
- Redcar and Cleveland = 5.25 ha
- Stockton = 5.27 ha
- UK Average = 5.4 ha
- World Average = 2.2 ha
- Sustainable equilibrium = 1.8 ha

Source: <http://www.sei.se/reap/background.php>

To ensure good air quality

The UK government has set a framework of air pollutants in order to universally measure air quality. Amongst other local and mobile monitoring stations the Tees Valley has four continuous national network monitoring points (referred to as AURN) at Brekon Hill (Middlesbrough), Corporation Road (Redcar and Cleveland), Cowpen Bewley (Stockton) and High Street (Yarm, Stockton).

National Air Quality Strategy Pollutants

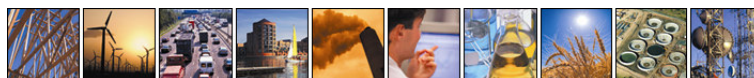
- Nitrogen dioxide
- Particulates
- Sulphur dioxide
- Carbon monoxide
- Benzene
- 1,3-Butadiene
- Lead

Proposed Pollutants

- Ozone
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

According to the Tees Valley Air Quality Progress Report (Tees Valley Environmental Protection Group, 2007) the results from the fixed AURN and local monitors show a good degree of consistency on a year by year basis between 2003 and 2006 for nitrogen dioxide and particulates, but with no clear signs that nitrogen dioxide levels are reducing. 2003 monitoring results for nitrogen dioxide and particulates showed an increase due to prolonged spells of high pressure weather between February and April, but were quickly back to more normal levels. Notwithstanding this, current monitoring results suggest that the proposed 2010 objective for particles will not be met in many parts of the Tees Valley without a significant reduction in source emissions of particulate, including natural sources. Overall, road traffic is the major

¹¹ Stockholm Environmental Institute



source of nitrogen dioxide at ground level within the Tees Valley.

Sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1, 3-butadiene emissions are, in the Tees Valley region, almost entirely from industrial sources. Carbon monoxide is formed by the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels. The main outdoor source in the Tees Valley, particularly at ground level, is road transport, with petrol-engine vehicles being the most significant. A major source of lead at ground level was from petrol-engine vehicle exhausts, but as a result of the introduction of lead-free petrol, this source is no longer significant. The latest monitoring results indicate that national air quality objectives for these pollutants are currently being met, and it is expected that objectives will continue to be met as long as industrial emissions do not significantly increase.

Ozone is the only air pollutant for which concern has been noted in relation to meeting defined objectives / targets. The latest monitoring confirms that there is likely to be exceedances in many parts of the Tees Valley during warm and sunny summer periods.

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a large group of organic compounds. The main sources are associated with coal and wood burning, stubble burning, low-temperature incineration, and to a lesser extent, vehicle exhaust emissions. The continuing decline in domestic and industrial coal burning, new controls over agricultural burning, and upgrading of incinerators to high temperature technology, has led to a substantial decline in emissions of PAH over the last decade. Emissions are expected to fall further as a result of reductions in domestic coal burning, improved industrial abatement and lower vehicle emissions.

Ozone and PAHs are not yet prescribed air pollutants under the UK air quality strategy, and are not included in air quality review and assessment procedures.

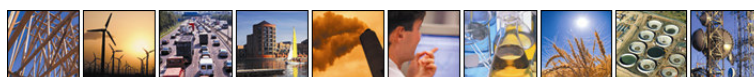
To protect and enhance the quality of the sub-regions controlled waters

The location of the Tees Valley, being in a coastal area and river valley, means that controlled waters¹² are an integral part of the sub-regions landscape. The sub-region is supplied by Northumbrian Water who bears water to the Tees Valley from five reservoirs located in the Teesdale area which has one of the UK's highest potable water compliance level standards. Bran Sands, a centralised effluent and sludge treatment centre which services the needs of industry and the population of the Tees Valley, is a fundamental part of the £200m Tees Estuary Environment Scheme, providing a sustainable, modern industrial and municipal waste treatment facility for Tees Valley¹³.

All measured bathing waters in the Tees Valley have recorded a good or excellent rating in 2008 tests by the Environment Agency. There are a number of Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZ) around Hartlepool, Stockton and Darlington protecting groundwater using for public drinking water. River water quality throughout

¹² Rivers, estuaries, coastal waters, lakes and groundwaters for which discharges to and abstractions from are regulated under the Water Resources Act, 1991

¹³ <http://www.teesvalleyregeneration.co.uk/pages/investment/home/industry=water>



the sub-region significantly varies. In 1970 the River Tees was considered to be the most polluted estuary in the UK with over 500 tonnes of waste being discharged into the river each day¹⁴. The most recent water quality monitoring results (2007), indicate that the water quality of the River Tees is classified as Very Good to Good (General Quality Assessment Grades A to B for chemistry and biological water quality as defined by the Environment Agency).

To protect and enhance the sub-regions biodiversity and geodiversity

Biodiversity is defined as the variety of plants (flora) and animals (fauna) in an area and their associated habitats. The necessity of preserving biodiversity is recognised from an international to a local level. Biodiversity has importance in itself and is increasingly valued for its positive effects on quality of life issues and local amenity value.

Geodiversity is defined as the variety of geological environments, phenomena and processes that make those landscapes, rocks, minerals, fossils and soils which provide the framework for life.

The underlying geology of the Tees Corridor is split between solid rock and a thin covering of clays, mud and silt. The Tees Valley is rich in areas of biodiversity interest. The most important of these are the internationally designated North York Moors and Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast both of which are designated Special Protection Areas (SPAs). The North York Moors is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast is designated a Ramsar site, recognised for the wide array of migratory birds that frequent its intertidal sand and mudflats, rocky shore, saltmarsh, freshwater marsh and sand dunes.

There are 20 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the Tees Valley, covering a mixture of geological features, species and habitats, seven of which are located within the Ramsar and SPA designations. In addition, there are around 300 local non-statutory sites, such as Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) in the Tees Valley area. A number of strategic wildlife corridors are also identified in the sub-region, including the River Skerne, Greatham Creek to Crookfoot Reservoir and the coastline.

There is one National Nature Reserve (NNR) in the Tees Valley area, which covers part of the Teesmouth. Common and grey seals can be found within this reserve at Seal Sands and over 20,000 waterfowl and waders visit the site each year.

Biodiversity and designated areas in the Tees Valley are shown on Figure 4.1.

¹⁴ www.wildlifetrust.org.uk

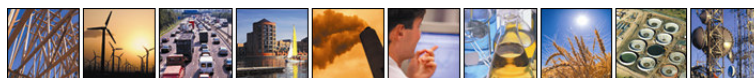
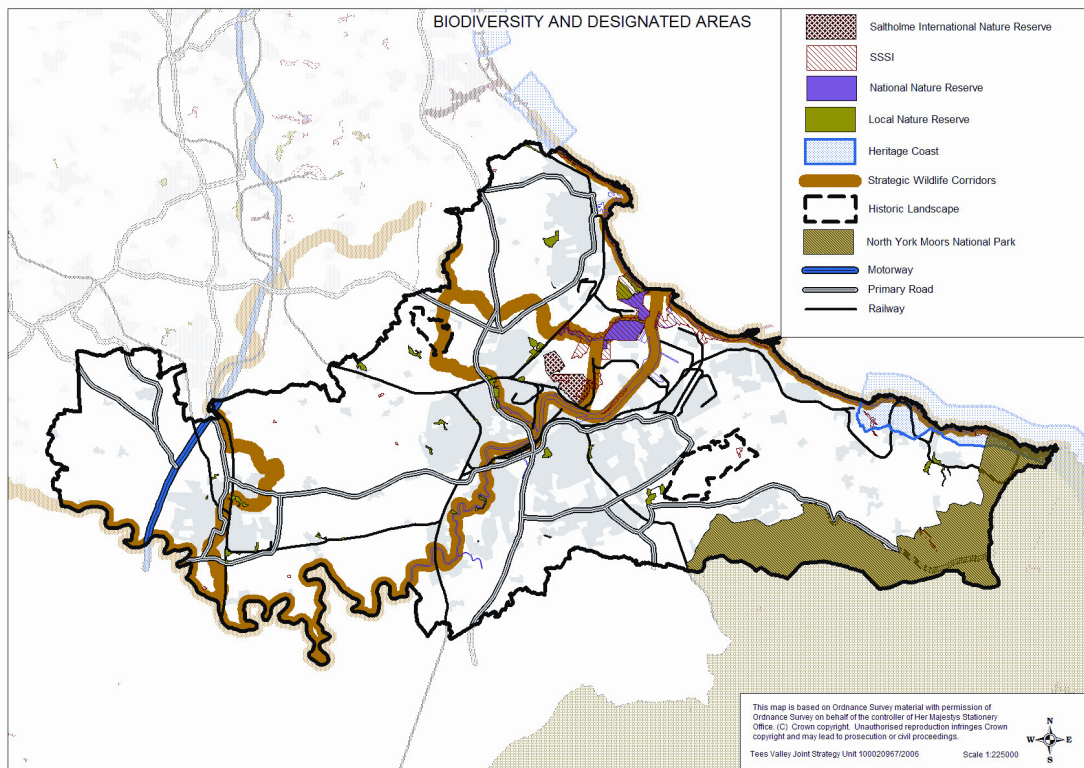


Figure 4.1 Biodiversity and Designated Areas in the Tees Valley



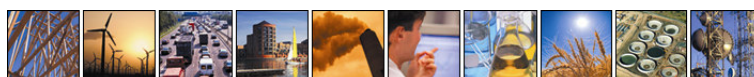
Source: Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit (2006)

To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes

The Tees Valley has a varied built and natural landscape / environment, from the gently undulating North York Moors to the spectacular, and biodiversity rich, coastal stretches. The main Tees Valley conurbation merges the settlements of Redcar, Middlesbrough and Stockton whilst the other major population centres of Hartlepool and Darlington lie to the north and west of the sub-region, respectively. There are also a number of rural hamlets to the north, south and west of the sub-region.

Distinctive high quality landscape features in the Tees Valley area include the Cleveland and North Yorkshire Heritage Coast. The Heritage Coast is protected for its high landscape qualities and is characterised by high cliffs with dramatic headlands, bays and steep sided clefts housing traditional fishing villages.

The North York Moors National Park falls outside of, but immediately adjoins the south east boundary of the Tees Valley, and has a strong influence over the East Cleveland landscape. Covering 1,436 sq km, the National Park comprises the largest expanse of continuous heather moorland in England, home to a variety of wildlife. From the high ridges there are far reaching views over farmed dales and forests and red pantile roofs and warm sandstone give the houses throughout the Park a distinctive character.



In addition to the Heritage Coast and neighbouring National Park, there are also a number of locally designated areas of landscape value (e.g. Areas of High Landscape Value and Special Landscape Areas), which are afforded some level of protection within the relevant Borough Council Local Plans. Such areas are typically considered to be of high landscape quality, the landscape character of which could be harmed by inappropriate development.

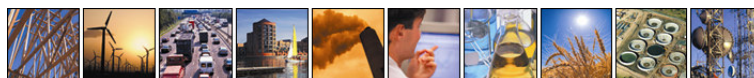
There are a number of areas in the Tees Valley area, such as Billingham, which have a strong industrial fabric and form. The sub-region has a large reserve of previously developed employment land, estimated to be in the region of 1,132 ha which equates to 59% of the entire North East's brownfield employment land stock¹⁵.

The former Countryside Agency (now part of Natural England) identifies four Joint Character Areas associated with the Tees Valley area: Joint Character Area 23: Tees Lowlands, 16: Durham Coalfield Pennine Fringe, 15: Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau, and 25: North York Moors and Cleveland Hills.

As shown in Figure 4.2, the majority of the Tees Valley area falls within the Tees Lowlands Joint Character Area (23). The key characteristics of the Tees Lowlands are its broad low lying plain of gently undulating, predominantly arable farmland, with some pasture and wide views to distant this. The River Tees meanders through the heart of the area, dividing the lowlands to north and south. There is a contrast of quiet rural areas with extensive urban and industrial development, concentrated along the lower reaches of the Tees, the estuary and coast. Large scale chemical and oil refining works, dock facilities and other heavy plants along the Tees estuary form a distinctive skyline both by day and by night. Overhead transmission lines and pylons, motorway corridors, railway lines and other infrastructure elements are widespread features. Woodland cover in the lowlands is sparse, but with local variation such as Skerne Carr, on steep banks of the middle reaches of the Tees, and to parkland and managed estates. There are distinctive areas of peaty fenland flats and carrs within the Skerne lowlands, and extensive areas of mud flats, saltmarsh wetlands and dunes at mouth of the river Tees, which support valuable wildlife habitats. Minor valleys and linear strips of open land extend as "green corridors" from rural farmland into the heart of the Teesside conurbation.

The south eastern part of the Tees Valley area falls within the North York Moors and Cleveland Hills Joint Character Area (25). This area comprises an upland plateau landscape underlain mainly by sandstone and mudstone of Middle Jurassic age, and in the south calcareous sandstone and limestone of Upper Jurassic age, with areas of undulating land arising from deposits of glacial till, sand and gravel. The plateau is dissected by a series of dales, often broad and sweeping, but with steep sided river valleys. There are extensive areas of heather moorland on the plateau and hills, creating a sense of space, expansiveness and openness. Arable landscape exists to the south and east. The area is sparsely settled, with population concentrated in the dales and around the fringes. Panoramic views exist over moorland ridges, dales, surrounding lowland vales and the sea, and there are dramatic coastal landscapes with high cliffs, small coves and bays, coastal towns and fishing villages. There is rich archaeological heritage from many different periods, especially on the high moorland plateau.

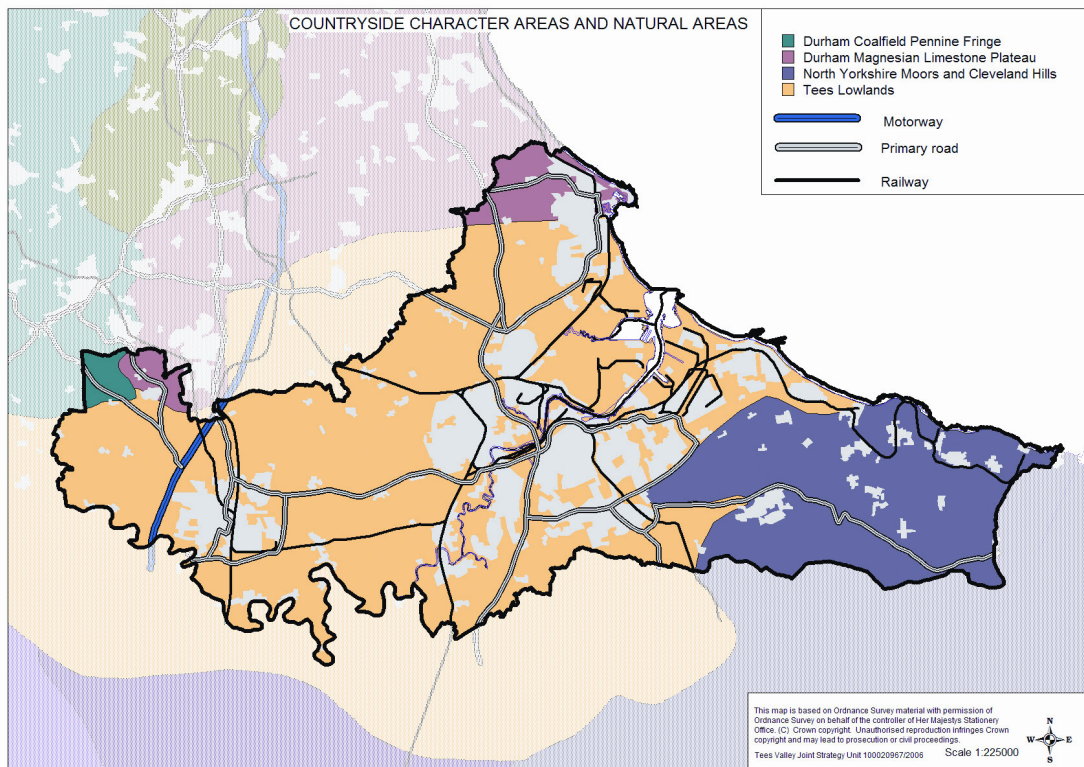
¹⁵ North East Regional Spatial Strategy Technical Background Report



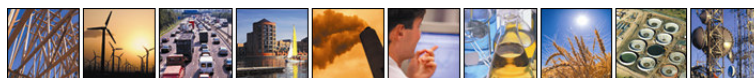
Small areas in the north and north west of the Tees Valley area fall within the Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau Joint Character Area (15). This area comprises a gently undulating low upland plateau of open, predominantly arable farmland, dipping southward and eastward, with incised denes cut into coastal edge on the east. There is a clearly defined escarpment, dissected by minor streams, with remnant broadleaved woodland, scrubs and species rich limestone grassland on steeper slopes. There is widespread industrial development, with large scale active and disused quarries and landfill sites, often prominent on the escarpment, and areas of derelict, under-used or recently restored colliery land. There is strong urban development, dominated by Sunderland and by larger mining towns and villages towards the north and east, contrasting with smaller villages in rural area. The A19 corridor, railway lines and other infrastructure elements are key features.

A small part of the north western corner of the Tees Valley area is within the Durham Coalfield Pennine Fringe Joint Character Area (16). The key characteristics of this landscape include the broad open ridges and valleys with a strong east-west grain. The landscape is transitional, with pastoral farming on higher ground in the west giving way to arable and mixed farming in the valleys and to the east. The landscape is rural, but heavily influenced by the mining industry, with scattered mining and industrial settlements.

Figure 4.2 Countryside Character Areas and Natural Areas



Source: Joint Strategy Unit (2006)



Open space and green space is considered to form an integral and important part of the urban fabric and has great value in contributing to quality of life. Although there is not a defined Greenbelt within the Tees Valley the importance of retaining settlement identity and open countryside is of paramount importance and is imbedded within current planning policy. A key priority is the protection and enhancement of the Green Networks within the Tees Valley, which are made up of many different types of open and green space, including parks, playing fields, cemeteries, churchyards, allotments, leisure, recreational use and amenity spaces and coastal margins etc, together with the links between them. These networks provide convenient and extensive amenity open space, and in some cases easy access to the countryside, are important leisure and recreation resources and create valuable links for wildlife and biodiversity whilst also contributing to community identity, landscape character and distinctiveness.

Protect and enhance the sub-regions cultural heritage

The Tees Valley has a long and varied history and development that is portrayed in buildings, landscapes and monuments to this day. Iron and Bronze Age landscapes and features can be experienced whilst walking though the Eston Hills whilst Middlesbrough's Listed Transporter Bridge looms over the area emphasising the Tees Valley strong industrial past.

Built heritage in the Tees Valley includes more than 1,360 Listed Buildings, which are recognised as being worthy for protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Of these, 25 are Grade I Listed (of 'outstanding' architectural or historic interest). At present, there are 17 listed buildings included on English Heritage's 'Buildings at Risk' Register, nine of which are in Redcar & Cleveland, four of which are in Darlington and four of which are in Stockton-on-Tees.

Many of the Listed Buildings in the Tees Valley area are situated within Conservation Areas; designated areas of special architectural or historic interest recognised by the Government as being worthy of protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. There are 59 Conservation Areas in the Tees Valley area, with further designations under consideration. Conservation Area Appraisals / Conservation Area Character Appraisals, Management Plans and companion guides and statements are available for a number of the Conservation Areas in the area, which should be referred to when planning new development in these areas.

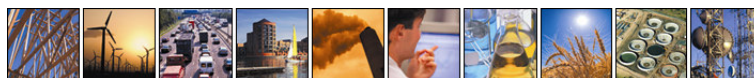
Cultural Heritage in the Tees Valley

- 1,360 Listed Buildings
- 25 Grade I Listed Buildings
- 102 Scheduled Monuments
- 5 Registered Parks and Gardens
- 59 Conservation Areas
- 1 Protected Wreck site

Source: Heritage Counts 2007

In the Tees Valley, the Conservation Areas are mainly in the older villages and small town centres, although there are also a number within the main built up areas. The Tees Valley Structure Plan emphasises that Conservation Areas can have an important role in promoting the Tees Valley, attracting visitors and enriching the lives of local people.

In addition, there are a number of local historic designations covering features, buildings and landscapes of cultural heritage importance. Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council holds a 'Local List' of buildings of conservation merit in,



which includes landmarks and buildings with architectural merit, historical or cultural associations, townscape quality and relevance to the historic environment of the Borough. Similarly, there are a number of Buildings of Local Character and Townscape Value in Darlington, and Locally Important Buildings and Areas of Historic Landscape in Hartlepool (e.g. Seaton Common, where relics of the important medieval salt industry are evident).

In Stockton-on-Tees, there are also Non Designated Historic Areas. Such areas are not afforded statutory protection but are recognised for comprising a historic environment setting and strong character and community identity. Therefore any change or development should maintain this local character in the widest sense.

There are five Registered Historic Parks and Gardens in the Tees Valley; Albert Park in Middlesbrough, Ropner Park and Wynyard Park in Stockton-on-Tees, and South Park and Western Cemetery in Darlington. In addition to these, there are other important parks, historic estates and parkland landscapes that contribute towards the character and cultural heritage of the area.

There are over 100 Scheduled Monuments in the Tees Valley. These monuments are protected archaeological sites or historic buildings considered to be of national importance. Scheduled Monuments are afforded protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, which makes it an offence to disturb such sites without the consent of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.

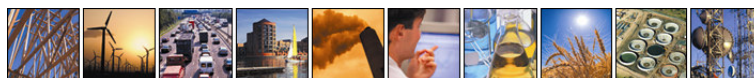
In addition, there are many other archaeological remains in the Tees Valley, which are considered to be of regional to local significance. Over 1,000 archaeological remains for the Tees Valley are held on the Tees Archaeology and Durham Historic Environment Records (HER)¹⁶. These range from find spots, earthwork sites, burial sites and standing structures to large and complex sites such as Iron Age settlements (e.g. such as Thorpe Thewles Iron Age settlement).

There is one Protected Wreck Site within Tees Valley. This is the Seaton Carew Collier Brig near Seaton Carew, Hartlepool.

To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change

Climate change is one of the greatest global environmental threats. Although the precise nature of the changes that are likely to occur as a result of climate change are not definite, it is anticipated that climate change is likely to lead to warmer and drier summers, stormier and wetter winters, rising sea levels and an increased risk of flooding to coastal towns. According to the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) as global temperature warms, global-average sea level may rise by between 7cm and 36cm by the 2050s and between 9cm and 69cm by the 2080s. The majority of this change will occur due to the expansion of warmer ocean water.

¹⁶ Tees Archaeology is the archaeological service for the Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees Borough Councils. Archaeological records for Darlington are recorded on the Durham HER.



The effects of global warming upon the environment are difficult to predict but changes could be widespread, affecting the landscape and biodiversity, as land uses change and habitats and species adapt, migrate or become extinct due to new climatic conditions. Climate change is also likely to have an effect upon the economy and society, for example increased flooding and extreme weather events may have implications as to where businesses are able to locate and will affect the goods and services that are required. There is also the potential for health impacts, for example changes temperature may increase the risk of heat stroke or pneumonia.

The need to plan for and adapt to the effects of climate change is therefore a key priority. The potential effects of climate change need to be addressed through measures such as flood protection and the location of future growth. The Tees Valley along with every other organisation and individual must seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Carbon Dioxide, CO₂, is the principal gas linked with climate change) from buildings, industries and transport and the implications of these issues will need to be considered within the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs to ensure that the spatial planning aspects are addressed. Any development policy measures that seek reductions in CO₂ emissions, whether it be to reduce the transport of materials or greater energy efficiency, should contribute towards a commitment to CO₂ reduction which should be consistent with the Government's commitments (under the Kyoto Treaty) to reduce national emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and the Tees Valley's Draft Climate Change Plan to achieve a minimum target of 8.75% reduction in CO₂ below 2000 levels by 2012 and a further 27% by 2030.

Energy Consumption in the Tees Valley (GWh)

- Darlington = 3,013.8
- Hartlepool = 2,390.9
- Middlesbrough = 3,105.2
- Redcar and Cleveland = 8,369.3
- Stockton = 7,563.1

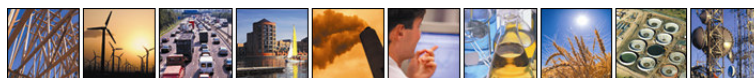
Source: Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, 2006 figures based on Total Final Energy Consumption at Local Authority level

The Stern Report (October 2006) has provided the most vivid indication of the financial implications of ignoring climate change concluding that it will cost the world \$3.88 trillion if climate change is not addressed within a decade.

Careful planning and design is therefore required to ensure the effective use of natural resources, for example by:

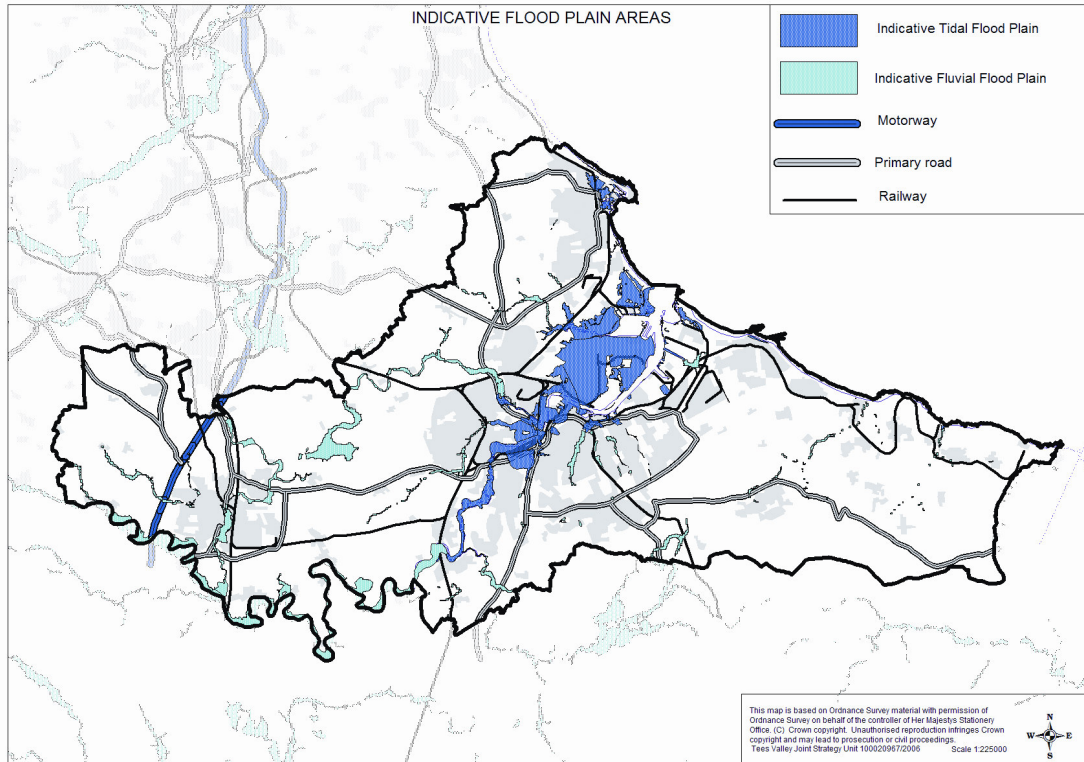
- Minimising the environmental damage of future development through sustainable construction;
- Reducing emissions from existing development; and
- Encouraging 'carbon neutral' development.

There is a need for the Tees Valley to reduce its contribution of emissions of greenhouse gases and to develop policies that address the need to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Different areas of the sub-region are at varying risks from climate change, but Hartlepool and the wetlands around Teesmouth are particularly at risk from



rising sea levels¹⁷. Managing the risk and effects of coastal erosion will therefore be a key concern for the future. Where possible, it will also be necessary to create measures to provide for biodiversity as climate changes.

Figure 4.3 Indicative Floodplain Areas



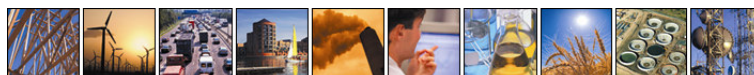
Source: Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit (2006)

To reduce crime

Community safety, crime and the fear of crime are key social issues in all communities. Elevated low-level crime levels can lead to areas becoming run down and deprived. The factors which affect crime and the fear of crime are tied to other issues such as health and well being, regeneration and housing. Overall crime figures for 2006/07 still show incidents in the Tees Valley are above the national average, although there has been a reduction in rates from 2005/06¹⁸. It terms of crime relating to minerals and waste issues, illegal disposal of waste (fly tipping) and reported incidents of 'pickers' (theft of valuable items from Civic Amenity Sites / Household Waste Recovery Centres) are deemed to be a key measurable indicator.

¹⁷ Area with potential to flood as defined by the Environment Agency

¹⁸ <http://www.teesvalley-jsu.gov.uk/old/reports/Statscard2008.pdf>



To improve and safeguard health and well being while reducing inequalities

Health and well being is a key issue in the Tees Valley that affects all residents. In order to improve health and well being the Tees Valley Authorities not only need to ensure there is an appropriate level of health services, facilities, open space and recreational activities in the sub-region but also provide an effective policy framework to protect the quality of life for all residents. This quality of life should be ensured for all members of the public regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment or age.

The 2001 census showed that the Tees Valley had a higher proportion of people with a health problem than the national average. For people of working age, 3.7% are more likely to have a health problem than the average for England and Wales (at 17.3% compared to 13.6% for the Tees Valley). Data held by the Tees Valley JSU indicates that Tees Valley had an average Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR)¹⁹ of 111 (people of all ages) during the period 1999 to 2003, which indicates that the Tees Valley area has higher than average mortality and people die younger.

Bearing in mind the nature of the documents that are being assessed in this appraisal it has been noted that there are only a limited number of ways that the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs, in isolation, can influence health, equality and well being issues. Notwithstanding, it has been considered that there is opportunity to monitor waste and minerals developments in terms of being a 'good neighbour' (social isolation) and also the long term benefit of providing open space / recreational facilities as part of restoration schemes.

To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the tees valley

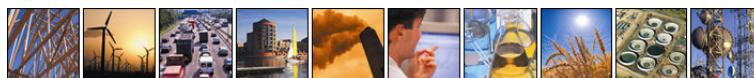
The Regional Economic Strategy (2006 – 2011) and Draft Regional Economic Strategy Action Plan seek to provide a framework for the future economic development in the region and provide a focused set of principles for the Tees Valley. Historically the Tees Valley has been heavily dependent on traditional industries such as shipbuilding, iron and steel manufacture and chemicals. However, since the 1970s almost 90,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in the sub-region and whilst manufacturing remains significant within the local economy there has, in fact, been a major shift in employment terms toward the service sector²⁰.

The latest statistics compiled by the Tees Valley JSU²¹ indicate that employment rates in the Tees Valley sub-region (71.0% of the working age population in 2007) are behind regional (71.2%) and national (74.3%) averages. The statistics also highlight that VAT registrations marginally increased between 2005 and 2006/07 from 1,040 to 1,045 and overall VAT stocks had increased by 580 between 2005/06 (10,425) and 2006/07 to 11,005.

¹⁹ The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a measure of actual deaths compared to "expected" deaths. Expected deaths are those which would occur if an area experienced national mortality levels. Where an area's SMR is greater than 100, it has higher than average mortality and people die younger. Conversely, if an area's SMR is less 100, it has lower than average mortality.

²⁰ Inform, Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit (March 2006)

²¹ <http://www.teesvalley-jsu.gov.uk/old/reports/Statscard2008.pdf>



Gross Value Added (GVA) data shows the contribution of an area to the national economy in terms of the value of goods and services produced in that area. The Economic Profile for Boroughs in the Tees Valley (JSU, October 2007) indicates that GVA per head in Tees Valley in 2004 was 76, compared to a regional average of 79 and the UK index of 100. Inform Tees Valley JSU Information and Forecasting (JSU, Work Review No. 4, July 2007) highlights that growth levels in the Tees Valley in the 1970's were not far from the national average but since then fell consistently behind national levels. This gap has widened even further over the last decade. The principal reason for this related to a massive shift in employment structure in the Tees Valley, in particular, the decline in manufacturing employment (almost 95,000 manufacturing jobs lost since 1971).

To raise educational and training achievement across the sub-region

Due to the shift away from traditional manufacturing in the Tees Valley sub-region towards service industries there is a large proportion of the workforce which needs to be re-trained in order to gain new skills.

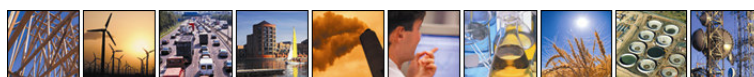
With regards to qualifications, the 2005 Annual Population Survey indicates that the Tees Valley has an 18.4% National Vocation Qualification (NVQ) 4 attainment rate compared to the national average of 26.5%. Trade apprenticeships in the sub-region are 8.5% compared to the national average of 5.6%.

Colleges and Universities in the North East can provide numerous environmental management courses and waste management courses, for example, the University of Teesside – MRes Environmental Sciences, and the University of Durham – Earth Science, Environmental Management. The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) can also be an invaluable source of public education which provides workshops and training with regards to waste management and waste minimisation.

Table 4.1 Qualifications (all figures are for working age)

Qualification	Tees Valley (% working age population)	North East (% working age population)	Great Britain (% working age population)
NVQ4 and above	18.4	21.3	26.5
NVQ3 and above	14.7	15.4	15.1
Trade and apprenticeship	8.5	7.3	5.6
NVQ2 and above	17	18.3	15.8
NVQ1 and above	16.5	15.5	14.3
Other Qualifications	6.2	6.6	8.4
No Qualifications	18.8	15.6	14.3

Source: Viewed online at www.nomisweb.co.uk. Data from the Annual Population Survey (2005)



To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode

The movement of materials is an important issue that also has implications for climate change, air emissions and road congestion. The reduction of road and air transportation is seen as a way of positively contributing towards climate change. The Tees Valley already supports existing rail and port infrastructure which would benefit any future minerals and waste developments.

Freight road transport energy consumption (thousands of tonnes of fuel)

- Darlington = 22.6
- Hartlepool = 13.5
- Middlesbrough = 17.4
- Redcar & Cleveland = 13.9
- Stockton = 32.6

Source: BERR, 2006 figures based on Local Authority freight movements (includes HGV, diesel LGV and petrol LGV)

Reducing the need to travel by providing appropriate processing and treatment facilities within the sub-region and clustering 'like' developments, thereby reducing transboundary travel is also considered to be a positive contribution towards reducing climate change and road congestion.

Access to waste and minerals facilities

The strategic road corridors and links in the Tees Valley are shown in Figure 4.4. Around 1.9 million people live within a half hour drive of the urban area of Stockton and Middlesbrough²² and the sub-region benefits from arterial road network including the A1(M), A19, A689, A66 and A174.

Access to minerals and waste facilities is an important issue and one that can affect the use of facilities, recycling rates and may also reduce the need to travel.

²² Tees Valley Economic Profile (October 2006)

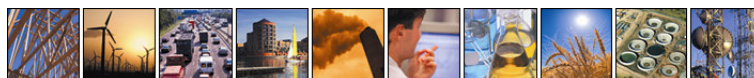
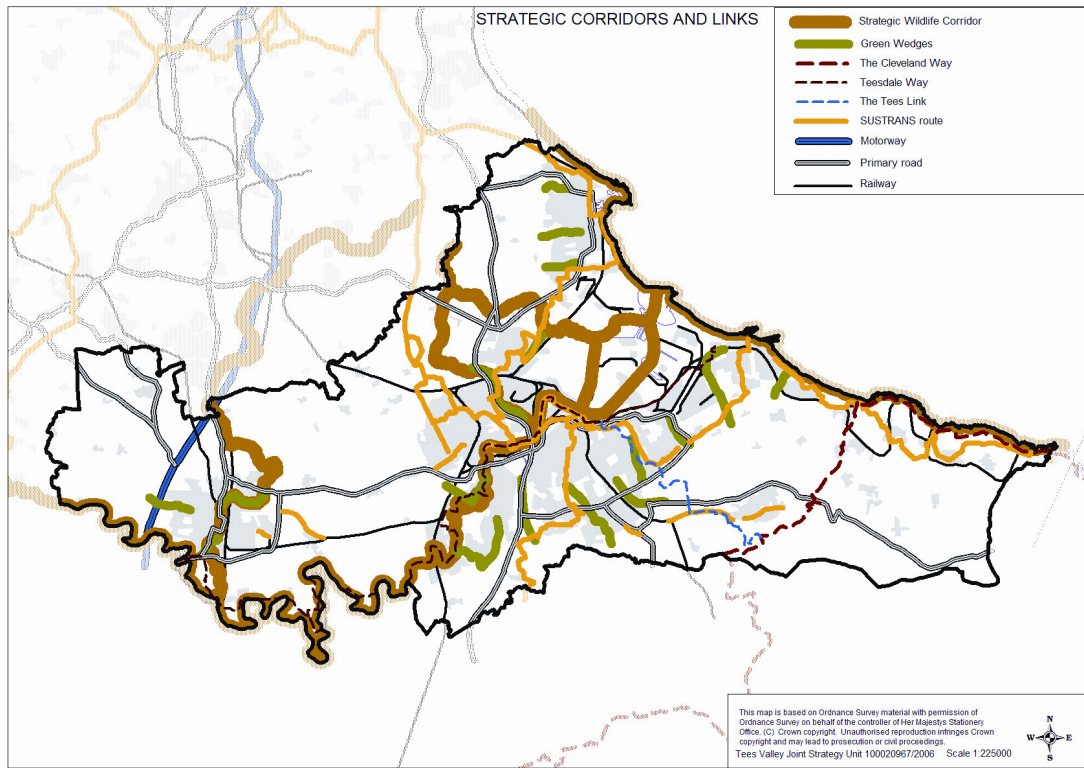


Figure 4.4 Tees Valley Strategic Corridors and Links



Source: Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit (2006)



5. Assessing the Publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Policies

5.1 Introduction

Following consultation on the preferred options, the Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs) have been amended in light of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) findings and consultation responses received, and publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs have been produced. The publications documents represent the third stage of the preparation process for the DPDs. The publications stage will see the DPDs being issued for public participation. Following this, they will then be submitted to the Secretary of State, along with the representations made during the participation phase. The DPDs will then progress to independent examination, where the DPDs will be assessed to determine if they are sound, before being adopted.

In accordance with former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) SA guidance, an appraisal of the policies within the publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs has been undertaken using the SA objectives and appraisal framework detailed in Section 3. The appraisal tables are provided in full in Appendix F. The following sections summarise the outcomes of the appraisal along with any recommendations and guidance for subsequent assessment. The recommended changes to the policies have been incorporated into the final versions of the publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs.

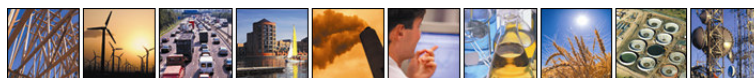
The policies are provided in full with additional supplementary text in:

- Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents – Core Strategy Publication Document (Entec, May 2009); and
- Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents – Policies and Sites Publication Document, (Entec, May 2009).

5.2 Assessment of the Spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives

Joint Minerals and Waste Spatial Vision

Overall, the vision is generally considered to contribute positively towards the majority of the SA objectives. Bullet point 1 of the vision refers to prioritising the production of secondary and recycled aggregates for the construction industry and the careful management of primary aggregate minerals extraction. Notwithstanding this, Bullet point 1 also refers to the safeguarding of the remaining primary minerals resources and essential infrastructure for the transport and landing of minerals, and therefore supports continued primary minerals extraction. The vision therefore scored both positively and negatively in relation to the minerals and natural resources SA objectives.



The vision scored positively against the waste SA objective, as bullet point 2 of the vision refers to the development of specialist industries that re-use, recycle and recover value from waste. The vision also refers to taking advantage of symbiotic relationships and ensuring access to waste management facilities.

The vision is considered to contribute positively to the remainder of the environmental SA objectives, and also the majority of the social and economic SA objectives, as the vision refers to protecting the integrity of the internationally and nationally important areas of biodiversity within and adjacent to the Tees Valley, together with the area's broad range of historic, cultural and natural assets. The vision also refers to taking opportunities through minerals and waste proposals to enhance the local environment, thus contributing to a high quality of life for present and future generations.

Taking advantage of symbiotic relationships scored positively in relation to the air quality, climate change and sustainable transport SA objectives, as the co-location of related waste facilities would help to reduce waste transportation distances and the impact of waste transport upon the environment.

Ensuring adequate provision of accessible waste management facilities may help to reduce the potential for fly tipping and therefore reference to 'a place where local communities, industry and local authorities can identify and access the waste management facilities they require', scored positively against the crime SA objective.

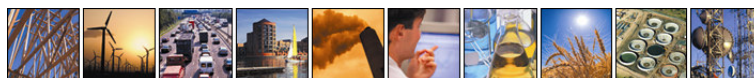
Recommendations: No changes to the vision are recommended.

Joint Minerals and Waste Strategic Objectives

Overall, the strategic objectives scored positively in relation to the majority of the SA objectives. Strategic Objectives B and C in particular are considered to contribute significantly towards the minerals and waste SA objectives, as Strategic Objective B seeks to minimise the primary use of aggregates and prioritise the use of secondary and alternative materials, which supports the minerals SA objective, and Strategic Objective E promotes the re-use, recycling and recovery of value from waste, which supports the waste SA objective.

Strategic Objective A also contributes positively towards the minerals SA objective, as it ensures the provision of an appropriate level of minerals aggregates. Strategic Objective C, however, scored negatively, as it seeks to safeguard minerals from unnecessary sterilisation. Strategic Objectives D, F and G support waste minimisation and the development of waste management facilities and therefore contribute positively towards the waste SA objective. Strategic Objectives B and E also scored positively against the natural resources SA objectives, as they should help to ensure the more efficient use of resources.

Strategic Objectives F, G and H should help to reduce transport distances and therefore scored positively in relation to the air quality, climate change and sustainable transport SA objectives. Similarly, Strategic Objective I scored positively in relation to these SA objectives, particularly the SA objective relating to the movement of materials, as



this objective promotes sustainable transport use and seeks to safeguard sustainable minerals transport infrastructure.

Strategic Objective J seeks to protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the natural, historic and cultural heritage of the Tees Valley through minerals and waste development, and therefore scored positively against the biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage SA objectives. Strategic Objectives K and L also scored positively in relation to the majority of the remaining environmental and social SA objectives, as these objectives should help to reduce any environmental and amenity impacts associated with waste and minerals facilities.

Recommendations: Strategic Objective I seeks to safeguard sustainable minerals transport infrastructure. To further increase the sustainability of this option, and to ensure that waste transport is taken into account, it is recommended that Strategic Objective I is amended to include reference to waste, as follows:

‘To safeguard sustainable minerals **and waste** transport infrastructure and promote the use of sustainable transport, in particular the existing rail and port facilities in the Tees Valley’.

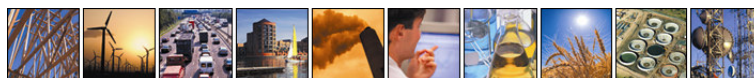
5.3 Assessment of the Core Strategy Publication Policies

Policy MWC1: Minerals Strategy

Policy MWC1 scored positively against the SA objectives relating to the minerals hierarchy and resource use respectively, as the policy is concerned with identifying sources of alternatives to primary mineral resources and encouraging the development of aggregates processing facilities. In addition, the policy seeks to ensure new built developments contribute to the efficient use of resources and minimisation of waste through design and building practice.

Notwithstanding this, the policy also scored negatively in relation to the minerals hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as the policy is also concerned with making provision for the supply for primary minerals to meet the identified need, safeguarding land for the development, extension and continuation of wharves for the landing of marine dredged sand and gravels, and preventing the sterilisation of mineral resources from built development. To this extent the policy does not contribute positively towards this objective. The effect is considered to be significant adverse in the short term, as the extraction of primary resources could continue until permitted primary mineral supplies are exhausted.

The policy scored positively in relation to the majority of the other environmental SA objectives (air quality, water, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, climate change and sustainable transport), as the policy seeks to ensure that the principles of avoiding or minimising environmental impact and protecting natural and cultural assets are adhered to when allocating land for minerals development. The policy also seeks to locate processing facilities with regard to the proximity principle, and seeks to safeguard the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable



transport of minerals. Notwithstanding this, the potential effects of the development and operation of minerals sites upon the environment and health need to be taken into consideration.

Recommendations:

Making provision for the supply of primary minerals is acknowledged in the first instance, which is the least sustainable option in the minerals hierarchy. To ensure that the focus remains on moving up the minerals hierarchy it is advised that point a) is reworded as follows or something similar: *'allowing provision of the supply of primary minerals to meet the identified need...whilst driving minerals supply up the minerals hierarchy'*.

To ensure that greater weight is given to the other aspects of the policy it is recommended that points b) and c) are referred to before point a).

Reference should be made to the use of secondary and recycled minerals. This could be referred to in point c).

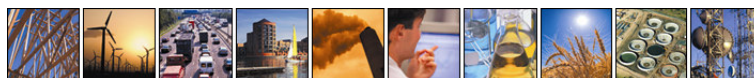
Point e) should be reworded as follows *'safeguarding the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of minerals, in particular the use of the existing rail and port facilities in the Tees Valley'*.

At the next stage, the potential impact of developing processing facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from both the construction and operation of the facilities. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce materials transportation impacts.

Policy MWC2 Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals

Policy MWC2 scores positively in relation to employment, as the policy supports the continued operation of the Hart, North Gare and Stockton sites and therefore contributes positively towards retaining jobs in the minerals industry.

The policy scored negatively in relation to the minerals hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as it seeks to ensure the provision of a supply of primary resources, which may not help to encourage better use of resources. The effect of the policy itself upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified, which reflects the specific nature of the policy. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals could have an effect upon the environment and health. The North Gare site lies within an environmentally sensitive area, situated within the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar sites, the Teesmouth NNR and the Seaton Dunes and Common SSSI. Hart Quarry is within 3km of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. The effect of continued extraction of primary resources from these sites upon biodiversity therefore needs to be considered.



Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

At the next stage, the potential impact of the extraction of primary materials upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the extraction and transport of the materials.

Policy MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use

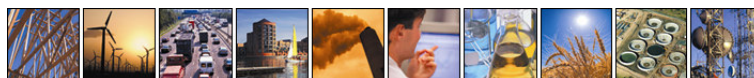
Policy MWC3 scored positively against the SA objectives relating to the minerals hierarchy and resource use respectively, as the policy is concerned with the development of facilities to process materials that can be used as alternatives to primary aggregates. It is considered that the effect will be significant in the medium to long term once the facilities are established and operational. The policy also scored positively against the air quality, transport and climate change SA objectives, as focusing facilities on existing waste and mineral sites, sites where materials are being produced and sites where materials will be used should help to reduce materials transportation distances.

The policy also scored positively in relation to the health and landscape SA objectives, as the policy requires development proposals to consider the impacts which could arise from dust, noise, vibration and the visual effect of stockpiles. The policy scored positively in relation to the employment / economy, as the development of facilities is likely to create employment opportunities and the facilities will recover value from waste materials, creating reusable aggregates.

There are several cases where the policy is considered to have no effect (i.e. the water and cultural heritage objectives), as the policy does not include measures relating to these aspects (i.e. mitigation for protecting and enhancing cultural heritage). Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of materials processing facilities to have an effect upon the environment and health.

Recommendations: To increase the sustainability of this policy, the following statement or something similar should be included: *'Wherever possible, all proposed processing facilities should seek to utilise previously developed land'*.

At the next stage, the potential impact of developing materials processing facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, landscape, cultural heritage, flood risk and biodiversity, arising from both the construction and operation of the facilities. It should be noted that previously developed land can be of biodiversity value, particularly brownfield sites which have been derelict / undisturbed for some time. Careful



consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce materials transportation impacts.

Policy MWC4: Safeguarding of Minerals from Sterilisation

Policy MWC4 scores positively in relation to employment, as the policy is concerned with safeguarding areas for minerals extraction and therefore contributes positively towards retaining / creating jobs in the minerals industry. It is noted that safeguarding areas for minerals extraction may constrain or prevent certain types of development within the safeguarded areas. However, Policy MWC4 only permits non-minerals development in safeguarded areas where the development would not sterilise or prejudice the future extraction of minerals and where the benefits of the non-minerals development outweigh the benefits associated with extraction.

