Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents

Core Strategy (V12)

Publication Document

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Foreword

The preparation of Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs) for Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees Boroughs presents an important opportunity to understand and deal with the cross boundary issues which arise from these two subjects in the Tees Valley.

Two DPDs are being prepared. This Core Strategy contains the long-term spatial vision and the strategic policies needed to achieve the key objectives for minerals and waste developments in the Tees Valley. The Policies and Sites document will, in conformity with this Core Strategy, identify specific sites for future minerals and waste development and provide a limited range of policies which will be used to assess minerals and waste planning applications.

The DPDs will form part of the Local Development Framework for each Borough, which together with the Regional Spatial Strategy for North East England will form the Development Plan for the area. The DPDs cover all of the land within the five Boroughs except for the part within Redcar & Cleveland Borough that also falls within the North York Moors National Park.

The Publication Document represents the third stage of the preparation process. The first stage, in May 2007, was the production of an Issues and Options Report, 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. This Publication Document allows people to make formal representations on the 'soundness' of the documents which are submitted to the Secretary of State for consideration at the independent examination.

This process has allowed anyone who has an interest in minerals and waste in the Tees Valley the opportunity to get involved in the preparation process, resulting in a robust and locally relevant document.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 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 to replace the previous Local Plan system. Local Development Frameworks consist of a portfolio of local development documents that set out the spatial planning strategy and policies for a defined area.

1.1.2 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 therefore has sole responsibility for local government functions in their respective areas. They are responsible for producing an individual Local Development Framework 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, which provides support and guidance on matters which affect the whole of the Tees Valley.

Figure 1 The Tees Valley

1.1.3 The five authorities have agreed to jointly prepare Minerals and Waste DPDs. 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 arising 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 and Policies and Sites Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs will cover the period from 2010 to 2025.

1.1.4 The Publication Document represents the third stage of the preparation process, following the Issues and Options stage in May 2007 and the Preferred Options stage in February 2008. The Issues and Options identified the issues relevant to minerals and waste in the Tees Valley 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 Preferred Options Report identified which of the options were the preferred choices to proceed with. Extensive public and stakeholder consultation was undertaken during the preparation process, with involvement from the public, community groups, the minerals and waste industry and statutory and non-statutory organisations. Full details of the consultation process, the stakeholders involved, the comments made and how these have influenced the evolution of Minerals and Waste Core Strategy are provided in the Consultation Statement.

1.1.5 The Publication stage will see the DPDs being published in August 2009 for consultation with stakeholders[1] and for any formal representations relating to the 'soundness' of the DPDs to be made[2]. It is expected that they will then be submitted to the Secretary of State in November 2009, along with any representations made. The DPDs will then progress to independent examination (anticipated for January 2010) where the DPDs will be assessed to determine if they are sound, before being adopted (expected in July 2010).

1.1.6 The preparation of a Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Core Strategy will result in each of the five Boroughs having two Core Strategies in their Local Development Framework: the overarching Core Strategy which will form the backbone of the whole of the Local Development Framework, and the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. To avoid confusion, opportunity will be taken as soon as practicable to merge these two Core Strategies together, to

[1] In accordance with the adopted Statements of Community Involvements of the five Boroughs, which refer to milestones in the 'old' Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

[2] In accordance with Regulation 27 of the 'new' Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2008.

produce a single Core Strategy for each Borough. The Policies and Sites DPD will then remain as a joint document across the five Boroughs.

1.1.7 The production of the Minerals and Waste DPDs has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal[3]. The Sustainability Appraisal incorporates an Equalities Impact Assessment to ensure that the documents do not discriminate in terms of race, disability, gender, age, faith, sexual orientation or against any other groups within the community[4]. The DPDs have also been the subject of an Habitats Regulations 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). The Directive provides an assessment framework which will inform spatial 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.

1.2 Policy Context

1.2.1 The policy context for the minerals and waste DPDs is underpinned by European legislation (EU Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC) and covers planning policy at national, regional and local levels, and includes minerals and waste specific policy as well as more general planning policy and the DPDs have been prepared to be in conformity with these documents.

National Policy

1.2.2 National planning policy which is relevant to minerals and waste planning is primarily contained within:

- Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1) "Delivering Sustainable Development" (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005);
- Minerals Planning Statement 1 (MPS1) Planning and Minerals (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2006)
- The National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, first published 2003 and reviewed annually)
- Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS 10) Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005).
- Waste Strategy for England 2007 (Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007)

[3] As required by the SEA Directive of the European Union (2001/42/EC) and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

[4] There are various pieces of legislation and guidance relevant to Equalities Impact Assessment including the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000, the Disability Discrimination (Amendment) Act 2005, the Equality Act 2006, the Sex Discrimination Act, European and the Equality Standard for Local Government.