The policy scored negatively in relation to the minerals hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as it seeks to safeguard minerals resources from sterilisation and thus leaves open the option of extracting primary resources for use. This will help to ensure the provision of a supply of primary resources, which may not help to encourage better use of resources.

The effect of the policy upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified, which reflects the specific nature of the policy. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals could have an effect upon the environment and health.

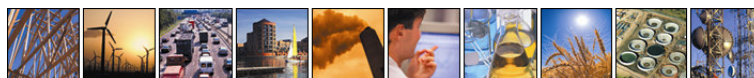
Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

At the next stage, the potential impact of the extraction of primary materials upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the extraction and transport of the materials

Policy MWC5: Protection of Existing Minerals Extraction

Policy MWC5 scores positively in relation to employment / economy SA objective, as the policy seeks to ensure that permitted minerals operations can continue and therefore contributes positively towards retaining / creating jobs in the minerals industry. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that the policy may constrain or prevent certain types of development within the safeguarded areas.

The policy scored negatively in relation to the minerals hierarchy and resource use SA objectives as ensuring that permitted minerals operations can continue to operate supports the continued and future extraction of primary resources for use and will help to ensure the provision of a supply of primary resources, which may not encourage better use of resources.



The effect of the policy upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified, which reflects the specific nature of the policy. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals could have an effect upon the environment and health.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

At the next stage, the potential impact of the extraction of primary materials upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the extraction and transport of the materials.

Policy MWC6: Waste Strategy

Policy MWC6 is considered to contribute significantly towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as the policy seeks to ensure the sustainable management of waste arisings. In particular, the policy proposes the provision of sufficient capacity for the recycling, composting and the recovery of waste. The policy also promotes waste minimisation and encourages the development of resource recovery parks, recognising the value of waste as a resource.

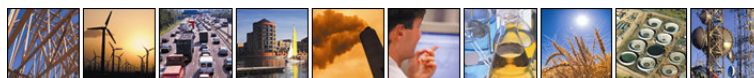
The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate changes SA objectives, as the policy seeks to safeguard the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of waste and seeks to ensure that facilities are well related to the source of waste arisings, related industries or the markets for products created. These measures should help to reduce the need to transport waste by road

The effect of the policy upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified, which reflects the specific nature of the policy. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the development of waste management facilities could have an effect upon the environment and health. No negative effects were identified.

Recommendations:

To further increase the sustainability of this policy it is advised that reference is made to recycling and composting. This could be referred to in point b), for example *'promoting waste minimisation, recycling and composting through the design and construction practices utilised in new development'*.

Reference should be made to moving waste management up the waste hierarchy.



Point e) should be reworded as follows ‘safeguarding the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of waste, in particular the use of the existing rail and port facilities in the Tees Valley’.

At the next stage, the potential impact of developing waste management facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the construction and operation of waste management facilities. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.

Policy MWC7: Waste Management Capacity

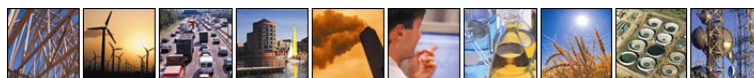
Policy MWC7 is considered to contribute positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as the policy should ensure the provision of land for the development of facilities for the recycling, composting and recovery of wastes, including the development of two Household Waste Recovery Centres.

Notwithstanding this, the policy also ensures the provision of land for the landfilling of commercial and industrial waste. This aspect of the policy is considered to score negatively, as the provision of landfill capacity may not help to encourage the recycling of commercial and industrial wastes where possible. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that some landfill capacity will be required for residual commercial and industrial wastes.

The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the development of new waste management facilities within the Tees Valley may help to reduce the need to transport waste outside of the Tees Valley area. Although it is noted that waste may be imported into the sub-region for processing at the new facilities, thereby potentially increasing transport impacts at a trans-boundary scale. This could be mitigated through appropriate siting of facilities and ensuring accessibility by sustainable transport modes.

There are several cases where the policy is considered to have no effect (e.g. the water, biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage objectives), as the policy does not include measures relating to these aspects (i.e. mitigation for protecting and enhancing cultural heritage). Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of waste management facilities, particularly landfill to have an effect upon the environment and health.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.



At the next stage, the potential impact of the development and operation of waste management facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from both the construction and operation of the waste management facilities. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts, including trans-boundary effects.

Policy MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites

Policy MWC8 scores positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the allocation of sites for clusters of waste management and processing facilities and the situation of small waste management sites with regard to the population distribution, waste arisings or the markets for any materials produced should help to reduce waste transport distances. The policy also scored positively against the waste hierarchy SA objective, as the appropriate location of facilities should help to encourage greater use of facilities and increase recycling and recovery rates.

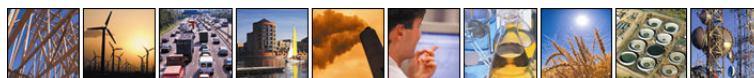
The policy scored negatively in relation to water and biodiversity, as the policy proposes to allocate land north and south of the River Tees for the development of larger waste sites, which is adjacent / within close proximity to several designated sites, including the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site, Teesmouth National Nature Reserve (NNR), Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Seal Sands SSSI, Seaton Dunes and Common SSSI and Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and South Gare and Coatham Sands SSSI.

Recommendations: To increase the sustainability of this policy, the following statement or something similar should be included: *‘Wherever possible, all proposed waste management sites should seek to utilise previously developed land and be well related to existing rail and port infrastructure’.*

At the next stage, the potential effect of developing larger waste management sites on industrial land north and south of the River Tees upon biodiversity and water resources should be examined on a site specific / project level.

Policy MWC9: Sewage Treatment

Policy MWC9 scored positively in relation to air quality, landscape, biodiversity and water quality, as the policy requires planning applications to include evidence that they will not create any significant adverse effects from odour, visual impact, or on ecology or water quality. The policy also scored positively in relation to the employment / economy SA objective as it should ensure the provision of adequate sewage treatment capacity that can support / enable development.



There are several cases where the policy is considered to have no effect upon the objectives (i.e. the cultural heritage, climate change and transport objectives), as the policy does not include measures relating to these aspects (i.e. mitigation for protecting and enhancing cultural heritage). Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the provision, extension or upgrade of sewage treatment facilities to have an effect upon the environment.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

At the next stage, the potential effect of developing, extending or upgrading sewage treatment facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, transport and flood risk.

Policy MWC10: Sustainable Transport

Policy MWC10 seeks to ensure the use of sustainable modes of transport for the movement of minerals and waste resources and requires proposals to allow easy access by means of walking, cycling and public transport for employees and users of the facilities. The policy therefore contributes significantly towards the sustainable transport SA objectives, and scores positively in relation to the air quality and climate change SA objectives.

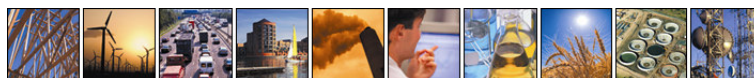
Given the specific nature of Policy MWC10, no other significant relationships were identified between the policy and the remaining SA objectives.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

Policy MWC11: Safeguarding of Rail and Port Facilities

Policy MWC11 safeguards existing rail and port infrastructure thus ensuring the continued use of these facilities, which in turn should help to reduce the need to transport materials by road. The policy therefore contributes significantly towards the sustainable transport SA objective and contributes positively towards the air quality and climate change SA objectives.

Given the specific nature of Policy MWC11, no other significant relationships were identified between the policy and the remaining SA objectives.



Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

5.4 Assessment of the Policies and Sites Publication Policies

Policy MWP1: Waste Audits

Policy MWP1 scored well in relation to the waste hierarchy SA objective, as the requirement for waste audits should help to ensure that waste is managed appropriately and effectively in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The policy also scored positively in relation to the air quality, climate change and sustainable transport SA objectives, due to its requirement to consider on-site waste processing or treatment facilities, which would help to reduce waste transportation. The policy is specific in scope and consequently returned a high degree of ‘no relationship’ scores in relation to the other objectives.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

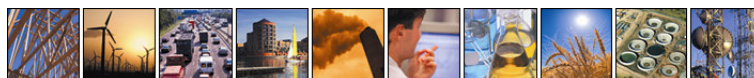
Policy MWP2: Graythorp Industrial Estate (Hartlepool)

Policy MWP2 allocates 4ha of land for the development of facilities for the recycling of commercial and industrial wastes and therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy will be significant in the medium to long term once the facility is in operation.

The policy scored positively against the landscape, cultural heritage and health SA objectives, as there are no landscape designations covering the land, there are no cultural or historic assets in close proximity and there are few sensitive receptors in the surrounding area. The re-use of existing redundant buildings is also proposed.

The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the policy allocates land within an existing industrial area, which could help to reduce waste transportation distances. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed facility is likely to involve the transport of materials by road.

The policy scored negatively in relation to the flood risk aspect of the climate change SA objective, as part of the land lies within Flood Zones 2 and 3. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities within this land to affect flood risk. Notwithstanding this, the policy does state that proposals should restrict new development to those areas of land on the site which are not identified as being at risk of flooding.



Given the proximity of the allocated land to the River Tees, the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI, the policy also scored negatively in relation to the water and biodiversity SA objectives.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

At the next stage, the following is recommended:

- Given the proximity of the site to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites, the potential effect of developing waste management facilities upon biodiversity should be determined at project level.
- The effect of developing the site upon flood risk would need to be determined through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment and mitigation measures implemented as required. As stated in Policy MWP2, development should be restricted to those areas of land on the site which are not identified as being at risk of flooding.
- The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.

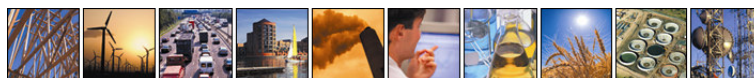
Policy MWP3: Haverton Hill (Stockton-on-Tees)

Policy MWP3 allocates 6ha of land for the development of facilities for the recovery of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial, and for the composting of municipal solid green waste and therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy will be significant in the medium to long term once the facility is in operation.

The policy scored positively against the landscape, cultural heritage and health SA objectives, as there are no landscape designations covering the land, there are no cultural or historic assets in close proximity and there are few sensitive receptors in the surrounding area.

The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the policy allocates land within an existing commercial / industrial area, and there is opportunity to connect to the rail network, which could help to reduce waste transportation distances. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed facility is likely to involve the transport of materials by road and any emissions from waste management facilities could affect local air quality.

The policy scored negatively in relation to the flood risk aspect of the climate change SA objective, as part of the land lies within Flood Zones 2 and 3. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities within this land to affect flood risk. Given the proximity of the allocated land to the River Tees, the Teesmouth and Cleveland



Coast SPA and Ramsar site and the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI, the policy also scored negatively in relation to the water and biodiversity SA objectives.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

At the next stage, the following is recommended:

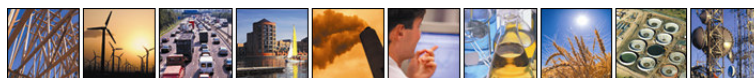
- Given the proximity of the site to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites, the potential effect of developing waste management facilities upon biodiversity should be determined at project level.
- The effect of developing the site upon flood risk would need to be determined through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment and mitigation measures implemented as required.
- As noted in the table, the existing energy from waste facility at Haverton Hill utilises modern filtration and cleaning systems to ensure all emissions to air meet the relevant standards. However, public perception of these processes can be negative and there are residential properties within 800m. Any planning application will therefore have to show that all emissions will meet acceptable standards and there will be no cumulative impacts upon local air quality.
- The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.

Policy MWP4: New Road, Billingham (Stockton-on-Tees)

Policy MWP4 allocates land for the development of waste management facilities to recover value from 200,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial wastes per annum and therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy upon the waste SA objective will be significant in the medium to long term once the facility is in operation.

The policy scored positively against the landscape and cultural heritage SA objectives, as there are no landscape designations covering the land and there are no cultural or historic assets in close proximity. Notwithstanding this, any proposals for the site would need to consider any effects upon visual amenity due to the proximity of residential properties to the land.

The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the policy allocates land within an existing industrial area, and there is opportunity to connect to the rail network, which could help to reduce waste transportation distances. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the facilities to be developed within the allocated land is likely to involve transport of materials by road.



The policy was scored as uncertain in relation to the flood risk aspect of the climate change SA objective, as although the land itself is not designated as floodplain it lies in close proximity to the floodplain associated with the River Tees.

The policy scored negatively in relation to the water SA objective in the short term due to the proximity of the allocated land to Billingham Beck and the River Tees. There is therefore the potential for the construction of facilities within this land to impact upon water quality.

Given the proximity of the allocated land to the Billingham Beck Valley and Charlton's Pond LNRs, and the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site, the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI, Cowpen Marsh SSSI and several LNRs, the policy also scored negatively in relation to the biodiversity SA objective.

The policy scored negatively in relation to the health SA objective, as although the land allocated under Policy MWP4 is situated within an established industrial area, there are neighbouring sensitive receptors (i.e. residential properties). There is therefore the potential for the development and operation of facilities within this land to have an effect upon public amenity (e.g. dust, noise and local air quality).

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

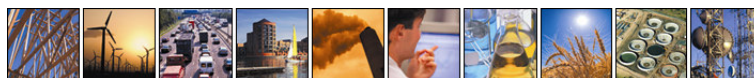
At the next stage, the following is recommended:

- Given the proximity of the site to sensitive receptors, the effect of developing the site upon public amenity and health, water resources and biodiversity would need to be determined at project level and mitigation measures implemented as required. Careful consideration should be given to accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.

Policy MWP5: Port Clarence (Stockton-on-Tees)

Policy MWP5 allocates 16ha of land within the Port Clarence site for the development of waste management facilities to recover value from 175,000 tonnes of hazardous waste every year and to allow the treatment of 250,000 tonnes of contaminated soils every year. It therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy upon the waste SA objective will be significant in the medium to long term once the facility is in operation.

The policy also scored positively against the landscape, cultural heritage and health SA objectives, as there are no landscape or cultural heritage designations covering the land and the immediate area and there are few sensitive receptors (i.e. residential properties) in the locality of the site.



The policy scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the policy allocates land within an industrial area adjacent to existing waste management facilities, which could help to reduce waste transportation distances. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the facilities to be developed within the allocated land is likely to involve transport of materials by road.

The policy scored negatively in relation to the water and biodiversity SA objectives due to the allocated land being directly adjacent to the River Tees, the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI. The policy also scored negatively in relation to the flood risk aspect of the climate change SA objective, as part of the north west corner of the site is located within Flood Zone 3, and the site is adjacent to the River Tees floodplain. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities in this land to affect flood risk.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

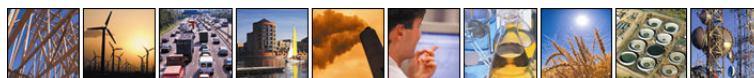
At the next stage, the following is recommended:

- Given the proximity of the site to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites, the potential effect of developing waste management facilities upon biodiversity should be determined at project level.
- The effect of developing the site upon water quality flood risk would need to be determined and mitigation measures implemented as required. A site specific Flood Risk Assessment should be undertaken.
- The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.

Policy MWP6: South Tees Eco-Park (Redcar and Cleveland)

Policy MWP6 allocates 27ha of land for the development of an eco-park to recover value from 450,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste every year and therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy will be significant in the medium to long term once the eco-park is in operation.

The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the allocation of land for the development of an eco-park comprising related waste management facilities should help to reduce materials transportation distances. The opportunity also exists to utilise port and rail infrastructure. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed eco-park is likely to involve the transport of materials by road. The A66 also already runs at or close to capacity at many of its junctions in the surrounding area. The opportunity to utilise the existing port and rail facilities in the South Tees area should therefore be examined.



The policy scored positively against the landscape and cultural heritage SA objectives, as there are no landscape designations covering the land, there are no cultural or historic assets in close proximity.

The policy was scored as uncertain in relation to the flood risk aspect of the climate change SA objective, as although the land itself is not designated as floodplain it lies in close proximity to the floodplain associated with the River Tees.

The policy scored negatively in relation to the water and biodiversity SA objectives, given the proximity of the allocated land to the River Tees, the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI. The policy also scored negatively in relation to the health SA objective, as although the land allocated under Policy MWC12 is situated within an established industrial area there are neighbouring sensitive receptors. There is therefore the potential for the development and operation of facilities within this land to have an effect upon public amenity (e.g. dust, noise and local air quality).

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

At the next stage, the following is recommended:

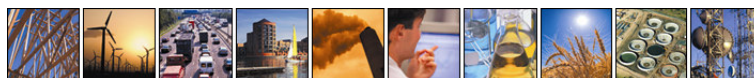
- Given the proximity of the site to sensitive receptors, the effect of developing the site upon public amenity and health, water resource, flood risk and biodiversity would need to be determined at project level and mitigation measures implemented as required.
- It is noted that the A66 already runs at or close to capacity at many of its junctions in the surrounding area. Any planning application will need to assess the levels of traffic being generated by the proposals, and how this will affect the A66. The opportunity to utilise the existing port and rail facilities in the South Tees area should be examined to help reduce pressure on the A66.

Policy MWP7: Stockton South Household Waste Recycling Centre (Stockton-on-Tees)

Policy MWP7 ensures the provision of land in the South of Stockton Borough for the recycling of household waste and therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy upon the waste SA objective will be significant in the medium to long term once the facility is in operation.

The policy also scored positively against the cultural heritage SA objective, as there are no landscape or cultural heritage designations covering the prioritised land and the immediate area.

The policy scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the policy should ensure that the recycling facility is well located in relation to the population of the South of



Stockton Borough. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the facilities to be developed within the allocated land is likely to involve transport of materials by road.

The policy was scored as uncertain against biodiversity in relation to the prioritised sites as although there are no designated nature conservation sites within the prioritised land, there are designated sites within 1km of the land. Similarly, the policy was scored as uncertain in relation to the flood risk part of the climate change SA objective, as although the land is not within the floodplain, the prioritised sites lie in proximity to the floodplain associated with the River Tees. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities within these areas to affect flood risk.

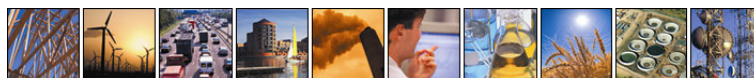
The policy scored negatively against the water SA objective in relation to the prioritised land in the short term, as both sites are in the proximity of watercourses. There is therefore the potential for the construction of the facility within these areas of land to impact upon water quality.

The prioritisation of land at Preston Farm Industrial Estate scored positively in relation to the health SA objective, as the land is not within close proximity to sensitive receptors (i.e. residential properties). Prioritisation of land west of Eaglescliffe, however, scored negatively in relation to the health and the landscape SA objective, as the land is predominantly greenfield and there are a number of residential properties adjacent to part of the land. There is therefore the potential for the development and operation of facilities within this land to have an effect upon visual and public amenity.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

At the next stage, the following is recommended:

- The potential impact of developing a household waste recycling centre upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the construction and operation of the centre. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.
- Given the proximity of sensitive receptors (residential properties), should the land west of Eaglescliffe be brought forward for development, proposals for the site would need to be carefully assessed to determine the effect upon public amenity and health.
- The effect of developing land west of Eaglescliffe and land at Preston Farm Industrial Estate upon flood risk would need to be determined at project level and mitigation measures implemented as required. A site specific Flood Risk Assessment may need to be undertaken.



- The effect of vehicle movements associated with the recycling centre upon the local transport network and air quality would need to be assessed at project level. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of the centre and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.

Policy MWP8: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling

Policy MWP8 permits the development of facilities for the recycling of construction and demolition wastes and therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy upon the waste SA objective will be significant in the medium to long term once the facility is in operation. The policy also scored positively in relation to the economy / employment SA objective, as the recycling of wastes will recover value from these wastes, helping to reduce construction materials costs, and is likely to create new employment opportunities.

The policy scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport and air quality SA objectives, and the greenhouse gas aspect of the climate change SA objective, as the policy permits the development of facilities at existing and permitted waste sites and at sites where waste is being produced or the recycled product is to be used. These aspects should help to reduce waste transportation distances.

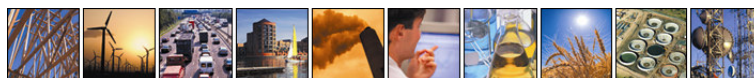
In addition, Policy MWP8 only permits the development of facilities elsewhere where the application includes evidence demonstrating that the site is well located in relation to waste arisings or markets, where traffic proposals do not lead to unacceptable impacts, and where the proposals do not cause significant adverse impacts on the environment. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the recycling facilities is likely to involve transport of materials by road.

The criteria for applications on other waste sites scored positively against the environmental SA objectives, as these criteria should help to prevent / reduce any adverse effects upon the environment.

Given the proximity of the South Tees, New Road and Stockton Quarry sites to watercourses and their associated floodplains and given the location of the Stockton and Hart Quarries within Groundwater SPZs, there is the potential for the development of facilities in these sites to impact upon water resources, particularly in the short term during construction. Permitting development in these areas therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective in the short term and uncertain in the medium to long term.

Permitting development at the South Tees Eco Park, Haverton Hill, New Road and Port Clarence sites also scored negatively in relation to the biodiversity SA objective from a locational perspective, as these sites are in the proximity of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and / or several other nationally designated sites.

Similarly, permitting development at the Haverton Hill and Port Clarence sites scored negatively against the flood risk aspect of the climate change SA objective, as parts of the Haverton Hill and Port Clarence sites are located within Flood Zones 2 and 3. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities on these sites, as permitted by Policy MWP8, to affect flood risk.



Although the South Tees Eco Park and New Road sites are situated within industrial / commercial areas, there are neighbouring sensitive receptors (residential properties). There is therefore the potential for the development within these sites, as permitted by Policy MWP8, to have an effect upon public amenity (e.g. dust, noise and local air quality). Permitting the development of facilities within these sites therefore also scores negatively in relation to the health SA objective.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

At the next stage, the following is recommended:

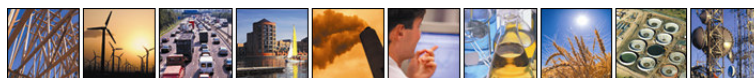
- The potential impact of developing recycling facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the extraction and transport of the materials.
- Given the proximity of the South Tees Eco Park, Haverton Hill, New Road and Port Clarence sites to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites, the potential effect of developing facilities within these sites upon biodiversity should be determined at project level.
- The effect of developing the Haverton Hill and Port Clarence sites upon flood risk would need to be determined through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment and mitigation measures implemented as required.
- The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.

Policy MWP9: Small Scale Composting Facilities

Policy MWP9 is considered to contribute positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as the policy should help to increase composting rates and thus encourages better use of resources.

The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as it requires composting facilities to be well located in relation to the sources of green waste or to the markets for the compost produced, which could help to reduce green waste transportation distances. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that operations associated with the composting facilities is likely to involve the transport of materials by road.

The policy scored positively against the health, landscape and water SA objectives, as composting facilities will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the scheme would not lead to unacceptable impacts due to odour, visual impacts or water pollution.



There are several cases where the policy is not considered to have an effect, which reflects the specific nature of the policy.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

At the next stage, the following is recommended:

- The potential impact of developing small scale composting facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the construction and operation of composting facilities. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.

Policy MWP10: Small Scale Waste Management Operations

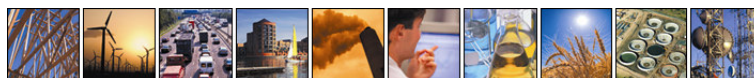
Policy MWP10 is considered to contribute positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as the policy should help to increase recycling and recovery rates and contributes positively towards better resource use.

The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as it requires waste management operations to be well located in relation to the sources of waste to be managed or the markets for the materials being produced, which could help to reduce waste transportation distances. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that waste management operations are likely to involve the transport of materials by road.

The policy scored positively against the landscape and economy SA objectives, as the policy only permits waste management operations provided operations would create no unacceptable impacts on the amenity or operational viability of neighbouring land uses either on their own or cumulatively.

There are several cases where the policy is not considered to have an effect, which reflects the specific nature of the policy.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.



At the next stage, the following is recommended:

- The potential effect of developing small scale waste management facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the construction and operation of the facilities. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.

5.5 Secondary, Cumulative and Synergistic Effects

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive requires the consideration of secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. These are defined as follows²³:

- Secondary effects: *'effects that are not the direct result of the plan, but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway'*;
- Cumulative effects: *'arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but altogether have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan...have a combined effect'*; and
- Synergistic effects: *'interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects'*.

Table 5.1 identifies the main secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs and suggested mitigation measures.

²³ Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (Appendix 8)

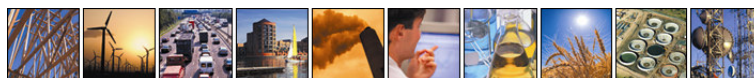
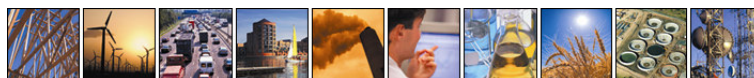


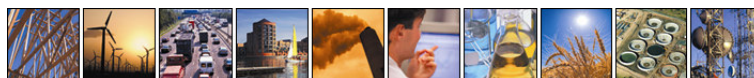
Table 5.1 Key Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Impacts of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Submission Policies

SEA Topics ²⁴	Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Impacts	Possible Mitigation Measures
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	<p>Policy MWC8 allocates land for larger waste sites adjacent to / in close proximity to several designated sites, including the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site, the Teesmouth NNR, Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI, Seal Sands SSSI, Seaton Dunes and Common SSSI and LNR and the South Gare and Coatham Sands SSSI.</p> <p>Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the development and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure associated with these to have an adverse effect upon biodiversity assets e.g. habitat fragmentation.</p>	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon biodiversity should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p> <p>In particular, the potential effect of developing larger waste management sites on industrial land north and south of the River Tees upon biodiversity should be examined on a site specific / project level given the proximity to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites.</p> <p>Opportunities for restoration / after uses that enhance biodiversity and landscape character should be pursued.</p>
Population*	<p>Development of minerals and waste facilities is likely to create employment opportunities and several of the proposed facilities will recover value from waste materials, creating reusable products.</p> <p>Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the development and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure associated with these to have an adverse effect upon the local population.</p>	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon the local population should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p> <p>For developments in proximity to sensitive receptors (residential properties) proposals would need to be carefully assessed to determine the effect upon public amenity.</p>
Human Health	<p>Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the development and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure associated with these to have an adverse effect upon human health.</p>	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon human health should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p> <p>Planning applications will have to show that all emissions to air will meet acceptable standards and there will be no cumulative impacts upon local air quality.</p> <p>The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p> <p>For developments in proximity to sensitive receptors (residential properties) proposals would need to be carefully assessed to determine the effect upon health.</p>
Soil	<p>Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the development and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure associated with these to have an adverse effect upon soils.</p>	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon soils should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p>

²⁴ As defined in the SEA Directive Article 5:2



SEA Topics ²⁴	Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Impacts	Possible Mitigation Measures
Water	Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the development and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure associated with these to have an adverse effect upon water resources and flood risk.	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon water resources and flood risk should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p> <p>The effect of developing sites upon flood risk would need to be determined through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment and mitigation measures implemented as required.</p> <p>Development should be restricted to those areas of land which are not identified as being at risk of flooding.</p> <p>The potential effect of developing larger waste management sites on industrial land north and south of the River Tees upon water resources should be examined on a site specific / project level.</p>
Air	Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the development and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure associated with these to have an adverse effect upon air quality.	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon air quality should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p> <p>Planning applications will have to show that all emissions to air will meet acceptable standards and there will be no cumulative impacts upon local air quality.</p> <p>The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p> <p>It is noted that the A66 already runs at or close to capacity at many of its junctions in the surrounding area. Any planning applications will need to assess the levels of traffic being generated by the proposals, and how this will affect the A66. The opportunity to utilise the existing port and rail facilities in the South Tees area should be examined to help reduce pressure on the A66.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce transport impacts.</p>
Climatic Factors	Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the development and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure associated with these to have an adverse effect upon climate.	<p>The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon climate should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.</p> <p>Planning applications will have to show that all emissions to air will meet acceptable standards and there will be no cumulative impacts upon local air quality.</p> <p>The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p> <p>It is noted that the A66 already runs at or close to capacity at many of its junctions in the surrounding area. Any planning applications will need to assess the levels of traffic being generated by the proposals, and how this will affect the A66. The opportunity to utilise the existing port and rail facilities in the South Tees area should be examined to help reduce pressure on the A66.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce transport impacts.</p>



SEA Topics ²⁴	Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Impacts	Possible Mitigation Measures
Material Assets*	<p>Positive effect relating to the minerals hierarchy and resource use.</p> <p>Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the development and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure associated with these to have an adverse effect upon material assets</p>	The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon material assets should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.
Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological	<p>No known designated sites are infringed.</p> <p>However, depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the development and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure associated with these to have an adverse effect upon cultural heritage assets e.g. loss of unknown archaeology resources or impact on setting.</p>	The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon cultural heritage should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.
Landscape (countryside)	Depending on how policies are implemented at site specific / project level there is the potential for the development and operation of minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure associated with these to have an adverse effect upon landscape e.g. visual impact.	The potential impact of minerals and waste facilities upon landscape should be examined on a site specific / project level, all developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.

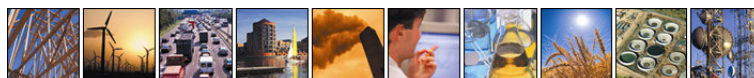
* These terms are not clearly defined in the SEA Directive

5.6 Conclusion

In summary, generally the Joint Minerals and Waste DPD policies are considered to contribute positively towards creating a more sustainable waste and minerals sector in the Tees Valley. The policies largely support reductions in the extraction of primary materials, increased usage of secondary aggregates, waste minimisation, recycling, composting and recovery of value from waste, and major facets of recent national and European waste policy such as the proximity principle and self sufficiency.

Several of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPD policies contribute positively towards environmental protection objectives, through, for example, seeking to reduce raw material use, encouraging the sustainable transport of minerals and waste (in particular the use of the existing rail and port facilities in the Tees Valley), and ensuring adherence to the principles of avoiding or minimising environmental impact and protecting natural and cultural assets in allocating land for minerals and waste developments, particularly the integrity of international and nationally important nature conservation sites.

Safeguarding land for the development of new facilities for recycling, composting and the management of waste also contributes positively towards the local economy and employment; supporting the recovery of value from waste materials, creating re-useable products and in turn helping to reduce primary materials use. The policies support the continued operation of minerals and waste industries, which contribute to the local economy and job market, and the development of new facilities, which is likely to generate short and long term employment opportunities.



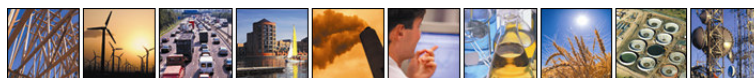
Policies MWC1, MWC2 and MWC4 scored negatively in relation to the minerals hierarchy and resource use, as these policies make provision for the supply for primary minerals to meet identified need, which may not help to encourage better resource use, particularly in the short term. Similarly, MWC5 scored negatively, as this policy seeks to ensure that permitted minerals operations can continue. Notwithstanding this, Policy MWC1 also seeks to identify sources of alternatives to primary mineral resources and explicitly encourages the development of processing facilities to increase the proportion of alternative materials being used for aggregates.

In several cases the effect of the policies upon a number of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified, which reflects their specific nature (relating solely to minerals and waste unlike a wide ranging Core Strategy planning document, for example, which has potentially wider implications surrounding the delivery of tangible facilities all over the sub-region).

There is a degree of uncertainty over the effects of some of the policies upon the environment (biodiversity, water quality and flood risk, air quality, traffic flows and the landscape) and health, relating to the potential for site specific impacts associated with the development of minerals and waste facilities. Where the policies allocate land for waste and minerals development close to sensitive receptors (i.e. within the floodplain, in close proximity of main watercourses, such as, the River Tees and designated sites, such as, the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site) policies have been scored as uncertain or negatively, due to the potential for adverse effects.

The SA recommended changes to a number of the policies within the publication Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs, all of which have been incorporated into the final versions of the DPDs.

Further to this, it is advised that potential impacts associated with the construction and operation of waste and minerals facilities upon the environment and health are examined on a site specific / project level. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce transport impacts. All developments submitted or consented should be taken into account.



6. Consultation and Compliance

6.1 Introduction

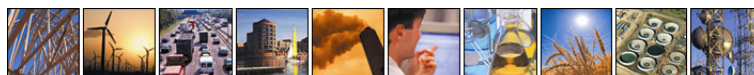
As described in the preceding chapters, consultation is an integral part of the SA process. It helps to raise awareness, provide peoples with the opportunity to comment and provide additional information that will strengthen the SA process and findings.

It is also equally important to involve the local planning authorities who will be responsible for implementing the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs in the SA process. Doing so increases awareness and understanding among the local planning authorities of the importance of the SA and means that the findings can be directly fed into the development of the emerging DPDs.

Table 6.1 describes how different organisations have been involved at different stages of the SA.

Table 6.1 Consultation and Decision Making in the Sustainability Appraisal

Stage	Who	How	When	Outcome
Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	Entec and SA statutory consultation bodies (i.e. Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency), stakeholders and Council Officers	The draft SA objectives were derived from a number of key sources. The objectives were then discussed, revised and provisionally agreed at a workshop.	Workshop was held at Wynyard in December 2006 to which all the SA statutory consultation bodies were invited.	A revised set of SA Objectives were produced in response to feedback from the workshop and a consultation set were produced and included within the Scoping Report.
The Scoping Report	SA statutory consultation bodies (i.e. Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency), other stakeholders and the public.	The Scoping Report was published on the five Borough Councils' websites and sent to the statutory consultees. The aim was to ensure that the scope and level of detail of the SA was appropriate. In particular, views were sought on the range and detail of SA Objectives and the selection of alternative options for the DPDs. Consultees were asked for any additional information on PPPs, the baseline or potential indicators for monitoring the progress of the DPDs.	May 2007.	Responses were received from English Heritage and Natural England, who suggested amendments to several of the SA Objectives. Natural England also noted the requirement for 'land use plans' to be accompanied by a HRA and consequently a HRA has been prepared and made available for consultation purposes.



Stage	Who	How	When	Outcome
Developing and assessing options for the DPDs	Entec and Council Officers.	Issues and Options Paper released for public consultation in May 2007. These options were appraised via workshop run by Entec and contributed towards formulating the preferred options.	May – October 2007.	Publication of Issues and Options Report (May 2007) and Options Appraisal Report (October 2007).
Assessing the DPD policies	Entec and Council Officers Full Public and stakeholder consultation.	The assessment of policies was published for consultation in the Environmental Report, produced February 2008.	October 2007 – February 2008.	The assessment of policies was published for consultation in the Environmental Report, produced February 2008.
The Environmental Report	SEA statutory consultation bodies, key stakeholders and the public.	The Environmental Report was published for consultation alongside the Preferred Options for the DPDs. The Report was also made available to the public via the five Borough Council's websites.	February 2008.	Publication of the Environmental Report detailing the outcomes of the DPD policies appraisal. The consultation findings have been taken into account in drafting the final DPDs and this publication version of the Environmental Report. A copy of the consultation comments received, along with a summary of how the comments have been accounted for, is provided in Appendix G of this Environmental Report.

6.2 Difficulties Encountered

The SEA Directive requires that any difficulties encountered during the SEA process are recorded in the Environmental Report. Table 6.2 sets out the relevant detail.

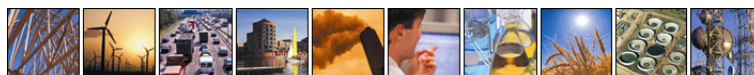
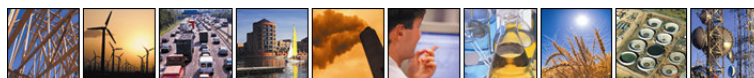


Table 6.2 Difficulties Encountered During the Sustainability Appraisal

Stage	Difficulties
Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	<p>Baseline data collection: it was not possible to collect quantitative information for all of issues. In particular, specific data on how municipal solid waste management currently affects certain aspects of the environment in the Tees Valley is lacking. Examples include impacts on biodiversity, water quality and energy use. In some of these cases it was necessary to extrapolate from regional/national studies to predict what the situation in the Tees Valley is likely to be. In some cases, it was not possible to find trends or comparative data.</p> <p>Data has also found to be lacking in relation to some of the specific economic and social criteria. For example, information relating to the effectiveness of on-going education and behavioural change strategies in the Tees Valley was not available as too were data relating to the identification and extent of markets for recycled and reprocessed materials.</p> <p>Lack of baseline information on some issues made it harder to develop a potential set of indicators to monitor the impacts of the DPDs It is suggested that the monitoring framework for the SA includes further research into these data gaps to determine if such issues are significant and therefore require assessment.</p>
Scoping Report	None identified.
Developing and assessing options for the DPDs	None identified.
Assessing the DPD policies	None identified.
Environmental Report	None identified.
Assessing the publication DPDs	None identified.
Environmental Report	None identified.



Appendix A Review of Plans and Programmes

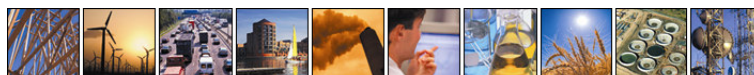
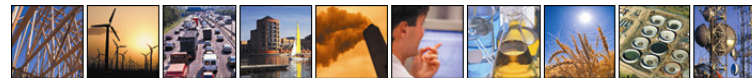
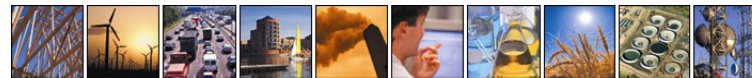


Table A1 Plans, Policies and Programmes Review

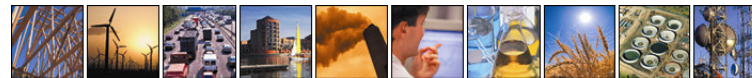
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
International / European	
UNCED, Earth Summit, Rio (1992) Agenda 21, Chapter 9: Protection of the Atmosphere	
<p>Objectives: Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency; • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; • Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and • Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technology development • Push on energy efficiency • Low-carbon programmes • Reduced impacts on biodiversity. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD can encourage greater efficiency of resources; renewable energy; and protect and enhance biodiversity. The CS and DPD should ensure that their policies cover the defined action points.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 1, 2, and 3.</i></p>
The Stern Report – The Economics of Climate Change	
<p>Objectives: Although not formal policy the Stern report is the clearest measurement of the social and financial implications of global warming. The report includes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Warming will cost the world up to £3.68 trillion unless it is tackled within a decade; • Unchecked climate change would turn 200 million people into refugees, the largest migration in modern history, as their homes succumbed to drought or flood; • The world needs to spend 1 per cent of global GDP - equivalent to about £184bn - dealing with climate change now, or face a bill between five and 20 times higher for damage caused by letting it continue 	<p>The CS and DPD should take cognisance of the stark warnings highlighted in the Stern report and provide policy accordingly.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 9.</i></p>
European Strategy on Sustainable Development (2006)	
<p>Objectives: The key objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection: Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation. • Social Equity and Cohesion: Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms. <i>(continued)</i> 	<p><i>The wide ranging nature of this document entails that it applies to all SA Objectives.</i></p>



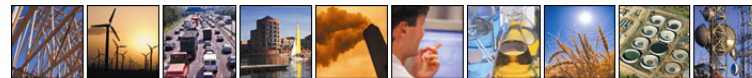
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Prosperity: Promote a prosperous, innovation, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy, which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union. Meeting Our International Responsibilities: Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments. <p>Targets: The Strategy refers to a number of defined targets in relation to each overall objective.</p>	<p><i>See previous.</i></p>
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)	
<p>Objectives: The key objective of the Strategy is to anticipate, prevent the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. There are four main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information Education, training and awareness <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The Biodiversity Strategy encourages the development of policies which support biological diversity.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 6.</i></p>
The Sixth Environmental Action Program of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC	
<p>Objectives: Clean Air for Europe (CAFE), Soil Protection, Sustainable use of pesticides, Protect and conserve the marine environment, Waste prevention and recycling and Sustainable use of natural resources and the urban environment.</p> <p>The Action Program encourages the protection of the marine environment and sustainable use of natural resources and the urban environment.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>These are all pertinent to the Tees Valley CS and DPD, especially with regards to ensuring waste prevention and recycling is supported.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 1 and 2.</i></p>
The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (United Nations) (2002) Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit	
<p>Objectives: The World Summit on Sustainable Development proposed broad-scale principles which should underlie sustainable development and growth. It include objectives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> greater resource efficiency (including decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation); support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; work on waste and producer responsibility; remove market barriers and create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency; new technology development; technology demonstration and risk limitation; push on energy efficiency; integrated water management plans needed; 	<p>These commitments help to put into context sustainable development at the national and regional level.</p> <p>The sustainable development principles included in these commitments are captured by all of the SA objectives and should be an integral part of all strategies, plans and programmes - including the CS and DPD.</p>



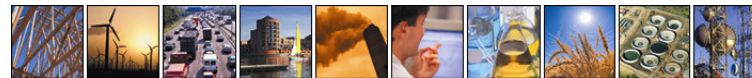
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> distributed and decentralised energy; and Minimise significant adverse effects on human health and the environment from chemicals by 2020. <p>Targets: There are a number of follow-up processes e.g. "Significantly" reduce rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010, but no specific targets.</p>	
European Commission (1992) Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive)	
<p>Objectives: This Directive places a legal requirement on EU countries to make provision for the protection of specified habitats and species. This is achieved through the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>There are no SACs within the Tees Valley sub-region excluding the National Park. There are, however, SACs adjacent to the sub-region, namely the North York Moors, the Durham Coast, Castle Eden Dene, and further afield, Thrislington, North Pennine Moors and the North Pennine Dales Meadows. <i>SACs are covered by Objective 6.</i></p>
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971).	
<p>Objectives: Nationally to designate at least one wetland under the treaty. More relevant is the obligation to include wetland conservation consideration in land-use planning.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast is currently the only area in the sub-region designated as a Ramsar Site. The Northumbria Coast adjacent to the region is also designated a Ramsar site.</p> <p><i>The objectives of the Ramsar Convention are covered by SA objective 6.</i></p>
European Community (1979) Bern Convention of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	
<p>Objectives: Contracting parties are under legal obligation to protect the species listed in the appendices to the convention.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD must have regard for the conservation of areas where endangered and vulnerable species are found.</p> <p><i>The principles outlined in the Bern Convention are supported by SA objective 6.</i></p>
European Commission (1979) Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds.	
<p>Objectives: Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs).</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>There is one SPA within the Tees Valley sub-region excluding the National Park; the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA, which is also a Ramsar site. The North York Moors SPA, Northumbria Coast SPA and the North Pennine Moors SPA lie adjacent to the boundary of the sub-region.</p> <p>This must be taken on board by the CS and DPD.</p> <p><i>SPAs are covered by the SA objective 6.</i></p>
European Commission (2000) The Water Framework Directive	
<p>Objectives: This Directive establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal water and groundwater. It also encourages the sustainable use of water resources.</p> <p>The key ones at European level are general protection of the aquatic ecology, specific protection of unique and valuable habitats, protection of drinking water</p>	<p>The physical location of the Tees Valley on the east coast of England and centred on the River Tees implies the targets of the Water Directive is a pertinent issue in the sub-region.</p>



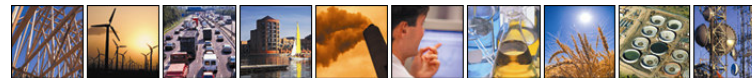
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<p>resources, and protection of bathing water.</p> <p>Targets: The achievement of “good status” for chemical and biological river quality. Production of river basin management plans.</p>	<p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 5.</i></p>
<p>EU Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC) (amended by Directives 91/156, 91/692 and 96/350)</p>	
<p>This Directive provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. It establishes the principle that the essential objective of all provisions relating to waste disposal must be the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects. The Directive promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use. It also proposes the hierarchy of waste whereby the least preferred to most preferred options were: landfill, incineration, recycling, re-use, reduction in produced waste.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>This must be taken on board by the CS and DPD.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 1 and 2.</i></p>
<p>European Commission (1999) The Landfill Directive</p>	
<p>Objectives: Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against, mandatory targets to reduce the amount of waste disposed of by landfill and more stringent criteria in terms of the type of waste which can be accepted at landfills including requirements to pre-treat hazardous waste. Also introduces changes to landfill facilities and in particular bans the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes from July 2004.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available. 2. By 2010 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 50% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available. 3. By 2015 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available. 	<p>Given the waste related nature of the CS and DPD the Landfill Directive has significantly shaped their production.</p> <p><i>This aspect is covered by the SA objective 1 and 2</i></p>
<p>Directive 200/76/EC on the incineration of waste</p>	
<p>Objectives: This Directive focuses on protecting human health by reducing air, water and soil pollution from incineration, including incineration of waste as a method of energy generation. It covers non-toxic municipal waste, including sewage sludge, tyres and hospital waste and toxic wastes like oils and solvents.</p> <p>Targets: There are no formal targets which relate to the spatial CS although the Directive sets operating temperatures and a large number of limit values for emissions of various pollutants, to which incinerators of waste will have to adhere to.</p>	<p>Cognisance of this must be taken on board by the CS and DPD.</p> <p><i>This aspect is covered by SA objectives relating to minimising air pollution and waste, 2 and 4</i></p>
<p>Taking Sustainable Use of Resources Forward: A Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste COM(2005)666 final</p>	
<p>Objectives: The strategy confirms the use of the waste hierarchy and sets the long term goal of the EU becoming a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource.</p> <p>The following measures will be used to achieve this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplify and clarify the existing legal framework • Renewed emphasis on full and effective implementation by member states • Introduction of life-cycle approach to waste policy • More ambitious waste prevention policies • Better knowledge and information 	<p>The MWDP should contain policies which will encourage residents and industry to reduce the amount of waste they produce and should seek to encourage reuse, recycling and recovery of value from waste.</p> <p><i>This aspect is covered by SA objective 2.</i></p>



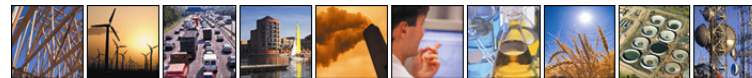
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of common reference standards Targets: There are no formal targets identified	
European Commission (1996) Air Quality Framework Directive	
Objectives: overall, the improvement of air quality with adequate information obtained on ambient air quality to be provided to the public. Targets: Mandatory limits or reductions for 11 air pollutants including: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.	This must be taken on board by the CS and DPD. <i>This is covered by the SA objective 4.</i>
National	
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	
Objectives: This is the main UK legislation relating to the protection of named floral and faunal species and the network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Targets: No formal targets	The Tees Valley has a number of designated SSSI's which must be taken on board by the CS and DPD. <i>This is covered by the SA objective 6.</i>
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	
Objectives: This Act increased the duty for provision of public access to the countryside and strengthened legislation relating to SSSIs. In particular, it requires Local Authorities to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs both in carrying out their operations, and in exercising their decision making functions. Targets: No formal targets, though close monitoring of indicators is to be undertaken.	This must be taken on board by the CS and DPD. <i>This is covered by the SA objective 6.</i>
DEFRA (2002) Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England	
Objectives: This strategy sets out a number of indicators for biodiversity which are to be monitored by the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), including the condition of SSSIs, populations of wild birds and progress with implementing Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs). Targets: No formal targets	<i>This is covered by the SA objective 6.</i>
DEFRA (2005) Making space for water: taking forward a new government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England.	
Objectives: To reduce the threat of flooding to people and their property. Also to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles. Targets: No formal targets.	This must be taken on board by the CS and DPD. <i>This is covered by the SA objective relating to climate change and water resources namely 9 and 5.</i>
DETR (2000) The air quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working together for clean air	
Objectives: to reduce the health risk and environmental degradation from eight main air pollutants without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs. Targets: specific limits on concentrations of the following air pollutants: benzene; 1, 3-butadiene; carbon monoxide; lead; nitrogen dioxide; ozone; particulate matter (PM10) and sulphur dioxide.	This must be taken on board by the CS and DPD. This is covered by the SA objective 4.



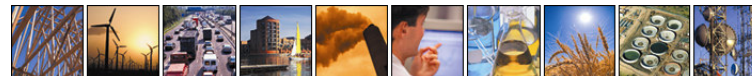
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<p>Dept. of Trade and Industry (2003) Energy white paper. Our energy future: creating a low carbon economy</p>	
<p>Objectives: long-term the objective of the white paper is to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by the year 2050. It also seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain the reliability of energy supplies; promote competitive markets to help sustainable economic growth and improved productivity; Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% of energy to be generated from renewable sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020. No homes to be in fuel poverty by 2016-2018. 	<p>This is covered by the SA objective 9.</p>
<p>DEFRA (2007) Waste Strategy for England</p>	
<p>Objectives: Sets out the changes that are needed to deliver a more sustainable approach to the management of waste. Also incorporates the Government's measures for implementing the Landfill Directive in England and Wales.</p> <p>Overall impact of the strategy is expected to be an annual net reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions from waste management of at least 9.3 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year compared to 2006 (equivalent to annual use of around 3 million cars). The additional greenhouse gas emissions reductions result from an increase in diversion of waste from landfill of around 25 million tonnes per annum.</p> <p>Targets include:</p> <p>Recycling and composting of household waste of at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% by 2010 45% by 2015 50% by 2020 <p>Recovery of value from MSW (% as total of MSW produced):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53% by 2010 67% by 2015 75% by 2020 <p>Government will shortly be setting a new national target for reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill. On the basis of the policies set out in this strategy, levels of C+I waste landfilled are expected to fall by 20% by 2010 compared with 2004 levels.</p> <p>Government is considering, in conjunction with the construction industry, a target to halve the amount of construction, demolition and excavation wastes going to landfill by 2012 as a result of waste reduction, re-use and recycling.</p>	<p>Given the waste related nature of the CS and DPD the Landfill Directive has significantly shaped their production.</p> <p><i>This aspect is covered by the SA objectives 2.</i></p>
<p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)</p>	
<p>Objectives This legislation outlines the level of protection received by listed buildings, scheduled monuments and buildings within conservation areas.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>This is covered by the SA objective 8.</p>



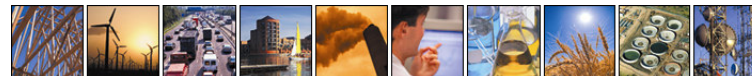
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<p>Department of Health (2004) <i>Choosing Health - White Paper.</i></p>	
<p>Objectives: This white paper outlines the results of a public consultation and the Government's broad approach to the improvement of public health. The themes of relevance involve the provision of information to the public and the demand of the public for access to resources to improve health. Information includes provision on the effects of personal life choices but will also include information on environmental circumstances which might affect personal health.</p> <p>The demand for access to health resources includes the provision of health care facilities but also includes facilities to maintain a healthy lifestyle, e.g. sports fields.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>	<p>This is covered mainly by SA objective 11.</p>
<p>Securing the future: the UK Government sustainable development strategy (2005)</p>	
<p>Objectives: The strategy sets out five guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits: respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations; • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society: meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all; • Achieving a sustainable economy: building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them, and efficient resource use is incentivised; • Promoting good governance: actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity; and • Using sound science responsibly: ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty as well as public attitudes and values. <p>It also sets out four priorities shared across the UK, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change and energy • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • Sustainable communities. <p>Targets: No formal quantitative targets although the Strategy does contain a new 'indicator set' for sustainable development in the UK. Some of these are appropriate at the local level. Those most relevant are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas emissions • Road freight (CO₂ emissions and tonne km, tonnes and Gross Domestic Product (GDP)) • Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted • Local environment quality 	<p>The UK Strategy must be taken into account by the CS and DPD.</p> <p><i>All of the SA objectives stem from this document.</i></p>



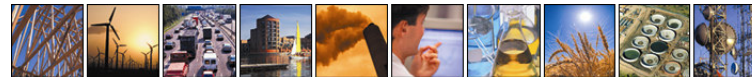
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<p>North East Regional Renewable Energy Strategy (2005)</p>	
<p>The North East Regional Renewable Energy Strategy is the second review of renewable energy strategy in the Region and has played an important part in shaping the renewable energy content of the Regional Spatial Strategy. (RSS) The main role of the strategy is to support the RSS.</p>	<p>The Renewable Energy Strategy has been given weighting during the preparation of the JWMS.</p>
<p>Government Strategy Unit (2002) Waste not, Want not - A strategy for tackling the waste problem in England</p>	
<p>Objectives: The Strategy Unit was tasked at the end of 2001 with carrying out a review of the Waste Strategy in England. Concludes that the aims of waste policy should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing growth in waste volumes to less than growth in GDP • Fully covering the true costs of disposing of waste in the prices of products and services • Implementing waste management options that deliver the overall aim at least cost. <p>Three key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'waste hierarchy' provides a sensible framework for thinking about how to achieve a better balance between waste minimisation; recycling; incineration and landfill. • Measures taken to advance the strategy should take full account of the balance of benefits and costs. • Sustainable waste management is not just a responsibility of government but also of individuals, businesses and other stakeholders. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to reflecting the aims and principles of the report in the policies in the DPD.</p>
<p>Urban white paper: our towns and cities (2000)</p>	
<p>Objectives: The urban white paper sets out a vision for towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all. It envisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; • people living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; • good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; • towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and • Good quality services health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are. <p>Targets: No formal quantitative targets.</p>	<p><i>This is covered mainly by SA objective 7 and 8.</i></p>
<p>The National Assessment of Civic Amenity Sites, Network Recycling (2004)</p>	
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Assessment of Civic Amenity Sites project was developed in order to provide a comprehensive Best Practice Guide for improving diversion rates at civic amenity sites. The project investigated which factors are most influential in affecting civic amenity diversion rates. Best practice is then highlighted through case studies, for each of the influential areas described. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope for civic amenity sites to expand their separation of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. 	<p><i>This is covered by SA objective 2.</i></p>



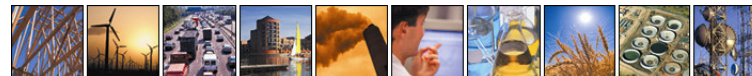
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maximum recycling rate of 80% (excluding inert) was assessed to be hypothetically achievable for individual sites, whilst a more realistic average national civic amenity site recycling rate of 60% was assessed to be achievable by 2005/062. A minimum investment of £279 million would be required across all UK civic amenity sites in order to achieve a national civic amenity site recycling rate of 60%, by 2005/06. 	
Making Space for Water (Government Response to Consultation Exercise of 2004)	
<p>The main aims are to manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce the threat to people and their property; and To deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles. <p>It emphasises the need for local planning authorities to continue following the existing guidance (at time of publication, Planning Policy Guidance 25 (PPG 25) to require site-specific Flood Risk Assessments for development in areas at risk of flooding.</p>	<p><i>PPS 25 has since been adopted since this Government response was published.</i></p> <p><i>However, SA objectives should not conflict with the policy messages of this Government statement and should consider the importance of protecting flood risk areas from inappropriate development.</i></p>
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (February 2008)	
<p>Vision is for sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment.</p> <p>We all need to value water and not inadvertently waste it. Water can be saved in our homes and communities, in industry and agriculture, and by the water industry itself.</p> <p>Industrial and commercial sectors to undertake voluntary agreements and to lead by example in order to implement water saving measures. Government to extend the work of the water saving group in 2008 to view arrangements for promoting water efficiency in the industrial and commercial sectors and considering whether there is a case for further measures.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>	<p><i>This is covered by SA objective 5.</i></p>
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development	
<p>Objectives: Provides advice on how to integrate sustainable development principles into regional and local development strategies. Plans should promote development of renewable energy resources and promote the management of waste in ways that protect the environment and human health, including producing less waste and using it as a resource wherever possible. Only using sound science should plans address the management of pollution and natural hazards.</p> <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives must not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 1 The documents general message should be conveyed through the entire SA process.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change (December 2007)	
<p>Key Planning Objectives:</p> <p>To deliver sustainable development, and in doing so a full and appropriate response on climate change, regional planning bodies should prepare and manage the delivery of, spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make a full contribution to delivering the Governments Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; In providing for the homes, jobs and services and infrastructure needed by communities and in renewing and shaping the places where they live and work, secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions; 	<p>Climate change is an integral part of the Core Strategy and DPD and has been thoroughly been appraised through the Sustainability Appraisal process. It is extensively covered by objectives 1, 2, 3, 8 and 14.</p>



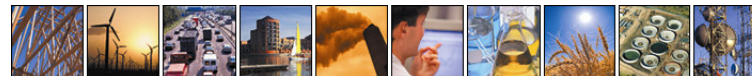
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport for walking and cycling, and which overall, reduces the need to travel especially by car; • Secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience to climate change , and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; • Conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising the distribution of habitats and species which will be affected by climate change; and • Respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change <p>Regional Planning Bodies and all planning authorities should apply the following principles in making decisions about their spatial strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed provision for new development, its spatial distribution, location and design should be planned to limit carbon dioxide emissions; • New development should be planned to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy; • New development should be planned to minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate; and • Climate change considerations should be integrated into all spatial planning concerns; • Mitigation and adaptation should be considered independently of each other, and new development should be planned with both in mind; • Sustainability Appraisal (including strategic environmental assessment) should be applied to shape planning strategies and policies that support the key planning objectives; and • Appropriate indicators should be selected for monitoring and reporting on regional planning bodies' and planning authorities' annual monitoring reports. Such monitoring should be on the basis of on which planning bodies and planning authorities periodically review and roll forward their planning strategies. <p>Planning authorities should adhere to the following principles in determining planning applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls under the planning, building control and other regulatory regimes should complement and not duplicate each other; • Information sought from applicants should be proportionate to the scale of the proposed development, its likely impact on and vulnerability to climate change, and be consistent with that needed to demonstrate conformity with the development plan and this Planning Policy Statement (PPS); • Specific and standalone assessments of new development should not be required where the requisite information can be made available to the planning authority through the submitted design and access statement, or forms part of any environmental impact assessment or other regulatory requirement; and • In considering planning applications before RSSs and Development Plan Documents (DPDs) can be updated to reflect this PPS, planning authorities should have regard to this PPS as material considerations which may supersede the policies in the development plan. Any refusal of planning permission on the grounds of prematurity because a DPD is being prepared or is under review but has not yet been adopted should be consistent with government policy. 	
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts</p>	
<p>Objectives: The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important attribute of Green Belts is their openness. The objectives of the Green Belt are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; • Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas; • Retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near to where people live; 	<p>Although there is not a formal greenbelt in the Tees Valley, rather defined green wedges, the SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 2. <i>These should be captured by SA Objective 7</i></p>



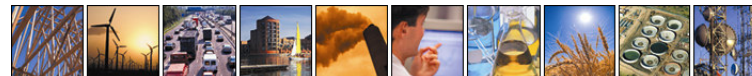
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve damaged and derelict land around towns; • Secure nature conservation interest; and • Retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses. <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>	
Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres	
<p>Objectives: PPS6 outlines additional relevant wider Government policy objectives, which also need to be taken account of in this context, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote social inclusion, ensuring that communities have access to a range of main town centre uses, and that deficiencies in provision in areas with poor access to facilities are remedied; • To encourage investment to regenerate deprived areas, creating additional employment opportunities and an improved physical environment; • To promote economic growth of regional, sub-regional and local economies; • To deliver more sustainable patterns of development, ensuring that locations are fully exploited through high-density, mixed-use development and promoting sustainable transport choices, including the need to travel and providing alternatives to car use; and • To promote high quality and inclusive design, improve the quality of the public realm and open spaces, protect and enhance the architectural and historic heritage of centres, provide a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity and ensure that town centres provide an attractive, accessible and safe environment for businesses, shoppers and residents. <p>Targets: This PPS does not contain any targets.</p> <p>Indicators: The core output indicators for RSSs of particular relevance to town centres are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of completed retail, office and leisure development; and • The percentage of completed office, retail and leisure development in town centres. <p>The following key indicators could also be used to measure the vitality and viability and monitor the health of town centres and how this is changing over time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity of main town centre uses (by number, type and amount of floorspace); • Amount of retail, leisure and office floorspace in edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations; • Potential capacity for growth or change of centres in the network; • Retailer representation and intentions to change representation; • Shopping rents; • Proportion of vacant street level property; • Commercial yields on non-domestic property (i.e. the capital value in relation to the expected market rental); • Pedestrian flows (footfall); • Accessibility; • Customer and residents' views and behaviour; • Perception of safety and occurrence of crime; 	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 6.</p> <p><i>These should be captured by SA Objectives 7 and 8.</i></p>



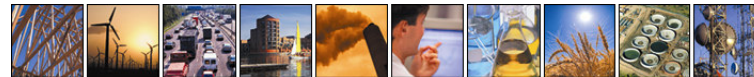
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of the town centre environmental quality. 	
Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	
<p>Objectives: Sets out the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England, together with measures to achieve it which include promoting sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced. Regional and local bodies should also contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in contributing to a high quality environment.</p> <p>Targets: This PPS contains no specific targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 9. These should be captured by SA Objectives 6.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	
<p>Objectives: The statement sets out a number of key planning objectives that aim to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy - but acknowledge that disposal must be catered for; Communities to take more responsibility for their own waste and provide facilities to enable this; Implement national waste strategy and targets; Help secure recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health or harming the environment and enable waste to be disposed at the nearest installation; Reflect the concerns and interests of communities and the needs of waste collection authorities and business; Protect green belts but acknowledge locational needs of development and wider environmental and economic benefits; Ensure design and layout of development is sustainable. <p>Local Development Documents should:</p> <p>Support patterns facilities and broad locations set out in RSS;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet apportionment given by RSS, ensuring it provides a 10 year capacity; Identify types of facilities suitable for specific sites - without restricting choice; Avoid unrealistic assumptions of sites when allocating land; Look to provide on site management of waste; Provide criteria for assessing waste proposals; <p>Targets: Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 6. These should be captured by SA Objective 2.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 12: Local Development Frameworks	
<p>Objectives: PPS 12 sets out the policies that need to be taken into consideration when preparing Local Development Frameworks (LDFs).</p> <p>Minerals: should take account of the need to contribute to national, regional and local requirements at acceptable social, environmental and economic costs.</p> <p>Waste: should set out a planning strategy for sustainable waste management which enables adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations</p> <p>Targets: Does not contain any specific targets</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG12.</p>



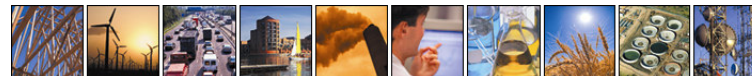
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport	
<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling; <p>Targets: Reduce the need to travel, especially by car</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG13. These should be captured by SA Objectives 14 and 15.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment	
<p>Objectives: PPG15 does not contain a specific set of objectives, but states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planning process should reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the natural and historic environment; Local Authorities should maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment, and to reflect it in their policies and their allocation of resources; The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields should be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control. <p>Targets: Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 15. These should be captured by SA Objective 8.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning	
<p>Objectives: Objectives outlined in PPG16 relevant to the CS and DPD include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote positive planning and management to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and to reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation; and To adopt a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings when they are affected by proposed developments. <p>Targets: Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 16. These should be captured by SA Objective 8.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation	
<p>Objectives: PPG17 does not contain a specific set of objectives. However, it does state that well-designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. Other principles relevant to the CS and DPD include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space and sports and recreational facilities that are of high quality should be recognised and given protection by Local Authorities. Subject to designated areas, Local Authorities should encourage the creation of sports and recreational facilities in countryside around towns and the development of areas of managed countryside, such as countryside parks, community forests, and agricultural showground's. <p>Targets: Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 17. These should be captured by SA Objectives 11.</p>



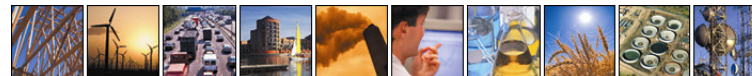
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy	
<p>Objectives: In light of Government objectives to cut carbon dioxide emissions and increase the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources, this planning policy statement looks to positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments to contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy. The PPS contains a number of principles that should be adhered to in planning for renewable energy, including:</p> <p>When sitting a renewable energy development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> likely to have an adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature and heritage conservation, permission should only be granted once it has been shown that the site's integrity would not be adversely affected; within nationally recognised designations, permission for renewable energy projects should only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the objectives of designation of the area will not be compromised by the development and any significant adverse effects on the area are clearly outweighed by the environmental, social and economic benefits; in Green Belt, careful consideration will need to be given to the visual impact of projects and developers will need to demonstrate very special circumstances that clearly outweigh any harm by reason of inappropriateness and other harm if projects are to proceed. <p>Targets: To generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The 2003 Energy White Paper ('Our energy – creating a low carbon economy') sets out the Government's aspirations to double that figure to 20% by 2020.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 22. These should be captured by SA Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 9.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control	
<p>Objectives: The PPS is in line with the Government's commitment to the principles of sustainable development and the importance of controlling and minimising pollution. Appendix A contains matters that should be considered in the preparation of development plan documents and when taking decisions on individual planning applications. However, it does not contain a specific set of objectives.</p> <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 23. These are indirectly captured by SA Objectives 3, 4, 5 and 9.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 24: Planning and Noise	
<p>Objectives: Provides advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of businesses.</p> <p>Noisy developments to be located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where it can be minimised.</p> <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 24. These are indirectly captured by SA Objectives 11.</p>



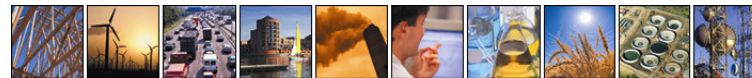
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk	
<p>Objectives: PPS25 aims to strengthen the co-ordination between land-use and development planning and the operational delivery of flood and coastal defence strategy. It is based on a number of general principles which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning authorities should apply the precautionary principle to the issue of flood risk, using a risk-based search sequence to avoid such risk where possible and managing it elsewhere; • Planning authorities should recognise the importance of functional flood plains, where water flows or is held at times of flood, and avoid inappropriate development on undeveloped and undefended flood plains. <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 25. These are indirectly captured by SA Objective 9.</p>
Minerals Planning Statement 1: Planning and Minerals	
<p>Objectives: The MPS sets out a framework for minerals working in England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and safeguard mineral resources • Protect national and international designations (except in exceptional circumstances); • Secure supplies to serve society and economy; • Ensure outcomes are consistent with the Government's aims for productivity growth and strong economic performance; • Secure sound working practices, so the environmental impacts of extraction and transportation are kept to minimum; • Minimise production of mineral waste; • Promote efficient use and recycling of materials; • Protect, and where possible, enhance overall quality of environment once extraction has ceased. <p>Targets: Annex 1 of the MPS provides a number of mineral targets, including Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England 2001-2016 (million tonnes):</p> <p>North East</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land won sand & gravel 20 • Land won crushed rock 119 <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine sand & gravel 9 • Alternative materials 76 	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in MPS1 and aim to accommodate targets.</p>
Minerals Planning Statement 2: Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Minerals Extraction in England	
<p>Objectives: Minerals Planning Statement 2 (MPS2) sets out principles for sustainable mineral extraction which include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve minerals but ensure adequate supply; • Keep the environmental impacts of operation and transport to an acceptable minimum; • Minimise the production of waste, encourage efficient use of materials and recycling of waste; • Encourage sensitive restoration and aftercare - to conserve and enhance overall quality of the environment on completion; • Safeguard best and most versatile agricultural land and conserve soil resources; • Protect designated areas, other than in exceptional circumstances. 	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in MPS2 and aim to accommodate targets.</p>



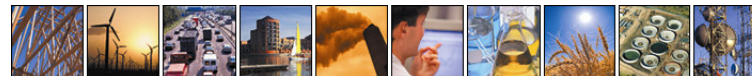
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>Development Plan policies should take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of minerals working; • Impacts on landscape, agricultural land, soil resources, ecology, wildlife, archaeology, cultural heritage; • Benefits - such as supply of minerals, jobs, restoration improvements to landscape, biodiversity, amenity; • Methods of control through conditions/agreements. • They should also examine the existing baseline conditions and the extent to which areas could be expected to tolerate any increases in impacts, cumulative impacts and the duration of works. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	
North East	
Regional Spatial Strategy – The Secretary of State’s Further Proposed Changes To The Draft Revision Submitted By North East Assembly (February 2008)	
<p>Objectives: The Regional Planning Guidelines (RPG) provides a regional strategy within which development and local transport plans can be prepared. It also informs other strategies. The RPG is currently being replaced by the RSS. The Draft RSS is due to be adopted June 2008 following the Secretary of States proposed changes and consultation of those changes.</p> <p>The key objectives of the RSS are:</p> <p>To achieve sustainable economic growth, a more competitive, productive and inclusive regional economy, the development of communities as safe, sustainable and attractive places to live, work and visit, the reduction of inequalities between communities, the protection and enhancement of the regions assets, the active management and prudent use of natural and man made resources, with fewer emissions of greenhouse gases and the introduction of a safe, reliable and effective integrated transport network.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide enough waste management facilities that can accommodate growth in annual waste arising in the Tees Valley region. • To meet local needs for 2001-2021 the following minerals provision for the Tees Valley region needs to be allocated: • 0.21 million tonnes sand and gravel • 2.9 million tonnes crushed rock 	<p>The CS and DPD should be consistent with the regional aims and priorities set out in the RSS.</p> <p>The SA Objectives for the CS and DPD are consistent with the SA objectives for RSS given they formed the basis of the appraisal process.</p>
Regional Transport Strategy (2005)	
<p>Objectives: Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) is to improve access to jobs and services, particularly for those most in need, in ways that are sustainable, improve public transport provision, reduce problems of congestion and pollution and improve safety.</p> <p>The RTS aims are incorporated into the RSS which has been reviewed above.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should be consistent with the aims and priorities set out in this Strategy.</p> <p>The SA Objectives should include those promoting sustainable transport and locating development in areas accessible by a number of transport modes.</p> <p>These issues are captured by SA Objectives 14</p>



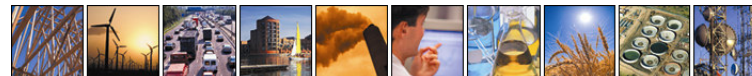
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2004 (published 2006) (NERAWP)	
<p>Objectives: Although not policy, this report provides information on land aggregate production and reserves for 2004, essential to determining the levels and types of mineral reserves that will need to be allocated. It provides that:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary aggregate sales (sand & gravel, crushed rock) have stayed relatively level over the last 10 years. • The number of permitted reserves in the Durham & Tees Valley region has fallen from 8.3 million tonnes in 2002 to 6.0 million tonnes in 2004. • Landbank at 31 December 2004 for Durham & Tees Valley 15.3 years, rock 27.2 years. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should take into account the current trends as recorded in the aggregates monitoring report to determine levels and types of mineral reserves needed.</p>
Regional Waste Management Strategy (2004)	
<p>Objectives: Focuses on developing options for managing wastes in the year 2016 and advises what levels of waste provision are needed in the North East to meet the demands of 2016.</p> <p>Targets include:</p> <p>For waste facilities the region will need to be served by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 transfer stations each with a capacity of 120,000 tonnes pa • 26 material recycling facilities each with a capacity of 20,000 tonnes pa • 38 composting facilities each with a capacity of 9,000 tonnes pa • 3 anaerobic digestion plants each with a capacity of 40,000 tonnes pa • 27 landfill sites each with a capacity of 125,000 tonnes a • 1 energy from waste plant with a capacity of 400,000 tonnes pa 	<p>Waste management facilities will have to be allocated with reference to the given capacities detailed further up the hierarchy of plans.</p>
North East Regional Energy Strategy (2005)	
<p>Objectives: A regional framework which sets out a vision for the substantial increase in the efficiency of energy use and the proportion of energy supplied by renewable sources in the North East. By 2010 the North East should source 10% of regional energy consumption from renewable sources whilst by 2020 20% should be sourced from them.</p> <p>Tees Valley has a target to achieve 138MW 'Target installed renewable Output' by 2010.</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should seek to encourage the efficient use of energy and renewable energy generation.</p> <p>The SA framework should consider objectives and targets in line with those contained within this strategy.</p> <p><i>These issues are captured by SA Objective 9.</i></p>
'And the Weather is today.....' Climate Change in the North East	
<p>This report outlines the key impacts of climate change on the North East. It was produced by eight working groups following a workshop held in May 2001. It is acknowledged that warmer temperatures may bring some benefits, though these may be outweighed by the disadvantages such as rising sea levels and storm occurrences unless we focus our attention on adapting. The document notes that subtle changes to lifestyles and consumer behaviour can add up to a very different business market.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p><i>These issues are captured by SA Objective 1, 2, 9 and 14. .</i></p>



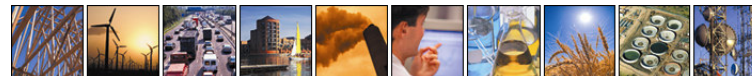
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
Integrated Regional Framework for the North East of England (2007)	
<p>The IRF sets out 10 key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the North East economy. • Adapting to and mitigating against climate change. • Living within environmental limits. • Developing a more sustainable employment market in the North East. • Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the North East. • Improving health and well-being while reducing inequalities in health. • Safeguarding and enhancing the region's environmental infrastructure. • Building sustainable communities in the North East. • Developing sustainable transport and communication. • Promoting, enhancing and respecting the region's culture and heritage. <p>The IRF lists a number of headline indicators and supporting indicators relating to each objective. Suitable regional targets are being developed.</p>	<p>Aims and objectives of the CS and DPD should encompass the objectives of the Integrated Regional Framework.</p> <p>The SA objectives are based upon those within the IRF – and have been updated to reflect the requirements of SEA and local issues.</p>
Leading the Way: The Regional Economic Strategy for the North East of England (ONE North East, 2006)	
<p>Objectives: The Regional Economic Strategy (RES) outlines the region's main economic development priorities, analyses the strengths / weaknesses, threats and opportunities facing the region and provides a framework for the region's public, private and voluntary and community sector organisations to deliver actions for greater and sustainable prosperity provides information on the region and its economy and the key relevant Government policies for developing he region.</p> <p>The RES tackles the challenges by focusing on three major areas: Business, People and Place, with strong Leadership a crucial element to each.</p> <p>Targets: The primary aim is to move from 80% to 90% of national average GVA per head by 2016. This will achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing participation • Tackling worklessness and unemployment to increase economic activity • Creating 61,000 to 73,000 new jobs by 2016. • Improving productivity • Raising Gross Value Added (GVA) per head, i.e. average contribution of each individual worker • Creating 18,500 to 22,000 new businesses by 2016. 	<p>The CS and DPD should provide a framework within which the objectives of the Regional Economic Strategy can be met. The SA framework should be compatible with and promote the objectives of the Regional Economic Strategy.</p> <p>These issues are captured by SA Objective 13 and 14.</p>
Moving Forward: The Northern Way First Growth Strategy Report (Northern Way Steering Group, 2004)	
<p>The vision for the Strategy is: <i>"Together, we will establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life."</i></p> <p>The Strategy is based on the principles of identifying pan northern investments, to build on the strengths of the north, to compliment the regional economic strategies and define actions at the most appropriate scale. The document defines eight city regions within the north where the majority of development should be concentrated and seeks long-term sustainability.</p> <p>The key targets of the strategy are to: Focus growth on the city regions; Increase the rate of new business start-ups; and sustain key manufacturing and service clusters.</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should take account of the Sub-Regional Strategy.</p>



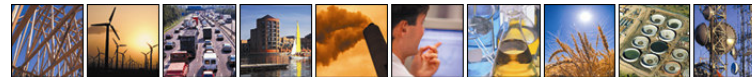
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
A Biodiversity Audit of the North East (North East Biodiversity Forum, 2001)	
<p>Objectives: The purpose of this document is to establish a baseline of the current biodiversity issue in the North East. It provides information on species and habitats which occur within the North East region and that are regionally, nationally or internationally important. In order to plan the conservation of biodiversity a sound knowledge of the existing resources is essential.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity should be an aim of the CS and DPD where appropriate.</p> <p>This is reflected in SA objective 6.</p>
Heritage Counts North East 2005	
<p>Objectives: The purpose of this document is to establish a baseline of the current historic and cultural features in the North East. The Tees Valley's listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments and buildings at risk are accounted.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>Conservation of the cultural environment is addressed under <i>objective 8</i>.</p>
Tees Valley (Sub regional)	
Tees Valley Structure Plan (2004)	
<p>Objectives: The Tees Valley Structure Plan guides land use in the Tees Valley and provides a framework for local plans and the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. The Structure Plan takes cognisance of the documents listed above it in the planning hierarchy. It sets a broad development strategy to take forward the economy, natural / built environment, transport, energy and waste policy in the sub-region.</p> <p>The main policy theme concerning waste is to recover reduce and recover waste wherever possible with landfill sites, where need to adopt the proximity principle (as explained by Waste Strategy 2000). Other waste polices promote civic amenity sites in accessible main centres and for material recovery facilities to be located away from residential areas and screened from major transport routes. The main mineral policies aim to reduce the demand for minerals in the long-term, promoting alternatives to extraction and encouraging concurrent working of additional minerals from the same site.</p> <p>The plan further strengthens and reiterates the targets concerning waste management detailed further up the plan hierarchy:-To maintain an adequate supply of economically workable mineral reserves to serve local needs.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD will need to set policies that aim to reduce and recover waste and the need for minerals.</p> <p>On a more strategic level the SA should seek to ensure that the wider themes of the Structure Plan are represented including aspects of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regeneration • The Economy • Environment • Housing • Transport • Town Centres • Leisure • Energy • Resources and Infrastructure
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2002 (TVJSU) (Covers the four former Cleveland authorities but not Darlington)	
<p>Objectives: Aims to enable the partner authorities to achieve the waste management targets as set out in Waste Management 2000. The main focus is on increasing recycling and composting of in effect household waste.</p> <p>Target: The Strategy sets targets for recycling and recovery which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 50% of all waste deposited at civic amenity sites to be recycled or composted by 2010/11. • Municipal waste landfilled to be reduced to less than 5% of the total by 20/11. 	<p>The CS and DPD will need to set policies that seek to reduce the levels of municipal waste as set out in the Municipal Waste Strategy.</p>



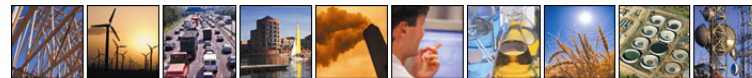
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>Tees Valley Transport Strategy (2001-2006) updated using 2006 Monitoring Report</p>	
<p>Objectives: Sets out road and freight improvement schemes planned for the region as well as access policies to ensure that accessibility issues are given high priority in land use planning. Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should not infringe on the proposed upgrade of the transport networks and where possible locate new developments in areas that are accessible by a variety of transport modes. <i>Sustainable transport is covered by SA objective 14 and 15.</i></p>
<p>Tees Valley Partnership – 2005-2008 Investment Plan</p>	
<p>Objectives: The Plan provides an overview and update of the sub regions main investment priorities. Priorities include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To further develop the chemical and engineering sectors in Tees Valley • Support for the retention of a sustainable steel industry • Development of new industries • Development of e-commerce <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should consider ways to stimulate and assist the implementation of the investment plan</p>
<p>Tees Valley Vision Strategic Framework</p>	
<p>Objectives: The Tees Valley Vision was commissioned by English Partnerships, One NorthEast and the five Tees Valley unitary authorities. Its aims are to raise the economic performance of the Tees Valley and to improve the quality of life of its people. The vision details aspirations for the Tees Valley which includes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating sustainable jobs • Creating Attractive Places; and • Creating Confident Communities <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p><i>The aspirations of the vision are imbedded in the SA framework.</i></p>
<p>Draft Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy (2006-2012)</p>	
<p>Objectives: The Strategic Aims of the Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy / Partnership are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish a Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy that will support and compliment the development of local and sub-regional carbon reduction and climate adaptation delivery plans. • To set challenging but achievable emission reduction targets for a 25-year period. • To develop effective emissions reporting protocol and methodology that will help to analyse the Tees Valley's role in contributing to climate change. • To build upon the pioneering work of Middlesbrough Borough Council in relation to their award-winning Climate Change Community Action Plan, through the development and implementation of similar action plans across the other Local Authority areas in the sub-region. • To raise awareness of climate change amongst the population of the Tees Valley and to highlight the economic, societal and environmental benefits of adopting a low carbon economy. 	<p>The CS and DPD should consider ways to reduce climate change as well as manage its effects. <i>The aspirations of the vision are imbedded in the SA framework especially under objective 1, 2, 8, 14 and 15. .</i></p>



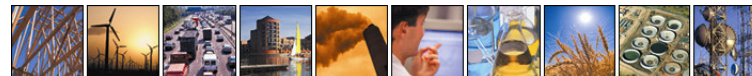
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>Targets: Achieve a minimum target of 8.75% reduction in CO₂e4 below 2000 levels by 2012 and a further 27% by 2030. For the years 2006-2012 this equates to an annual 1.25% reduction target. For 2012-2030 this will target will rise to 1.5%. Aspirational targets increase these reductions to 2% per annum for the whole plan period.</p>	
<p>Tees Valley City Region Development Programme</p>	
<p>Objectives: The programme sets a baseline of economic and social performance in the Tees Valley then provides seven economic drivers for positive future growth / development namely:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Driver 1 - Chemicals • Economic Driver 2 - the New Energy Economy • Economic Driver 3 - Teesport • Economic Driver 4 - Durham Tees Valley Airport • Economic Driver 5 - Universities • Economic Driver 6 - NetPark • Economic Driver 7 : Creating Sustainable Communities <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The aims and policies of the DPD and LDF should be consistent with those of the Development Programme.</p> <p><i>The Development Programme themes are covered by several of the SA objectives most notably number 12 and 13. .</i></p>
<p>A life Cycle Assessment of Municipal Solid Waste in the Tees Valley using the WRATE model</p>	
<p>Objectives: This document provides a life Cycle Assessment of Municipal Solid Waste in the Tees Valley.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>Waste hierarchy aspects are examined under <i>objective 2</i>.</p>
<p>Draft Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy</p>	
<p>Objectives: The Strategic Aims of the Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a strategic context for the sustainable planning and management of existing and proposed green space within Tees Valley • Support and reinforce initiatives and strategies designed to raise the economic performance of the Tees Valley, promote economic and social inclusion, create sustainable communities, and improve the environment • Provide a framework of green corridors and spaces that will help to improve access to open space for local communities and contribute to tackling issues such as poor health and quality of life • Provide an enhanced environmental context for new development and regeneration schemes • Improve access to resources through major funding regimes and improve the case for green infrastructure to be funded as a primary public investment on a similar basis to other services and infrastructure <p>Recycling and Renewable Energy – closely linked to issue of climate change, green infrastructure network could play an important role in the sustainable management of waste, water and pollution in urban areas, and could provide opportunities for the location and development of recycling schemes, woodlands for biomass production, and fully functional floodplains to store flood waters.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should consider ways to enhance and manage the environment of the Tees Valley.</p> <p><i>The aspirations of the vision are imbedded in the SA framework especially under objective 1, 2, 8, 14 and 15. .</i></p>



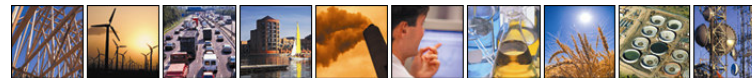
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
Local – Darlington, Stockton on Tees, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Hartlepool Local Authorities	
Darlington Local Plan (1997)	
<p>Objectives: To be saved under the new local development framework, Darlington Local Plan aims to provide for the continued growth of the area, create a robust local economy, and enhance the physical fabric and appearance as well as social infrastructure. It also aims to provide for the minimisation of travel and transport needs.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should aim to address the aims of the plan where relevant.</p> <p><i>The targets will be useful to inform the setting of targets and content for the SA.</i></p>
Draft Darlington Local Development Framework	
<p>The LDF is currently in production. It will include a Local Development Scheme, Core Strategy, Proposals Map and a variety of associated DPDs. The LDF, once adopted, will supersede the existing Local Plan.</p>	<p>Limited weight should be given to the emerging LDF since it is not yet adopted. Adoption of the Core Strategy is scheduled for August 2009</p>
Darlington Local Transport Plan	
<p>The Local Transport Plan (LTP) describes the long-term transport strategy for the borough and sets out a programme of improvements to address the identified local transport problems. These improvements will contribute towards delivering the Government's shared priorities and achieving the vision for Darlington</p>	<p>The key priorities of the LTS are embedded in SA Objectives 14, 15.</p>
Darlington Local Plan (1997)	
<p>Objectives: To be saved under the new local development framework, Darlington Local Plan aims to provide for the continued growth of the area, create a robust local economy, and enhance the physical fabric and appearance as well as social infrastructure. It also aims to provide for the minimisation of travel and transport needs.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should aim to address the aims of the plan where relevant.</p> <p><i>The targets will be useful to inform the setting of targets and content for the SA.</i></p>
Draft Hartlepool Local Development Framework	
<p>The LDF is currently in production. It will include a Local Development Scheme, Core Strategy, Proposals Map and a variety of associated DPDs. The LDF, once adopted, will supersede the existing Local Plan.</p>	<p>Limited weight should be given to the emerging LDF since it is not yet adopted. Hartlepool's Core Strategy is scheduled for adoption at the tail end of 2009.</p>
Hartlepool Local Plan (2006)	
<p>Objectives: This is a Local Plan prepared under the transitional regulations. It sets out the spatial strategy and detailed policies for the control of development in the area. Through the four main areas of regeneration, community needs, the environment and transport the Local Plan aims to: secure economic growth of Hartlepool, provide vibrant and viable amenities in the town centre providing convenient access for the population, no adverse impact on the quality of life of Hartlepool's population, to preserve and enhance sites that are of particular importance, to promote high quality environments, protect and enhance the biodiversity of the natural environment, to ensure that potentially polluting or hazardous activities don't have significant detrimental effects on the adjacent population, to minimise the adverse environmental effects of mineral workings and disposal operations, to promote development in locations which support existing transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Targets: To encourage 'bring' recycling points on new developments and sites in the following areas:</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should aim to address the aims of the plan where relevant.</p> <p><i>The targets will be useful to inform the setting of targets and content for the SA.</i></p>



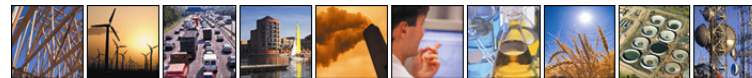
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Estate • West View • Dyke House • Throston • The Headland • Owton Manor • Rossmere • Area west of town centre towards West Park. 	
Middlesbrough Local Plan 1999-2006	
<p>Objectives: Under the new framework many of the policies contained within the Local Plan are being saved. Although the plan does not contain any waste or minerals policies the main aims of the plan are: to protect and promote a high quality environment, to promote a healthy, stable, diverse and innovation local economy, to reinforce the opportunities of the town centre, support public transport through improvements, particularly rail movement.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should aim to address the aims of the plan where relevant.</p> <p><i>The targets will be useful to inform the setting of targets and content for the SA.</i></p>
Draft Middlesbrough Local Development Framework	
<p>The LDF is currently in production. It will include a Local Development Scheme, Core Strategy, Proposals Map and a variety of associated DPDs. The LDF, once adopted, will supersede the existing Local Plan.</p>	<p>Limited weight should be given to the emerging LDF since it is not yet adopted. Adoption of the Council's Core Strategy is scheduled for September 2008</p>
Redcar & Cleveland Local Plan 1999-2006	
<p>Objectives: To be saved under the LDF the policies that are being taken forward have not yet been detailed. The main policy themes which the plan revolves around are policies to increase jobs and investment to the Borough, tackle deprivation and dereliction, stimulate urban and rural regeneration, sustain the population level, improve the perception of the Borough, protect and enhance both the natural and built environment, and to improve the transport system.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should aim to address the aims of the plan where relevant.</p> <p><i>The targets will be useful to inform the setting of targets and content for the SA.</i></p>
Adopted Redcar and Cleveland Local Development Framework Core Strategy	
<p>The LDF comprises of a Local Development Scheme, Core Strategy, Proposals Map and a variety of associated DPDs. The Core Strategy DPD was adopted in July 2007 and sets out the vision and strategy for the future development of the Borough. Subsequent DPDs will follow as and when they are adopted.</p> <p>Vision: This Core Strategy document sets out a planning vision for Redcar and Cleveland up to 2021. It foresees a place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With strong cohesive, forward looking communities motivated by pride, heritage and ambition; • Where people are safe, healthy, able to look after themselves and each other and possessing skills and confidence to take more control over their lives and influence the future; • With attractive places in which to live, learn, work and invest and which harness the diversity of our urban, rural and coastal towns and villages to promote the well being of the whole Borough; and • Where the whole community works together to ensure that work done now will stand the test of time and benefit future generations. 	<p>The CS and DPD should aim to address the aims of the plan where relevant.</p>



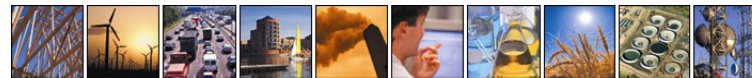
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>The Core Strategy includes 10 Aims to provide the framework for the policies in the LDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build healthy and socially inclusive urban and rural communities; • To ensure development in the Borough supports the principles of sustainable development and secures sustainable communities; • To provide opportunities for diversifying and strengthening the local economy; • To regenerate areas so that they can contribute to the deliver of sustainable, inclusive and cohesive communities and to stem population decline; • To provide opportunities for housing development to meet current and future needs aspirations. • To ensure that communities have accessible, good quality shops, services and facilities; • To improve the means of accessibility throughout the Borough and beyond; • To accommodate development where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day to day needs locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel; • To protect, conserve and enhance the Borough's built, historic and natural environments; and • To ensure that all development in the Borough is designed to a high quality and takes account of the wider impact on the environment and climate change. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	
<p>Stockton-on-Tees Local Plan 1997-2006 with Alteration No. 1 (2006)</p>	
<p>Objectives: Although a lot of the policies contained within the Local Plan are being 'saved' under the LDF, there are no specific waste or minerals policies within the plan. Relevant policy themes include: protecting and enhancing landscapes, biodiversity and the historic environment, encouraging growth of the economy, maintaining commitment to road schemes, and to support the maintenance and improvement of rail facilities for carrying freight.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should aim to address the aims of the plan where relevant.</p> <p><i>The targets will be useful to inform the setting of targets and content for the SA.</i></p>
<p>Draft Stockton-on-Tees Local Development Framework</p>	
<p>The LDF is currently in production. It will include a Local Development Scheme, Core Strategy, Proposals Map and a variety of associated DPDs. The LDF, once adopted, will supersede the existing Local Plan.</p>	<p>Limited weight should be given to the emerging LDF since it is not yet adopted. Adoption of the Council's Core Strategy is scheduled for June 2009.</p>
<p>Middlesbrough's Environmental Sustainability Strategy</p>	
<p>Objectives: The Strategy has been developed through community engagement and reflects the Council's commitment to modernise itself and the town through sustainable development and implements Local Agenda 21 principles.</p> <p>Targets: There are a wide variety of thematic targets based under 8 sustainability themes.</p>	<p><i>Sustainability objectives are consistent with targets provided in this strategy.</i></p>
<p>Middlesbrough Council Environmental Sustainability Strategy Priorities for 2006 - 2007</p>	
<p>Objectives: The priorities covers 10 sustainable development priorities and outlines lead officers and key deliverables to take forward between 2006 and 2007.</p> <p>Targets: There are a wide variety of targets based around the 10 sustainability themes which are consistent with the overall SA objectives.</p>	<p><i>The targets will be useful to inform the setting of targets and content for the SA.</i></p>



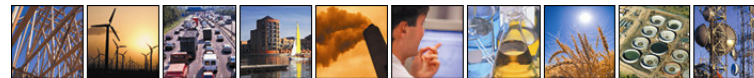
Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
Middlesbrough Community Strategy, 2005	
<p>Objectives: The Community Strategy is a shared commitment and programme of action from all communities and organisations to help Middlesbrough become a thriving, vibrant community where people and businesses can succeed.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>Community participation and community health and well being are addressed under <i>objective 10 and 11</i>.</p>
Middlesbrough Local Transport Plan (2006 – 2011)	
<p>The LTP is a strategy document that sets out what Middlesbrough Council would like to achieve in terms of providing good transport and infrastructure to the people of the town over the next 5 years. The Plan identifies a number of shared priorities for the development for future transport including reducing congestion, increasing accessibility, improved road safety, air quality and increase quality of life.</p>	<p>The key priorities of the LTS are embedded in <i>SA Objectives 14, 15</i>.</p>
Environmental Standards Service Plan 2006 – 2007, Hartlepool Borough Council	
<p>Objectives: The document is the Environmental Standards Section Plan for 2006 / 2007 and forms part of the Council's overall Service Planning Arrangements. The plan details key priorities and issues facing the department over the coming year and provides an action plan which seeks to be delivered.</p> <p>Targets: There are a variety of targets including the pursuit of Sustainability Action Plans and Hartlepool Climate Change Strategy.</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should aim to address the aims of the plan where relevant.</p>
Neighbourhood Services Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2005 – 2010, Hartlepool Borough Council	
<p>Objectives: The strategy identifies environmental impacts within the neighbourhood services department and makes a commitment to recognise and implement ways of improving and maintaining environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The CS and DPD should aim to address the aims of the plan where relevant.</p>
Hartlepool Community Strategy, 2002, Hartlepool Borough Council	
<p>Objectives: The Community Strategy sets out a long term vision for the town and the aims and objectives which are to be achieved. The strategy also promotes local people's involvement in the planning of services and improving the area where they live. The Strategy draws on information in existing plans, results of previous consultations and identifies needs in Hartlepool. It takes into account local priorities, government policy, national targets and regional plans.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p><i>The targets will be useful to inform the setting of targets and content for the SA.</i></p>
Hartlepool Local Transport Plan	
<p>Objectives: The Local Transport Plan (LTP) describes the long-term transport strategy for the borough and sets out a programme of improvements to address the identified local transport problems. These improvements will contribute towards delivering the Government's shared priorities and achieving the vision for Hartlepool</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The key priorities of the LTS are embedded in <i>SA Objectives 14, 15</i>.</p>
Where Quality Comes to Life (Community Strategy), Darlington	
<p>Objectives: The Community Strategy is an open expression of priorities for Darlington which identifies the opportunities and key issues facing the district in the coming decade.</p>	<p>Community participation, crime, employment, education and community health and well being are addressed under <i>objective, 10 and 11, 12 and 13</i>.</p>



Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
Targets: No formal targets	
Performance and Action Plan 2005 – 2006, Darlington	
<p>Objectives: The action plan sets out the key methods in order to deliver the Darlington Community Strategy which was published in 2002.</p> <p>Targets: There are a wide variety of thematic targets and monitoring criteria based around sustainability themes relating to community issues.</p>	Community participation, crime, employment, education and community health and well being are addressed under <i>objective 10 and 11, 12 and 13.</i>
Sustainable Environment Strategy 2006 – 2021, Redcar and Cleveland	
<p>Objectives: The Strategy aims to pursue Redcar and Cleveland's vision to achieve a 'positive approach to environmental improvement; encouraging people and communities to achieve a high quality and sustainable living environment'. The environmental strategy is specifically concerned with understanding the relationships between human activities and the environment, to help people and organisations behave more sustainably.</p> <p>Targets: There a variety of outputs identified within the plan relating to the physical environment, natural environment, built environment, historic environment, resource use and transport.</p>	<i>The targets will be useful to inform the setting of targets and content for the SA.</i>
Community Strategy 2004 – 2021, Redcar and Cleveland	
<p>Objectives: The community strategy is a long term plan to improve the quality of life for residents, visitors and those who commute to the Borough for work.</p> <p>Targets: There are 6 priorities for action of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating more employment opportunities • Tackling crime and making communities safer • Investing in children and young people • Creating a sustainable environment • Improving the health of local people • Neighbourhood renewal and social inclusion 	<i>The targets will be useful to inform the setting of targets and content for the SA.</i>
Community Strategy 2005 – 2008, Stockton Renaissance	
<p>Objectives: The Community Strategy sets out the vision and key improvement priorities for Stockton-on-Tees from 2005 to 2008. The Strategy aims to ensure a better quality of life for everyone in the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees, now and for future generations to come.</p> <p>Targets: There are 5 priority improvement themes defined as:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic regeneration and transportation • Liveability • Safer Communities • Children and young people • Healthier communities and adults 	<i>The targets will be useful to inform the setting of targets and content for the SA.</i>



Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
Stockton-on-Tees Local Transport Plan	
<p>Objectives: The Stockton LTP that aims to ensure transport within the Borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is as environmentally sustainable as possible;• Is safe, both for users and non-users;• Is fully integrated, with different modes of transport working together to reduce congestion on the local network;• Improves accessibility to work, schools, healthcare, shopping and leisure facilities; and• Supports the regeneration of the local economy.	<p>The key priorities of the LTP are embedded in <i>SA Objectives 14, and 15.</i></p>



Appendix B Baseline Tables (Future Monitoring Framework)

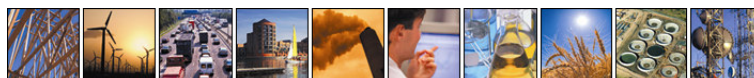
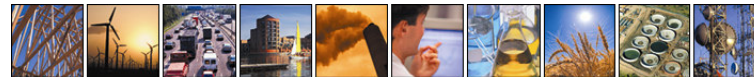
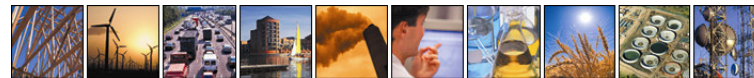


Table B1 Baseline Information (Future Monitoring Framework)

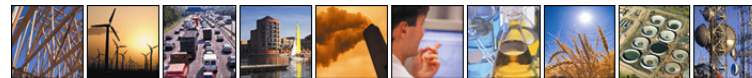
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary	
1. To move up the minerals hierarchy	A) Will it reduce mineral consumption?	North East Regional Aggregates Working Party (NERAWP), Annual Aggregates Monitoring Reports	Annual	Mid 2009	Primary sales of sand and gravel (million tonnes)	0.3	0.4	0.4					The figures relate to County Durham and the Tees Valley. Trend highlights that there has been a marginal decrease in sales of sand and gravel, whilst sales of crushed rock have increased.	
			Annual	Mid 2009	Primary sales of crushed rock (million tonnes)	4.3	3.8	3.8						
		Office of National Statistics Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry reports			Total sales of limestone (thousand tonnes)		42	*	*					The figures relate to the County of Cleveland, which encompasses the authorities of Hartlepool, Redcar and Cleveland, Middlesbrough and Stockton-on-Tees. * = confidential figure
					Total sales of potash (thousand tonnes)		5,770							Trends to be formed through future monitoring. Figures include Cheshire Sales.
		NERAWP, Annual Aggregates Monitoring Reports	Annual	Mid 2009	Permitted reserves of crushed rock for aggregates use (thousand tonnes)	*	*	4,100	Data to be published mid-2009					At 31 December 2005 permitted reserves of crushed rock in the Tees Valley totalled 4,100. * = confidential figures



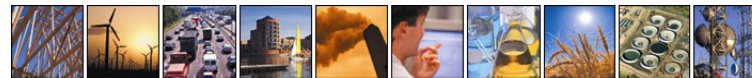
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
1. To move up the minerals hierarchy	A) Will it reduce mineral consumption?	NERAWP, Annual Aggregates Monitoring Reports	Annual	Mid 2009	Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use (thousand tonnes)	*	*	83	Data to be published mid-2009				At 31 December 2005 sales of crushed rock in the Tees Valley totalled 83,000 tonnes. * = confidential figures.
			Annual	Mid 2009	Permitted reserves of sand and gravel for aggregates use (thousand tonnes)	*	*	*	2,500,000				At 31 December 2006 permitted reserves of sand and gravel in the Tees Valley totalled 2,500,000. * = confidential figures.
			Annual	Mid 2009	Amount of construction, demolition and excavation waste recycled by crushers and/or screens (tonnes)	/	/	909,625	Data to be published mid-2009				The figures relate to County Durham and the Tees Valley. / = no data available.
			Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit (JSU)	Annual	Mid 2009	Tonnes of waste soil and rubble generated in the Tees Valley that are recycled	20,000	21,300	24,900	26,100			In 2006/07 26,100 tonnes of waste soil and rubble were recycled, an increase of 6,100 tonnes since 2003.
		B) Will it minimise mineral sterilisation?	Tees Valley JSU Monitoring of Major Planning Approvals	Annual	Aug-09	Number of applications with conditions to extract minerals prior to development taking place	0	0	0	0	0	0	No applications with conditions to extract minerals prior to development taking place have been made to date. Future figures to be confirmed through the monitoring of Major Applications information.



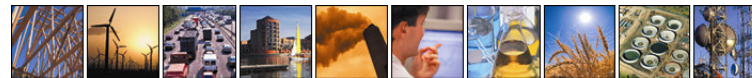
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
1. To move up the minerals hierarchy	C) Will it increase sales of secondary minerals?	NERAWP, Annual Aggregates Monitoring Reports	Annual	Mid 2009	Sales of secondary aggregates in thousand tonnes (Aggregate uses/non-aggregate uses)	1025/496	1371/496	1,440/430	/				Figures are for the whole of the North East. There has been a steady increase in the sales of secondary aggregates since 2002. Sales for non aggregate uses have remained fairly consistent. / = no data available.
	D) Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates?	NERAWP Sales compared to Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Targets	Annual	Mid 2009	Cumulative RAWP sales compared against total RSS targets (Sand and Gravel sales / RSS target, Crushed Rock sales / RSS target)	* / 210,000 249,000 / 2,900,000	* / 210,000 332,000 / 2,900,000	* / 210,000 415,000 / 2,900,000	* / 210,000 498,000 / 2,900,000				RSS targets are a total for the period between 2001 and 2021. Sand and gravel sales for the Tees Valley are confidential and cannot be compared here. Crushed Rock sales are an estimate as figures are only available for 2005. This figure has therefore been assumed as appropriate for the other years. * = confidential figure.
2. To move up the waste hierarchy	A) Will it divert materials away from landfill?	Tees Valley Authority Corporate Plans / Strategic Plans / Best Value Performance Plans / Council Plans	Annual	2009/2010	Percentage of household waste landfilled (BVPI 82di) Darlington Middlesbrough Redcar & Cleveland Hartlepool Stockton-on-Tees	83.3% ? n/a 12% ?	82.50% ? 21.56% 7.28% ?	81.93% 4.8% 9.82% ? ?	77.51% 13.33% 13.33% 8.04% 8.68%	13.68%	11.06%	13.21%	The statistics show that landfilling of household waste in the Tees Valley has generally increased in the past few years. The exception is Darlington, which has decreased steadily since 2001.



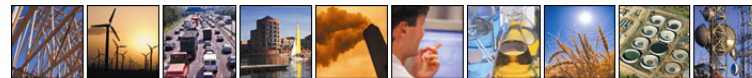
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
2. To move up the waste hierarchy	A) Will it divert materials away from landfill?	Tees Valley Authority Corporate Plans / Strategic Plans / Best Value Performance Plans / Council Plans	Annual	2009/2010	Tonnage of household waste landfilled (BVPI 82dii)								The statistics show that landfilling of household waste in the Tees Valley has generally increased in the past few years. The exception is Darlington, which has decreased steadily since 2001.
					Darlington	41,441	44,369	42,136.24	39,729.22				
					Middlesbrough	?	?	2,916.745	8,585.87	8,625.37			
	Redcar & Cleveland				n/a	n/a	6,227.39	8,977.48					
	Hartlepool				n/a	n/a	?	3399.20	5269.94				
	Stockton-on-Tees	?	?	?	7,716.80	11,712.30							
	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		Percentage of municipal waste (MSW) landfilled in the Tees Valley	31	26	27	24				The percentage of MSW landfilled has decreased over the past few years.	
Tees Valley JSU	Annual		Number of tonnes of Landfilled waste in the Tees Valley	114,800	100,700	106,900	95,900				The tonnage of MSW landfilled has fallen over the past few years.		
B) Will it increase the reuse of materials?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		Re-use of materials: textiles								Suitable indicator(s) to be established.	
				Re-use of materials: furniture									
				Re-use of white goods / waste electrical and electronic equipment									
C) Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities?					Suitable indicator to be established.							Suitable indicator(s) to be established.	



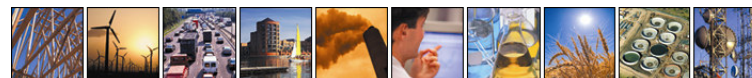
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary	
2. To move up the waste hierarchy	D) Will it increase local recycling rates?	Tees Valley JSU Draft Headline Strategy	Annual		Recycling / composting (% of total waste): Darlington Middlesbrough Redcar & Cleveland Hartlepool Stockton on Tees			22.5 15.42 35.89 27.62% 21.26%					Data for 2005/06.	
	E) Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates?	Tees Valley JSU Draft Headline Strategy	Annual		Recycling / composting (% of total waste): Darlington Middlesbrough Redcar & Cleveland Hartlepool Stockton on Tees			22.5% 15.42% 35.89% 27.62% 21.26%					Data for 2005/06.	
	F) Will it encourage the use of 'Energy from Waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling?	Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR)	Annual		Capacity of energy from waste facilities in the Tees Valley			Minimum of 180k						
		Tees Valley JSU	Annual		Tonnes sent to the SITA Energy from Waste Plant			188,000						More recent data to be confirmed.



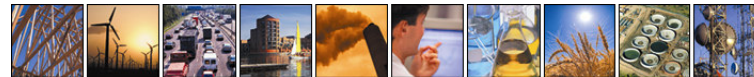
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
3. To make better use of all resources	A) Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual	Mid 2009	Regional Destination of Land-Won Sand and Gravel: North East Yorkshire and Humber Unknown	98.9% 0.8% 0.2%							Awaiting data.
	B) Will it reduce Ecological Footprint?	Stockholm Environmental Institute			Ecological Footprint – hectares per person (gha/capita): Darlington Middlesbrough Stockton Hartlepool Redcar & Cleveland North East UK World average		5.0 4.63 4.86 4.75 4.77 4.83 5.30 2.2		5.3 5.21 5.27 5.12 5.25 5.4 2.2				The data provided in 2004/05 is for 2004. The 2004 data shows that the Tees Valley Authority areas have a smaller Ecological Footprint than the UK average. The Local Authority area with the largest Ecological Footprint is Darlington (5.0).
	C) Will it reduce energy consumption?	BERR	Annual	Mid 2009	Total final energy consumption (GWh) Darlington Stockton Hartlepool Middlesbrough Redcar & Cleveland	2,888.5 10,692.3 2,779.2 3,521.2 8,842.3	3,155.5 13,543.9 3,199.8 3,239.3 10,124.8	3,109.0 9,177.3 2,849.3 3,143.1 9,135.8	3,013.8 7,563.1 2,390.9 3,105.2 8,369.3				The statistics show that total energy consumption in the Tees Valley has decreased since 2001.



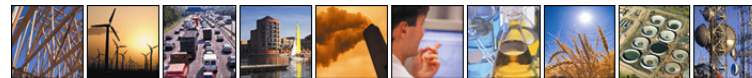
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
3. To make better use of all resources	D) Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources?	BERR	Annual	Mid 2009	Total energy consumption: renewables and waste (GWh):								The statistics show that total energy consumption from renewable and waste sources has generally increased. The exception is Middlesbrough, which has seen a decrease since 2003.
					Darlington	6.3	10.4	12.4	12.4				
					Stockton	35.8	558.9	42.4	42.4				
					Hartlepool	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.6				
					Middlesbrough	13.8	7.9	1.9	1.9				
Redcar & Cleveland	3.8	1,488.6	8.2	8.2									
4. To ensure good air quality for all	A) Will it maintain or improve dust, odour, and emissions from minerals and waste facilities?	Local Authority Environmental Health Department	Annual		No. of complaints received by the Environmental Health Officer in relation to waste and minerals facilities	/	/	/	/	/	/		Monitoring to be established.
	B) Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants?	Tees Valley Air Quality Monitoring reports	Annual	Following submission of latest monitoring report (date dependant upon reviews)	Are current air quality objectives for air pollutants being met?								The latest Air Quality Progress Report (2007) shows that all objectives are being met, and will continue to do so unless industrial emissions significantly increase. Ozone is the only air pollutant for which concern has been noted, due to the potential for exceedances during warm summer periods.
Nitrogen Dioxide	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes									
Particulates (PM10)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes									
Sulphur Dioxide	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes									
Carbon Monoxide	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes									
Benzene	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes									
1,3 Butadiene	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes									
Lead	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes									



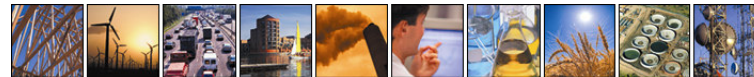
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
4. To ensure good air quality for all	B) Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants?	Tees Valley Air Quality Monitoring reports	Annual	Following submission of latest monitoring report (date dependant upon reviews)	Ozone	Concern Raised	Concern Raised	Concern raised	Concern raised				Objectives of most concern are the annual mean for nitrogen dioxide, and the 24-hour objective for PM10. The main source of these pollutants is traffic. The proposed objectives for PM10 in 2010 are less likely to be met without significant reductions in source emissions.
		Tees Valley Air Quality Monitoring reports	Annual	See above.	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
		Tees Valley Air Quality Monitoring reports	Annual	See above.	No. of Air Quality Management Areas in the Tees Valley	0	0	0	0	0			No Air Quality Management Areas have been declared to date.
5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters	A) Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub-region's controlled waters?	Environment Agency	Annual	2010	Bathing water quality	Good or excellent	Good or excellent	Good or excellent	Good or excellent	Good or excellent			All measured bathing waters in the Tees Valley have recorded a good or excellent rating since 2001. The latest monitoring was undertaken in 2008.
		Environment Agency	Annual	2010	River water quality	Varies. River Tees: Good to Fairly Good	Varies. River Tees: Very Good to Fairly Good	Varies. River Tees: Very Good to Fairly Good	Varies. River Tees: Very Good to Good	Varies. River Tees: Very Good to Good			



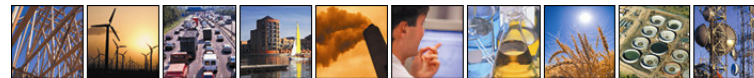
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters	A) Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub-region's controlled waters?	Environment Agency	Annual	2009/2010	No. of planning permissions, by local authority area, granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on water quality grounds.	?	?	?	?	?	?		Monitoring to be established.
6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity	A) Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites?	Natural England	Annual	2010	Cleveland County SSSI condition	?	?	?	40.53% favourable, 6.33% unfavourable / declining	?	?	45.54% favourable, 0.09% unfavourable / declining	The percentage of SSSIs in Cleveland in favourable condition has increased, and the percentage in unfavourable condition and declining has decreased.
		Natural England	Annual	2009	Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site condition (component SSSI unit condition)	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable*		*Cowpen Marsh SSSI (46.82% favourable / recovering & 53.18% unfavourable), Durham Coast SSSI (93.61% favourable / recovering & 6.39% unfavourable). Seaton Dunes and Common SSSI (86.08% favourable / recovering and 13.92% unfavourable), and Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands, Redcar Rocks and South Gare and Coatham Sands SSSIs (100% favourable condition).



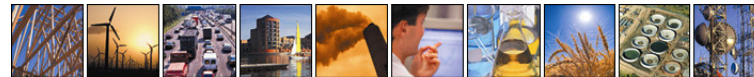
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity	B) Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		No. of planning applications that have conditions attached / Section 106 to extend or improve SSSI or habitat	/	/	/	/	/	/		Monitoring to be established. This is an important aspect to monitor in order to establish long term benefits.
	C) Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites?	Tees Valley Authorities	Annual		No. of Local Nature Reserves	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Tees Valley wide data currently unavailable. Baseline data to be established using available data held for each District / Borough by each of the Tees Valley Authorities.
		Tees Valley Authorities	Annual		No. of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Tees Valley Authorities	Annual		No. of Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	There are 50 RIGS in the Tees Valley. No additional RIGS have been designated since 2003.
	D) Will it take into consideration protected species and habitats?	Tees Valley Biodiversity Partnership	Annual		Priority habitat status: % Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats stable or increasing	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The status of priority habitats and species is monitored at a regional level (UK Regional Sustainable Development Indicators). Tees Valley wide data to be established.
			Annual		% BAP species stable or increasing	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	



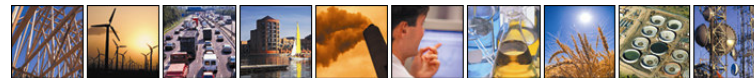
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity	D) Will it take into consideration protected species and habitats?	Tees Valley Authorities	Annual		No. of minerals and waste developments that result in the loss / displacement of priority habitats or species	/	/	/	/	/	/	?	Monitoring to be established.
	E) Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		No. of planning applications that have conditions attached / Section 106 to enhance biodiversity or geodiversity (e.g. new habitat creation or restoration)	/	/	/	/	/	/	?	Monitoring to be established.
7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of rural and urban land and landscapes	A) Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		No. of planning applications that have conditions attached / Section 106 to enhance landscape character	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Monitoring to be established.
		Tees Valley Authorities	Annual		No. of Special Landscape Areas / Areas of High Landscape Value	?	?	?	?	?	?		Tees Valley wide data to be established.



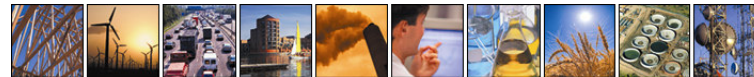
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of rural and urban land and landscapes	B) Will it reduce greenfield development?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		Area of greenfield land lost as a result of minerals and waste developments (hectares)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Monitoring to be established.
	C) Will it increase the remediation of contaminated land?	Tees Valley Authorities	Annual		% waste and minerals developments built on previously developed land (hectares)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Monitoring to be established.
8. To protect and enhance the sub regions cultural heritage	A) Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes & settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance?	Tees Valley Authorities and English Heritage	Annual		No. of Scheduled Monuments	?	?	?	102	?	?		
		Tees Valley Authorities and English Heritage	Annual	2010	No. of Scheduled Monuments at Risk	?	?	?	?	?	?	3	
		Tees Valley Authorities and English Heritage	Annual		Ancient Woodland (hectares)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Tees Valley wide data to be established.
		Tees Valley Authorities and English Heritage	Annual		Area of highly sensitive historic landscape / urban characterisation type(s) which have been altered and their character eroded by minerals and waste developments	/	/	/	/	/	/	3	Monitoring to be established.



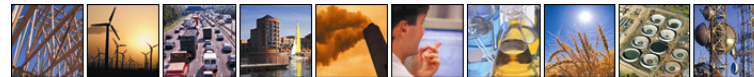
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary	
8. To protect and enhance the sub regions cultural heritage	B) Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character?	Tees Valley Authorities and English Heritage	Annual		No. Conservation Areas	?	?	?	59	?	?	?		
		Tees Valley Authorities and English Heritage	Annual		No. of Conservation Areas at Risk	/	/	/	/	/	/		Heritage at Risk Register in development	
		Tees Valley Authorities and English Heritage	Annual		No. of Registered Parks and Gardens	?	?	5	5	5	?			
		Tees Valley Authorities and English Heritage	Annual	2010	No. of Registered Parks and Gardens at Risk	/	/	/	/	/	/	0		
		Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council	Annual		No. of Non Designated Historic Areas	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Data to be established.	
	C) Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings?	Tees Valley Authorities and English Heritage	Annual		No. of Listed Buildings (all grades)	?	?	?	1,364	?	?		There were 1,364 listed buildings in Tees Valley in 2006, 25 of which are Grade I listed.	
		English Heritage	Annual	2010	No. of Listed Buildings at Risk (all grades)	?	?	?	?	13	15	17		
		Tees Valley JSU	Annual		No. of Listed Buildings damaged or lost as a result of waste and minerals development	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		Monitoring to be established.
		Darlington Borough Council	Annual		No. of Buildings of Local Character and Townscape Value	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Data to be established.	



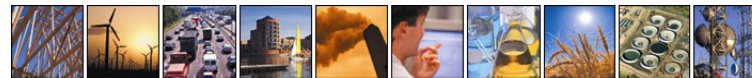
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
8. To protect and enhance the sub regions cultural heritage	C) Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings?	Hartlepool Borough Council	Annual		No. of Locally Important Buildings	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Data to be established.
		Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council	Annual		No. of buildings listed on the Local List of Buildings of Conservation Merit	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Data to be established.
	D) Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		Area of highly sensitive historic landscape / urban characterisation type(s) which have been altered and their character eroded by minerals and waste developments	/	/	/	/	/	/		Monitoring to be established.
	E) Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting?	Tees Valley Authorities	Annual		% of planning applications for which archaeological investigations were required prior to approval	/	/	/	/	/	/		Monitoring to be established.
		Tees Valley Authorities	Annual		% of planning applications where archaeological mitigation strategies were developed and implemented	/	/	/	/	/	/		Monitoring to be established.



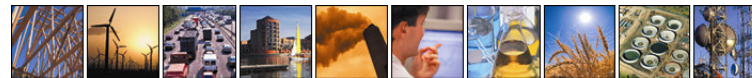
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
8. To protect and enhance the sub regions cultural heritage	E) Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting?	Hartlepool Borough Council	Annual		No. of Areas of Historic Landscape	?	?	?	1	?	?	?	The Hartlepool Local Plan affords protection to the historic landscape of the salt mound area at Seaton Common which is of archaeological significance.
	F) Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings?	Tees Valley Authorities and English Heritage	Annual		No. of historic buildings restored and brought back into use	/	/	/	/	/	/		Monitoring to be established.
9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change	A) Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases?	Tees Valley Authorities	Annual		Carbon dioxide emission reduction in the area	/	/	/	/	/	/		Tees Valley wide data to be established.
	B) Will it reduce imports and exports of materials?				Suitable indicator(s) to be established.								Suitable indicator(s) to be established.
	C) Will it reduce flood risk?	Environment Agency	Annual		No. of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood defence grounds	?	?	1	?	?	?		Tees Valley wide data to be established. 2005 figure relates to Darlington - Application 01/00020/RM5. Minor application: Insufficient Flood Risk Assessment.



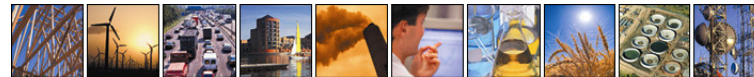
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change	D) Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises?				Suitable indicator(s) to be established.								Suitable indicator(s) to be established.
	E) Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley?	Tees Valley Authorities	Annual		Renewable energy capacity	/	/	/	/	/	/		Monitoring to be established.
10. To reduce crime	A) Will it reduce fly tipping?	Flycapture Database by the Environment Agency	Annual		Average monthly incidents by Local Authority (tonnage)	?	?	?	?	?	?		Tees Valley wide data to be established.
	B) Will it reduce the use of unlicensed waste sites?				Suitable indicator(s) to be established.								Suitable indicator(s) to be established.
	C) Will it increase the use of 'designing out crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		Number of new minerals and waste applications using 'designing out crime principles'?	/	/	/	/	/	/		Monitoring to be established. Making use of Major Applications Data. Designing out crime principles should align with 'Trade Abuse and Security Guidance provided in the 'Toolkit Guide' from the National Civic Amenity Site Assessment.



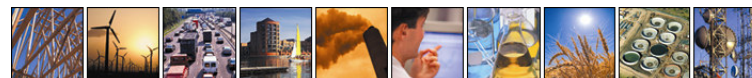
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities	A) Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		No. of complaints taken against waste and minerals facilities	/	/	/	/	/	/		Tees Valley wide data to be established.
					No. of enforcement actions taken against waste and minerals facilities	/	/	/	/	/	/		Tees Valley wide data to be established.
	B) Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		No. of restoration plans providing recreational facilities or open space	/	/	/	/	/	/		Tees Valley wide data to be established.
	C) Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age?				Suitable indicator(s) to be established.								Suitable indicator(s) to be established.
12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley	A) Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub region?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		No. of jobs created by the minerals and waste industries	/	/	/	/	/	/		Tees Valley wide data to be established.
		Tees Valley JSU	Annual		No. of jobs lost in the minerals and waste industries	/	/	/	/	/	/		Tees Valley wide data to be established.



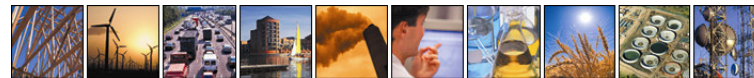
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley	B) Will it protect existing businesses and increase start ups?	Tees Valley Authorities	Annual	2009/2010	VAT registrations in the Tees Valley	1,160	940	1,040					The statistics show that between 2003 and 2005 VAT registrations in the Tees Valley have decreased marginally.
		Tees Valley Authorities	Annual	2009/2010	VAT de-registrations in the Tees Valley	1,000	875	805					The statistics show that whilst VAT registrations have decreased (see above), VAT de-registrations have also decreased between 2003 and 2005.
		Tees Valley Authorities	Annual	2009/2010	VAT stocks in the Tees Valley	9,965	10,135	10,185	10,425				VAT stocks in the Tees Valley have increased steadily since 2003.
	C) Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		No. of jobs directly employed by the minerals industry in Cleveland.	?	822	930					Awaiting future AMRI data.
	D) Will it encourage social enterprise?				Suitable indicator(s) to be established.								Suitable indicator(s) to be established.
	E) Will it encourage clusters of related development?	Tees Valley JSU	Annually		Locations where waste and minerals developments have clustered or applications for 'Eco-Parks'	/	/	/	/	/	/		



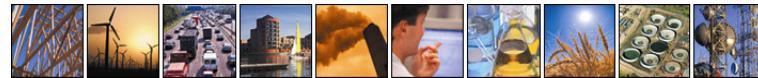
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley	F) Will it increase the value of post industrial land?				Suitable indicator(s) to be established.								Suitable indicator(s) to be established.
13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region	A) Will it improve qualifications?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		% of the workforce with an NVQ level 3 / above or trade apprenticeship	?	?	?	?	?	?		In 2000 the % of the Tees Valley workforce with an NVQ Level 3 or above was 39.4%. This rose to 40.6% in 2001. More recent Tees Valley wide data to be established.
	B) Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals?	WRAP and Regional Waste Awareness Initiative	Annual										WRAP Communications Strategy ongoing. Indicators to be established in due course.



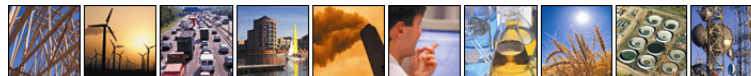
SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region	C) Will it promote awareness of waste management generally?	WRAP and Regional Waste Awareness Initiative	Annual		Success of waste communications strategies?								WRAP Communications Strategy ongoing. Indicators to be established in due course.
		Tees Valley JSU	Annual		No. of students attending courses (vocational and academic) directly relating to resource management in the Tees Valley	/	/	/	/	/	/		Tees Valley wide data to be established. Discussions with sub regions universities relating to CIWM qualifications and courses.
14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode	A) Will it encourage the use of rail and port infrastructure in the Tees Valley?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		No. of new minerals and waste developments utilising existing / new port or rail infrastructure	/	/	/	/	/	/		Monitoring to be established.
	B) Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road	BERR	Annual		Freight road transport energy consumption (thousand tonnes of fuel): Darlington Middlesbrough Hartlepool Stockton Redcar & Cleveland	23.6 18.6 13.7 33.1 14.5	24.1 17.8 13.7 33.5 14.3	22.6 16.7 13.1 32.6 13.7	22.6 17.4 13.5 32.6 13.9				Statistics show a decrease in freight road transport energy consumption across the Tees Valley over the last few years.



SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
15. Access to waste and minerals facilities	A) Will it reduce the need to travel?	Network Recycling – National Assessment of Civic Amenity Sites Report	Annual		Average distance travelled to civic amenity sites – catchment radius (miles) Darlington Middlesbrough Hartlepool Stockton-on-Tees Redcar & Cleveland	? ? ? ? ?	5 3 3 5 5						The average distance travelled to civic amenity sites across the Tees Valley is currently between 3 to 5 miles.
	B) Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Sites in the Tees Valley?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		Number of Household Waste Recovery Sites / Civic Amenity centres in the Tees Valley	? ? ? ? ?	? ? 5 5 5						The number of Household Waste Recovery Sites / Civic Amenity Centres in the Tees Valley has remained the same since 2005. The need for further provision has been identified.
	C) Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'?	Tees Valley Authority Corporate Plans / Strategic Plans / Best Value Performance Plans / Council Plans	Annual	2009/2010	% homes served by kerbside recycling of at least one recyclable (BV91a): Darlington Middlesbrough Hartlepool Stockton-on-Tees Redcar & Cleveland	99.14 ? 100 ? 100	99.15 ? 100 ? 100	99.2 97.99 100 ? 100	99.2 98.0 100 100 100		98.7 100 100 100		The statistics show that the majority of the Tees Valley area is served by kerbside recycling.



SA Objective	Indicators	Data Source	Review	Update Required	Data Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Commentary
15. Access to waste and minerals facilities	D) Will it provide more facilities for small to medium enterprise?	Tees Valley JSU	Annual		Number of facilities run by / in collaboration with Local Authorities that will accept small / moderate quantities of commercial and industrial waste at moderate cost	?	?	?	?	?	?		Tees Valley wide data to be established.

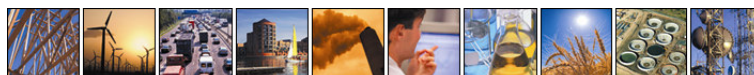


Appendix C Workshop Attendees



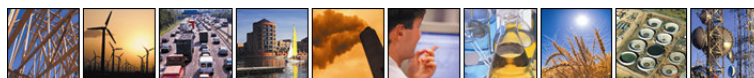
Table C1 Workshop Attendees (December 2006)

Workshop Attendees (December 2006)
John Woods, Coast and Country Housing
Brian Simpson, Middlesbrough Environment City
Meurig Harris, Koppers Ltd
Chris Hayward, Renew Tees Valley
Vikki Jackson-Smith, J&B Recycling
Peter Close, Natural England
Paul Knowles, UK Wood Recycling Ltd
Bev Lambert, Environment Agency
Suzie Shaw, Environment Agency
Simon Waller, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council
Peter Wood, UK Coal
Ian Bond, Hartlepool Borough Council
Mr Thompson, A&E Thompson
Martin Kerby, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
J. Robert Campbell
Cllr Geoff Lilley, Hartlepool Borough Council
Cllr Lupton, Stockton Borough Council
Cllr Cherrett, Stockton Borough Council
Peter Boydell, Corus
Dave Parrish, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority
Ian Fenny, Alab Environmental
Geoff Storey, Aggregates Industries
Gillian Gibson, Campaign to Protect Rural England
Mike Chicken, Stockton Borough Council
Dave Pybus, Cleveland Potash Ltd
Gerry Carpenter, Government Office for the North East
Fay McKenzie, Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit
Andrew Craig, Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit
Alex Conti, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council
Tom Barrett, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council
Tom Britcliffe, Hartlepool Borough Council
Brendan Boyle, Darlington Borough Council

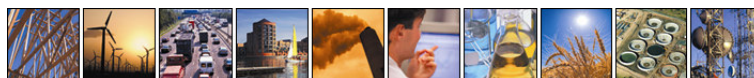


Workshop Attendees (December 2006)

Rosemary Young, Stockton Borough Council
Paul Copeland, Stockton Borough Council
Paul Clarke, Middlesbrough Council
Jason McKewan, Durham County Council
Helen Birdsalle, Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit
Roy Merrett, Hartlepool Borough Council
Richard Waldmeyer, Hartlepool Borough Council
Mary Campbell, Entec UK
Ross McLaughlin, Entec UK
Hannah Knight, Entec UK
Olly Buck, Entec UK
Neil Marlborough, Entec UK



Appendix D Assessment of the Strategic Options



Assessing the Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Options

Strategic Options

The strategic options for the Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs) were developed by Entec in conjunction with Officers of the five Local Authorities and are based on a variety of sources including Government and Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) guidance; consultation with key stakeholders; local knowledge; and knowledge of other minerals and waste issues throughout the UK. The comprehensive list of the strategic options is contained within the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents – Issues and Options Report (May 2007).

A summary of the strategic options subject to appraisal is provided below. Please note that not all ‘key issues’ have been directly replicated given that some are open ended questions / discussion points rather than strategic options.

Issue 1 – Aim of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs

The aim of the Minerals and Waste DPDs has been fully appraised against the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework.

Issue 2 – Objectives of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs

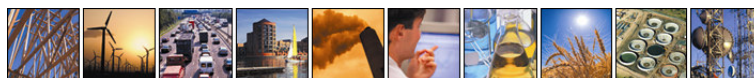
The objectives of the Minerals and Waste DPDs have been fully appraised against the SA Framework.

Issue 3 – Requirement for Sand and Gravel

How should the Tees Valley meet the sub-regional requirement for sand and gravel as set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)?

Options:

- A. The Tees Valley’s contribution to sand and gravel provision will continue to rely on the existing operations at North Gare;
- B. The resolution of the planning position at Stockton Quarry to allow it to continue production;
- C. The provision of further reserves through the allocation of additional sites and resources; or
- D. A combination approach which takes into account elements of the three options above.
- E. The requirement can be met by combining reserves with those in County Durham.



Issue 4 – Rock Resources

Does the Tees Valley have resources of rock of appropriate quality for aggregate use to contribute to the crushed rock landbank beyond the plan period?

Options:

- A. No. The Tees Valley does not have sufficient resources to contribute to the crushed rock landbank, should a requirement arise in the future; or
- B. Yes. The Tees Valley can make a future contribution to the provision of crushed rock for aggregate use, above that which is currently provided from Hart Quarry.

Issue 5 – Recycling of alternative materials

How can the Tees Valley increase its contribution to the recycling of alternative materials for aggregate use?

Options:

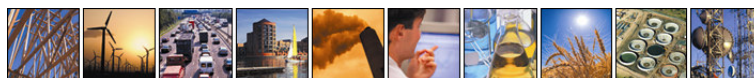
- A. Specific sites should be allocated for the processing of alternative materials so that they are suitable for aggregates use;
- B. The development of processing facilities on existing minerals or waste sites should be promoted;
- C. The development of processing facilities on existing development sites, which are not minerals and waste related, should be promoted; or
- D. A combination of the above.

Issue 6 – Marine dredged sand and gravel

How can the Tees Valley continue to support the landing of marine dredged sand and gravel?

Options:

- A. Sufficient wharf infrastructure is in place to provide appropriate support to the landing of marine dredged sand and gravel, and no further land is required for further infrastructure;
- B. Allocate land adjacent to existing wharves to provide sufficient space for the expansion of the wharves;
- C. Allocate land for the development of a new wharf, or wharves, to complement the existing facilities;



- D. Safeguard land for future infrastructure use; or
- E. A combination approach, taking elements from the above options.

Issue 7 – Coal supply

Are there sufficient remaining coal resources in the Tees Valley to enable the Tees Valley to make provision for the supply of coal in the plan period?

Options:

- A. No. The coal resources which are located within the Tees Valley are unlikely to be viable to allow a provision to be made from the Tees Valley.
- B. Yes. The coal resources in the Tees Valley could provide a viable supply in the future and account should be made for this possibility.

Issue 8 – Potash

How should the existing Potash mine at Boulby be dealt with in the Minerals and Waste DPDs?

Options:

- A. The Minerals and Waste DPDs should concentrate on the transport infrastructure required to transport the materials through the Tees Valley, and from Tees Dock.
- B. The Minerals and Waste DPDs should consider the possibility that extractive workings may be required within the Tees Valley, alongside the consideration given to the transport infrastructure.

Issue 9 – Other minerals

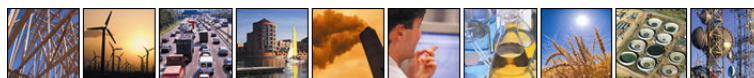
Are there any other minerals which should be specifically considered by the Minerals and Waste DPDs?

Issue 10 – Safeguarding mineral deposits

What approach should be taken to the safeguarding of mineral deposits from sterilisation?

Options:

- A. Given the scarcity of viable minerals deposits in the Tees Valley, minerals safeguarding areas should be identified and a high level of protection given to the resources in these areas to prevent their sterilisation; or



- B. There is no need to safeguard the remaining mineral deposits in the Tees Valley, given that the deposits which are remaining are of inferior quality.

Issue 11 – Spatial planning policies for waste

Are there any other ways in which spatial planning policies can drive the management of waste up the waste hierarchy?

Issue 12 – Waste facilities

Are there any materials for which there is a shortage of waste management facilities in the Tees Valley, and need to be considered specifically in the allocation of sites? If so, what types of materials need to be considered?

Issue 13 – Provision of waste management facilities

In the allocation of sites for waste management facilities in the Tees Valley, what approach should be taken?

Options:

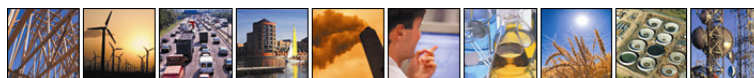
- A. Clusters of related waste resource facilities on sites located in the traditional industrial areas around the River Tees;
- B. Clusters of related waste resource facilities with no particular focus on their location;
- C. Individual sites spread throughout the Tees Valley; or
- D. A combination approach, which provides both individual sites throughout the area, and also clusters of facilities to provide a wider ranging focus for waste management.

Issue 14 – Allocation of sites

What approach should be taken to the allocation of sites, should it be determined that allocations are required?

Options:

- A. A flexible approach, that leaves the development policies on the site open ended to allow for changing circumstances in the future; or
- B. A focussed approach which gives more certainty as to what developments would be permitted on the site and the use of review and amendment procedures to take into account changing circumstances in the future.



Issue 15 – Land for waste developments

Should the allocation of sites focus on existing sites in the Tees Valley, or look to provide new sites?

Options:

- A. Existing sites, including extensions.
- B. New sites.
- C. A combination of the above two options should be used.

Issue 17 – Development control policies

What scope should the protective Development Control policies of the Minerals and Waste DPDs take?

Options:

- A. An extremely limited range of policies. The various subjects would be protected from any adverse impacts as the result of development existing policy and by other legislation and organisations, which are already in place. Policies should only be included where there is no other relevant protection afforded elsewhere.
- B. A range of development control policies which do not exclude any areas of land from development, but ensures every proposal is assessed on its individual merits against the sensitivities of its proposed location.
- C. A comprehensive range of development control policies which are specifically written with minerals and waste developments in mind, and which provide a high degree of protection to local communities and rule out development in sensitive areas to ensure they are not adversely affected.

Issue 18 – Criteria assessment

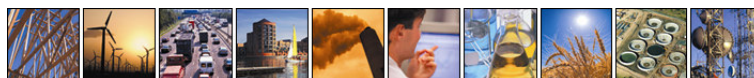
What subjects should be considered when the positive impacts of proposals are assessed?

Issue 19 – Sustainable transport

What approach should be taken to the planning for sustainable transport?

Options:

- A. Sustainable transport will be adequately covered elsewhere in the Local Development Frameworks and as the principles are the same for minerals and waste developments, as they are for all developments, there is no need to repeat them in the Minerals and Waste DPDs.



- B. Sustainable transport relating to minerals and waste developments is distinct from other forms of development, and should therefore be specifically covered in the Minerals and Waste DPDs.

Issue 20 – Reclamation

What approach should be taken in respect of the reclamation of sites?

Options:

- A. An approach which provides a specific focus for all reclamation schemes.
- B. A less focussed approach which allows for reclamation proposals designed specifically for that site.

Should option A be considered, what focus should reclamation schemes have?

Options include:

- Bio-mass fuel production;
- Biodiversity;
- Woodlands;
- Tourism; and
- Informal recreation.

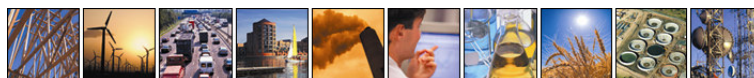
Assessing the Strategic Options

The options detailed above have been subjected to appraisal using the agreed SA framework. The performance of each option against the SA objectives was discussed at length and agreed by Environmental Consultants from Entec during workshops held on the 29th and 30th August 2007. The results have been verified by the DPD Steering Group and brought forward / progressed for consideration towards the Preferred Options for the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs.

The detailed appraisal matrices are provided in Appendix D of the Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report (Entec, February 2008) and are summarised below for convenience.

Issue 1 – Aim of the Minerals and Waste DPDs

The Aim / Vision scored well or significantly well against the majority of the SA objectives given its overarching and aspirational nature, seeking to establish a comprehensive minerals and waste sector in the sub-region. There



were no negative relationships identified although a number of minor wording changes could improve scoring and clarify matters.

Recommendations

Emphasis should be placed on locating process industries close to minerals and waste sources (or bring sites) as well as explicitly promoting the use of rail and port facilities where transboundary movement of materials is required.

- **The final line of bullet point 1 could be reworded to state:-**

It is recognised that there are limited opportunities for the extraction of primary minerals, but that the nature of construction work over the plan period will help promote the use of secondary and recycled materials. The Tees Valley will contribute to the national, regional and local requirements for minerals by ensuring minerals are used, managed and extracted in a manner which drives mineral use up the minerals hierarchy, with opportunities for the processing and use of secondary and recycled minerals being maximised as close to source as feasible and without significant environmental degradation.

- **Amend bullet point 2 to read:-**

A modern waste management industry is in place, which provides an adequate provision of facilities which are driving waste management up the waste hierarchy. Advantage will be taken of the opportunities presented to the waste management industry for education, training, employment, improving the environment, innovation and the symbiotic relationship with other environmental industries, which arise from the nature of the existing industries and available land in the Tees Valley;

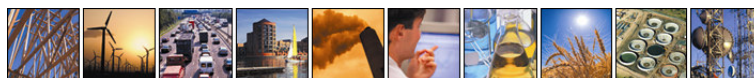
- **Bullet point 3 may be strengthened by the following re-emphasis:-**

‘Minerals and waste related developments will be provided and located in a sustainable manner which contributes to the Tees Valley being a place where present and future generations have a high quality of life and where all members of the community have the opportunity to realise their full potential, through the provision of a vibrant economy, a safe and healthy environment and dynamic educational and cultural resources.’

Issue 2 – Objectives of the Minerals and Waste DPD

The draft objectives scored significantly well against the SA objectives, in some cases aligning with the broad strategic principles and therefore having a significant relationship. Notwithstanding this overall positive result, one negative relationship was identified between the draft DPD objectives and SA Objective 7. A number of other minor wording recommendations have also been afforded.

A negative relationship has been identified with Objective 7 because it was deemed that the objectives are development focused and seek to stimulate a variety of minerals, waste and transport facilities in the sub-region. Although DPD objective 3.2.5 ensures ‘environmental protection’ it is considered that this does not explicitly extend to the protection of greenfield land or the sustainable use of previously developed land (PDL). To this



extent, and taking cognisance of the nature of the document, it is considered that a marginally negative relationship is afforded as there is no explicit emphasis to encourage the use of PDL over greenfield locations.

Recommendations

DPD objective 3.2.5 should include the sentence:-

- All development should be located on previously developed land and assumptions made against any greenfield site usage unless in exceptional or location specific circumstances.

The relationship with SA Objective 10 could be marginally strengthened by including the term ‘social protection’ in the body of section 3.2.5 to align with this SA objective and imply a crime prevention perspective to the criteria.

The relationship with SA Objective 8 could be marginally strengthened by including the term ‘cultural environment’ in the body of section 3.2.5 to align with this SA objective and imply a social perspective to the criteria.

Issue 3 – Requirement for Sand and Gravel

Most Sustainable – Option A

Options B to D all scored relatively well in terms of minerals availability locally as they seek to consolidate and potentially expand the sand and gravel extraction industries in the Tees Valley. It was noted that they were characterised by having a relatively poor performance against environmental and minerals hierarchy objectives but scored positively when assessed against economic growth and reduction of transport objectives.

Option E was deemed to be the least sustainable through assessment, given that it will eradicate the sand and gravel industry in the sub-region by solely relying on extractions from Durham. This fared poorly against economic, transport and social objectives although it scored well against a variety of environmental protection and landscape objectives when examined on a Tees Valley level.

Option A was appraised as being the most sustainable option given that it sources sand and gravel from a replenishable source which is also currently being extracted. To this extent this option bodes well within the minerals hierarchy, contributes towards the sand and gravel economy and associated supporting industries whilst not seeking to expand operations beyond the current situation. Notwithstanding this, Option A was deemed to score negatively against biodiversity, water quality and landscaping objectives. Mitigation at a project level can contribute towards resolving such detrimental issues. Notwithstanding this, the fundamental impact relating to the practice of dredging - loss of seabed habitat - cannot be avoided given the nature of this activity.

It must be noted that Option D scored relatively uncertainly given that it seeks a combination approach which, as yet, cannot be readily defined. Notwithstanding this, it still seeks to increase the extraction of sand and gravel within the Tees Valley. If a suitable combination could be achieved utilising Option A and others then Option D



could be considered to be an appropriate and flexible approach particularly in view of the external uncertainty over the status of the reserve at Stockton Quarry.

Issue 4 – Rock Resources

Most Sustainable – Option B

This issue is very dependant on a full and proper consideration of all available evidence such as British Geological Survey reports and other information to assess the quality of crushed rock in the Tees Valley. Notwithstanding this, this appraisal has shown that Option B is considered to be the most sustainable as it is deemed to meet current industry requirements without significantly jeopardising biodiversity, landscape or historic features which would incur should new extraction sites need to be found. Furthermore, Option B also scored well against economic indicators given that 2004 North East Regional Aggregates Working Party (NERAWP) statistics already display that current extraction levels are sufficient for the industry.

The assumption has been made that the progression of Option A will eliminate rock extraction in the Tees Valley and therefore no relationship can be afforded towards any objectives.

Issue 5 – Recycling of alternative materials

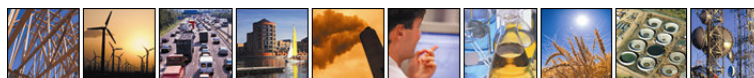
Most Sustainable – Option D

All options scored significantly well against a number of the SA Objectives such as moving up the minerals hierarchy, economic growth and making best use of resources. Notwithstanding this, Options A – C scored a high number of uncertain relationships with some of the more detailed / specific criteria questions, for example, in terms of impacts on transport, climate change and landscape.

In terms of transport and climate change it was noted that some ‘new sites’ (Option A) may be located in a suitably central location rather than being juxtaposed to specific contributing industries. Alternatively specific recycling methods may principally benefit from adjacent industries through symbiotic process therefore having them within or next to current sites (Options B and C) will reduce transportation.

Uncertain relationships were also identified with landscape, biodiversity and the historic environment as all locations / types of installations will have very different impacts that can only be assessed at a project level. The assumption has been made that all of the options will seek to develop on PDL as a priority and therefore impact on landscape, biodiversity, cultural heritage and resources may be kept to a minimum. **It is a recommendation of this appraisal that explicit reference is made to the preferential use of brownfield / previously developed land.**

Overall it is considered that Option D scores marginally better than all other options given that it retains a flexible nature / approach so that sites can be located in the most appropriate locations bearing in mind the above unknowns that should be assessed at a project level.



Issue 6 – Marine dredged sand and gravel

Most Sustainable – Option A

Options B to D all scored relatively well against economic objectives but poorly against biodiversity, landscape and cultural environment ones given that they create potential to negatively impact on them through increased wharf development. In particular it was noted that the Teesmouth and river banks support a number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and one of the sub-region's European Protected sites. Given the sensitivity of the area a precautionary approach is likely to be favoured towards development in close proximity to designated sites. Notwithstanding this, it is clear that appropriate mitigation and siting of new infrastructure can reduce or eliminate negative impacts. Option E was deemed to score uncertainty given that it recommends a combination approach that at present cannot be quantified.

Option A was appraised to be the most sustainable option given that it seeks to retain the current baseline of dredging infrastructure, thereby scoring well against economic objectives, but also not expanding operations that create potential to negatively impact on what can be a relatively sensitive area in ecological and landscape terms.

Issue 7 – Coal supply

Most Sustainable – Option A

This issue is very dependant on a full and proper consideration of all available evidence such as British Geological Survey reports and other information to assess the quality of coal in the Tees Valley. Notwithstanding this, this appraisal has shown that Option B is considered to create new jobs, contribute towards making the Tees Valley self sufficient in coal and reduce the reliance / transport of transboundary mineral movements in the long term. **It is a recommendation of this appraisal that if Option B is pursued that explicitly cognisance is given to the increased use of port and rail facilities for both internal and transboundary materials movement from new extraction sites.**

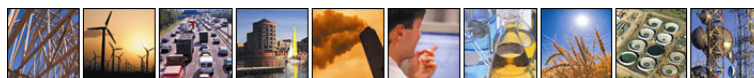
Option B did however score relatively poorly against environmental objectives as it creates the potential for impact on biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage. Mitigation at a project level may reduce some of these concerns.

The assumption has been made that if Option A is progressed it will eliminate coal extraction within the Tees Valley due to the fact there is no suitable resources to use. To this extent it will not have any relationship with the majority of objectives.

Issue 8 – Potash

Most Sustainable – Option A & B

The appraisal did not conclude with a clear preferred option. Both scored equally well and could be progressed for different reasons although if a precautionary approach is adopted then Option A would be favoured as it does not



seek to extent the extraction of Potash which has potential to negatively impact on biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage within Redcar and Cleveland. That said, project level mitigation may be able to reduce impacts.

Option B was however deemed to be a better use of natural resources and likely to increase economic production in the long term.

Issue 9 – Other Minerals

This is an open ended request for further baseline information or suggestions as to what other minerals may be extracted from the Tees Valley. The issue has no clear spatial connotations.

Issue 10 – Safeguarding mineral deposits

Most Sustainable – Option A

The appraisal showed that both options scored very similarly. The assumption was made that strict safeguarding (Option A) would lead to future extractions. To this extent Option A scored significantly well against making best use of natural resources (Objective 3). Both options scored negatively against biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage objectives given that they are both likely to lead to new development - Option B in short term as new uses are found for historically safeguarded sites and Option A in the long term for extraction purposes. These relationships were deemed to be project specific and could be addressed through mitigation.

Issue 11 – Waste Hierarchy

This is an open ended request for suggestions of how spatial planning policies can drive the management of waste up the waste hierarchy.

Issue 12 – Facilities for specific materials

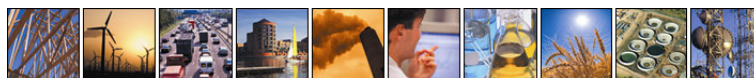
This is an open ended request for further baseline information or suggestions as to what other materials need treatment facilities in the Tees Valley.

Issue 13 – Provision of waste management facilities

Most Sustainable – Option A and D

All options scored significantly well against a number of the SA Objectives such as moving up the waste hierarchy and economic growth. Notwithstanding this, Option A was identified as being the most sustainable option. Option D could also be considered if the ‘combination’ approach included clusters within traditional industrial areas.

It must be noted that a number of assumptions were made during the appraisal of these strategic options. They included that the proposed management facilities shall not significantly reduce air quality through their operation



and that transboundary materials movement, in particular waste imports into the Tees Valley, remain at the baseline level and are not dependant on clustering approaches.

Options B and C scored negatively against landscape, biodiversity and historic environment objectives as all locations / types of installations have potential to have negative impacts that can only be assessed at a project level. The assumption has been made that all of the options would be developed on PDL as a priority and therefore impact on this landscape, biodiversity and resources may be kept to a minimum. It is a recommendation of this appraisal that explicit reference is made to the preferential use of brownfield / previously developed land.

Furthermore, appraisal against objective 14 also noted that any option that is progressed should clearly state that rail and port infrastructure should be fully utilised.

Issue 14 – Allocation of sites

Most Sustainable – Option B

The appraisal showed that Option B is the most sustainable option and has proven to discount Option A. Option B is deemed to significantly contribute towards certainty and long term planning policy led decisions to the benefit of the community and environment. The assumption has been made through this appraisal that impacts on the natural, built and cultural environment are a key consideration when allocating sites.

Issue 15 – Land for waste developments

Most Sustainable – Option A

Options A to C all scored well with Option A being appraised to be the most sustainable. Option A is deemed to give the highest degree of certainty for the community, Local Authorities and industry by carefully locating sites based on detailed criteria and location specific considerations. Option D has been discounted as it has appraised negatively against the majority of the SA Objectives.

Issue 16 – Land for waste developments

Most Sustainable – Option A

All options scored significantly well against a number of the SA Objectives such as moving up the waste hierarchy, economic growth and making best use of resources. Notwithstanding this, Options B and C scored a high number of uncertain relationships with some of the more detailed / specific criteria questions, for example, in terms of impacts on transport, climate change and landscape which would need to be addressed at allocation or project level.

It was evident that, in the short term, Option A is the most sustainable as it will make use of existing infrastructure, supporting industries and environmental considerations are already likely to have been addressed. That said, on a cumulative level, and if new facilities are developed in a sustainable manner, then Options B & C too have the potential to become the favoured options.



It is considered that any preferred option should specifically seek to make maximum use of road / port facilities. New facilities in particular should demonstrate high sustainability credentials in terms of design, construction and maintenance. The assumption has been made that all of the options will seek to develop on PDL as a priority and therefore impact on landscape, biodiversity and cultural heritage may be kept to a minimum.

Issue 17 – Development control policies

Most Sustainable – Option C

This issue is more of a procedural matter than a spatial option. Notwithstanding this, the appraisal has shown that Option C provides the highest degree of environmental and social protection in the climate of the Tees Valley.

Issue 18 – Assessing benefits

This is an open ended request question seeking what positive impacts of proposals should be assessed when considering applications.

Issue 19 – Sustainable transport

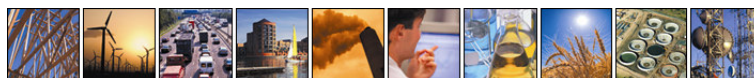
Most Sustainable – Option B

It is acknowledged that this is a relatively procedural matter and not necessarily spatial. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that Minerals and Waste DPD specific policies on transport (Option B) are likely to provide the most sustainable outcome and serve the minerals and waste industry in the Tees Valley most appropriately.

Issue 20 – Reclamation

Most Sustainable – Option B

The appraisal has shown that Option B is the most sustainable option given that it allows flexibility to establish the most appropriate restoration activity for the specific site / locale. It was noted that a specific activities such as woodland planting or habitat creation would have significantly positive relationships with certain objectives but the success of such a venture is wholly reliant on locational / site characteristics which implies Option B is the most suitable option.



Appendix E

Assessment of the Policies of the Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents



Assessing the Policies of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs

Introduction

To facilitate delivery of the preferred options, a framework of policies to steer waste and minerals development and management in the five Tees Valley Authorities have been developed. Similar to the strategic options, the environmental, social and economic effects of these policies were assessed using the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) framework.

The detailed appraisal matrices are provided in Appendix D of the Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report (Entec, February 2008) and are summarised below for convenience. The following sub-sections summarise the outcomes of the appraisal and recommend mitigation measures to enhance positive effects and assist in implementation.

The policies are provided in full with additional supplementary text in:-

- Core Strategy Preferred Options Report – February 2008; and
- Policies and Sites Preferred Options Report – February 2008.

Assessment of the Core Strategy Individual Policies

Policy MWC1: Sustainable Development

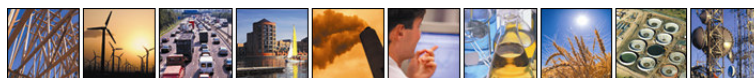
Understandably, MWC1 scored marginally or significantly well against all of the sustainability criteria given its overarching and aspirational nature that seeks to establish a comprehensive ‘sustainable’ minerals and waste sector in the sub-region. There were no negative relationships identified although one minor wording change could improve scoring against certain objectives.

Recommendations

Emphasis should be placed on not only being ‘reactive’ to proposals that potentially affect the environment, public amenity or the transport network (Bullet Point 3) but also actively encourage the positive treatment and enhancement of them.

Bullet point 3 should be reworded to:

‘They will not cause significant adverse effects on the environment, public amenity or the transport network and where possible improve them’.



Policy MWC2: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use

The policy scored well against a variety of economic, social and environmental objectives. The assumption was made that focusing development towards existing clusters of waste and minerals facilities and actively promoting the processing of materials for use in the aggregates industry both reduces the need to transport materials long distances and reduces the lifecycle impact of the primary resource. When read in conjunction with Policy MWC9 there is a clear focus on sustainability and minimising impacts on the built and natural environment as well as social amenity. In economic terms, MWC2 also scores well, given it seeks to develop aggregate processing technologies in the Tees Valley which in turn can add value to waste products and creates jobs / economic growth. The appraisal identified no negative impacts.

Policy MWC3: Marine Dredged Sand and Gravel

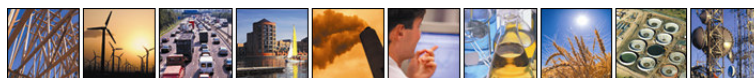
This relatively specific policy scored well against economic and transport objectives. The assumption was made that implementing the policy would reduce reliance on imports and could support jobs whilst not infringing upon the wider aspirations of regeneration in the wider area. Notwithstanding this, questions were raised over the relationship with environmental and biodiversity objectives. It was agreed that a neutral scoring should be afforded as the continuation of marine dredging, by default, has potential to negatively impact on the marine ecosystems of the Tees which are adjacent to the Teesmouth Special Protection Area (SPA). However, dredging activity taking place is considered to be the baseline situation and given that MWC3 is 'safeguarding sites' it may in reality protect against more harmful or disturbing development. A negative relationship was afforded with 'minerals hierarchy' (SA Objective 1) as it explicitly encourages the continuation of this primary source albeit a replenishable one. Given the nature of the policy no mitigation can be afforded to improve this relationship without discouragement of marine dredging.

Policy MWC4: Potash

MWC4 relating to the safeguarding of transportation infrastructure and land associated with the Boulby Potash and Salt mine had a limited relationship with the SA Objectives. It was considered that, cumulatively, the policy is positive in seeking to reduce the causes of climate change (SA Objective 9) and increasing the choice of transportation (SA Objective 14). There were no negative relationships identified.

Policy MWC5: Minerals Sterilisation

The policy scores significantly well against SA Objectives that seek to make best uses of resources (SA Objective 3) and minimise sterilisation (SA Objective 1). It was however noted that safeguarding may have a negative effect on development if minerals need to be extracted. Alternatively, it was also discussed that certain mineral extractions, prior to development taking place, can also be an effective source of revenue. It was agreed that MWC5 affords sufficient flexibility not to stifle development. No further mitigation was afforded.



Policy MWC6: Waste Management Capacity

MWC6 was appraised as having a positive relationship with a variety of SA Objectives. In particular, significant relationships were identified with the waste hierarchy (SA Objective 2) and economic growth (SA Objective 12) as some of the facilities explicitly recycle and recover / add value to materials – all of which should create jobs and stimulate the economy. The appraisal also noted that transportation of materials may be reduced as materials can be treated / processed in close proximity to their source by the new facilities. A polarised view was also discussed on this issue; that transport may increase from imports of materials on a transboundary level. It was considered this could be mitigated through appropriate siting of facilities and ensuring high accessibility by a variety of transport modes.

Policy MWC7: Sewage Treatment

This sewage specific policy was appraised to only have a relationship with SA Objective 5 and 12 relating to water quality and economic growth. It was concluded that the positive wording of the policy will allow for improvements in treatment, thereby improving discharges to watercourses and enabling / supporting development – especially large scale residential and commercial schemes.

Policy MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites

MWC8 scores positively against the SA objectives relating to the waste hierarchy, the environment, transport and the economy. Grouping / clustering of industries is beneficial to cutting down material movement, reducing visual impacts (not inclusive of cumulative impacts) and stimulating economic growth. The policy's emphasis on the use of port and rail infrastructure was also commended as being positive towards transportation and climate change objectives. Transboundary imports of materials to cluster sites were discussed, although this was considered to be unquantifiable at present and would be offset by reducing the need to export once the new facilities are constructed.

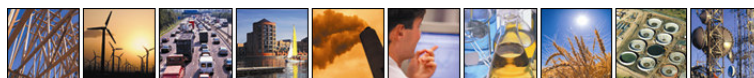
Policy MWC9: Allocation of Waste Management Facilities

This policy is explicitly concerned with ensuring the community and operators have relative certainty over where certain facilities are located and can contribute to a plan led and accountable strategic allocation. To this extent the policy scored positively against the SA objectives relating to the waste hierarchy, the economy and social aspects.

Assessment of the Policies and Sites Individual Policies

Policy MWPI: Assessing Minerals and Waste Planning Applications

Given the wide ranging and encompassing nature of Policy MWPI a positive relationship with almost all SA Objectives was recognised. The bullet points are intrinsically linked to the SA goals and therefore scored well.



Policy MWP2: Landscape and Visual Impact

MWP2 scores positively against SA Objectives 7 and 8 relating to protection of landscape and cultural heritage. The policy is specific in scope and returned a high degree of 'no relationship' scores.

Policy MWP3: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

MWP3 scores positively against SA Objective 6 relating to the protection of biodiversity and geodiversity. The policy is specific in scope and returned a high degree of 'no relationship' scores.

Policy MWP4: Operational Practices

The policy scored well against the SA objectives relating to air quality and environmental amenity. It performed significantly well against SA Objective 11 as it explicitly takes cognisance of the operational effects of development and considers neighbouring residential / user consequences.

Policy MWP5: Transport

The policy scored well against the SA objectives relating to air quality, environmental protection and climate change. It scored significantly well against transportation objectives. To this extent no further mitigation is proposed.

Policy MWP6: Reclamation

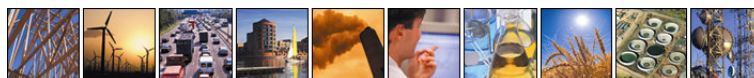
Policy MWP6 is considered un-appraisable given that it is a procedural matter that does not have a spatial context. Furthermore it is considered that the wide range of potential reclamation schemes could have significantly different impacts depending on their nature. Notwithstanding this, it is recognised that the policy is beneficial to secure long term benefits which may include wildlife habitats, economic stimulation and social infrastructure.

Policy MWP7: Waste Audits

Policy MWP7 is considered un-appraisable as it focuses on the semantics of implementing waste audits rather than being spatially orientated with quantifiable or predictable outcomes. Notwithstanding this, implementing waste audits are likely to minimise waste generation and improve value recovery.

Policy MWP8: Waste Facilities in Developments

Similar to the comments noted under MWP7, it is noted that the policy is likely to minimise waste generation and improve value recovery and recycling. Notwithstanding this, relationships with the SA Objectives are ambiguous given the procedural nature of the policy.



Policy MWP9: Haverton Hill – Composting

The allocation of 6ha of land for composting facilities at Haverton Hill scored well against a variety of SA Objectives. Clustering waste management facilities at Haverton Hill was deemed to inherently reduce transport of materials and requirement to export waste for composting outside of the sub region as physical capacity would be trebled. Furthermore, it was considered there would be economic and resource benefits, as resources are effectively utilised. It was also noted that extending existing sites is likely to have less impact on landscape and biodiversity than constructing new sites. Notwithstanding this, impacts on biodiversity need to be more closely examined during the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). It is noted that specific design proposals are not currently known so the prediction of impacts has been based on assumption of the physical form of development. Full assessments shall be retained against the development control policies at time of planning application.

Policy MWP10: Bowesfield Lane

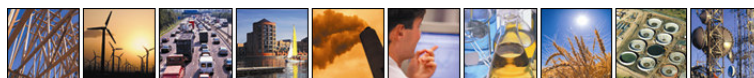
The policy scored well against the SA objectives relating to air quality, crime, access and climate change. It was considered that the proposed site is located within the Bowesfield Industrial Estate and would not physically infringe upon townscape or land use amenity. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that increased vehicles movements must be carefully considered at application stage. The site is also removed from designated habitats. Overall it is considered that the creation of this new facility will reduce travel distances and increase capacity for householders particularly within Stockton on Tees Borough.

Policy MWP11: Graythorp Industrial Estate

MWP11 scored well against a variety of SA Objectives including making better use of resources, the waste hierarchy and economic development. Furthermore, it was recognised that the reuse of redundant buildings on the Graythorp Industrial Estate is likely to improve the general landscape. It was noted that impacts on biodiversity should be carefully considered during the HRA and planning application stage given the proximity of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Ramsar site and SPA.

Policy MWP12: Haverton Hill

The policy performed well against a handful of SA Objectives. The industrial location and context of the Haverton Hill site was acknowledged to be appropriate for the development of waste management facilities for recovery of value from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) wastes in terms of landscape and social impacts. Furthermore, it was noted that the supplementary text encourages the use of rail infrastructure which would benefit traffic objectives. It is recommended that further assessments are carried out at application stage to examine traffic and biodiversity impacts and appropriate mitigation is implemented to resolve any negative impacts.



Policy MWP13: Carlin Howe Farm

WMP13 performed well against a variety of SA Objectives including access to facilities, making better use of resources and stimulating the economy. It was noted that further assessments should be carried out at time of application to take cognisance of impacts on local residents, landscape and traffic networks.

Policy MWP14: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling – Existing Sites

The policy scored well against a handful of objectives relating to making effective use of resources, reducing transport and aligning with the waste hierarchy. It was noted that the temporary nature and likely scale of these individual waste recycling operations will not have a significant impact on the majority of sensitive receptors. It was acknowledged that the proximity principle is imbedded in this policy which seeks to reduce traffic movements by recycling at source.

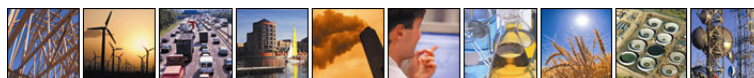
Secondary, Cumulative and Synergistic Effects

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive requires the consideration of the secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects of the Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs). These are defined as follows²⁵:

- Secondary effects: *‘effects that are not the direct result of the plan, but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway’;*
- Cumulative effects: *‘arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but altogether have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan...have a combined effect’;* and
- Synergistic effects: *‘interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects’.*

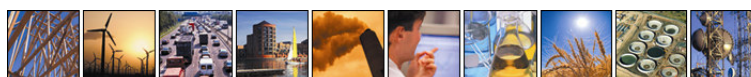
The main secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs and suggested mitigation measures are detailed in the table below.

²⁵ Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (Appendix 8)



Key Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Impacts of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Policies		
SEA Topics ²⁶	Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Impacts	Possible Mitigation Measures
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Possible loss of biodiversity from development/expansion of waste and minerals facilities and associated infrastructure. Habitat fragmentation. Considerable uncertainty over effects. Allocated sites to not physically infringe upon designated sites.	Locate waste management sites away from sensitive/designated areas for nature conservation. Incorporate ecological design (e.g. green roofs, trees) into new development and enhancements into reclamation schemes. Assess implications to biodiversity of specific measures / projects and introduce mitigation if there are significant adverse effects.
Population*	Little impact on poverty and social exclusion. Some additional jobs created through a vibrant waste / minerals management sector.	Skills and training scheme for employees in waste and minerals sector, so that employees are able to take advantage of changes in the sector.
Human Health	Majority of policies have no or uncertain impact. Baseline indicates that waste and minerals facilities have a very small impact on health in the Tees Valley.	Review the effects of health and well being in the context of the DPDs at a project level.
Soil	Positive cumulative impact of many policies to increase composting on production of soil substitutes and reuse of previous developed land.	Enhance positive impact by developing markets for composted materials.
Water	Impact of changing waste and minerals facilities largely unknown. Positive sewage treatment policy deemed to marginally improve water quality. Impacts from continued sand and gravel dredging require further assessment.	Review effects and implications of specific measures / projects from the DPDs in relation to water quality and introduce mitigation if there are significant adverse effects.
Air	Many policies will indirectly impact on air quality, particularly through reducing transport, although the impact on air quality of different facilities to change the way waste is managed is unknown. In particular, expansions to the Haverton Hill energy from waste facility were identified as requiring further investigations as to their potential impact on air quality.	Review the relationship between air quality and the DPDs on a project level. Project specific measures / assessment should be sought and mitigation afforded where significant adverse effects identified.
Climatic Factors	Overall positive impact from many policies which will directly and indirectly minimise greenhouse gas emissions, particularly through reducing landfill and waste transport.	Enhance positive impact by researching alternative transport modes and recycling / recovering new waste streams.
Material Assets*	Significantly positive relationships identified through the embedded principles of the waste and minerals hierarchy which support sustainable consumption and production.	Greater support to markets for recycled and composted materials, secondary aggregates and a reduction of primary extractions.

²⁶ As defined in the SEA Directive Article 5:2



Key Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Impacts of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Policies		
SEA Topics ²⁶	Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Impacts	Possible Mitigation Measures
Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological.	Possible loss of landscape and townscape character from development/expansion of waste and minerals facilities and services. Construction of new facilities in urban areas (i.e. close to waste source) and impact of more collection schemes on streetscape. Mineral extraction facilities and allocated site at Carlin Howe Farm noted to require further project level assessments.	Locate facilities away from areas of particular landscape, townscape and historic value. High quality design that reflects local landscape character. Use collection containers with minimum streetscape impact.
Landscape (countryside)	Possible significant development/expansion of facilities in rural areas, with cumulative loss of access to the countryside, although several policies are also likely to protect the countryside by reducing the need for waste management facilities, especially landfill.	Loss of tranquillity. Locate new facilities on brownfield sites. Co-locate facilities and intensify use of existing sites.

* These terms are not clearly defined in the SEA Directive

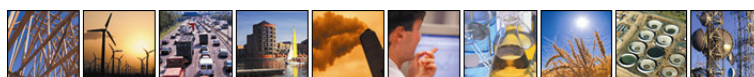
Conclusion

In summary, the Joint Minerals and Waste DPD policies have been appraised to contribute positively towards a more sustainable waste and minerals sector, in accordance with both hierarchies, in the Tees Valley. The policies support reductions in the extraction of primary materials, increased usage of secondary aggregates, waste minimisation, recycling, composting and recovery of value from waste, and major facets of recent national and European waste policy such as the proximity principle and self sufficiency.

It has been recognised that the focus of some of the policies is somewhat narrow in SA terms, which is probably a result of the DPDs being of a very specialised nature relating solely to minerals and waste (unlike a wide ranging Core Strategy planning document, for example, which has potentially wider implications surrounding the delivery of tangible facilities all over the sub-region). Notwithstanding this, it is considered that some of the DPD policies could benefit from a proactive element, which would encourage the creation of habitats, community facilities and wider community / environmental benefits (MWC1).

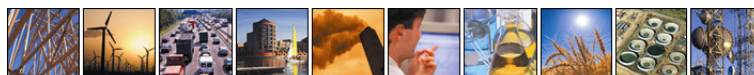
The DPD Policies display a high degree of embedded environmental protection, through, for example, lower emissions of greenhouse gases, a reduction in the consumption of raw materials and use of the proximity principle. New facilities for recycling, composting and the management of residual waste are all explicitly identified within the DPDs which are also deemed to enhance the economic appeal of the sub-region.

There is a high degree of uncertainty over the effects of some of the policies especially where the semantics or design proposals for certain sites are unknown at present. There are uncertainties about the site specific impacts of new facilities on biodiversity / ecology (something that the HRA will examine in detail), residential amenity, traffic



flows and the landscape. It is recommended these relationships should all be carefully examined during assessment of the respective planning applications.

These relationships are often site or proposal specific and may include impacts such as disruption to local people from bulking up material for onward transportation/ treatment, disturbance of biodiversity (continued extraction of sand and gravel) from the development of new waste management facilities, or negative impacts on the townscape from the introduction of new or extended facilities.



Appendix F Assessment of the Publication Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents Vision, Objectives and Policies

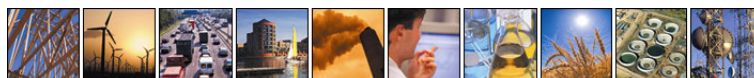

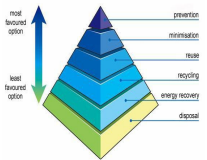
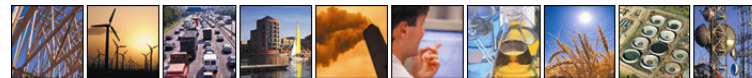


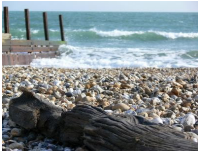
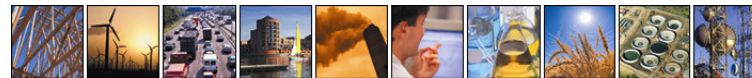




Table F1 Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Spatial Vision

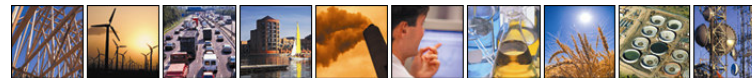
Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Spatial Vision					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Effect			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	<p>+</p> <p>-</p>	<p>+</p> <p>-</p>	<p>+</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Bullet point 1 of the vision refers to prioritising the production of secondary and recycled aggregates for the construction industry and the careful management of primary aggregate minerals extraction. Notwithstanding this, the vision also refers to the safeguarding of the remaining primary minerals resources and essential infrastructure for the transport and landing of minerals, and therefore supports continued primary minerals extraction. The vision therefore scored both positively and negatively in relation to this objective.</p>
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Bullet point 2 of the vision refers to the development of specialist industries that re-use, recycle and recover value from waste. The vision also refers to taking advantage of symbiotic relationships and ensuring access to waste management facilities.</p>





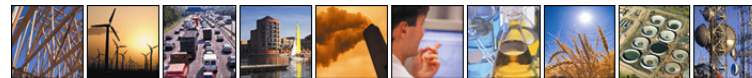
Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Spatial Vision					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Effect			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 3. To make better use of all resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	+	+	+	Bullet point 1 of the vision refers to prioritising the production of secondary and recycled aggregates for the construction industry and bullet point 2 refers to the development of specialist industries that re-use, recycle and recover value from waste.
		-	-	-	Notwithstanding this, the vision also refers to the safeguarding of the remaining primary minerals resources and essential infrastructure for the transport and landing of minerals. To this extent the vision does not support better resource use.
 4. To ensure good air quality for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	<p>The vision refers to taking opportunities through minerals and waste proposals to enhance the local environment.</p> <p>The vision also refers to taking advantage of symbiotic relationships. The co-location of related waste facilities is considered to contribute positively, helping to reduce waste transportation distances and its impact upon local air quality.</p>
 5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	+	+	+	The vision refers to taking opportunities through minerals and waste proposals to enhance the local environment.






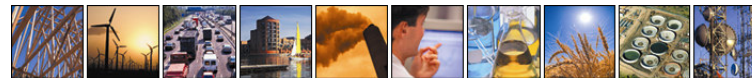
Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Spatial Vision					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Effect			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	+	+	+	<p>The vision refers to protecting the integrity of the internationally and nationally important areas of biodiversity within and adjacent to the Tees Valley, together with the area's broad range of natural assets. The vision also refers to taking opportunities through minerals and waste proposals to enhance the local environment.</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	<p>The vision refers to protecting the area's broad range of historic, cultural and natural assets. The vision also refers to taking opportunities through minerals and waste proposals to enhance the local environment. These aspects should contribute positively towards protecting and enhance the urban and rural landscapes within the Tees Valley.</p>






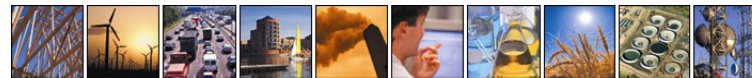
Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Spatial Vision					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Effect			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	+	+	+	The vision refers to protecting the area's broad range of historic and cultural assets.
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	The vision refers to taking advantage of symbiotic relationships. The co-location of related waste facilities is considered to contribute positively, helping to reduce waste transportation distances and the emission of transport related greenhouse gases.
		X	X	X	No relationships have been identified with respect to the flood risk aspect of this objective.



Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Spatial Vision					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Effect			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	+	+	+	The vision refers to 'a place where local communities, industry and local authorities can identify and access the waste management facilities they require'. Ensuring adequate provision of accessible waste management facilities may help to reduce the potential for fly tipping.
 <p>11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	+	+	+	The vision refers to taking opportunities through minerals and waste proposals to enhance the local environment, thus contributing to a high quality of life for present and future generations.
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub region? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	All of the aspects of the vision are considered to contribute positively towards this objective.



Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Spatial Vision					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Effect			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	The vision refers to taking advantage of symbiotic relationships. The co-location of related waste facilities would help to reduce waste transportation distances.
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	+	+	+	The vision refers to 'a place where local communities, industry and local authorities can identify and access the waste management facilities they require', and therefore scores positively in relation to this objective.



Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Spatial Vision														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Effect			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
<p>Conclusions: Overall, the vision is generally considered to contribute positively towards the majority of the SA objectives. Bullet point 1 of the vision refers to prioritising the production of secondary and recycled aggregates for the construction industry and the careful management of primary aggregate minerals extraction. Notwithstanding this, Bullet point 1 also refers to the safeguarding of the remaining primary minerals resources and essential infrastructure for the transport and landing of minerals, and therefore supports continued primary minerals extraction. The vision therefore scored both positively and negatively in relation to the minerals and natural resources SA objectives.</p> <p>The vision scored positively against the waste SA objective, as bullet point 2 of the vision refers to the development of specialist industries that re-use, recycle and recover value from waste. The vision also refers to taking advantage of symbiotic relationships and ensuring access to waste management facilities.</p> <p>The vision is considered to contribute positively to the remainder of the environmental SA objectives, and also the majority of the social and economic SA objectives, as the vision refers to protecting the integrity of the internationally and nationally important areas of biodiversity within and adjacent to the Tees Valley, together with the area's broad range of historic, cultural and natural assets. The vision also refers to taking opportunities through minerals and waste proposals to enhance the local environment, thus contributing to a high quality of life for present and future generations.</p> <p>Taking advantage of symbiotic relationships scored positively in relation to the air quality, climate change and sustainable transport SA objectives, as the co-location of related waste facilities would help to reduce waste transportation distances and the impact of waste transport upon the environment.</p> <p>Ensuring adequate provision of accessible waste management facilities may help to reduce the potential for fly tipping and therefore reference to 'a place where local communities, industry and local authorities can identify and access the waste management facilities they require', scored positively against the crime SA objective.</p> <p>There were a few cases no relationships were identified between the vision and the SA objectives (e.g. the education SA objective), which reflects the specific nature of the vision.</p> <p>Recommendations: No changes to the vision are recommended.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014				Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond					

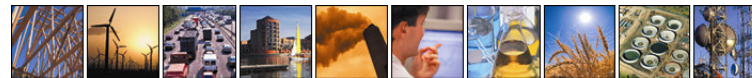

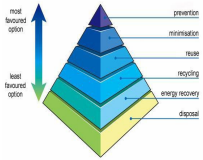
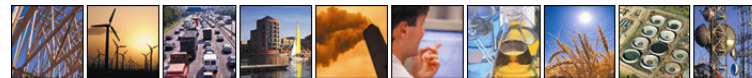


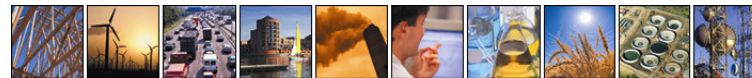





Table F2 Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Strategic Objectives

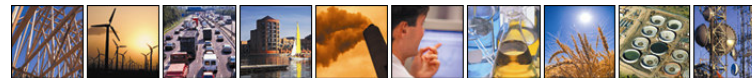
Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Strategic Objectives						
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)	
		Short	Medium	Long		
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective A seeks to ensure the provision of an appropriate level of minerals aggregates to the construction and other industries and therefore contributes positively towards this objective.	
		++	++	++	Strategic Objective B seeks to minimise the primary use of aggregates and prioritise the use of secondary and alternative materials for construction.	
		-	-	-	Strategic Objective C seeks to safeguard minerals from unnecessary sterilisation and therefore moves away from this objective.	
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective D supports the implementation of the Tees Valley Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, in particular minimising waste production.	
		++	++	++	Strategic Objective E promotes the re-use, recycling and recovery of value from waste.	
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective F promotes the provision of a network of small scale waste management facilities accessible to local communities.	
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective G promotes the development of resource recovery parks, which contributes positively towards diverting materials away from landfill and the recycling and re-use of materials.	
		+	+	+		





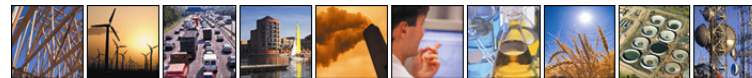
Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Strategic Objectives					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective B seeks to minimise the primary use of aggregates and prioritise the use of secondary and alternative materials for construction.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective E promotes the re-use, recycling and recovery of value from waste.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective F promotes the provision of a network of small scale waste management facilities that are accessible to local communities. The provision of a number of accessible facilities should help to reduce travel distances to these facilities and therefore contributes positively towards reducing the potential effect of travel associated these facilities upon local air quality.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective G promotes the development of resource recovery parks. The co-location of related facilities may help to reduce waste transportation distances and therefore contributes positively towards reducing the potential effect of waste transport upon local air quality.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective H promotes the management of waste close to its point of production. This should help to reduce waste transportation distances and therefore contributes positively towards reducing the potential effect of waste transport upon local air quality.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective I seeks to ensure that sustainable minerals transport infrastructure is safeguarded and promotes the use of sustainable transport. The transport of minerals by more sustainable modes of transport should help to reduce the impact of minerals transport by road upon local air quality.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective K seeks to ensure the highest standards in the operation and environmental management of existing and new minerals extraction and landfill sites. This should help to ensure that any potential effects upon local air quality are adequately addressed / managed.





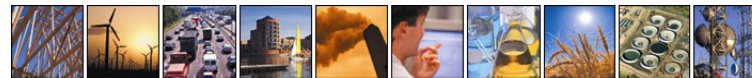
Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Strategic Objectives						
Proposed SA Objectives		Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
			Short	Medium	Long	
	4. To ensure good air quality for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective L seeks to ensure the highest standards of design, operation and environmental management of waste management and minerals processing facilities. This should help to ensure that any potential effects upon local air quality are adequately addressed / managed.
	5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective K seeks to ensure the highest standards in the operation and environmental management of existing and new minerals extraction and landfill sites. This should help to ensure that any potential effects upon water resources are adequately addressed / managed.
			+	+	+	Strategic Objective L seeks to ensure the highest standards of design, operation and environmental management of waste management and minerals processing facilities. This should help to ensure that any potential effects upon water resources are adequately addressed / managed.
	6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective J seeks to protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the natural, historic and cultural heritage of the Tees Valley through minerals and waste development. This contributes positively towards protecting biodiversity and geodiversity.






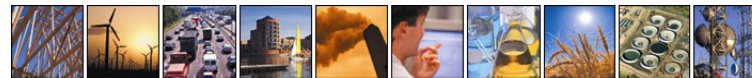
Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Strategic Objectives					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective K seeks to ensure the highest standards in the operation and environmental management of existing and new minerals extraction and landfill sites. This should help to ensure that any potential effects upon biodiversity are adequately addressed / managed.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective L seeks to ensure the highest standards of design, operation and environmental management of waste management and minerals processing facilities. This should help to ensure that any potential effects upon biodiversity are adequately addressed / managed.
 7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective J seeks to protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the natural, historic and cultural heritage of the Tees Valley through minerals and waste development. This contributes positively towards protecting the Tees Valley landscape.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective K seeks to ensure the highest standards in the operation, environmental management and restoration of existing and new minerals extraction and landfill sites. This should help to ensure that any potential effects upon the landscape / townscape are adequately addressed / managed.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective L seeks to ensure the highest standards of design, operation and environmental management of waste management and minerals processing facilities. This should help to ensure that any potential effects upon the landscape / townscape are adequately addressed / managed.


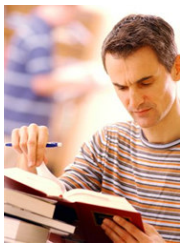



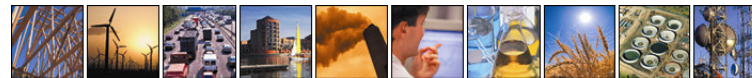
Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Strategic Objectives					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective J seeks to protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the natural, historic and cultural heritage of the Tees Valley through minerals and waste development. This contributes positively towards protecting cultural heritage.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective K seeks to ensure the highest standards in the operation and environmental management of existing and new minerals extraction and landfill sites. This should help to ensure that any potential effects upon cultural heritage are adequately addressed / managed.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective L seeks to ensure the highest standards of design, operation and environmental management of waste management and minerals processing facilities. This should help to ensure that any potential effects upon cultural heritage are adequately addressed / managed.
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective F promotes the provision of a network of small scale waste management facilities that are accessible to local communities. The provision of a number of accessible facilities should help to reduce travel distances, and therefore contributes positively towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with travel to these facilities.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective G promotes the development of resource recovery parks. The co-location of related facilities may help to reduce waste transportation distances and therefore contributes positively towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste transport.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective H promotes the management of waste close to its point of production. This should help to reduce waste transportation distances and therefore contributes positively towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste transport.




Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Strategic Objectives					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective I seeks to ensure that sustainable minerals transport infrastructure is safeguarded and promotes the use of sustainable transport. The transport of minerals by more sustainable modes of transport should help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the transport of minerals by road.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective K seeks to ensure the highest standards in the operation and environmental management of existing and new minerals extraction and landfill sites. This should help to ensure that greenhouse gas emissions and flood risk are adequately addressed / managed.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective L seeks to ensure the highest standards of design, operation and environmental management of waste management and minerals processing facilities. This should help to ensure that greenhouse gas emissions and flood risk are adequately addressed / managed.
 10. To reduce crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	+	+	+	The provision of a network of small scale waste management facilities that are accessible to local communities, as proposed in Strategic Objective F, should help to reduce the potential for fly tipping.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective L seeks to ensure the highest standards of design, operation and environmental management of waste management and minerals processing facilities. This may help to reduce the potential for vandalism of facilities and fly tipping.
 11. To improve health and well-being while reducing inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective K seeks to ensure the highest standards in the operation and environmental management of existing and new minerals extraction and landfill sites. This should help to ensure that any potential effects upon public amenity and health are adequately addressed / managed.
		+	+	+	Strategic Objective L seeks to ensure the highest standards of design, operation and environmental management of waste management and minerals processing facilities. This should help to ensure that any potential effects upon public amenity and health are adequately addressed / managed.



Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Strategic Objectives					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub region? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	All of the aspects of the Strategic Objectives are considered to contribute positively towards this objective.
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	The development of resource recovery parks, as promoted by Strategic Objective G, may help to reduce waste transportation distances.



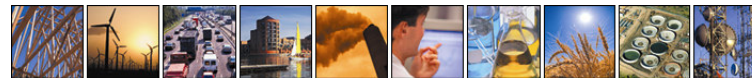
Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Strategic Objectives					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? 	+	+	+	Strategic Objective H promotes the management of waste close to its point of production, which should help to reduce waste transportation distances.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	++	++	++	Strategic Objective I seeks safeguard sustainable minerals transport infrastructure and promotes the use of sustainable transport.
 15. Access to waste and minerals facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	+	+	+	The provision of a network of small scale waste management facilities that are accessible to local communities, as promoted by Strategic Objective F, should help to improve access to these facilities and also help to reduce travel distances.

Conclusions: Overall, the strategic objectives scored positively in relation to the majority of the SA objectives. Strategic Objectives B and C in particular are considered to contribute significantly towards the minerals and waste SA objectives respectively, as Strategic Objective B seeks to minimise the primary use of aggregates and prioritise the use of secondary and alternative materials, which supports the minerals SA objective, and Strategic Objective E promotes the re-use, recycling and recovery of value from waste, which supports the waste SA objective.

Strategic Objective A also contributes positively towards the minerals SA objective, as it ensures the provision of an appropriate level of minerals aggregates. Strategic Objective C, however, scored negatively, as it seeks to safeguard minerals from unnecessary sterilisation. Strategic Objectives D, F and G support waste minimisation and the development of waste management facilities and therefore contribute positively towards the waste SA objective. Strategic Objectives B and E also scored positively against the natural resources SA objectives, as they should help to ensure the more efficient use of resources.

Strategic Objectives F, G and H should help to reduce transport distances and therefore scored positively in relation to the air quality, climate change and sustainable transport SA objectives. Similarly, Strategic Objective I scored positively in relation to these SA objectives, particularly the SA objective relating to the movement of materials, as this objective promotes sustainable transport use and seeks to safeguard sustainable minerals transport infrastructure.

Strategic Objective J seeks to protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the natural, historic and cultural heritage of the Tees Valley through minerals and waste development, and therefore scored positively against the biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage SA objectives. Strategic Objectives K and L also scored positively in relation to the majority of the remaining environmental and social SA objectives, as these objectives should help to reduce any environmental and amenity impacts associated with waste and minerals facilities.



Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Strategic Objectives														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
No relationships were identified between the Strategic Objectives and the education SA objective.														
Recommendations:														
Strategic Objective I seeks to safeguard sustainable minerals transport infrastructure. To further increase the sustainability of this option, and to ensure that waste transport is taken into account, it is recommended that Strategic Objective I is amended to include reference to waste, as follows:														
'To safeguard sustainable minerals and waste transport infrastructure and promote the use of sustainable transport, in particular the existing rail and port facilities in the Tees Valley'.														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014				Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond					

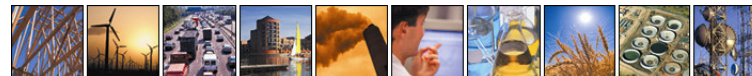

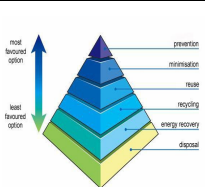
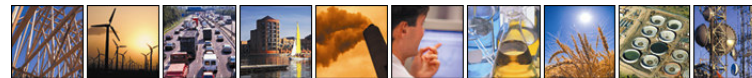



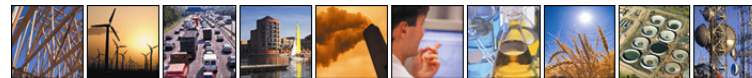




Table F3 Policy MWC1: Minerals Strategy

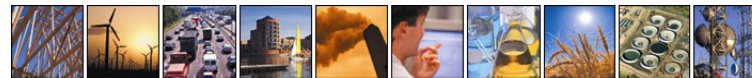
POLICY MWC1: Minerals Strategy					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	--	-	-	<p>Policy MWC1 is concerned with making provision for the supply for primary minerals to meet the identified need, safeguarding land for the development, extension and continuation of wharves for the landing of marine dredged sand and gravels, and preventing the sterilisation of mineral resources from built development. To this extent the policy does not contribute positively towards this objective. The effect is considered to be significant adverse in the short term, as the extraction of primary resources could continue until permitted primary mineral supplies are exhausted.</p>
		+	++	++	<p>Notwithstanding the above, Policy MWC1 is also concerned with identifying sources of alternatives to primary mineral resources and encouraging the development of processing facilities to increase the proportion of alternative materials being used for aggregates. This is considered to have a significant beneficial effect in the medium to long term, once processing facilities have become well established and alternative aggregates provision increases. In addition, the policy seeks to ensure new built developments contribute to the efficient use of resources and minimisation of waste through design and building practice.</p>
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC1 seeks to ensure new built developments contribute to the efficient use of resources and the minimisation of waste through design and building practice. The policy also encourages the development of processing facilities to increase the proportion of alternative materials being used for aggregates. This could help to reduce 'mineral related' waste (i.e. blast furnace slag or power station ash may be reused).</p>





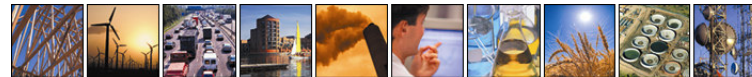
POLICY MWC1: Minerals Strategy					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	--	-	-	Policy MWC1 is concerned with making provision for the supply for primary minerals to meet the identified need. To this extent the policy does not encourage better resource use. The effect is considered to be significant adverse in the short term, as the extraction of primary resources could continue until permitted primary mineral supplies are exhausted.
		+	++	++	Notwithstanding the above, Policy MWC1 is also concerned with identifying sources of alternatives to primary mineral resources and encourages the development of processing facilities to increase the proportion of alternative materials being used for aggregates, which contributes positively towards better resource use. It is considered that the effects could be significant in the medium to long term, once the facilities are operational.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC1 encourages the development of processing facilities either at the point of use, the point of production or other suitable locations. This may help to reduce aggregate transportation distances and the potential impact of aggregate transport upon local air quality.</p> <p>There is the potential for minerals processing facilities to generate dust and emit air pollutants. The transport of materials associated with the facilities may also impact upon local air quality. Notwithstanding this, the policy seeks to safeguard the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of minerals. The policy also ensures that the principles of avoiding or minimising environmental impact are adhered to when allocating land for minerals development. Taking into consideration the above, the policy itself is considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p>
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	+	+	+	<p>There is the potential for the development of processing facilities for aggregates, and for development and extension of wharves for the landing of dredged material, which are encouraged in Policy MWC1, to have an effect upon controlled waters (e.g. pollution incidents from silty run-off).</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, the policy will ensure that the principles of avoiding or minimising environmental impact are adhered to when allocating land for minerals development. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p>






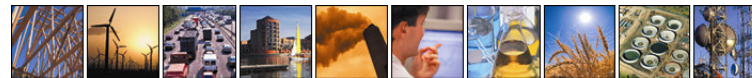
POLICY MWC1: Minerals Strategy					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	+	+	+	<p>There is the potential for the development of processing facilities for aggregates, and for the development and extension of wharves for landing dredged material, which are encouraged in Policy MWC1, to have an effect upon biodiversity.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, the policy will ensure that the principles of avoiding or minimising environmental impact and protecting natural assets, particularly the integrity of international and nationally important nature conservation sites, are adhered to when allocating land for minerals development. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	<p>There is the potential for the development of processing facilities for aggregates, and for the development and extension of wharves for landing dredged material, which are encouraged in Policy MWC1, to impact upon the landscape.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, the policy will ensure that the principles of avoiding or minimising environmental impact and protecting natural assets are adhered to when allocating land for minerals development. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p>


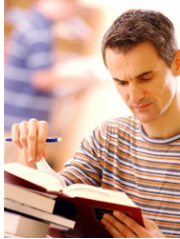


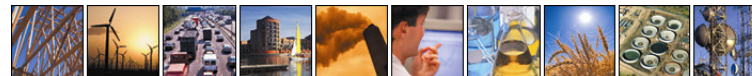
POLICY MWC1: Minerals Strategy					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	+	+	+	<p>There is the potential for the development of processing facilities for aggregates, and for the development and extension of wharves for landing dredged material, which are encouraged in Policy MWC1, to impact upon cultural, historic and archaeological assets and their settings.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, the policy will ensure that the principles of protecting cultural assets are adhered to when allocating land for minerals development. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p>
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC1 encourages the development of processing facilities either at the point of use, the point of production or other suitable locations. This may help to reduce aggregate transportation distances and the emission of greenhouse gases associated with aggregate transport. The policy also seeks to safeguard the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of minerals. Taking into consideration the above, the policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p>





POLICY MWC1: Minerals Strategy					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous. 	+	+	+	<p>There is the potential for the development of processing facilities for aggregates, and for the development and extension of wharves for landing dredged material, which are encouraged in Policy MWC1, to affect coastal erosion and increase flood risk.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, the policy will ensure that the principles of avoiding or minimising environmental impact are adhered to when allocating land for minerals development. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards the flood risk element of this objective.</p>
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	X	X	X	<p>No relationships have been identified.</p>
 <p>11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC1 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development of processing facilities for aggregates, and for the development and extension of wharves for landing dredged material, which are encouraged in Policy MWC1, to impact upon public amenity (e.g. noise, dust and air pollution).</p>



POLICY MWC1: Minerals Strategy					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub region? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	<p>Once operational, processing facilities will recover value from waste materials, creating reusable aggregates and in turn helping to reduce primary aggregates use.</p> <p>The development of processing facilities for aggregates, and for the development and extension of wharves for landing dredged material, which are encouraged in Policy MWC1, is also likely to create short and long term employment opportunities.</p>
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	<p>No relationships have been identified.</p>

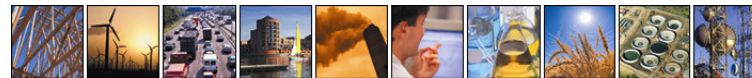


POLICY MWC1: Minerals Strategy					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC1 encourages the development of processing facilities either at the point of use, the point of production or other suitable locations. This may help to reduce aggregate transportation distances and therefore contributes positively towards this objective. In addition, the policy seeks to safeguard the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of minerals.
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	X	X	X	No relationships have been identified.

Conclusions: Policy MWC1 scored positively against the SA objectives relating to the minerals hierarchy and resource use respectively, as the policy is concerned with identifying sources of alternatives to primary mineral resources and encouraging the development of aggregates processing facilities. In addition, the policy seeks to ensure new built developments contribute to the efficient use of resources and minimisation of waste through design and building practice.

Notwithstanding this, the policy also scored negatively in relation to the minerals hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as the policy is also concerned with making provision for the supply for primary minerals to meet the identified need, safeguarding land for the development, extension and continuation of wharves for the landing of marine dredged sand and gravels, and preventing the sterilisation of mineral resources from built development. To this extent the policy does not contribute positively towards this objective. The effect is considered to be significant adverse in the short term, as the extraction of primary resources could continue until permitted primary mineral supplies are exhausted.

The policy scored positively in relation to the majority of the other environmental SA objectives (air quality, water, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, climate change and sustainable transport), as the policy will ensure that the principles of avoiding or minimising environmental impact and protecting natural and cultural assets are adhered to when allocating land for minerals development. The policy also seeks to locate processing facilities with regard to the proximity principle, and seeks to safeguard the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of minerals. Notwithstanding this, the potential effects of the development and operation of minerals sites upon the environment and health need to be taken into consideration.



POLICY MWC1: Minerals Strategy														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
<p>Recommendations: Making provision for the supply of primary minerals is acknowledged in the first instance, which is the least sustainable option in the minerals hierarchy. To ensure that the focus remains on moving up the minerals hierarchy it is advised that point a) is reworded as follows or something similar: <i>'allowing provision of the supply of primary minerals to meet the identified need...whilst driving minerals supply up the minerals hierarchy'</i>. To ensure that greater weight is given to the other aspects of the policy it is recommended that points b) and c) are referred to before point a). Reference should be made to the use of secondary and recycled minerals. This could be referred to in point c). Point e) should be reworded as follows <i>'safeguarding the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of minerals, in particular the use of the existing rail and port facilities in the Tees Valley'</i>.</p> <p>The potential impact of developing processing facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from both the construction and operation of the facilities. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce materials transportation impacts.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

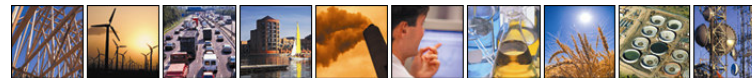

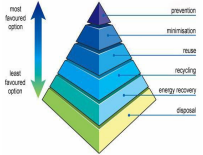
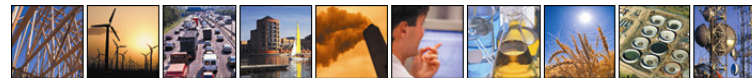



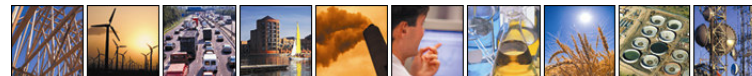


Table F4 Policy MWC2: Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals



POLICY MWC2: Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	-	-	-	Policy MWC2 ensures the supply of primary minerals to meet identified need and thus leaves open the option of extracting primary resources for use.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.

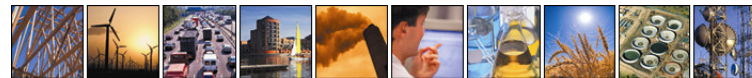


POLICY MWC2: Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	-	-	-	Policy MWC2 ensures the supply of primary minerals to meet identified need and thus leaves open the option of extracting primary resources for use. This will help to ensure the provision of a supply of primary resources, which may not help to encourage better use of resources.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC2 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of primary mineral resources could have an effect upon local air quality (e.g. emissions from machinery and transport of the materials).
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC2 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of primary mineral resources could have an effect upon water resources (e.g. pollution incidents from silty run-off).





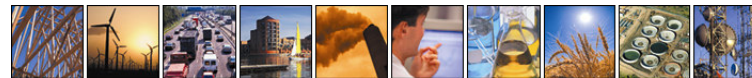
POLICY MWC2: Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC2 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of primary minerals could have an adverse effect upon biodiversity (e.g. disturbance, pollution incidents etc). It is noted that the North Gare site lies within an environmentally sensitive area, situated within the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar sites, the Teesmouth NNR and the Seaton Dunes and Common SSSI. Hart Quarry is within 3km of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. The effect of continued extraction of primary resources from these sites upon biodiversity therefore needs to be considered.</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC2 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of primary minerals could have an adverse effect upon the landscape, particularly given the scale and nature of minerals extraction sites.</p>






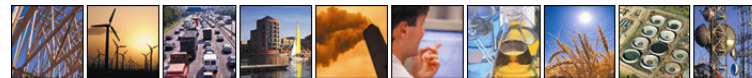
POLICY MWC2: Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC2 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC2 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the extraction of primary mineral resources will result in the emission of greenhouse gases (e.g. emissions from machinery and transport of the materials).

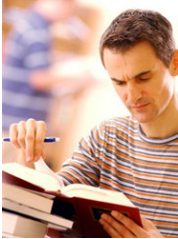




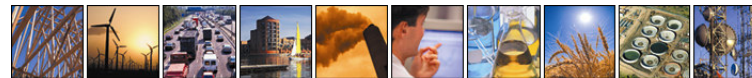
POLICY MWC2: Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>11. To improve health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC3 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the extraction of primary minerals to have an effect upon public amenity and health (e.g. noise and vibration disturbance).
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the subregion? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC3 is concerned with ensuring the supply of primary minerals to meet identified need through the continued operation of the Hart, North Gare and Stockton sites and therefore contributes positively towards retaining jobs in the minerals industry.



POLICY MWC2: Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC2 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of primary minerals will involve the transport of minerals by road.
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.



POLICY MWC2: Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	

Conclusions: Policy MWC2 scores positively in relation to employment, as the policy supports the continued operation of the Hart, North Gare and Stockton sites and therefore contributes positively towards retaining jobs in the minerals industry.

The policy scored negatively in relation to the minerals hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as it seeks to ensure the provision of a supply of primary resources, which may not help to encourage better use of resources.

The effect of the policy itself upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified, which reflects the specific nature of the policy. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals could have an effect upon the environment and health.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

The potential impact of the extraction of primary materials upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the extraction and transport of the materials.

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship	
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021					Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

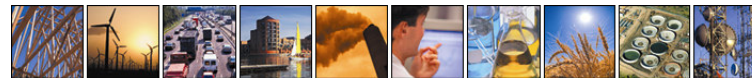

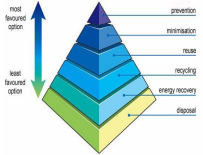
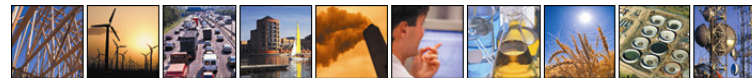



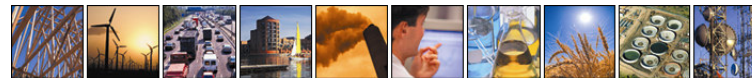


Table F5 Policy MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use



POLICY MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	+	•	++	Policy MWC3 is concerned with the development of facilities to process materials that can be used as alternatives to primary aggregate resources on existing minerals and waste sites (with the exception of North Gare sand extraction site), and therefore contributes positively towards this objective. It is considered that the effects will be significant in the long term once the facilities are established and operational.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	+	+	The processing of materials that can be used as alternatives to primary aggregate will help to reduce 'mineral related' waste (i.e. blast furnace slag and power station ash may be reused).

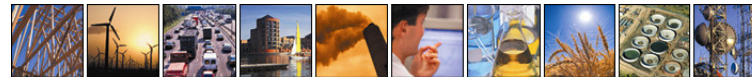


POLICY MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	+	++	++	<p>Policy MWC3 is concerned with the development of new facilities to process materials that can be used as alternatives to primary aggregate resources and therefore contributes positively towards this objective. The effect of the policy is considered to be significant in the medium to long term once the facilities are operational.</p>
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC3 encourages the development of materials processing facilities at existing minerals and waste sites, sites where the materials are being produced and sites where the materials will be used. This may help to reduce materials transportation distances and the potential impact of materials transport upon local air quality. The policy also requires development proposals to consider the impacts that could arise from dust. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this SA objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for minerals processing facilities to emit air pollutants. The transport of materials associated with the facilities may also impact upon local air quality.</p>
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC3 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of materials processing facilities to impact upon controlled waters, particularly in the short term during the construction of the facilities (e.g. pollution incidents from silty run-off). There are several watercourses and designated Groundwater Source Protection Zones within the Tees Valley area. Parts of the Tees Valley area also lie within the floodplain.</p>





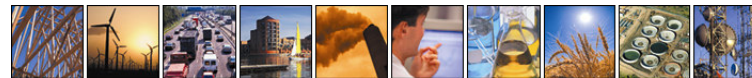
POLICY MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use




Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC3 prohibits the development of facilities to process materials on the North Gare sand extraction site, which is located adjacent to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site, and Seaton Dunes and Common SSSI. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of materials processing facilities to have an impact upon biodiversity, particularly in the short term during the construction of the facilities (e.g. disturbance and loss of habitat). Previously developed sites have the potential to be of biodiversity value, particularly brownfield sites which have been derelict / undisturbed for some time.</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC3 requires development proposals to consider the visual effect of stockpiles. The policy also focuses new development within existing waste and minerals sites, which generally may be more appropriate in landscaping terms than allocating a new site and would involve the development of brownfield land. This is, however, an assumption and should be supported by a site by site assessment. The policy itself therefore is considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of materials processing facilities to have an impact upon the landscape.</p>

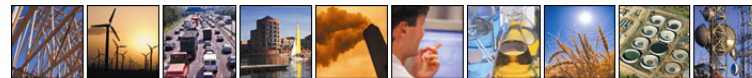


POLICY MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use


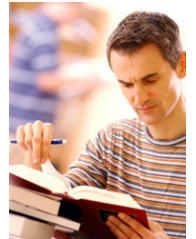
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC3 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development of materials processing facilities to have an impact upon cultural, historic and archaeological assets and / or their settings.</p>
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? (continued) 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC3 encourages the development of materials processing facilities at existing minerals and waste sites, sites where the materials are being produced and sites where the materials will be used. This may help to reduce materials transportation distances and the emission of greenhouse gases associated with materials transport. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of minerals processing facilities to emit greenhouse gases. The transport of materials associated with the facilities is also likely to result in the emission of greenhouse gases.</p>

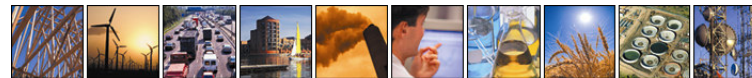




POLICY MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC3 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development of materials processing facilities to have an effect upon flood risk (e.g. by increasing surface run-off rates). The development of facilities within existing minerals and wastes sites (assumed to be brownfield) may be more appropriate in flood risk terms than the development of a greenfield site, as run-off rates may be similar. This is, however, an assumption and should be supported by a site by site assessment.</p>
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	X	X	X	<p>No relationships have been identified.</p>
 <p>11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC3 requires development proposals to consider the impacts which could arise from dust, noise and vibration. It is also considered that the development of facilities within existing minerals and waste sites is more appropriate than the development of a new site, as these sites are generally situated away from residential areas and already comprise similar facilities. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p>



POLICY MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub region? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	<p>Once operational, materials processing facilities will recover value from waste materials, creating reusable aggregates and in turn helping to reduce primary aggregates use.</p> <p>The development of processing facilities is also likely to create short and long term employment opportunities.</p>
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	<p>No relationships have been identified.</p>

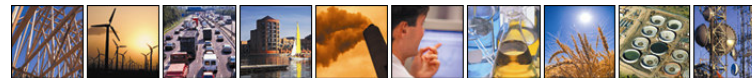


POLICY MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC3 encourages the development of materials processing facilities at existing minerals and waste sites, sites where the materials are being produced and sites where the materials will be used. This should help to reduce materials transportation distances and encourages the development of clusters of related facilities and processes, which can benefit from shared or alternative transport arrangements. The policy itself is considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, the development and operation of materials processing facilities is likely to involve the transport of materials by road. The effect of increased vehicle movements would need to be assessed at the time of application.</p>
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	X	X	X	<p>No relationships have been identified.</p>

Conclusions: Policy MWC3 scored positively against the SA objectives relating to the minerals hierarchy and resource use respectively, as the policy is concerned with the development of facilities to process materials that can be used as alternatives to primary aggregates. It is considered that the effect will be significant in the medium to long term once the facilities are established and operational. The policy also scored positively against the air quality, transport and climate change SA objectives, as focusing facilities on existing waste and mineral sites, sites where materials are being produced and sites where materials will be used should help to reduce materials transportation distances.

The policy also scored positively in relation to the health and landscape SA objectives, as the policy requires development proposals to consider the impacts which could arise from dust, noise, vibration and the visual effect of stockpiles. The policy scored positively in relation to the employment / economy, as the development of facilities is likely to create employment opportunities and the facilities will recover value from waste materials, creating reusable aggregates.

There are several cases where the policy is considered to have no effect (i.e. the water and cultural heritage objectives), as the policy does not include measures relating to these aspects (i.e. mitigation for protecting and enhancing cultural heritage). Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for materials processing facilities to have an effect upon water quality and cultural historic assets.



POLICY MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
<p>Recommendations: To increase the sustainability of this policy, the following statement or something similar should be included: <i>'Wherever possible, all proposed processing facilities should seek to utilise previously developed land'</i>.</p> <p>The potential impact of developing materials processing facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, landscape, cultural heritage, flood risk and biodiversity, arising from both the construction and operation of the facilities. It should be noted that previously developed land can be of biodiversity value, particularly sites which have been derelict / undisturbed for some time. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce materials transportation impacts.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

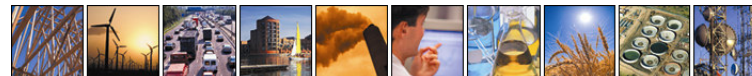

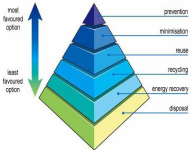
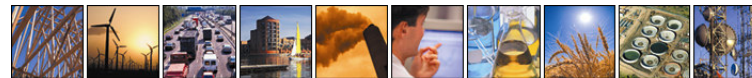



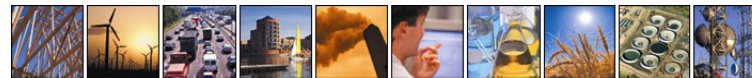


Table F6 Policy MWC4: Safeguarding of Minerals from Sterilisation



POLICY MWC4: Safeguarding Minerals from Sterilisation					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	-	-	-	Policy MWC4 seeks to safeguard minerals resources from sterilisation and thus leaves open the option of extracting primary resources for use.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.



POLICY MWC4: Safeguarding Minerals from Sterilisation					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	-	-	-	Policy MWC4 seeks to safeguard minerals resources from sterilisation and thus leaves open the option of extracting primary resources for use. This will help to ensure the provision of a supply of primary resources, which may not help to encourage better use of resources.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC4 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of mineral resources could have an effect upon local air quality (e.g. emissions from machinery and transport of the materials).
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC4 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of mineral resources could have an effect upon water resources (e.g. pollution incidents from silty run-off).





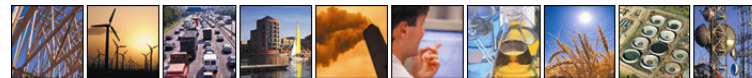
POLICY MWC4: Safeguarding Minerals from Sterilisation




Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC4 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals could have an adverse effect upon biodiversity (e.g. disturbance / loss of habitat or pollution incidents).</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC4 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals could have an adverse effect upon the landscape, particularly given the scale and nature of minerals extraction sites.</p>

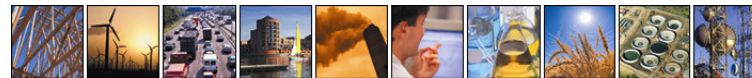


POLICY MWC4: Safeguarding Minerals from Sterilisation




Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC4 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals could have an effect upon cultural, historic and archaeological assets.</p>
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC4 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the extraction of mineral resources is likely to result in the emission of greenhouse gases (e.g. emissions from machinery and transport of the materials).</p>

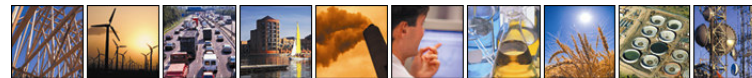


POLICY MWC4: Safeguarding Minerals from Sterilisation					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>11. To improve health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC4 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the extraction of minerals to have an effect upon public amenity and health (e.g. noise, vibration, disturbance etc).
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the subregion? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC4 is concerned with safeguarding areas for minerals extraction and therefore contributes positively towards retaining / creating jobs in the minerals industry. It is noted that safeguarding areas for minerals extraction may constrain or prevent certain types of development within the safeguarded areas. Notwithstanding this, Policy MWC4 permits non-minerals development in safeguarded areas where the development would not sterilise or prejudice the future extraction of minerals and where the benefits of the non-minerals development outweigh the benefits associated with the extraction of the mineral resource.



POLICY MWC4: Safeguarding Minerals from Sterilisation

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC4 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals is likely to involve the transport of minerals by road.
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.



POLICY MWC4: Safeguarding Minerals from Sterilisation														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
<p>Conclusions: Policy MWC4 scores positively in relation to employment, as the policy is concerned with safeguarding areas for minerals extraction and therefore contributes positively towards retaining / creating jobs in the minerals industry. It is noted that safeguarding areas for minerals extraction may constrain or prevent certain types of development within the safeguarded areas. However, Policy MWC4 only permits non-minerals development in safeguarded areas where the development would not sterilise or prejudice the future extraction of minerals and where the benefits of the non-minerals development outweigh the benefits associated with extraction.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively in relation to the minerals hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as it seeks to safeguard minerals resources from sterilisation and thus leaves open the option of extracting primary resources for use. This will help to ensure the provision of a supply of primary resources, which may not help to encourage better use of resources.</p> <p>The effect of the policy upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified, which reflects the specific nature of the policy. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals could have an effect upon the environment and health.</p> <p>Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential impact of the extraction of primary materials upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the extraction and transport of the materials.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

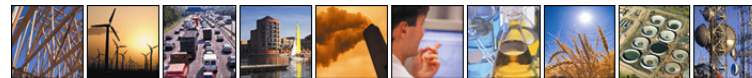

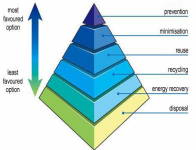
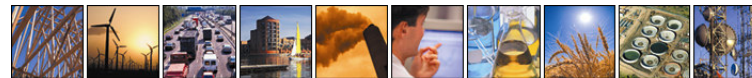



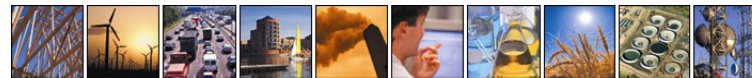


Table F7 Policy MWC5: Protection of Existing Minerals Extraction



POLICY MWC5: Protection of Existing Minerals Extraction					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	-	-	-	Policy MWC5 seeks to ensure that permitted minerals operations can continue and thus supports the continued and future extraction of primary resources for use.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.

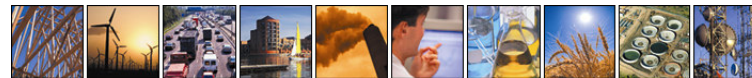


POLICY MWC5: Protection of Existing Minerals Extraction					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	-	-	-	Policy MWC5 seeks to ensure that permitted minerals operations can continue and thus supports the continued and future extraction of primary resources for use. This will help to ensure the provision of a supply of primary resources, which may not help to encourage better use of resources.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC5 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of mineral resources could have an effect upon local air quality (e.g. emissions from machinery and transport of the materials).
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC5 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of mineral resources could have an effect upon water resources (e.g. pollution incidents from silty run-off).





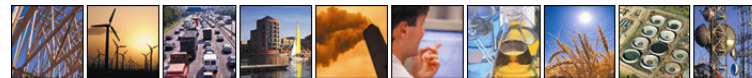
POLICY MWC5: Protection of Existing Minerals Extraction




Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC5 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals could have an adverse effect upon biodiversity (e.g. disturbance, loss of habitat or pollution incidents).</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC5 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals could have an adverse effect upon the landscape, particularly given the scale and nature of minerals extraction sites.</p>

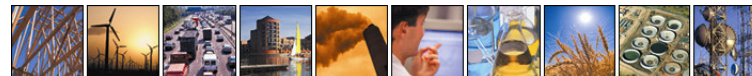


POLICY MWC5: Protection of Existing Minerals Extraction




Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC5 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals could have an effect upon cultural, historic and archaeological assets.</p>
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC5 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the extraction of mineral resources result in the emission of greenhouse gases (e.g. emissions from machinery and transport of the materials).</p>

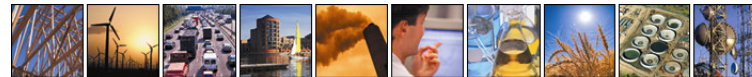


POLICY MWC5: Protection of Existing Minerals Extraction					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>11. To improve health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC5 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the extraction of minerals to have an effect upon public amenity and health (e.g. noise, vibration, disturbance etc).
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the subregion? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC5 seeks to ensure that permitted minerals operations can continue and therefore contributes positively towards retaining / creating jobs in the minerals industry. Notwithstanding this, safeguarding areas for minerals extraction may constrain or prevent certain types of development within the safeguarded areas.



POLICY MWC5: Protection of Existing Minerals Extraction

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC5 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals is likely to involve the transport of minerals by road.
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.



POLICY MWC5: Protection of Existing Minerals Extraction														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria						Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)				
							Short	Medium	Long					
<p>Conclusions: Policy MWC5 scores positively in relation to employment / economy SA objective, as the policy seeks to ensure that permitted minerals operations can continue and therefore contributes positively towards retaining / creating jobs in the minerals industry. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that the policy may constrain or prevent certain types of development within the safeguarded areas.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively in relation to the minerals hierarchy and resource use SA objectives as ensuring that permitted minerals operations can continue to operate supports the continued and future extraction of primary resources for use and will help to ensure the provision of a supply of primary resources, which may not encourage better use of resources.</p> <p>The effect of the policy upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified, which reflects the specific nature of the policy. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the extraction of minerals could have an effect upon the environment and health.</p> <p>Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential impact of the extraction of primary materials upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the extraction and transport of the materials.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014						Medium Term: 2014 - 2021			Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

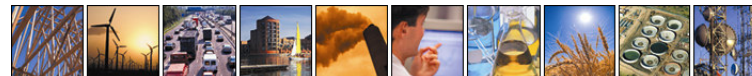

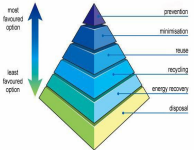
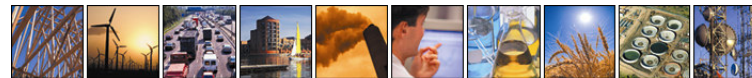



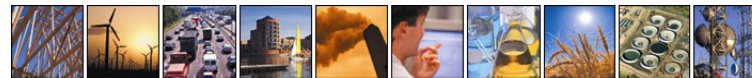




Table F8 Policy MWC6: Waste Strategy

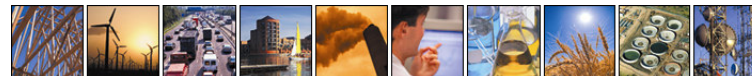
POLICY MWC6: Waste Strategy					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	++	++	++	Policy MWC6 seeks to ensure the sustainable management of waste arisings. In particular, the policy proposes the provision of sufficient capacity for the recycling, composting and the recovery of waste. The policy also promotes waste minimisation through design and construction and encourages the development of resource recovery parks, recognising the value of waste as a resource.





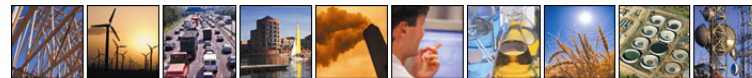
POLICY MWC6: Waste Strategy					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	++	++	++	Policy MWC6 proposes the provision of sufficient capacity for the recycling, composting and the recovery of waste. The policy also promotes waste minimisation through design and construction and encourages the development of resource recovery parks, recognising the value of waste as a resource.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC6 seeks to safeguard the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of waste. The policy also seeks to ensure that facilities are well related to the source of waste arisings, related industries or the markets for products created. These measures should help to reduce the need to transport waste by road and therefore could help to reduce the impact of transporting waste by road upon local air quality.
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC6 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the development of waste management facilities could have an effect upon water resources (e.g. pollution incidents from silty run-off).






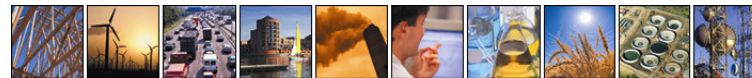
POLICY MWC6: Waste Strategy					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC6 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the development of waste management facilities could have an adverse effect upon biodiversity (e.g. disturbance / loss of habitat or pollution incidents).</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC6 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the development of waste management facilities could have an adverse effect upon the landscape, particularly given the scale and nature of minerals extraction sites.</p>






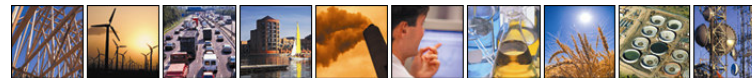
POLICY MWC6: Waste Strategy					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC6 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the development of waste management facilities could have an effect upon cultural, historic and archaeological assets.</p>
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC6 seeks to safeguard the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of waste. The policy also seeks to ensure that facilities are well related to the source of waste arisings, related industries or the markets for products created.</p> <p>These measures should help to reduce the need to transport waste by road and therefore could help to reduce waste transport related greenhouse gas emissions.</p>



POLICY MWC6: Waste Strategy					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>11. To improve health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC6 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development of waste management facilities to have an effect upon public amenity and health (e.g. noise and vibration disturbance).
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the subregion? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC6 seeks to distribute waste management facilities across the Tees Valley so that facilities are well related to the sources of waste arisings, related industries or the markets for any products created, which should help to encourage clusters of related development.



POLICY MWC6: Waste Strategy					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	++	++	++	Policy MWC6 seeks to safeguard the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of waste. The policy also seeks to ensure that facilities are well related to the source of waste arisings, related industries or the markets for products created. These measures should help to reduce the transport of waste by road.
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC6 seeks to ensure that facilities are well related to the source of waste arisings, related industries or the markets for products created. This should help to reduce waste transportation distances.



POLICY MWC6: Waste Strategy														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
<p>Conclusions: Policy MWC6 is considered to contribute significantly towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as the policy seeks to ensure the sustainable management of waste arisings. In particular, the policy proposes the provision of sufficient capacity for the recycling, composting and the recovery of waste. The policy also promotes waste minimisation and encourages the development of resource recovery parks, recognising the value of waste as a resource.</p> <p>The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate changes SA objectives, as the policy seeks to safeguard the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of waste and seeks to ensure that facilities are well related to the source of waste arisings, related industries or the markets for products created. These measures should help to reduce the need to transport waste by road</p> <p>The effect of the policy upon the remainder of the SA objectives was considered to be neutral or no relationship was identified, which reflects the specific nature of the policy. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the development of waste management facilities could have an effect upon the environment and health. No negative effects were identified.</p> <p>Recommendations: To further increase the sustainability of this policy it is advised that reference is made to recycling and composting. This could be referred to in point b), for example '<i>promoting waste minimisation, recycling and composting through the design and construction practices utilised in new development</i>'. Reference should be made to moving waste management up the waste hierarchy. Point e) should be reworded as follows '<i>safeguarding the necessary infrastructure to enable the sustainable transport of waste, in particular the use of the existing rail and port facilities in the Tees Valley</i>'.</p> <p>The potential impact of developing waste management facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the construction and operation of waste management facilities. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014				Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond					

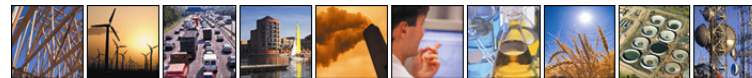

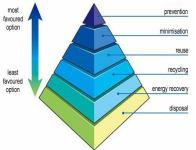
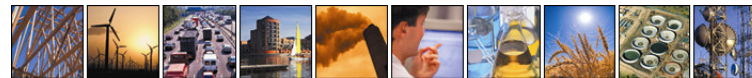



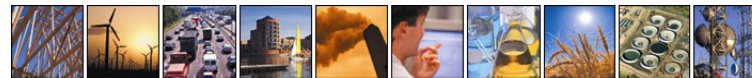




Table F9 Policy MWC7: Waste Management Capacity

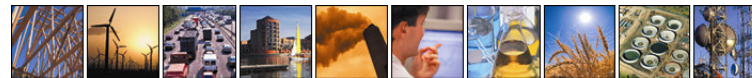
POLICY MWC7: Waste Management Capacity					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	++	++	<p>Policy MWC7 should ensure the provision of land for the development of facilities for the recycling, composting and recovery of wastes, including the development of two Household Waste Recovery Centres. These aspects are considered to contribute positively towards this objective. It is considered that the effect will be significant in the medium to long term once these facilities are operational.</p> <p>However, the policy also ensures the provision of land for the landfilling of commercial and industrial waste. This aspect of the policy is considered to have a negative effect upon this objective, as the provision of landfill capacity may not help to encourage the recycling of commercial and industrial wastes where possible. Notwithstanding, it is noted that some landfill capacity will be required for residual commercial and industrial wastes.</p>





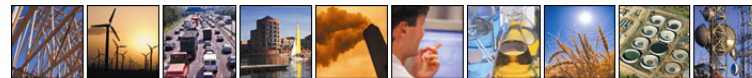
POLICY MWC7: Waste Management Capacity					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	+	+	+	<p>Ensuring the provision of land for the development of facilities for recycling, composting and the recovery of waste is considered to contribute positively towards this objective, as these facilities will recover materials from waste products thus helping to make better use of resources.</p> <p>The effect of the provision of land for the landfilling of commercial and industrial wastes upon this objective is considered to be uncertain, as recoverable non residual commercial and industrial wastes may get landfilled.</p>
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	<p>The development of new waste management facilities within Tees Valley will help to reduce the need to transport waste outside of the Tees Valley area and therefore could reduce the impact of waste transport upon local air quality. This aspect of the policy is therefore considered to contribute positively to this objective. Although it is noted that waste may be imported into the sub-region for processing at the new facilities, thereby increasing transport impacts at a transboundary scale.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of waste management facilities to have an effect upon local air quality (e.g. dust generation etc).</p>
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC7 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of waste management facilities, particularly landfill sites, to have an effect upon water resources (e.g. pollution incidents).</p>






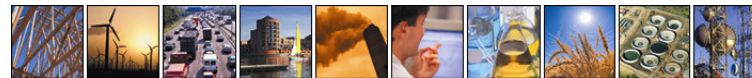
POLICY MWC7: Waste Management Capacity					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC7 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of waste management facilities to have an effect upon biodiversity (e.g. disturbance or loss of habitat).</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC7 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for waste management facilities, particularly landfill, to have an effect upon the landscape.</p>






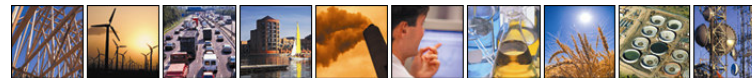
POLICY MWC7: Waste Management Capacity					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC7 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for waste management facilities to have an effect upon cultural, historic and archaeological assets.</p>
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	<p>The development of new waste management facilities within Tees Valley will help to reduce the need to transport waste outside of the Tees Valley area and therefore could reduce waste transport related greenhouse gas emissions. This aspect is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective. Although it is noted that waste may be imported into the sub-region for processing at the new facilities, thereby increasing transport impacts at a trans-boundary scale.</p>



POLICY MWC7: Waste Management Capacity					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC7 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of waste management facilities to have an effect upon health and public amenity (e.g. noise and vibration disturbance).
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the subregion? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC7 safeguards land for the development of facilities for the recycling, composting and recovery of waste which will recover value from waste materials. This aspect is considered to contribute positively towards this objective. The development of waste management facilities is also likely to create short and long term employment opportunities.



POLICY MWC7: Waste Management Capacity					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	The development of new waste management facilities within Tees Valley may help to reduce the need to transport waste outside of the Tees Valley area. Although it is noted that waste may be imported into the sub-region for processing at the new facilities, thereby increasing transport impacts at a trans-boundary scale.
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	+	+	+	As noted above, the development of new waste management facilities within Tees Valley may help to reduce the need to transport waste outside of the area. Although waste may be imported into the sub-region for processing at the new facilities, thereby increasing transport impacts at a trans-boundary scale.



POLICY MWC7: Waste Management Capacity														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
<p>Conclusions: Policy MWC7 is considered to contribute positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as the policy should ensure the provision of land for the development of facilities for the recycling, composting and recovery of wastes, including the development of two Household Waste Recovery Centres.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, the policy also ensures the provision of land for the landfilling of commercial and industrial waste. This aspect of the policy is considered to score negatively, as the provision of landfill capacity may not help to encourage the recycling of commercial and industrial wastes where possible. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that some landfill capacity will be required for residual commercial and industrial wastes.</p> <p>The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the development of new waste management facilities within the Tees Valley may help to reduce the need to transport waste outside of the Tees Valley area. Although it is noted that waste may be imported into the sub-region for processing at the new facilities, thereby potentially increasing transport impacts at a trans-boundary scale. This could be mitigated through appropriate siting of facilities and ensuring accessibility by sustainable transport modes.</p> <p>There are several cases where the policy is considered to have no effect (e.g. the water, biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage objectives), as the policy does not include measures relating to these aspects (i.e. mitigation for protecting and enhancing cultural heritage). Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of waste management facilities, particularly landfill to have an effect upon the environment and health.</p> <p>Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential impact of the development and operation of waste management facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from both the construction and operation of the waste management facilities. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts, including trans-boundary effects.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

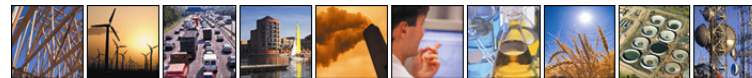

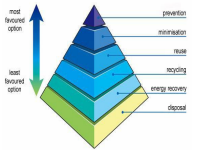
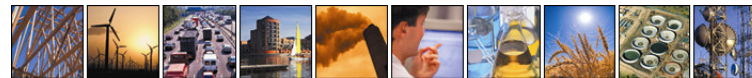


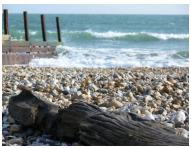
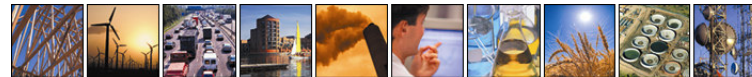


Table F10 Policy MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites



POLICY MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC8 should help to ensure that waste management facilities are located appropriately and small waste management sites are well related to the population distribution, waste arisings or the markets for any materials produced, which should help to encourage greater use of facilities and increase recycling and recovery rates.

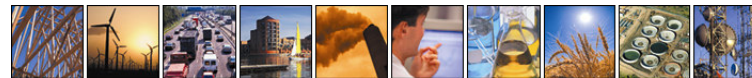


POLICY MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC8 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC8 proposes to allocate sites for clusters of waste management and processing facilities. Where facilities are clustered this should reduce waste transportation distances and thus help to reduce the impact of waste transport upon local air quality.</p> <p>In addition, the policy should help to ensure that small waste management sites are well related to the population distribution, waste arisings or the markets for any materials produced, also helping to reduce waste transport distances.</p>
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	-	-	-	Policy MWC8 seeks to locate larger waste management sites on industrial land north and south of the River Tees and therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.





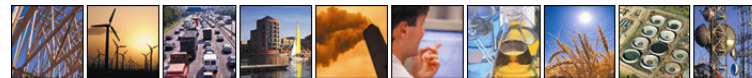
POLICY MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites




Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	-	-	-	Policy MWC8 seeks to locate larger waste management sites on industrial land north and south of the River Tees, which lies adjacent to / in close proximity to several designated sites, including the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site, the Teesmouth NNR, Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI, Seal Sands SSSI, Seaton Dunes and Common SSSI and LNR and the South Gare and Coatham Sands SSSI. The policy therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC8 seeks to locate larger waste management sites on previously developed land within existing industrial areas north and south of the River Tees.

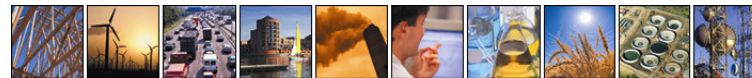


POLICY MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites




Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC8 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC8 proposes to allocate sites for clusters of waste management and processing facilities. Where facilities are clustered this should reduce waste transportation distances and thus help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated waste transport.</p> <p>In addition, the policy should help to ensure that small waste management sites are well related to the population distribution, waste arisings or the markets for any materials produced, also helping to reduce waste transport distances.</p>

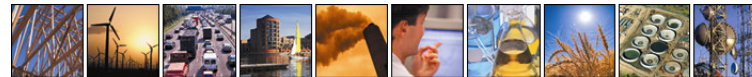


POLICY MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 10. To reduce crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC8 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.
 12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the subregion? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC8 proposes to allocate sites for clusters of waste management and processing facilities.



POLICY MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC8 proposes to allocate sites for clusters of waste management and processing facilities and proposes that small waste management sites are well related to the population distribution, waste arisings or the markets for any materials produced. These aspects should help to reduce waste transport distances.
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	+	+	+	As noted above, Policy MWC8 proposes to allocate sites for clusters of facilities and proposes that small sites are well related to the population distribution, waste arisings or the markets for any materials produced, which contribute positively to reducing waste transport distances.



POLICY MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	

Conclusions: Policy MWC8 scores positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the allocation of sites for clusters of waste management and processing facilities and the situation of small waste management sites with regard to the population distribution, waste arisings or the markets for any materials produced should help to reduce waste transport distances. The policy also scored positively against the waste hierarchy SA objective, as the appropriate location of facilities should help to encourage greater use of facilities and increase recycling and recovery rates.

The policy scored negatively in relation to water and biodiversity, as the policy proposes to allocate land north and south of the River Tees for the development of large sites, which is adjacent to / within close proximity to several designated sites, including the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site, the Teesmouth NNR, Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI, Seal Sands SSSI, Seaton Dunes and Common SSSI and LNR and the South Gare and Coatham Sands SSSI..

Recommendations: To increase the sustainability of this policy, the following statement or something similar should be included: *'Wherever possible, all proposed waste management sites should seek to utilise previously developed land and be well related to existing rail and port infrastructure'*.

The potential effect of developing larger waste management sites on industrial land north and south of the River Tees upon water resources and biodiversity should be examined on a site specific / project level.

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship	
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021					Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

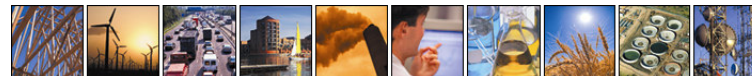

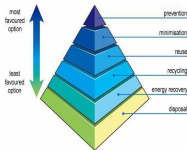
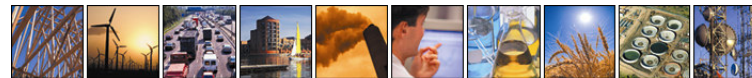


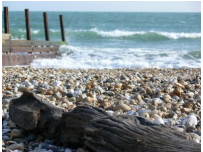
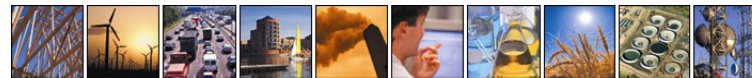




Table F11 Policy MWC9: Sewage Treatment

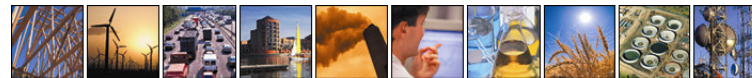
POLICY MWC9: Sewage Treatment					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.





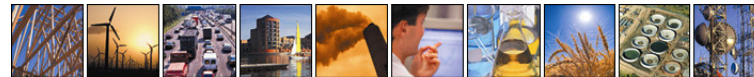
POLICY MWC9: Sewage Treatment					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC9 requires planning applications to include evidence that sewage treatment facilities will not create any significant adverse effects from odour. The policy therefore contributes positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the development, extension or upgrade of sewage treatment facilities could impact upon local air quality (e.g. associated with sludge transport).</p>
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	+	+	+	<p>There is the potential for the development, extension or upgrade of sewage treatment facilities to have an effect upon water quality.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, Policy MWC9 requires planning applications to include evidence that sewage treatment facilities will not create any significant adverse effects on water quality. The policy therefore contributes positively towards this objective.</p>






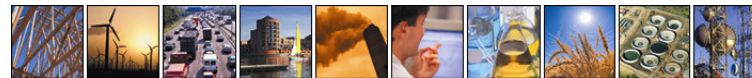
POLICY MWC9: Sewage Treatment					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	+	+	+	<p>There is the potential for the development, extension or upgrade of sewage treatment facilities to have an effect upon water quality.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, Policy MWC9 requires planning applications to include evidence that sewage treatment facilities will not create any significant adverse effects on ecology, and therefore contributes positively towards this objective.</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	<p>There is the potential for the development, extension or upgrade of sewage treatment facilities to have an effect upon landscape.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, Policy MWC9 requires planning applications to include evidence that sewage treatment facilities will not create any significant visual impact, and where new locations for treatment facilities are being proposed, they can not be accommodated at existing sites. The policy therefore contributes positively towards this objective.</p>

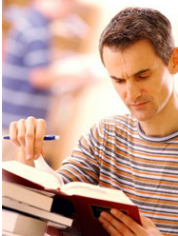




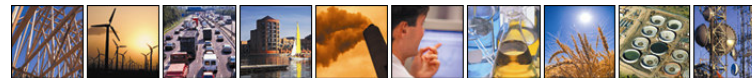
POLICY MWC9: Sewage Treatment					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC9 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the development, extension or upgrade of sewage treatment facilities could have an effect upon cultural, historic and archaeological assets.</p>
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWC9 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the development, extension or upgrade of sewage treatment facilities could result in greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. associated with sludge transport).</p>



POLICY MWC9: Sewage Treatment					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	+	+	+	There is the potential for the development, extension and upgrade of sewage treatment facilities to have an effect upon public amenity and health (e.g. odour impacts). Notwithstanding this, Policy MWC9 requires planning applications to include evidence that sewage treatment facilities will not create any significant adverse effects from odour. The policy therefore contributes positively towards this objective.
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the subregion? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC9 should help to ensure the provision of adequate sewage treatment capacity that can support / enable development (especially large residential and commercial schemes).



POLICY MWC9: Sewage Treatment					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC9 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the development, extension or upgrade of sewage treatment facilities could increase transport movements by road.
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	0	0	0	Policy MWC9 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.



POLICY MWC9: Sewage Treatment														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria						Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)				
							Short	Medium	Long					
<p>Conclusions: Policy MWC9 scored positively in relation to air quality, landscape, biodiversity and water quality, as the policy requires planning applications to include evidence that they will not create any significant adverse effects from odour, visual impact, or on ecology or water quality. The policy also scored positively in relation to the employment / economy SA objective as it should ensure the provision of adequate sewage treatment capacity that can support / enable development.</p> <p>There are several cases where the policy is considered to have no effect upon the objectives (i.e. the cultural heritage, climate change and transport objectives), as the policy does not include measures relating to these aspects (i.e. mitigation for protecting and enhancing cultural heritage). Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the provision, extension or upgrade of sewage treatment facilities to have an effect upon the environment.</p> <p>Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential impact of developing, extending or upgrading sewage treatment facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, transport and flood risk.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

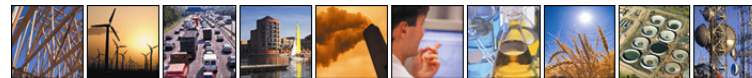

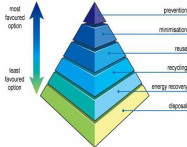
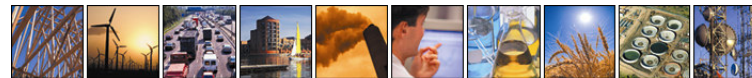


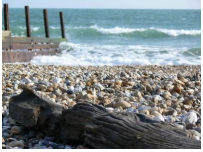
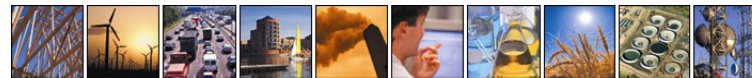




Table F12 Policy MWP10: Sustainable Transport

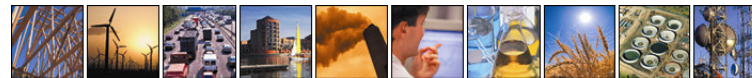
POLICY MWC10: Sustainable Transport					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.





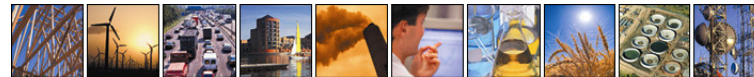
POLICY MWC10: Sustainable Transport					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC10 requires all proposals for minerals and waste development to consider the use of non-road based transport and to utilise the existing rail and port facilities wherever possible.</p> <p>The policy also requires proposals to allow easy access by means of walking, cycling and public transport, to minimise the need to travel by road and to reduce journey lengths.</p> <p>These aspects ensure the transportation of minerals and waste by means other than road where possible, and should help to encourage access by sustainable modes of transport, and therefore contribute positively towards reducing the impact of road transport upon local air quality.</p>
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.






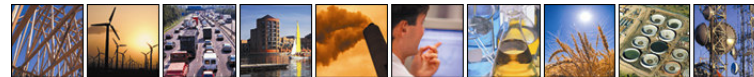
POLICY MWC10: Sustainable Transport					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.

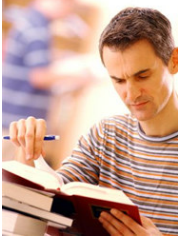




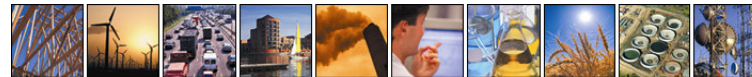
POLICY MWC10: Sustainable Transport					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWC10 requires all proposals for minerals and waste development to consider the use of non-road based transport and to utilise the existing rail and port facilities wherever possible.</p> <p>The policy also requires proposals to allow easy access by means of walking, cycling and public transport, to minimise the need to travel by road and to reduce journey lengths.</p> <p>These aspects ensure the transportation of minerals and waste by means other than road where possible, and should help to encourage access by sustainable modes of transport. The policy therefore contributes positively towards reducing the emission of greenhouse gases associated with the transport of minerals and waste by road.</p>



POLICY MWC10: Sustainable Transport					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the subregion? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.



POLICY MWC10: Sustainable Transport					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	++	++	++	Policy MWC10 requires all proposals for minerals and waste development to consider the use of non-road based transport and to utilise the existing rail and port facilities wherever possible. In addition, the policy requires proposals to minimise the need to travel and to reduce journey lengths. The policy therefore contributes significantly towards this objective.
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	++	++	++	As noted above, Policy MWC10 requires proposals to allow easy access by means of walking, cycling and public transport, to minimise the need to travel by road and to reduce journey lengths. The policy therefore contributes significantly towards this objective.



POLICY MWC10: Sustainable Transport														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
<p>Conclusions: Policy MWC10 seeks to ensure the use of sustainable modes of transport for the movement of minerals and waste resources and requires proposals to allow easy access by means of walking, cycling and public transport for employees and users of the facilities. The policy therefore contributes significantly towards the sustainable transport SA objectives, and scores positively in relation to the air quality and climate change SA objectives.</p> <p>Given the specific nature of Policy MWC10, no other significant relationships were identified between the policy and the remaining SA objectives.</p> <p>Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014			Medium Term: 2014 - 2021					Long Term: 2021 - beyond					

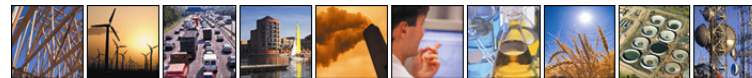

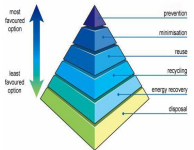
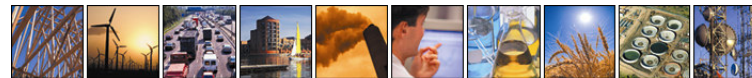



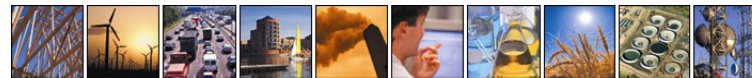


Table F13 Policy MWC11: Safeguarding of Rail and Port Facilities



POLICY MWC11: Safeguarding of Rail and Port Facilities					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.

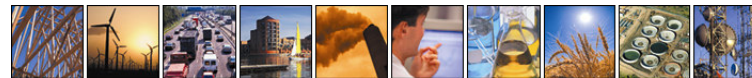


POLICY MWC11: Safeguarding of Rail and Port Facilities					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC11 safeguards existing rail and port infrastructure, thus ensuring the continued use of these facilities. This should help to reduce the need to transport materials by road, which contributes positively towards reducing the impact of road based transport upon local air quality.
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.





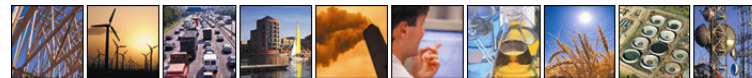
POLICY MWC11: Safeguarding of Rail and Port Facilities

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.






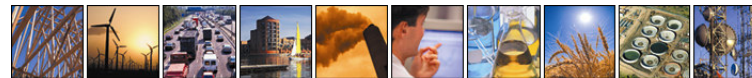
POLICY MWC11: Safeguarding of Rail and Port Facilities

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	Policy MWC11 safeguards existing rail and port infrastructure, thus ensuring the continued use of these facilities. This should help to reduce the need to transport materials by road, which contributes positively towards reducing materials transport related greenhouse gas emissions.

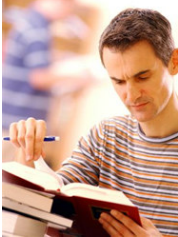




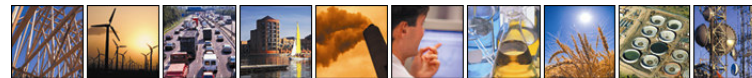
POLICY MWC11: Safeguarding of Rail and Port Facilities

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the subregion? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.



POLICY MWC11: Safeguarding of Rail and Port Facilities

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	++	++	++	Policy MWC11 safeguards existing rail and port infrastructure, thus ensuring the continued use of these facilities. The safeguarding of rail and port facilities should also help to reduce the need to transport materials by road.
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.



POLICY MWC11: Safeguarding of Rail and Port Facilities														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
<p>Conclusions: Policy MWC11 safeguards existing rail and port infrastructure thus ensuring the continued use of these facilities, which in turn should help to reduce the need to transport materials by road. The policy therefore contributes significantly towards the sustainable transport SA objective and contributes positively towards the air quality and climate change SA objectives.</p> <p>Given the specific nature of Policy MWC11, no other significant relationships were identified between the policy and the remaining SA objectives.</p> <p>Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014				Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond					

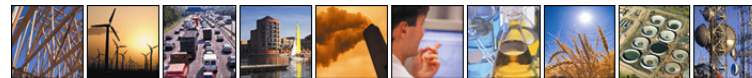

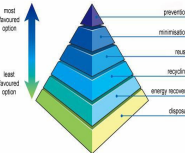
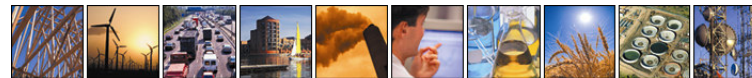


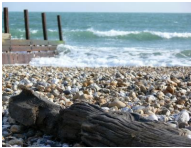
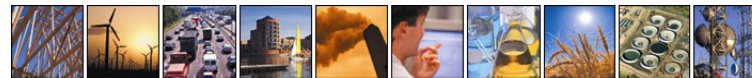




Table F14 Policy MWP1: Waste Audits

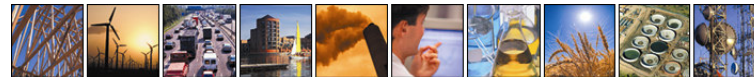
POLICY MWP1: Waste Audits					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	+	+	<p>The requirement for a waste audit to be included as part of proposals for all major developments should help to ensure that waste is managed appropriately in accordance with the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Consideration of the need to provide sufficient space for recycling and composting bins in residential developments and appropriate access to move bins from storage to their collection point should help to encourage participation in recycling and composting, and ensure that the process is managed as efficiently and effectively as possible.</p> <p>Similarly, the provision of sufficient space to separate, store and bulk waste in retail, employment and industrial development, and consideration of on-site waste processing or treatment facilities should help to ensure the responsible management of waste.</p>





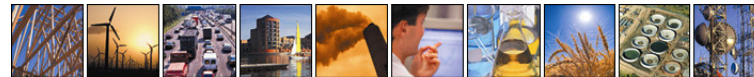
POLICY MWP1: Waste Audits					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP1 requires that, for proposals involving groups of buildings or developments consideration is given to on-site waste processing or treatment facilities of a suitable scale. The provision of on-site facilities would help to reduce waste transportation distances and thus help to reduce the impact of waste transport upon local air quality.
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.






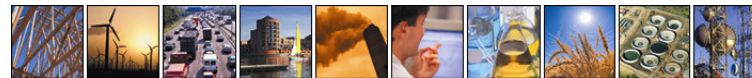
POLICY MWP1: Waste Audits					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.

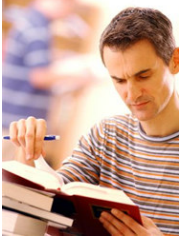




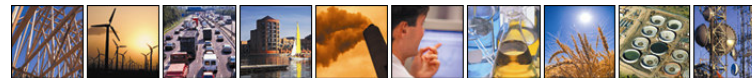
POLICY MWP1: Waste Audits					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP1 requires that, for proposals involving groups of buildings or developments consideration is given to on-site waste processing or treatment facilities of a suitable scale. The provision of on-site facilities would help to reduce waste transportation distances and thus help to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases associated with waste transport.



POLICY MWP1: Waste Audits					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 10. To reduce crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 11. To improve health and safeguard well-being while reducing inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub region? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.



POLICY MWP1: Waste Audits					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP1 requires that, for proposals involving groups of buildings or developments consideration is given to on-site waste processing or treatment facilities of a suitable scale. The provision of on-site facilities would help to reduce waste transportation distances and therefore this policy is considered to contribute positively towards this objective.
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP1 should help to ensure the provision of sufficient space for waste facilities, along with appropriate access for the collection of materials, which would enable kerbside recycling.



POLICY MWP1: Waste Audits														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria					Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)					
						Short	Medium	Long						
<p>Conclusions: Policy MWP1 scored well in relation to the waste hierarchy SA objective, as the requirement for waste audits should help to ensure that waste is managed appropriately and effectively in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The policy also scored positively in relation to the air quality, climate change and sustainable transport SA objectives, due to its requirement to consider on-site waste processing or treatment facilities, which would help to reduce waste transportation. The policy is specific in scope and consequently returned a high degree of 'no relationship' scores in relation to the other objectives.</p> <p>Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

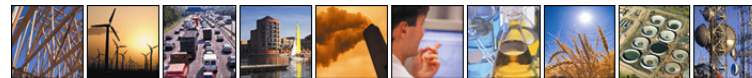

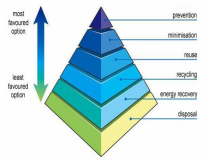
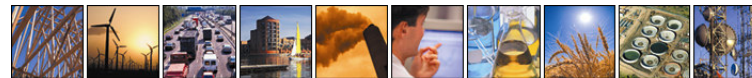



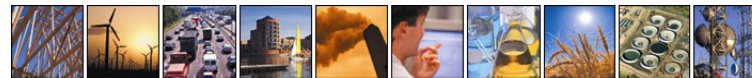


Table F15 Policy MWP2: Graythorp Industrial Estate (Hartlepool)



POLICY MWP2: Graythorp Industrial Estate (Hartlepool)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	++	++	Policy MWP2 allocates 4ha of land for the development of facilities to manage and recycle 65,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial wastes per year. This facility would increase recycling capacity and recycling rates, helping to divert more commercial and industrial waste from landfill, and therefore contributes positively towards this objective. It is considered that the effect will be significant in the medium to long term once the facilities are operational.

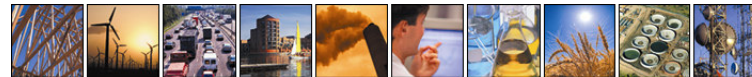




POLICY MWP2: Graythorp Industrial Estate (Hartlepool)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP2 seeks to enable better use of resources through recycling.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP2 allocates land within an existing industrial area, which could help to reduce waste transportation distances. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the facilities to be developed within the allocated land may involve the transport of some materials by road, which could impact upon local air quality.</p>
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	-	-	-	Policy MWP2 allocates land north of the River Tees for the development of a recycling facility. Given the proximity of the River Tees, there is the potential for the development of facilities in this area to impact upon water resources, particularly given that part of the site lies within the floodplain. The policy therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.

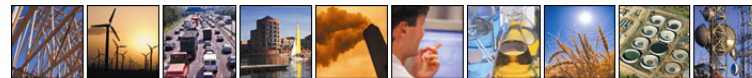





POLICY MWP2: Graythorp Industrial Estate (Hartlepool)

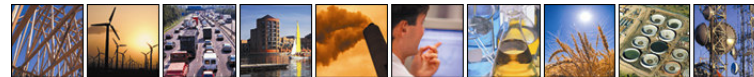
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	-	-	-	<p>There are no designated nature conservation sites within or in close proximity to the land allocated under Policy MWP2 and it is assumed that the land is of no biodiversity value.</p> <p>However, the land is within 1km of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site, Seal Sands SSSI, Seaton Dunes and Common SSSI and Local Nature Reserve and the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve. Given the proximity of these sites, there is the potential for the development of facilities within this land to have an effect upon biodiversity. The policy therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	<p>The land allocated under Policy MWP2 is not within a Special Landscape Area or Area of High Landscape Value and is within an established industrial area. Policy MWP2 also states that the proposals should utilise the existing buildings on site.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, the proposals will need to be carefully examined when specific design proposals are brought forward, especially from sensitive receptors such as residential properties.</p>



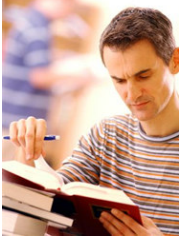


POLICY MWP2: Graythorp Industrial Estate (Hartlepool)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	+	+	+	There are no cultural or historic assets within or in close proximity to the land allocated under Policy MWP2.
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP2 allocates land within an existing industrial area, which could help to reduce waste transportation distances. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the facilities to be developed within the allocated land may involve the transport of some materials by road.
		-	-	-	Part of the land allocated under Policy MWP2 for the development of recycling facilities is located within Flood Zones 2 and 3. There is the potential for the development of recycling facilities in this land to affect flood risk. Notwithstanding this, Policy MWP2 states that proposals should restrict new development to those areas of land on the site which are not identified as being at risk of flooding.

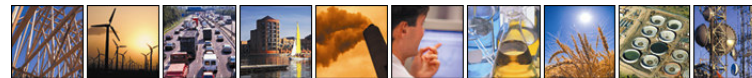


POLICY MWP2: Graythorp Industrial Estate (Hartlepool)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 10. To reduce crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	+	+	+	The land allocated under Policy MWP2 is situated within an established industrial area with few neighbouring sensitive receptors (i.e. residential properties). To this extent the policy is considered to contribute positively towards this SA objective.
 12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the subregion? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	<p>The development of a new facility to manage and recycling commercial and industrial wastes would create value from waste products through the use of recycled materials.</p> <p>The development of recycling facilities is also likely to create short and long term employment opportunities.</p>



POLICY MWP2: Graythorp Industrial Estate (Hartlepool)

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP2 allocates land within an existing industrial area, which could help to reduce waste transportation distances. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the facilities to be developed within the allocated land may involve the transport of some materials by road.</p>
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.



POLICY MWP2: Graythorp Industrial Estate (Hartlepool)

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	

Conclusions: Policy MWP2 allocates 4ha of land for the development of facilities for the recycling of commercial and industrial wastes and therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy will be significant in the medium to long term once the facility is in operation.

The policy scored positively against the landscape, cultural heritage and health SA objectives, as there are no landscape designations covering the land, there are no cultural or historic assets in close proximity and there are few sensitive receptors in the surrounding area. The re-use of existing redundant buildings is also proposed.

The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the policy allocates land within an existing industrial area, which could help to reduce waste transportation distances. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed facility is likely to involve the transport of materials by road.

The policy scored negatively in relation to the flood risk aspect of the climate change SA objective, as part of the land lies within Flood Zones 2 and 3. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities within this land to affect flood risk. Notwithstanding this, the policy does state that proposals should restrict new development to those areas of land on the site which are not identified as being at risk of flooding.

Given the proximity of the allocated land to the River Tees, the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI, the policy also scored negatively in relation to the water and biodiversity SA objectives.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

Given the proximity of the site to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites, the potential effect of developing waste management facilities upon biodiversity should be determined at project level.


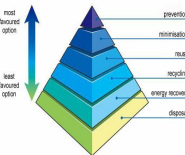
The effect of developing the site upon flood risk would need to be determined through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment and mitigation measures implemented as required. As stated in Policy MWP2, development should be restricted to those areas of land on the site which are not identified as being at risk of flooding.

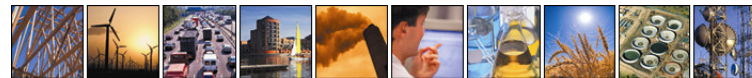
The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.



KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship	
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021					Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

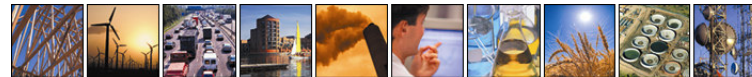





Table F16 Policy MWP3: Haverton Hill (Stockton-on-Tees)

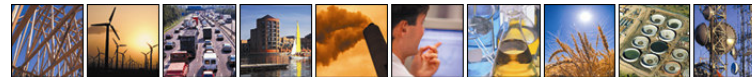
POLICY MWP3: Haverton Hill (Stockton-on-Tees)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	++	++	Policy MWP3 allocates 6ha of land for the development of waste management facilities to allow the recovery of value from 256,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial wastes per annum, and the composting of 50,000 tonnes of municipal solid green waste. It is considered that the effect of this policy will be significant in the long term once the facility is operational and established.





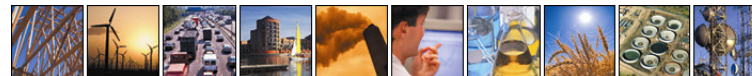
POLICY MWP3: Haverton Hill (Stockton-on-Tees)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP3 allocates land for the development of facilities for the recovery and composting of wastes. The policy is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p>
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP3 allocates land for the development of facilities for the recovery and composting of wastes adjacent to an existing waste management complex within an industrial area. The clustering of facilities and the location of the land within an industrial area should help to reduce materials transportation distances and therefore contributes positively towards reducing the effect of materials transport upon local air quality. Opportunity also exists to connect to the existing rail network, which would reduce the need to transport waste by road. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed facilities are likely to involve the transport of materials by road, which could impact upon local air quality.</p> <p>Any emissions from waste management facilities could also have an effect upon local air quality. The existing energy from waste facility in this area utilises modern filtration and cleaning systems to ensure all emissions to air meet the relevant standards. However, public perception of these processes can still be negative and there are residential properties within 800m of the site. Any planning application will therefore have to show that all emissions will meet acceptable standards, and that there will not be any cumulative effect on air quality in the area.</p>



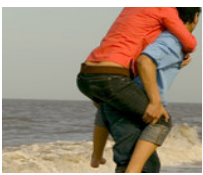


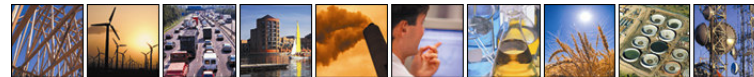
POLICY MWP3: Haverton Hill (Stockton-on-Tees)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	-	-	-	Policy MWP3 allocates land north of the River Tees for the development of recovery and composting facilities. Given the proximity of the land to the River Tees, there is the potential for the development of facilities in this area to impact upon water resources, particularly given that part of the land lies within the floodplain. The policy therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	-	-	-	There are no designated nature conservation sites within or in close proximity to the land allocated under Policy MWP3 and it is assumed that the land is of no biodiversity value. However, the land is within close proximity of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and within 5km of the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI, Seal Sands SSSI, Seaton Dunes and Common SSSI and Local Nature Reserve and the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve. Given the proximity of these sites, there is the potential for the development of facilities within this land to have an effect upon biodiversity. The policy therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	The land allocated under Policy MWP3 is not within a Special Landscape Area or Area of High Landscape Value. The land is also within an established industrial area. Notwithstanding this, the proposals will need to be carefully examined when specific design proposals are brought forward, especially from sensitive receptors such as residential properties.




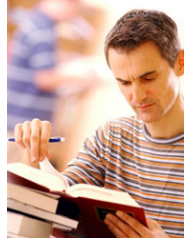
POLICY MWP3: Haverton Hill (Stockton-on-Tees)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	+	+	+	There are no cultural or historic assets within or in close proximity to the land allocated under Policy MWP3.
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP3 allocates land for the development of facilities for the recovery and composting of wastes adjacent to an existing waste management complex within a commercial / industrial area. The clustering of facilities and the location of the land should help to reduce waste transportation distances and therefore contributes positively towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from waste transport. Opportunity also exists to connect to the existing rail network, which would reduce the need to transport waste by road. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed facilities are likely to involve the transport of materials by road.</p>

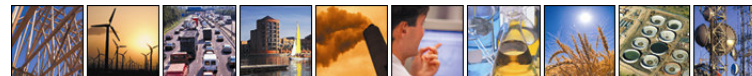




POLICY MWP3: Haverton Hill (Stockton-on-Tees)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous. 	-	-	-	Part of the land allocated under Policy MWP3 is located within Flood Zones 2 and 3. There is the potential for the development of facilities on this land to affect flood risk.
 10. To reduce crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	+	+	+	The land allocated under Policy MWP3 is situated within an established commercial / industrial area with few neighbouring sensitive receptors (i.e. residential properties). To this extent the policy is considered to contribute positively towards this SA objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of facilities within this land to have an effect upon public amenity (e.g. dust, noise and local air quality).

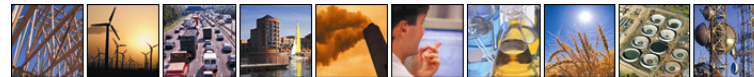


POLICY MWP3: Haverton Hill (Stockton-on-Tees)

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub region? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP3 allocates land for the development of facilities for the recovery and composting of wastes adjacent to an existing waste management complex. These facilities would recover value from waste.</p> <p>The development of waste management facilities is also likely to create short and long term employment opportunities.</p>
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	<p>No significant relationships have been identified.</p>



POLICY MWP3: Haverton Hill (Stockton-on-Tees)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP3 allocates land for the development of facilities adjacent to an existing waste management complex. The clustering of facilities and the location of the site within an existing commercial / industrial area should help to reduce waste transportation distances. Opportunity also exists to connect to the existing rail network, which would reduce the need to transport waste by road. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the facilities to be developed within the allocated land may involve the transport of some materials by road. The effect of increased vehicle movements would need to be assessed at project level.</p>
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	X	X	X	<p>No significant relationships have been identified.</p>



POLICY MWP3: Haverton Hill (Stockton-on-Tees)														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
<p>Conclusions: Policy MWP3 allocates 6ha of land for the development of facilities for the recovery of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial, and for the composting of municipal solid green waste and therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy will be significant in the medium to long term once the facility is in operation.</p> <p>The policy scored positively against the landscape, cultural heritage and health SA objectives, as there are no landscape designations covering the land, there are no cultural or historic assets in close proximity and there are few sensitive receptors in the surrounding area.</p> <p>The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the policy allocates land within an existing commercial / industrial area, and there is opportunity to connect to the rail network, which could help to reduce waste transportation distances. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed facility is likely to involve the transport of materials by road and any emissions from waste management facilities could affect local air quality.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively in relation to the flood risk aspect of the climate change SA objective, as part of the land lies within Flood Zones 2 and 3. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities within this land to affect flood risk. Given the proximity of the allocated land to the River Tees, the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI, the policy also scored negatively in relation to the water and biodiversity SA objectives.</p> <p>Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the site to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites, the potential effect of developing waste management facilities upon biodiversity should be determined at project level.</p> <p>The effect of developing the site upon flood risk would need to be determined through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment and mitigation measures implemented as required.</p> <p>As noted in the table, the existing energy from waste facility at Haverton Hill utilises modern filtration and cleaning systems to ensure all emissions to air meet the relevant standards. However, public perception of these processes can be negative and there are residential properties within 800m. Any planning application will therefore have to show that all emissions will meet acceptable standards and there will be no cumulative impacts upon local air quality.</p> <p>The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014				Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond					

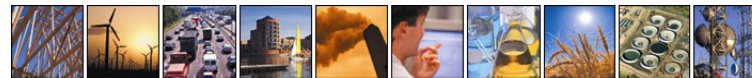

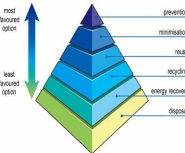
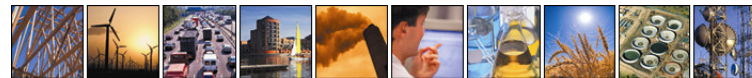



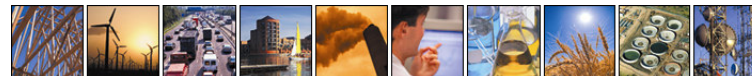




Table F17 Policy MWP4: New Road, Billingham

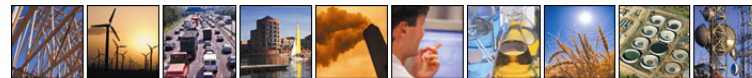
POLICY MWP4: New Road, Billingham					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	++	++	Policy MWP4 allocates land for the development of waste management facilities to recover value from 200,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial wastes per annum. It is considered that the effect of this policy will be significant in the long term once the facility is operational and established.





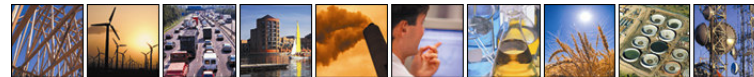
POLICY MWP4: New Road, Billingham					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP4 allocates land for the development of facilities for the recovery of wastes. The policy is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	<p>The allocation of land for the development of facilities for the recovery of wastes within an industrial area adjacent to land granted approval for a Waste Transfer Station and glass recycling plant should help to reduce materials transportation distances and the effect of materials transport upon local air quality. The opportunity also exists to utilise the existing freight rail link running through the site. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed facilities may involve the transport of some materials by road, which could impact upon local air quality.</p>
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	-	?	?	There are no watercourses within the New Road site. However, Billingham Beck is less than 0.5km from the land and the River Tees and its associated floodplain are within 0.6km. The land within the site is also considered to be potentially contaminated. There is the potential for the development of facilities within this site to impact upon water resources, particularly in the short term during construction. The policy therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective in the short term and uncertain in the medium to long term.






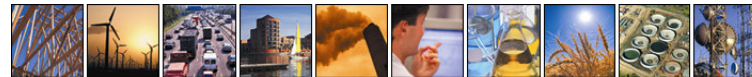
POLICY MWP4: New Road, Billingham					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	-	-	-	<p>There are no designated nature conservation sites within the land allocated under Policy MWP4 and it is assumed that the land is of no biodiversity value.</p> <p>However, the land is within 1km of the Billingham Beck Valley and Charlton's Pond LNRs, and within 5km of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site, the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI, Cowpen Marsh SSSI and several LNRs. Given the proximity of these sites, there is the potential for the development of facilities within this land to have an effect upon biodiversity. The policy therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	<p>The land allocated under Policy MWP4 is not within a Special Landscape Area or Area of High Landscape Value. The land is also within an established industrial area. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, there are residential properties to the west of the land. Proposals for the site would need to be carefully examined when specific design proposals are brought forward, especially from sensitive receptors such as residential homes (i.e. landscaping works would need to be agreed).</p> <p>The New Road site is potentially contaminated. The remediation of any contaminated land as part of the development would contribute positively towards this objective.</p>


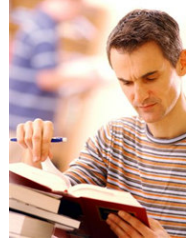


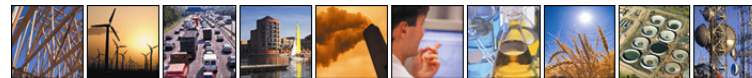
POLICY MWP4: New Road, Billingham					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	+	+	+	There are no cultural or historic assets within or in close proximity to the land allocated under Policy MWP4.
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	<p>The allocation of land for the development of facilities for the recovery of wastes within an industrial area adjacent to land granted approval for a Waste Transfer Station and glass recycling plant should help to reduce materials transportation distances and greenhouse gas emissions from waste transport. The opportunity also exists to utilise the existing freight rail link running through the site. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed facilities may involve the transport of some materials by road.</p>





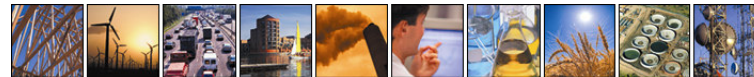
POLICY MWP4: New Road, Billingham					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous. 	?	?	?	Land allocated under Policy MWP4 is not located within the floodplain. Notwithstanding this, the land lies in close proximity to the floodplain associated with the River Tees. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities within this land to affect flood risk. The potential effect of facilities upon flood risk should be assessed on a site level at the time of planning application.
 10. To reduce crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 11. To improve health and well-being while reducing inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	-	-	-	Although the land allocated under Policy MWP4 is situated within an established industrial area there are neighbouring sensitive receptors (i.e. residential properties). There is therefore the potential for the development and operation of facilities within this land to have an effect upon public amenity (e.g. dust, noise and local air quality). The allocation of this land for waste management development therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective. Part of the site is also within a HSE consultation zone.



POLICY MWP4: New Road, Billingham					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub region? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP4 allocates land for the development of facilities that would recover value from waste. The facilities would be situated adjacent to land granted approval for a Waste Transfer Station and glass recycling plant, presenting opportunities to cluster related development.</p> <p>The development of waste management facilities is also likely to create short and long term employment opportunities.</p>
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	<p>No significant relationships have been identified.</p>



POLICY MWP4: New Road, Billingham					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	<p>The allocation of land for the development of facilities for the recovery of wastes within an industrial area adjacent to land granted approval for a Waste Transfer Station and glass recycling plant should help to reduce materials transportation distances. The opportunity also exists to utilise the existing freight rail link running through the site. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the facilities to be developed within the allocated land may involve the transport of some materials by road. The effect of increased vehicle movements would need to be assessed at project level.</p>
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	+	+	+	<p>The land allocated under Policy MWP4 is situated with the urban area adjacent to a residential area. This may help to reduce the need to travel to bring sites for residents in the locality. Although it is noted that the mode of transport used by residents to access bring depots depends upon the type and amount of materials being brought to the depot.</p>



POLICY MWP4: New Road, Billingham														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
<p>Conclusions: Policy MWP4 allocates land for the development of waste management facilities to recover value from 200,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial wastes per annum and therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy upon the waste SA objective will be significant in the medium to long term once the facility is in operation.</p> <p>The policy scored positively against the landscape and cultural heritage SA objectives, as there are no landscape designations covering the land and there are no cultural or historic assets in close proximity. Notwithstanding this, any proposals for the site would need to consider any effects upon visual amenity due to the proximity of residential properties to the land.</p> <p>The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the policy allocates land within an existing industrial area, and there is opportunity to connect to the rail network, which could help to reduce waste transportation distances. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the facilities to be developed within the allocated land is likely to involve transport of materials by road.</p> <p>The policy was scored as uncertain in relation to the flood risk aspect of the climate change SA objective, as although the land itself is not designated as floodplain it lies in close proximity to the floodplain associated with the River Tees.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively in relation to the water SA objective in the short term due to the proximity of the allocated land to Billingham Beck and the River Tees. There is therefore the potential for the construction of facilities within this land to impact upon water quality.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the allocated land to the Billingham Beck Valley and Charlton's Pond LNRs, and the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site, the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI, Cowpen Marsh SSSI and several LNRs, the policy also scored negatively in relation to the biodiversity SA objective.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively in relation to the health SA objective, as although the land allocated under Policy MWP4 is situated within an established industrial area, there are neighbouring sensitive receptors (i.e. residential properties). There is therefore the potential for the development and operation of facilities within this land to have an effect upon public amenity (e.g. dust, noise and local air quality).</p> <p>Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the site to sensitive receptors, the effect of developing the site upon public amenity and health, water resources and biodiversity would need to be determined at project level and mitigation measures implemented as required. Careful consideration should be given to accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

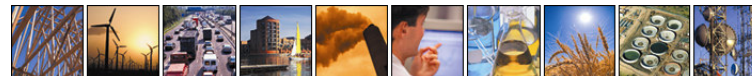

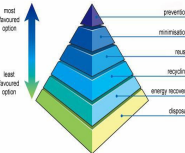
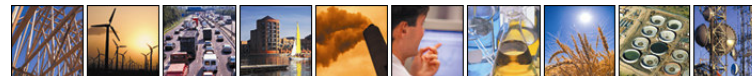


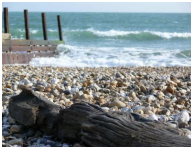
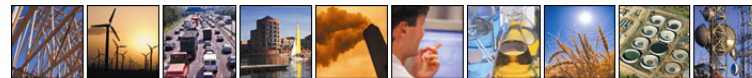


Table F18 Policy MWP5: Port Clarence (Stockton-on-Tees)



POLICY MWP5: Port Clarence (Stockton-on-Tees)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	++	++	Policy MWP5 allocates 16ha of land within the Port Clarence site for the development of waste management facilities to recover value from 175,000 tonnes of hazardous waste every year, and to allow the treatment of 250,000 tonnes of contaminated soils every year. This development would meet the requirement for the Tees Valley area and therefore contributes significantly towards this objective, particularly in the long term once the facilities are operational.

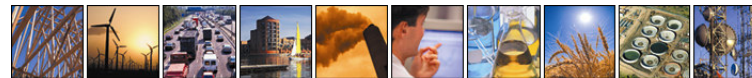




POLICY MWP5: Port Clarence (Stockton-on-Tees)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP4 allocates land for the development of facilities for the recovery of hazardous wastes and soils. The treatment of hazardous wastes and contaminated soils for reuse will help to make better use of resources. The policy is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	<p>The allocation of land within an industrial area and adjacent to existing waste management facilities may help to reduce transportation distances and the effect of waste transport upon local air quality. Particularly if the recovered soils produced are used for covering the landfill operations at Port Clarence, which would reduce the export of soils elsewhere. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed facilities is likely to involve the transport of materials by road, which could impact upon local air quality. Any emissions from waste management facilities may also impact upon local air quality.</p>
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	-	-	-	The allocated land lies adjacent to the River Tees and its associated floodplain, part of the site lies within Flood Zone 3 and there is a high potential that the land is contaminated. There is the potential for the development of facilities within this site to impact upon water resources. The policy therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.

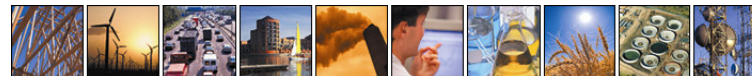


POLICY MWP5: Port Clarence (Stockton-on-Tees)




Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	-	-	-	<p>There are no designated nature conservation sites within the land allocated under Policy MWP5. However, the land is situated directly adjacent to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI. There are also four other SSSIs, a NNR and four LNRs within 5km of the site. Given the proximity of these designated sites, there is the potential for the development of facilities within this land to have an effect upon biodiversity. The policy therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	<p>The land allocated under Policy MWP5 is not within a Special Landscape Area or Area of High Landscape Value and is within an industrial area. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>The land site is potentially contaminated. The remediation of any contaminated land as part of the development would contribute positively towards this objective.</p>

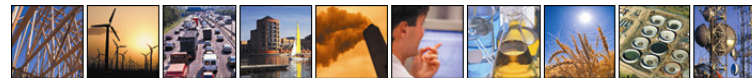



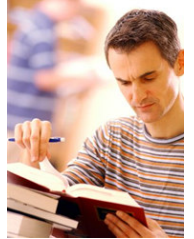
POLICY MWP5: Port Clarence (Stockton-on-Tees)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	+	+	+	There are no cultural or historic assets within or in close proximity to the land allocated under Policy MWP5.
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	<p>The allocation of land within an industrial area and adjacent to existing waste management facilities may help to reduce transportation distances and thus greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste transport. Particularly if the recovered soils produced are used for covering the landfill operations at Port Clarence, which would reduce the export of soils elsewhere. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed facilities is likely to involve the transport of materials by road. Waste management facilities may also emit greenhouse gases.</p>

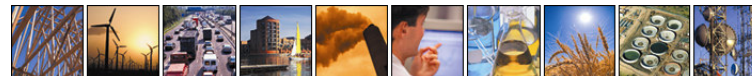




POLICY MWP5: Port Clarence (Stockton-on-Tees)

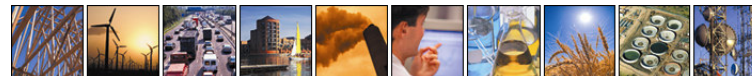
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous. 	-	-	-	Part of the north west corner of the site is within Flood Zone 3, and the site is situated directly adjacent to the River Tees floodplain. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities in this land to affect flood risk. However, it is noted that the 16ha identified for development is not within the flood zone.
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	+	+	+	The land allocated under Policy MWP5 is situated within an industrial area with few neighbouring sensitive receptors (i.e. residential properties). To this extent the policy is considered to contribute positively towards this SA objective.



POLICY MWP5: Port Clarence (Stockton-on-Tees)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub region? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP5 allocates land for the development of facilities that would recover value from hazardous wastes and soils, creating a product that can be re-used. The facilities would be situated adjacent to existing waste management facilities, presenting opportunities to cluster related development.</p> <p>The development of waste management facilities is also likely to create short and long term employment opportunities.</p>
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	x	x	x	<p>No significant relationships have been identified.</p>



POLICY MWP5: Port Clarence (Stockton-on-Tees)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	<p>The allocation of land within an industrial area and adjacent to existing waste management facilities may help to reduce transportation distances. Particularly if the recovered soils produced are used for covering the landfill operations at Port Clarence, which would reduce the export of soils elsewhere. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the facilities to be developed within the allocated land may involve the transport of some materials by road. The effect of increased vehicle movements would need to be assessed at project level.</p>
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	X	X	X	<p>No significant relationships have been identified.</p>



POLICY MWP5: Port Clarence (Stockton-on-Tees)														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
<p>Conclusions: Policy MWP5 allocates 16ha of land within the Port Clarence site for the development of waste management facilities to recover value from 175,000 tonnes of hazardous waste every year, and to allow the treatment of 250,000 tonnes of contaminated soils every year and therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy upon the waste SA objective will be significant in the medium to long term once the facility is in operation.</p> <p>The policy also scored positively against the landscape, cultural heritage and health SA objectives, as there are no landscape or cultural heritage designations covering the land and the immediate area and there are few sensitive receptors (i.e. residential properties) in the locality of the site.</p> <p>The policy scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the policy allocates land within an industrial area adjacent to existing waste management facilities, which could help to reduce waste transportation distances. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the facilities to be developed within the allocated land is likely to involve transport of materials by road.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively in relation to the water and biodiversity SA objectives due to the allocated land being directly adjacent to the River Tees, the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI. The policy also scored negatively in relation to the flood risk aspect of the climate change SA objective, as part of the north west corner of the site is located within Flood Zone 3, and the site is adjacent to the River Tees floodplain. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities in this land to affect flood risk.</p> <p>Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the site to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites, the potential effect of developing waste management facilities upon biodiversity should be determined at project level.</p> <p>The effect of developing the site upon water quality flood risk would need to be determined and mitigation measures implemented as required. A site specific Flood Risk Assessment should be undertaken.</p> <p>The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014				Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond					

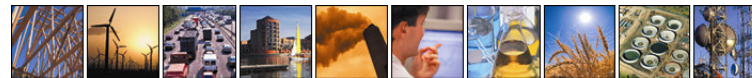

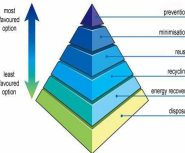
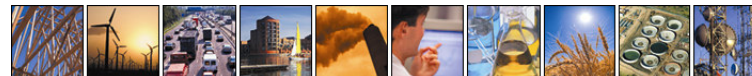



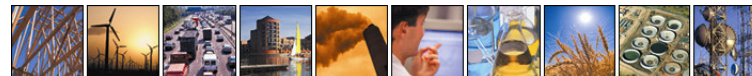


Table F3 Policy MWP6: South Tees Eco-Park (Redcar and Cleveland)



POLICY MWP6: South Tees Eco-Park (Redcar and Cleveland)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	++	++	Policy MWP6 allocates 27ha of land for the development of an eco-park to recover value from 450,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste every year and therefore contributes positively towards this objective. It is considered that the effect of the policy will be significant in the medium to long term once the facilities are built and operational.

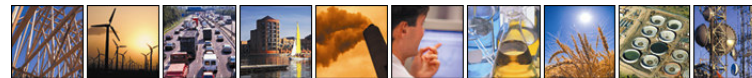




POLICY MWP6: South Tees Eco-Park (Redcar and Cleveland)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP6 allocates land for the development of an eco-park comprising facilities for the recovery of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial wastes. The policy is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP6 allocates land for the development of an eco-park comprising related waste management facilities. The clustering of facilities should help to reduce materials transportation distances and therefore contributes positively towards reducing the effect of materials transport upon local air quality. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed eco-park are likely to involve the transport of materials by road, which could impact upon local air quality.
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	-	?	?	Policy MWP6 allocates land on the south bank of the River Tees for the development of an eco-park. Given the close proximity of the River Tees and its associated floodplain, there is the potential for the development of facilities in this area to impact upon water resources, particularly in the short term during construction. The policy therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective in the short term and uncertain in the medium to long term.

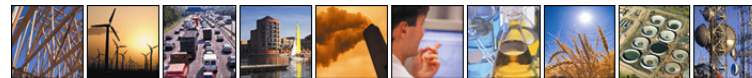





POLICY MWP6: South Tees Eco-Park (Redcar and Cleveland)

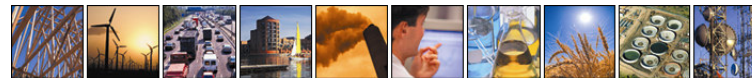
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	-	-	-	<p>There are no designated nature conservation sites within or in close proximity to the land allocated under Policy MWP6 and it is assumed that the land is of no biodiversity value.</p> <p>However, the land is within 2km of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI. Given the proximity of the SPA, there is the potential for the development of facilities within this land to have an effect upon biodiversity. The policy therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	<p>The land allocated under Policy MWP6 is not within a Special Landscape Area or Area of High Landscape Value and is within an established industrial area.</p>

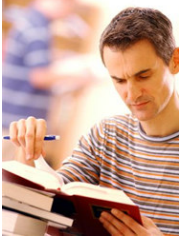




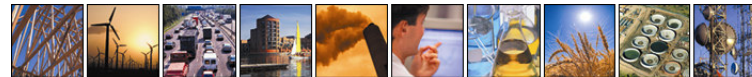
POLICY MWP6: South Tees Eco-Park (Redcar and Cleveland)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	+	+	+	There are no cultural or historic assets within or in close proximity to the land allocated under Policy MWP6.
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP6 allocates land for the development of an eco-park comprising related waste management facilities. The clustering of facilities should help to reduce materials transportation distances and therefore contributes positively towards reducing road transport related greenhouse gas emissions. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed eco-park are likely to involve the transport of materials by road.
		?	?	?	Land allocated under Policy MWP6 is not located within the floodplain. Notwithstanding this, the land lies in close proximity to the floodplain associated with the River Tees. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities within this land to affect flood risk.



POLICY MWP6: South Tees Eco-Park (Redcar and Cleveland)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	-	-	-	Although the land allocated under Policy MWP6 is situated within an established industrial area, there are neighbouring sensitive receptors (i.e. residential properties). There is therefore the potential for the development and operation of facilities within this land to have an effect upon public amenity (e.g. dust, noise and local air quality). The allocation of this land for waste management development therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the subregion? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP6 allocates land for the development of an eco-park comprising a cluster of facilities for the recovery of waste. The development of waste management facilities is also likely to create short and long term employment opportunities.



POLICY MWP6: South Tees Eco-Park (Redcar and Cleveland)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP6 allocates land for the development of an eco-park comprising related waste management facilities. The clustering of facilities should help to reduce materials transportation distances. The opportunity also exists to utilise port and rail infrastructure.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed eco-park are likely to involve the transport of materials by road.</p> <p>It is noted that the A66 already runs at or close to capacity at many of its junctions in the surrounding area. Any planning application will need to assess the levels of traffic being generated by the proposals, and how this will affect the A66. The opportunity to utilise the existing port and rail facilities in the South Tees area should be examined to help reduce pressure on the A66.</p>
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	+	+	+	As noted above the clustering of facilities should help to reduce materials transportation distances.



POLICY MWP6: South Tees Eco-Park (Redcar and Cleveland)														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria					Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)					
						Short	Medium	Long						
<p>Conclusions: Policy MWP6 allocates 27ha of land for the development of an eco-park to recover value from 450,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste every year and therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy will be significant in the medium to long term once the eco-park is in operation.</p> <p>The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the allocation of land for the development of an eco-park comprising related waste management facilities should help to reduce materials transportation distances. The opportunity also exists to utilise port and rail infrastructure. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the proposed eco-park is likely to involve the transport of materials by road. The A66 also already runs at or close to capacity at many of its junctions in the surrounding area. The opportunity to utilise the existing port and rail facilities in the South Tees area should therefore be examined.</p> <p>The policy scored positively against the landscape and cultural heritage SA objectives, as there are no landscape designations covering the land, there are no cultural or historic assets in close proximity.</p> <p>The policy was scored as uncertain in relation to the flood risk aspect of the climate change SA objective, as although the land itself is not designated as floodplain it lies in close proximity to the floodplain associated with the River Tees.</p> <p>The policy scored negatively in relation to the water and biodiversity SA objectives, given the proximity of the allocated land to the River Tees, the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and the Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands SSSI. The policy also scored negatively in relation to the health SA objective, as although the land allocated under Policy MWC12 is situated within an established industrial area there are neighbouring sensitive receptors. There is therefore the potential for the development and operation of facilities within this land to have an effect upon public amenity (e.g. dust, noise and local air quality).</p> <p>Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the site to sensitive receptors, the effect of developing the site upon public amenity and health, water resource, flood risk and biodiversity would need to be determined at project level and mitigation measures implemented as required.</p> <p>It is noted that the A66 already runs at or close to capacity at many of its junctions in the surrounding area. Any planning application will need to assess the levels of traffic being generated by the proposals, and how this will affect the A66. The opportunity to utilise the existing port and rail facilities in the South Tees area should be examined to help reduce pressure on the A66.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

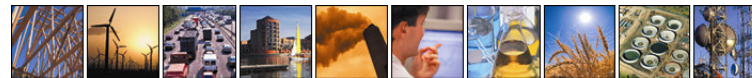

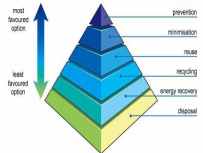
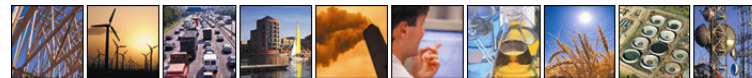

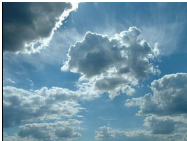



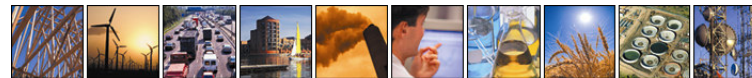
Table F20 Policy MWP7: Stockton South Household Waste Recycling Centre (Stockton-on-Tees)




POLICY MWP7: Stockton South Household Waste Recycling Centre (Stockton-on-Tees)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	++	++	Policy MWP7 allocates land for the development of a household waste recycling centre to deal with 25,000 tonnes of household waste per annum management facilities to recover value from 175,000 tonnes of hazardous waste every year. This development would contribute significantly towards this objective, particularly in the long term once the facilities are operational.

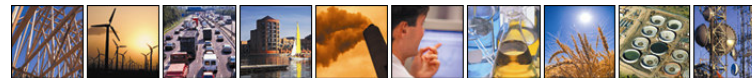




POLICY MWP7: Stockton South Household Waste Recycling Centre (Stockton-on-Tees)

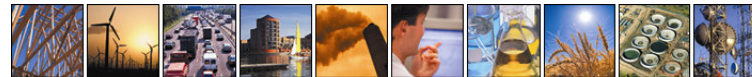
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	+	+	+	Allocating land for the development of a household waste recycling centre is considered to contribute positively towards this objective, as the centre will recycle waste products thus helping to make better use of resources.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP7 gives priority to land by the Preston Farm Industrial Estate and land to the west of Eaglescliffe for the development of a recycling centre. These sites are well located in relation to the surrounding population, which should help to reduce waste transportation distances and the impact of waste transport upon local air quality. The policy is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Should any proposals be brought forward outside of the land prioritised for development, Policy MWP7 also states that proposals should be well located in relation to the population distribution of Thornaby, Ingleby Barwick, Yarm and Eaglescliffe, which would reduce waste transport distances.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that recycling operations associated with the proposed household waste recycling centre is likely to involve the transport of materials by road, which could impact upon local air quality.</p>
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	-	?	?	Policy MWP7 gives priority to land by the Preston Farm Industrial Estate and land to the west of Eaglescliffe for the development of a recycling centre, both of which are within 0.5km of a watercourse (Nelly Burdon Beck, Hartburn Beck and the River Tees). There is the potential for the development of facilities in these areas to impact upon water resources, particularly in the short term during construction. The policy therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective in the short term and uncertain in the medium to long term.





POLICY MWP7: Stockton South Household Waste Recycling Centre (Stockton-on-Tees)						
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)	
		Short	Medium	Long		
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	+	+	+	Should any proposals be brought forward outside of the land prioritised for development, Policy MWP7 states that proposals should be designed and managed so as not to lead to any significant adverse impacts on the environment. This aspect of the policy is considered to contribute positively towards this objective.	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	?	?	?	There are no designated nature conservation sites within the land prioritised for development under Policy MWP7. However, the land at Preston Farm Industrial Estate is within 1km of the Bassleton Wood and the Holmes, and the Black Bobbies Field Thornaby LNRs, and just over 1km from Quarry Wood LNR. The land to the west of Eaglescliffe is within 1km of Quarry Wood LNR. There is therefore the potential for development within these sites to impact upon biodiversity.	
		+	+	+	Should any proposals be brought forward outside of the land prioritised for development, Policy MWP7 states that proposals should be designed and managed so as not to lead to any significant adverse impacts on the environment. This aspect of the policy is considered to contribute positively towards this objective.	
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	?	?	?	The land prioritised at Preston Farm Industrial Estate under Policy MWP7 is not within a Special Landscape Area or Area of High Landscape Value. There is the potential for development within this site to impact upon visual amenity. Notwithstanding this, there are a few residential properties in close proximity to the land and there are trees screening views from residential properties in the wider area.	

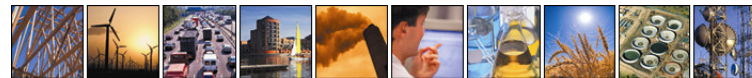


POLICY MWP7: Stockton South Household Waste Recycling Centre (Stockton-on-Tees)					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	-	-	-	<p>The land prioritised to the west of Eaglescliffe under Policy MWP7 is not within a Special Landscape Area or Area of High Landscape Value.</p> <p>However, the land is predominantly is greenfield and there are residential properties adjacent to the land. There is therefore the potential for development within this site to impact upon visual amenity. Proposals for this site would need to be carefully examined when specific design proposals are brought forward, especially from sensitive receptors such as residential homes (i.e. landscaping works would need to be agreed).</p>
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	+	+	+	<p>There are no cultural or historic assets within or in close proximity to the land prioritised at the Preston Farm Industrial Estate and to the west of Eaglescliffe under Policy MWP7.</p>





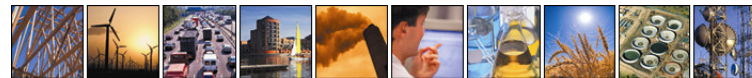
POLICY MWP7: Stockton South Household Waste Recycling Centre (Stockton-on-Tees)

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP7 gives priority to land by the Preston Farm Industrial Estate and land to the west of Eaglescliffe for the development of a recycling centre. These sites are well located in relation to the surrounding population, which should help to reduce waste transportation distances and greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste transport. The policy is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Should any proposals be brought forward outside of the land prioritised for development, Policy MWP7 also states that proposals should be well located in relation to the population distribution of Thornaby, Ingleby Barwick, Yarm and Eaglescliffe, which would reduce waste transport distances.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that recycling operations associated with the proposed household waste recycling centre is likely to involve the transport of materials by road.</p>
		?	?	?	
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	X	X	X	<p>No significant relationships have been identified.</p>






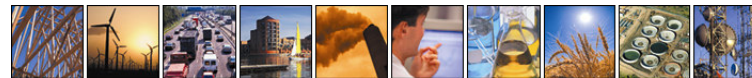
POLICY MWP7: Stockton South Household Waste Recycling Centre (Stockton-on-Tees)

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	+	+	+	The land prioritised at Preston Farm Industrial Estate is not within close proximity to sensitive receptors (i.e. residential properties). To this extent the policy is considered to contribute positively towards this SA objective. Notwithstanding this, the potential effects of the centre upon public amenity (e.g. dust, noise and local air quality) should be taken into consideration.
		-	-	-	There are a number of residential properties adjacent to part of the land prioritised to the west of Eaglescliffe. There is therefore the potential for the development and operation of facilities within this land to have an effect upon public amenity (e.g. dust, noise and local air quality). The prioritisation of this land therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.
		+	+	+	Should any proposals be brought forward outside of the land prioritised for development, Policy MWP7 states that proposals should be designed and managed so as not to lead to any significant adverse impacts upon public amenity. This aspect of the policy is considered to contribute positively towards this objective.
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub region? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP7 allocates land for the development of a household waste recycling centre that would recover value from household waste, creating recycled materials that can be re-used.</p> <p>The development of a household waste recycling centre is also likely to create short and long term employment opportunities.</p>



POLICY MWP7: Stockton South Household Waste Recycling Centre (Stockton-on-Tees)

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP7 gives priority to land by the Preston Farm Industrial Estate and land to the west of Eaglescliffe for the development of a recycling centre. These sites are well located in relation to the surrounding population, which should help to reduce waste transportation distances. The policy is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Should any proposals be brought forward outside of the land prioritised for development, Policy MWP7 also states that proposals should be well located in relation to the population distribution of Thornaby, Ingleby Barwick, Yarm and Eaglescliffe, which would reduce waste transport distances.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that recycling operations associated with the proposed household waste recycling centre is likely to involve the transport of materials by road.</p>
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP7 will contribute towards increasing the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley.



POLICY MWP7: Stockton South Household Waste Recycling Centre (Stockton-on-Tees)

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	

Conclusions: Policy MWP7 ensures the provision of land in the South of Stockton Borough for the recycling of household waste and therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy upon the waste SA objective will be significant in the medium to long term once the facility is in operation.

The policy also scored positively against the cultural heritage SA objective, as there are no landscape or cultural heritage designations covering the prioritised land and the immediate area.

The policy scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as the policy should ensure that the recycling facility is well located in relation to the population of the South of Stockton Borough. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the facilities to be developed within the allocated land is likely to involve transport of materials by road.

The policy was scored as uncertain against biodiversity in relation to the prioritised sites as although there are no designated nature conservation sites within the prioritised land, there are designated sites within 1km of the land. Similarly, the policy was scored as uncertain in relation to the flood risk part of the climate change SA objective, as although the land is not within the floodplain, the prioritised sites lie in proximity to the floodplain associated with the River Tees. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities within these areas to affect flood risk.

The policy scored negatively against the water SA objective in relation to the prioritised land in the short term, as both sites are in the proximity of watercourses. There is therefore the potential for the construction of the facility within these areas of land to impact upon water quality.

The prioritisation of land at Preston Farm Industrial Estate scored positively in relation to the health SA objective, as the land is not within close proximity to sensitive receptors (i.e. residential properties). Prioritisation of land west of Eaglescliffe, however, scored negatively in relation to the health and the landscape SA objective, as the land is predominantly greenfield and there are a number of residential properties adjacent to part of the land. There is therefore the potential for the development and operation of facilities within this land to have an effect upon visual and public amenity.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

The potential impact of developing a household waste recycling centre upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the construction and operation of the centre. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.

Given the proximity of sensitive receptors (residential properties), should the land west of Eaglescliffe be brought forward for development, proposals for the site would need to be carefully assessed to determine the effect upon public amenity and health.

The effect of developing land west of Eaglescliffe and land at Preston Farm Industrial Estate upon flood risk would need to be determined at project level and mitigation measures implemented as required. A site specific Flood Risk Assessment may need to be undertaken.

The effect of vehicle movements associated with the recycling centre upon the local transport network and air quality would need to be assessed at project level. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of the centre and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.



POLICY MWP7: Stockton South Household Waste Recycling Centre (Stockton-on-Tees)														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria					Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)					
						Short	Medium	Long						
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

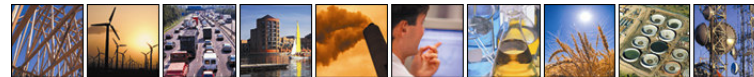

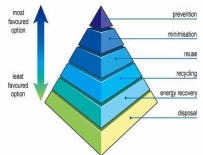
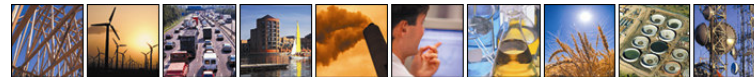



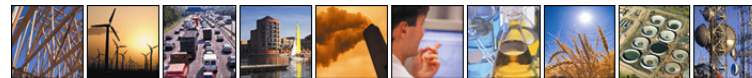


Table F21 Policy MWP8: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling



POLICY MWP8: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	++	++	Policy MWP8 permits the development of facilities for the recycling of construction and demolition wastes, which contributes positively towards this objective. It is considered that the effect of the policy will be significant in the medium to long term once the facilities are built and operational.

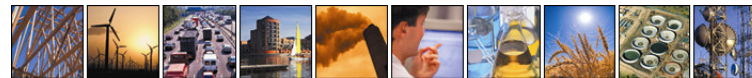


POLICY MWP8: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	+	+	+	The recycling of wastes would recover resources from waste, helping to make better use of resources. Permitting the development of facilities for the recycling of construction and demolition wastes therefore contributes positively to this objective.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP8 permits the development of recycling facilities at existing and permitted waste sites and at development sites where waste is being produced or the recycled product is to be used. These aspects should help to reduce waste transportation distances and the effects of waste transport upon local air quality.</p> <p>In addition, Policy MWP8 only permits the development of facilities elsewhere where the application includes evidence demonstrating that the site is well located in relation to waste arisings or markets, where traffic proposals do not lead to unacceptable impacts, and where the proposals do not cause significant adverse impacts on the environment. These aspects contribute positively towards reducing the effect of waste / materials transport and the development of the facilities themselves upon local air quality.</p>
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters? (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters) 	-	?	?	Policy MWP8 permits the development of facilities at South Tees Eco Park, New Road, Stockton Quarry and Hart Quarry. Given the proximity of the South Tees, New Road and Stockton Quarry sites to watercourses and their associated floodplains and given the location of the Stockton and Hart Quarries within Groundwater SPZs, there is the potential for the development of facilities in these sites to impact upon water resources, particularly in the short term during construction. Permitting development in these areas therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective in the short term and uncertain in the medium to long term.





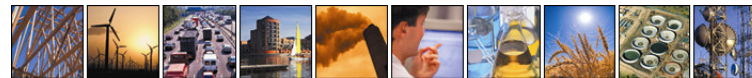
POLICY MWP8: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling



Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters? (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters) 	-	-	-	Policy MWP8 permits the development of facilities at Haverton Hill and Port Clarence. Given the proximity of these sites to the River Tees, there is the potential for development in these areas to impact upon water resources, particularly given that parts of these sites lie within the floodplain. Permitting development in these areas therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.
		+	+	+	Policy MWP8 only permits the development of facilities elsewhere where the proposals do not cause any significant adverse impacts on the environment. This aspect of the policy is considered to contribute positively towards this objective.
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	-	-	-	There are no designated nature conservation sites within the South Tees Eco Park, Haverton Hill, New Road and Port Clarence sites. However, these sites are within the proximity of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and / or several other nationally designated sites. Given the proximity, there is the potential for the development of facilities within these sites, as permitted by Policy MWP8, to have an effect upon biodiversity. The policy therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.
		?	?	?	The Hart and Stockton Quarries are currently operational (and therefore of limited biodiversity value) and there are no designated nature conservation sites within the sites or the surrounding area. Notwithstanding this, there is the potential for the development and operation of recycling facilities in these sites to impact upon biodiversity in the wider surrounding area. It is noted that Hart Quarry is within 3km of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site.

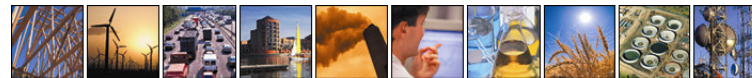




POLICY MWP8: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling

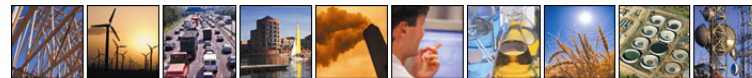
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	<p>The sites permitted for development under Policy MWP8 are not within a Special Landscape Area or Area of High Landscape Value. The permitted waste sites are within industrial areas and the Hart and Stockton Quarries are existing sites.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, any proposals will need to be carefully examined when specific design proposals are brought forward, especially from sensitive receptors such as residential properties.</p> <p>The Port Clarence and New Road sites are potentially contaminated. The remediation of any land as part of the development of these sites would contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>In addition, Policy MWP8 only permits the development of facilities elsewhere where the proposals do not cause significant impacts on public amenity, neighbouring land uses or the environment.</p>
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	+	+	+	<p>There are no cultural or historic assets within the proximity of the sites permitted for development under Policy MWP8.</p> <p>In addition, Policy MWP8 only permits the development of facilities elsewhere where the proposals do not cause significant adverse effects on existing neighbouring land uses or the environment, which could help to protect cultural heritage.</p>

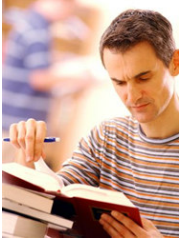




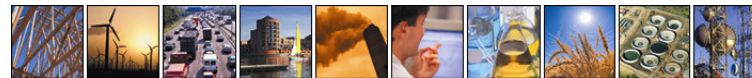
POLICY MWP8: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP8 permits the development of recycling facilities at existing and permitted waste sites and at development sites where waste is being produced or the recycled product is to be used. These aspects should help to reduce waste transportation distances and the emission of greenhouse gases associated with waste transport.</p> <p>In addition, Policy MWP8 only permits the development of facilities elsewhere where the application includes evidence demonstrating that the site is well located in relation to waste arisings or markets, where traffic proposals do not lead to unacceptable impacts, and where the proposals do not cause significant adverse impacts on the environment. These aspects contribute positively towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from waste / materials transport.</p>
		?	?	?	<p>The South Tees Eco Park and New Road sites and the Stockton Quarry are not located within the floodplain. Notwithstanding this, these sites lie in the proximity of the floodplain. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities within these sites, as permitted by Policy MWP8, to affect flood risk. The potential effect of facilities upon flood risk should be assessed on a site level at the time of planning application.</p>
		-	-	-	<p>Parts of the Haverton Hill and Port Clarence sites are located within Flood Zones 2 and 3. There is the potential for the development of facilities on these sites, as permitted by Policy MWP8, to affect flood risk.</p>
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	X	X	X	<p>No significant relationships have been identified.</p>



POLICY MWP8: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	-	-	-	Although the South Tees Eco Park and New Road sites are situated within industrial / commercial areas, there are neighbouring sensitive receptors (residential properties). There is therefore the potential for the development within these sites, as permitted by Policy MWP8, to have an effect upon public amenity (e.g. dust, noise and local air quality). Permitting the development of facilities within these sites therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective.
		+	+	+	The Haverton Hill and Port Clarence sites are situated within established industrial / commercial areas with few neighbouring sensitive receptors. To this extent permitting development within these sites is considered to contribute positively towards this objective. Notwithstanding this, the potential for the development and operation of facilities to have any effect upon public amenity should be taken into consideration (e.g. dust, noise and local air quality).
		+	+	+	Policy MWP8 only permits the development of facilities elsewhere where the proposals do not cause significant adverse impacts on public amenity and neighbouring land uses. This aspect of the policy is considered to contribute positively towards this objective.
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub region? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	The recycling of construction and demolition wastes will recover value from these wastes and help to reduce construction materials costs, and therefore is considered to contribute positively towards this objective. The development of facilities is also likely to create short and long term employment opportunities.



POLICY MWP8: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP8 permits the development of recycling facilities at existing and permitted waste sites and at development sites where waste is being produced or the recycled product is to be used.</p> <p>In addition, Policy MWP8 only permits the development of facilities elsewhere where the application includes evidence demonstrating that the site is well located in relation to waste arisings or markets.</p> <p>These aspects should help to reduce waste transportation distances.</p>
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for small to medium enterprise? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.



POLICY MWP8: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	

Conclusions: Policy MWP8 permits the development of facilities for the recycling of construction and demolition wastes and therefore contributes positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives. It is considered that the effect of the policy upon the waste SA objective will be significant in the medium to long term once the facility is in operation. The policy also scored positively in relation to the economy / employment SA objective, as the recycling of wastes will recover value from these wastes, helping to reduce construction materials costs, and is likely to create new employment opportunities.

The policy scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport and air quality SA objectives, and the greenhouse gas aspect of the climate change SA objective, as the policy permits the development of facilities at existing and permitted waste sites and at sites where waste is being produced or the recycled product is to be used. These aspects should help to reduce waste transportation distances.

In addition, Policy MWP8 only permits the development of facilities elsewhere where the application includes evidence demonstrating that the site is well located in relation to waste arisings or markets, where traffic proposals do not lead to unacceptable impacts, and where the proposals do not cause significant adverse impacts on the environment. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the recycling facilities is likely to involve transport of materials by road.

The criteria for applications on other waste sites scored positively against the environmental SA objectives, as these criteria should help to prevent / reduce any adverse effects upon the environment.

Given the proximity of the South Tees, New Road and Stockton Quarry sites to watercourses and their associated floodplains and given the location of the Stockton and Hart Quarries within Groundwater SPZs, there is the potential for the development of facilities in these sites to impact upon water resources, particularly in the short term during construction. Permitting development in these areas therefore scores negatively in relation to this objective in the short term and uncertain in the medium to long term.

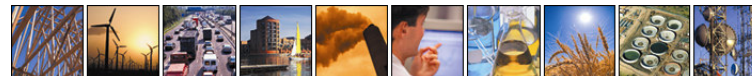
Permitting development at the South Tees Eco Park, Haverton Hill, New Road and Port Clarence sites also scored negatively in relation to the biodiversity SA objective from a locational perspective, as these sites are in the proximity of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and / or several other nationally designated sites.

Similarly, permitting development at the Haverton Hill and Port Clarence sites scored negatively against the flood risk aspect of the climate change SA objective, as parts of the Haverton Hill and Port Clarence sites are located within Flood Zones 2 and 3. There is therefore the potential for the development of facilities on these sites, as permitted by Policy MWP8, to affect flood risk.

Although the South Tees Eco Park and New Road sites are situated within industrial / commercial areas, there are neighbouring sensitive receptors (residential properties). There is therefore the potential for the development within these sites, as permitted by Policy MWP8, to have an effect upon public amenity (e.g. dust, noise and local air quality). Permitting the development of facilities within these sites therefore also scores negatively in relation to the health SA objective.

Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.

The potential impact of developing recycling facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the extraction and transport of the materials.



POLICY MWP8: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
<p>Given the proximity of the South Tees Eco Park, Haverton Hill, New Road and Port Clarence sites to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and other designated sites, the potential effect of developing facilities within these sites upon biodiversity should be determined at project level.</p> <p>The effect of developing the Haverton Hill and Port Clarence sites upon flood risk would need to be determined through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment and mitigation measures implemented as required.</p> <p>The effect of increased vehicle movements upon the transport network and local air quality would need to be assessed at project level.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond				

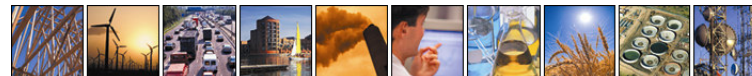

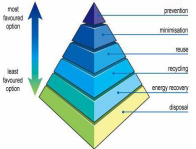
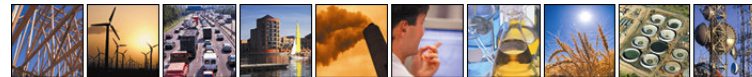


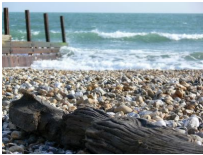
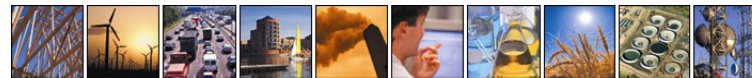




Table F22 Policy MWP9: Small Scale Composting Facilities

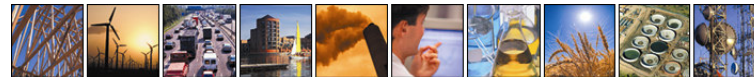
POLICY MWP9: Small Scale Composting Facilities					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	+	+	Ensuring that small scale composting facilities are well located in relation to the sources of green waste may help to increase composting rates.





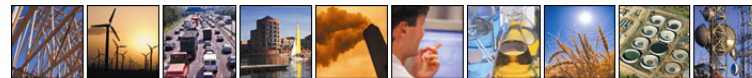
POLICY MWP9: Small Scale Composting Facilities					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	+	+	+	Ensuring that small scale composting facilities are well located in relation to the sources of green waste may help to increase composting rates and thus contributes positively towards better resource use.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP9 requires composting facilities to be well located in relation to the sources of green waste or to the markets for the compost produced. This should reduce green waste transportation distances and therefore could help to reduce the impact of waste transport upon local air quality. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the composting facilities is likely to involve the transport of materials by road, which could impact upon local air quality.
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP9 permits small scale composting facilities provided it can be demonstrated that the scheme would not lead to unacceptable impacts due to water pollution. This aspect contributes positively towards protecting water quality.






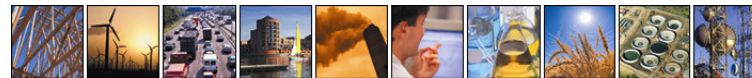
POLICY MWP9: Small Scale Composting Facilities					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWP9 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of small scale composting facilities to have an effect upon biodiversity (e.g. disturbance or loss of habitat).</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP9 permits small scale composting facilities provided it can be demonstrated that the scheme would not lead to unacceptable visual impacts. This aspect contributes positively towards protecting visual amenity and landscape character.</p>




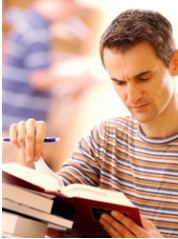
POLICY MWP9: Small Scale Composting Facilities					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWP9 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development of small scale composting facilities to have an effect upon cultural, historic and archaeological assets (i.e. loss of assets due to development or impacts upon the settings of assets).</p>
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP9 requires composting facilities to be well located in relation to the sources of green waste or to the markets for the compost produced. This should reduce green waste transportation distances and therefore could help to reduce waste transport related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the composting facilities is likely to involve the transport of materials by road.</p>

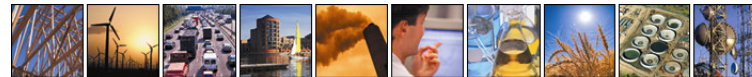




POLICY MWP9: Small Scale Composting Facilities					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous. 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWP9 is not considered to have an effect upon the flood risk aspect of this objective. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that there is the potential for the development of composting facilities to have an effect upon flood risk, depending upon the location of the facilities.</p>
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	X	X	X	<p>No significant relationships have been identified.</p>
 <p>11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP9 permits small scale composting facilities provided it can be demonstrated that the scheme would not lead to unacceptable impacts due to odour. This aspect of the policy contributes positively towards safeguarding health and well being. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for the development and operation of waste management facilities to have an effect upon health and public amenity (e.g. noise disturbance associated with traffic).</p>



POLICY MWP9: Small Scale Composting Facilities

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub region? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	0	0	0	Policy MWP9 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.



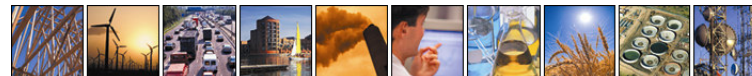
POLICY MWP9: Small Scale Composting Facilities					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP9 requires composting facilities to be well located in relation to the sources of green waste or to the markets for the compost produced. This should reduce green waste transportation distances. The policy itself is therefore considered to contribute positively towards this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that operations associated with the composting facilities is likely to involve the transport of materials by road.</p>
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWP9 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p>

Conclusions: Policy MWP9 is considered to contribute positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as the policy should help to increase composting rates and thus encourages better use of resources.

The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as it requires composting facilities to be well located in relation to the sources of green waste or to the markets for the compost produced, which could help to reduce green waste transportation distances. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that operations associated with the composting facilities is likely to involve the transport of materials by road.

The policy scored positively against the health, landscape and water SA objectives, as composting facilities will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the scheme would not lead to unacceptable impacts due to odour, visual impacts or water pollution.

There are several cases where the policy is not considered to have an effect, which reflects the specific nature of the policy.



POLICY MWP9: Small Scale Composting Facilities														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria			Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)							
				Short	Medium	Long								
<p>Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential impact of developing small scale composting facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the construction and operation of composting facilities. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014			Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond						

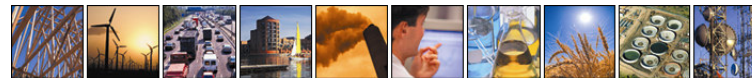

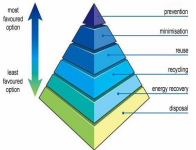
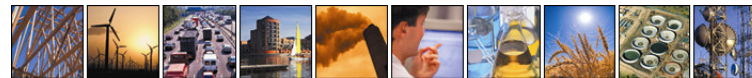



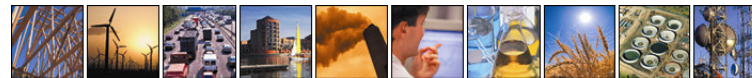


Table F23 Policy MWP10: Small Scale Waste Management Operations



POLICY MWP10: Small Scale Waste Management Operations					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>1. To move up the minerals hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce mineral consumption? Will it minimise mineral sterilisation? Will it increase the sales of secondary minerals? Will it provide an appropriate level of aggregates? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>2. To move up the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it divert materials away from landfill? Will it increase the reuse of materials? Will it increase innovation in recycling and waste facilities? Will it increase local recycling rates? Will it increase composting and soil making materials rates? Will it encourage the use of 'energy from waste technologies' where it doesn't detract from recycling? 	+	+	+	Ensuring that small scale waste management facilities are well located in relation to the sources of waste to be managed or the markets for materials produced may help to increase recycling and recovery rates.

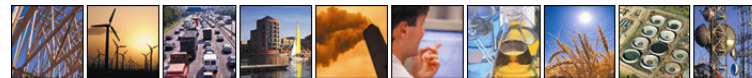


POLICY MWP10: Small Scale Waste Management Operations					
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>3. To make better use of all resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce Ecological Footprint? Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it increase the use of renewable and waste energy sources? Will it make better use of local resources (proximity principle)? 	+	+	+	Ensuring that small scale waste management facilities are well located in relation to the sources of waste to be managed or the markets for materials produced may help to increase recycling and recovery rates and thus contributes positively towards better resource use.
 <p>4. To ensure good air quality for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or improve dust, odour and emissions from minerals and waste facilities? Will it reduce environmental degradation from the eight main air pollutants? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP10 requires waste management operations to be well located in relation to the sources of waste to be managed or the markets for the materials being produced. This should reduce waste transportation distances and therefore could help to reduce the impact of waste transport upon local air quality. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the waste management operations are likely to involve the transport of materials by road, which could impact upon local air quality.
 <p>5. To protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance the quality of the sub region's controlled waters (inland, ground, aquifer, coastal, bathing, rivers and sea waters)? 	0	0	0	Policy MWP10 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for waste management operations to have an effect upon water resources (e.g. pollution incidents during construction).





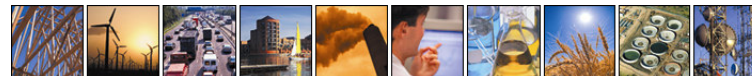
POLICY MWP10: Small Scale Waste Management Operations

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>6. To protect and enhance the sub-region's biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect SSSIs, SPAs and SACs and other statutory designated sites? Are opportunities taken in operation and restoration of waste and minerals sites to enhance biodiversity? Will it protect non-statutory (local) designated sites? Will it take into consideration species and habitats? Will it create opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, for example through new habitat creation or restoration? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWP10 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for waste management operations to have an effect upon biodiversity (e.g. disturbance or loss of habitat).</p>
 <p>7. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the rural and urban land and landscapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it maintain and enhance landscape and townscape quality and character? Will it reduce greenfield development? Will it increase remediation of contaminated land? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP10 permits waste management operations provided operations are located on land with an existing industrial use and it can be demonstrated that the scheme would not lead to unacceptable impacts on the amenity of neighbouring land uses. This aspect contributes positively towards protecting visual amenity.</p>






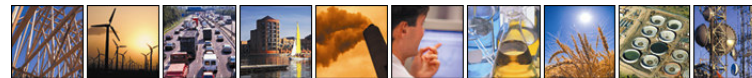
POLICY MWP10: Small Scale Waste Management Operations

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>8. To protect and enhance the sub region's cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and enhance sites, features, areas, landscapes and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance? Will it protect historic townscapes and settlement character? Will it conserve Listed Buildings and structures and locally important buildings? Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place? Will it preserve archaeological remains and their setting? Will it support the repair and reuse of historic buildings? 	0	0	0	<p>Policy MWP10 is not considered to have an effect upon this objective.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for waste management operations to have an effect upon cultural, historic and archaeological assets (i.e. loss of assets due to development or impacts upon the settings of assets).</p>
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it reduce imports and exports of materials? Will it reduce flood risk? Will it reduce the loss of coastal resources due to sea level rises? Will it increase number of renewable projects taking place in the Tees Valley? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP10 requires waste management operations to be well located in relation to the sources of waste to be managed or the markets for the materials being produced. This should reduce waste transportation distances and therefore could help to reduce waste transport related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the waste management operations are likely to involve the transport of materials by road.</p>


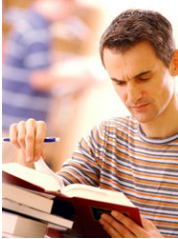


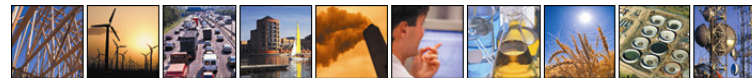
POLICY MWP10: Small Scale Waste Management Operations

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>9. To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous. 	0	0	0	Policy MWP10 is not considered to have an effect upon the flood risk aspect of this objective. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that there is the potential for waste management operations to have an effect upon flood risk, depending upon the location of the facilities.
 <p>10. To reduce crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce fly tipping? Will it reduce the use of unlicensed sites? Will it increase the use of 'Designing out Crime' principles on waste and minerals facilities? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.
 <p>11. To improve and safeguard health and well-being while reducing inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it ensure that waste and minerals sites are appropriately managed in order to reduce social isolation? Will it increase the amount of recreational facilities and open space? Will it ensure equality regardless of race, religion, gender, sexuality, impairment and age? 	0	0	0	Policy MWP10 is not considered to have an effect upon the flood risk aspect of this objective. Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that there is the potential for waste management operations to have an effect upon health and public amenity (e.g. noise disturbance associated with traffic).





POLICY MWP10: Small Scale Waste Management Operations

Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>12. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and economic growth in the Tees Valley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it generate new employment and reduce unemployment in the sub region? Will it protect existing business and increase business start ups? Will it retain / create jobs in the minerals industry? Will it encourage social enterprise? Will it encourage clusters of related development? Will it increase the value of post industrial land? 	+	+	+	Policy MWP10 permits waste management operations provided operations would create no unacceptable impacts on the operational viability of neighbouring land uses either on their own or cumulatively. This aspect contributes positively towards protecting existing businesses.
 <p>13. To raise educational and training achievement across the sub region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications? Will it ensure people have access to learning and training opportunities relating to waste and minerals? Will it raise awareness of waste management in general? 	X	X	X	No significant relationships have been identified.



POLICY MWP10: Small Scale Waste Management Operations

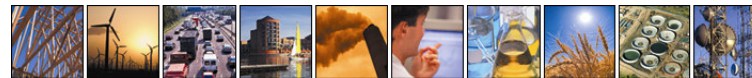
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short	Medium	Long	
 <p>14. To reduce the movement of materials and increase choice of transport mode</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage use of rail and port infrastructure? Will it reduce the transportation of materials by road? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP10 requires waste management operations to be well located in relation to the sources of waste to be managed or the markets for the materials being produced. This should reduce waste transportation distances.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that the waste management operations are likely to involve the transport of materials by road.</p>
 <p>15. Access to waste and minerals facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it increase the number of Household Waste Recovery Centres in the Tees Valley? Will it increase 'kerbside recycling initiatives'? Will it provide more facilities for SMEs? 	+	+	+	<p>Policy MWP10 permits public 'bring sites' provided they are located on sites which are already well used by members of the public such as retail developments and public car parks. This aspect should help to ensure that bring sites are accessible.</p>

Conclusions: Policy MWP10 is considered to contribute positively towards the waste hierarchy and resource use SA objectives, as the policy should help to increase recycling and recovery rates and contributes positively towards better resource use.

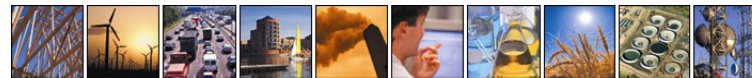
The policy also scored positively in relation to the sustainable transport, air quality and climate change SA objectives, as it requires waste management operations to be well located in relation to the sources of waste to be managed or the markets for the materials being produced, which could help to reduce waste transportation distances. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that waste management operations are likely to involve the transport of materials by road.

The policy scored positively against the landscape and economy SA objectives, as the policy only permits waste management operations provided operations would create no unacceptable impacts on the amenity or operational viability of neighbouring land uses either on their own or cumulatively.

There are several cases where the policy is not considered to have an effect, which reflects the specific nature of the policy.



POLICY MWP10: Small Scale Waste Management Operations														
Proposed SA Objectives	Appraisal Criteria					Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)					
						Short	Medium	Long						
<p>Recommendations: No changes to this policy are recommended.</p> <p>The potential effect of developing small scale waste management facilities upon the environment and health should be examined on a site specific / project level. This should include consideration of the potential effects upon local air quality, water resources, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and flood risk, arising from the construction and operation of the facilities. Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate siting of facilities and accessibility by sustainable transport modes to reduce waste transportation impacts.</p>														
KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	x	No Relationship
TIMESCALES	Short Term: 2010 -2014					Medium Term: 2014 - 2021				Long Term: 2021 - beyond				



Appendix G Consultation Responses

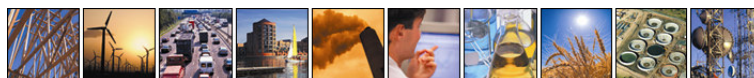
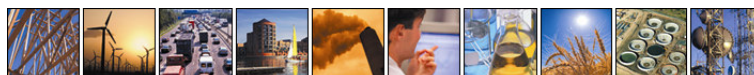
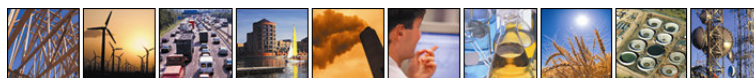


Table G1 Consultation Responses on the Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report (Entec, February 2008)

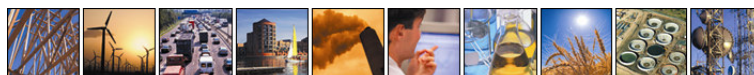
Stakeholder	Comments	Response
<p>English Heritage 18th March 2008</p>	<p>Table NTS1 sets out the SA recommendations for the DPD. Policy MWP13 concerns Carlin Howe Farm. The appraisal and the Policies and Sites Preferred Options Report fail to identify the proximity of these listed buildings as an issue and in consequence do not address the need for any appropriate mitigation.</p> <p>Table NTS2 identifies key secondary, synergistic and cumulative effects of the DPDs. In relation the SEA objective concerning cultural heritage, reference is made to landscape and townscape character, but not to individual key heritage assets. Again, in consequence, no possible corresponding mitigation measures are identified. English Heritage regards this as an oversight.</p> <p>Section 2 contains the baseline review. That regarding the historic environment is not comprehensive. It does not include, for example, locally important heritage assets and does not measure the dynamics of the state of the historic environment in the sub-region, other than grade I and II* listed buildings at risk. Guidance notes prepared by English Heritage are attached.</p> <p>Section 4 sets out the developing SA objectives and framework. English Heritage welcomes SA objective 8, but believe the appraisal criteria should be expanded. Again English Heritage refer to the attached guidance notes.</p> <p>Section 6 is an assessment of the Policies of the DPDs. English Heritage support the recommendation in respect of Policy MWC1 that bullet point 3 be reworded to seek <i>improvements</i> where possible.</p> <p>Policy MWP2 is appraised as scoring positively against SA objectives 7 and 8. English Heritage would concur in respect of SA objective 7, but the policy remains silent with specific reference to heritage assets such as scheduled monuments or listed buildings.</p> <p>Appendix B contains the baseline tables for the monitoring framework. This baseline is not sufficiently comprehensive to allow a proper assessment of the success for otherwise of the DPDs in safeguarding or enhancing the sub-region's broad range of cultural and heritage assets.</p> <p>Appendix D(I) contains the Options Appraisal tables. For the reasons stated English Heritage are not satisfied that the suggested wording of the Strategic Vision fully embraces the thrust of SA objective 8. Nor does Policy MWP2 fully address the matters pertaining to SA objective 8.</p> <p>Given that there are found to be nine listed buildings within 1km of the Carlin Howe Farm site English Heritage are surprised to discover that there is thought to be no relationship between Policy MWP13 and SA objective 8.</p>	<p>Comment noted. Policy MWP13: Carlin Howe Farm has been removed from the Policies and Sites DPD.</p> <p>Comment noted. Table 5.1 (Key Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Impacts of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Submission Policies) takes account of the potential for the development and operation and minerals and waste facilities and infrastructure associated with these to have an adverse effect upon cultural heritages assets and their settings.</p> <p>Comment noted. The baseline summary (Section 4 and Appendix B of this Environmental Report) has been updated to include information on Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens, archaeology and locally important heritage assets.</p> <p>Comment noted. The appraisal criteria have been amended taking into consideration English Heritage guidance. Table 3.2 of this Environmental Report details the SA objectives and appraisal criteria.</p> <p>Comment noted.</p> <p>Comment noted. Policy MWP2: Landscape and Visual Impact has been removed from the Policies and Sites DPD.</p> <p>Comment noted. Appendix B has been amended taking into consideration English Heritage guidance. An updated version of Appendix B is included within this Environmental Report.</p> <p>Comment noted and passed on to the DPD development team. Policy MWP2: Landscape and Visual Impact has been removed from the Policies and Sites DPD.</p> <p>Comment noted. Policy MWP13: Carlin Howe Farm has been removed from the Policies and Sites DPD.</p>



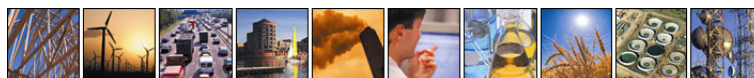
Stakeholder	Comments	Response
Natural England	<p>Non Technical Summary</p> <p>This section should also refer to Local Development Frameworks (LDFs).</p> <p>This section should recognise the need to explicitly aim for net benefit for social, environmental and economic interests with no significant loss to any of them, and not be simply about balancing potentially competing interests.</p> <p>The Habitats Regulations Assessment should also have been considered as an integral part of the process of DPD preparation.</p> <p>Table NTS1 Sustainability Appraisal Recommendations for DPDs</p> <p>The revised wording suggested for policies MWP9, MWP10, MWP11 and MWP12 from the SEA is inconsistent between each policy and also is not the same as that provided in the DPD documents as written in paragraphs 3.3.20 and 3.3.23. Natural England suggest that the following text should be used: 'any planning application will have to prove that the proposals would not have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European site, SSSI or the NNR, and that the benefits of the development outweigh any harm caused to the Local Nature Reserve'.</p> <p>Table NTS2 Key Secondary and Cumulative Impacts</p> <p>Biodiversity, flora and fauna – the North Gare site falls within a SPA / Ramsar site, a SSSI and a National Nature Reserve, and the allocation shown for waste management sites north of the River Tees on the proposals map (MWC8 and MWC9) appears to include land within the SPA / Ramsar site, SSSI and NNR. The statement 'allocated sites do not physically infringe upon designated sites is incorrect'.</p> <p>Biodiversity / landscape – mitigation measures should consider opportunities for restoration / after uses which enhance biodiversity and landscape character.</p> <p>Paragraph 1.2.10 – this section should recognise the need to explicitly aim for net benefit for social, environmental and economic interests, with no significant loss to any of them, and not be simply about balancing potentially competing interests.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.2.17 – geodiversity should also be defined.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.2.18 – this section should also recognise the NNR.</p>	<p>Comments noted and taken into consideration in the preparation of this Environmental Report.</p> <p>The NTS and introductory sections of this Environmental Report include reference to LDFs (see the NTS and Sections 1 and 2).</p> <p>The need to aim for net benefit for social, environmental and economic interests with no significant loss to any of them is acknowledged in Section 2.</p> <p>Reference is made to the Habitats Regulations Assessment in Section 1.2 of this Environmental Report.</p> <p>Comments noted and passed on to the DPD development team.</p> <p>Ongoing discussions with Government Office North East have been undertaken with regard to the wording of the policies in respect of their 'protection' of ecological designations. The issue has been the need to provide this protection, but without simply repeating national or regional policy. The wording now used is a result of these discussions.</p> <p>Comments noted and taken into consideration in the appraisal of the publication DPDs.</p> <p>Policy MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites has been scored negatively in relation to biodiversity, due to land being allocated in close proximity of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site, Teesmouth NNR, South Gare and Coatham Sands SSSI and the Seaton Dunes and Common LNR. The appraisal tables are included in Appendix F of this Environmental Report.</p> <p>Table 5.1 (Key Secondary, Synergistic and Cumulative Impacts of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPD Submission Policies) acknowledges the potential impact on designated sites.</p> <p>Comment noted and taken into consideration in the preparation of this Environmental Report.</p> <p>The need to aim for net benefit for social, environmental and economic interests with no significant loss to any of them is acknowledged in Section 2.</p> <p>Comment noted. The baseline summary (Section 4 of this Environmental Report) has been updated to include a definition of geodiversity.</p> <p>Comment noted. The baseline summary (Section 4 of this Environmental Report) has been updated to include the NNR.</p>



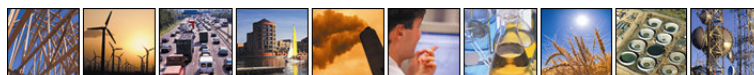
Stakeholder	Comments	Response
Natural England	<p>Paragraph 3.2.19 – this section should also include the relevant countryside character area descriptions, and refer to national landscape designations / definitions of the North York Moors National Park and the Cleveland and North Yorkshire Heritage Coast. It should also include reference to the green infrastructure network in the Tees Valley.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.2.23 – this section should also recognise the need for the natural environment to adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Table 4.1 SA objective 6 – this should include opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> <p>Table 4.1 SA objective 7 – this should include maintain and enhance landscape quality and character.</p> <p>Issue 3 Requirement for sand and gravel – Natural England do not agree with the assessment of Option A. The North Gare site is located within the SPA / Ramsar site, SSSI and National Nature Reserve. The SEA recognises the potential for this site to have adverse impacts through disturbance of coastal waters, flows, hydrology, and disturbance of the SPA / Ramsar site, and no mitigation measures are proposed to address this within the Core Strategy or Policies and Sites documents.</p> <p>Paragraph 5.3.18 – This should take into account the requirements of PPS 9 paragraph 13 with regard to biodiversity interests on previously developed land.</p> <p>Issue 13 / Issue 16 Provision of waste management facilities / land for waste developments – Natural England do not agree with the analysis of this issue under objective 6 – it makes the assumption that the traditional industrial areas in the Tees Valley do not foster a high degree of biodiversity – on the contrary the areas proposed includes and is adjacent to a number of European and national nature conservation designations – see other comments on Core Strategy. Option A has the potential to also have negative impacts on biodiversity objectives.</p> <p>Paragraph 6.1.1 – mitigation measures should be used to reduce or eliminate any adverse impacts.</p>	<p>Comment noted. The baseline summary (Section 4 of this Environmental Report) has been updated to include the additional information.</p> <p>Comment noted. The baseline summary (Section 4 of this Environmental Report) has been updated to refer to climate change adaptation and the effects of climate change upon biodiversity.</p> <p>Comment noted. The appraisal criteria have been amended. Table 3.2 of this Environmental Report details the SA objectives and appraisal criteria.</p> <p>Comment noted. The appraisal criteria have been amended. Table 3.2 of this Environmental Report details the SA objectives and appraisal criteria.</p> <p>Comment noted and passed on to the DPD development team. The potential for adverse impacts has been taken into consideration in the appraisal of the publication DPDs (see the appraisal of Policy MWC1 and MWC2 in Appendix F of this Environmental Report). The DPDs acknowledge that production of sand and gravel from North Gare is an ongoing process which benefits from a valid planning permission. It is considered that the next periodic review of the permission will be the appropriate time to assess the impact of the extractive workings.</p> <p>Comment noted and taken into consideration in the appraisal of the publication DPDs. The potential biodiversity value of previously developed sites is acknowledged in the appraisal of Policy MWC3 (see Section 5 and Appendix F of this Environmental Report).</p> <p>Comment noted and taken into consideration in the appraisal of the publication DPDs. The potential for the development and operation of waste facilities to impact upon biodiversity is acknowledged in the appraisal of the publication DPDs (see Section 5 and Appendix F of this Environmental Report).</p> <p>Comment noted. Mitigation measures are identified in the appraisal summaries in Sections 5.2 and 5.3, in Table 5.1 in Section 5.4 and in the appraisal tables with respect to each policy in Appendix F of this Environmental Report.</p>



Stakeholder	Comments	Response
<p>Natural England</p>	<p>Policy MWC2 Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use – this assessment fails to recognise the potential negative impact of this policy on SA objective 6 re: the SPA / Ramsar site with regards to North Gare and on SA objective 5 with regards to impact on controlled waters (as recognised under Issue 3).</p> <p>Policy MWC5 Minerals Sterilisation – It is not correct to suggest that this option has no relationship to SA objective 6 on biodiversity, given our comments on the North Gare site.</p> <p>Policy MWC6 Waste Management Capacity – The HRA report identifies potential impacts on biodiversity from this policy – these should also be identified in the SEA.</p>	<p>Comment noted and taken into consideration in the appraisal of the publication DPDs. The appraisal of publication Policy MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use acknowledges the potential for the development and operation of materials processing facilities to have an impact upon biodiversity (see Section 5.2 and Appendix F of this Environmental Report).</p> <p>Comment noted and taken into consideration in the appraisal of the publication DPDs. Policy MWC4: Safeguarding Minerals from Sterilisation of the publication Core Strategy is not considered to have an effect upon SA objective 6, as no measures are proposed within the policy to protect or enhance biodiversity. However, it is acknowledged that the extraction of minerals could have an adverse effect upon biodiversity (e.g. disturbance, loss of habitat or pollution incidents). See Section 5.2 and Appendix F of this Environmental Report.</p> <p>Comment noted and taken into consideration in the appraisal of the publication DPDs. Policy MWC7: Waste Management Capacity of the publication Core Strategy is not considered to have an effect upon SA objective 6, as no measures are proposed within the policy to protect or enhance biodiversity. However, it is acknowledged that there is the potential for the development and operation of waste management facilities to have an effect upon biodiversity (e.g. disturbance or loss of habitat). See Section 5.2 and Appendix F of this Environmental Report.</p> <p>The HRA scored Policy MWC7 as green, taking account of the overriding text within Section 3 of the publication Core Strategy, which requires that any development avoids any impact on a European site. The findings of the HRA have been taken into consideration in this appraisal, but due to the nature of the SA (which involves an appraisal of the policies on an individual basis, i.e. not taking into consideration the policy alongside others); the policy has been scored as neutral in the SA.</p>



Stakeholder	Comments	Response
Natural England	<p>Policy MWC7: Sewage Treatment – The HRA report identifies potential impacts on biodiversity from this policy – these should also be identified in the SEA.</p> <p>Policy MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites / Policy MWC9: Allocation of Waste Management Facilities – Natural England strongly disagree with the analysis of these policies under SA objective 6 – i.e. no relationship – the HRA clearly identifies potential impacts on biodiversity from this policy.</p>	<p>Comment noted and taken into consideration in the appraisal of the publication DPDs. Policy MWC9: Sewage Treatment of the publication Core Strategy is considered to contribute positively towards SA objective 6, as the policy requires planning applications to include evidence that sewage treatment facilities will not create any significant adverse effects on ecology. However, it is also acknowledged that there is the potential for the development, extension or upgrade of sewage treatment facilities to have an effect upon the environment. See Section 5.2 and Appendix F of this Environmental Report.</p> <p>The HRA also scored Policy MWC9 as green, taking account of the overriding text within Section 3 of the publication Core Strategy, which requires that any development avoids any impact on a European site.</p> <p>Comment noted and taken into consideration in the appraisal of the publication DPDs. Policy MWC8: Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites of the publication Core Strategy has been scored negatively in this appraisal, as the policy seeks to locate larger waste management sites on industrial land north and south of the River Tees, which lies within and / or in close proximity to several designated sites.</p> <p>The HRA scored Policy MWC8 as green, taking account of the overriding text within Section 3 of the publication Core Strategy, which requires that any development avoids any impact on a European site. The findings of the HRA have been taken into consideration in this appraisal, but due to the nature of the SA (which involves an appraisal of the policies on an individual basis, i.e. not taking into consideration the policy alongside others); the policy has been scored as negative in the SA.</p> <p>Policy MWC9: Allocation of Waste Management Facilities has been removed from the publication Core Strategy.</p>



Stakeholder	Comments	Response
Natural England	<p>Appendix A Plans, Programmes and Policies Review</p> <p>European Strategy on Sustainable Development – this was updated in 2006.</p> <p>Ramsar Convention – the Northumbria Coast adjacent to the region is also a SPA / Ramsar site.</p> <p>Habitats Directive – the descriptions in this section are wrong. There are no SAC within the Tees Valley sub-region excluding the National Park. There are SACs adjacent to the region, including the North York Moors, Durham Coast, Castle Eden Dene, and further afield, Thrislington, North Pennine Moors and North Pennine Dales Meadows.</p> <p>The two areas identified in the text (Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast and North York Moors) are SPAs and are designated under the 1979 Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds. The Northumbria Coast SPA and the North Pennine Moors SPA lie near the boundary of the sub region.</p> <p>Integrated Regional Framework – this has recently been revised and published. http://www.northeastassembly.gov.uk/document.asp?id=809</p> <p>Missing documents: The following strategies should be included:</p> <p>PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</p> <p>ODPM Circular 06/2005 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their impact on the Planning System ODPM 2005.</p> <p>Energy White Paper – Meeting the Energy Challenge DTI 2007.</p> <p>North East Strategy for the Environment 2008.</p> <p>Biodiversity Indicators and Targets for the North East Region 2004.</p> <p>Tyne to Tees Shoreline Management Plan 2.</p> <p>Countryside Character Volume 1: North East Countryside Agency.</p> <p>Cleveland and North Yorkshire Heritage Coast Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan.</p> <p>Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>Tees Forest Plan.</p> <p>Appendix 2 Baseline Conditions</p> <p>Objective 6 should also include condition of SPA / Ramsar site.</p> <p>Local sites – Natural England does not hold this information.</p> <p>Objective 7 should consider impacts on North Yorkshire Moors National Park, and Cleveland and North Yorkshire Heritage Coast.</p>	<p>Comments noted and taken into consideration in the appraisal of the publication DPDs.</p> <p>The original plans and programmes review has been amended following the consultation period in 2008. The revised plans and programmes review is provided in Appendix A of this Environmental Report.</p> <p>A review of the missing documents listed has not been included within the plans and programmes review in Appendix A of this Environmental Report. However, these documents have been taken into account in the appraisal of the publication DPDs. The SA objectives and appraisal criteria are considered to capture the key objectives of these documents.</p> <p>Comments noted and taken into consideration in the preparation of this Environmental Report.</p> <p>Updated baseline tables are presented in Appendix B of this Environmental Report.</p>