Regional Policy

1.2.3 Regional planning policy is contained within the North East of England Plan, Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021, which was issued by the Government in July 2008. Policy 43 concerns the provision of aggregates minerals in the region and identifies the tonnages that each sub-region should provide from 2001 to 2021. Policy 44 sets out the regional approach to open cast coal mining. Policies 45, 46 and 47 concern waste management, with 45 ensuring that all waste management takes place in a sustainable manner, 46 detailing what provision should be made for dealing with household waste, municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste in each sub-region and 47 dealing with the provision of hazardous waste management at a regional level.

Local Policy

1.2.4 The relevant local documents (or saved parts thereof) are therefore:

- Borough of Darlington Local Plan (1997), with alterations 2001;
- Hartlepool Local Plan (2006);
- Middlesbrough;
  - Certain saved policies from the Middlesbrough Local Plan (1999);
  - Middlesbrough Core Strategy (2008);
  - Middlesbrough Regeneration DPD (2009).
- Redcar & Cleveland;
  - Certain saved policies from the Redcar & Cleveland Local Plan (1999);
  - Redcar & Cleveland Core Strategy (2007);
  - Redcar & Cleveland Development Polices DPD (2007);
- Stockton-on-Tees Local Plan (1997) and Alteration Number 1 (March 2006);
- Each Borough's Sustainable Community Strategy.

Tees Valley Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

1.2.5 The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy was adopted by each of the five authorities in 2008. The Strategy identifies a preferred approach to municipal waste management which involves the implementation of a new waste prevention and minimisation strategy, revised collection systems for optimum performance, encouragement for new build treatment capacity, residual waste going to energy from waste and an aim for zero landfill.

2. Context

2.1 The Tees Valley

2.1.1 The Tees Valley is a sub-region of the North East region covering an area of 79,400ha and a population of 661,600 (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 2021[5].

2.1.2 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 some of 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 town centres and the expansion of the major road network.

2.1.3 The Regional Spatial Strategy 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, Redcar Racecourse and strengthen the links to the North York Moors National Park and North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast. In addition the Tees Valley has been selected as a Housing Growth Point with government backing to support development at an accelerated rate to that prescribed in the Regional Spatial Strategy.

2.1.4 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, twenty Sites of Special Scientific Interest and the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve.

[5] 2006 Based Population Projections and Latest Household Projections, Tees Valley JSU, July 2008. Note that projections are made to 2021 only.

Special Protection Areas 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. There are also Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation in the surrounding area which could be affected by development in the Tees Valley. Potential threats to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special protection Area 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 in the Habitats Regulations Assessment, the development of policy in the Core Strategy and Policies and Sites Documents 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, Planning Policy Statement 9, and the wider polices in the Development Plans.

2.1.5 The geological features of interest in the Tees Valley are protected by Sites of Special Scientific Interest status or designated as Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS). RIGS are identified in the Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton Boroughs by the Tees Valley RIGS group, a part of the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust[6]. 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 identified in Darlington.

2.1.6 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.

2.2 Minerals and Waste in the Tees Valley

Minerals

2.2.1 Historically minerals extraction in the Tees Valley was focussed on iron ore and alum in the East Cleveland areas, coal extraction around the present boundary with County Durham and the extraction of salt and gypsum around Billingham and the Tees Estuary. In Darlington Borough the Permian Magnesian Limestone outcrop provided a source of building stone for the local area and clay was extracted for brickmaking. However, the extraction of all these minerals has gradually declined over the years as the quality of the mineral, the economic need and thus the economic viability of such extraction has reduced. Currently interest is limited to sand and gravel extraction at North Gare in Hartlepool and Stockton Quarry near Thorpe Thewles, crushed rock at Hart Quarry in Hartlepool, brine extraction from Seal Sands and minor

[6] Tees Valley Geodiversity Action Plan 2003 (as updated), Tees Valley Wildlife Trust (RIGS Group), 2003

clay extraction at Cowpen Bewley. In addition to these primary extraction sites, the Tees Valley produces significant quantities of secondary aggregates from the by-products of steel making processes. Marine dredged sands and gravels are also landed at four wharves on the River Tees.

2.2.2 The potash mine at Boulby is within the boundaries of Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, but it also falls within the North York Moors National Park, and therefore the responsibility for planning decisions on the mine and mine buildings lies with the National Park Authority, and is not considered within this document.

Waste

Municipal Solid Waste

2.2.3 The Tees Valley produced 392,446 tonnes of municipal solid waste in 2007/08, with the majority of this waste being from households (310,341 tonnes) and the remainder being commercial waste and rubble collected by the waste authorities. Of the household waste, 176,931 tonnes (45%) is dealt with at the energy from waste plant at Haverton Hill, Stockton-on-Tees and the remainder either recycled or composted (124,780 tonnes or 32%) or sent to landfill (89,784 tonnes or 23%). The non-household element of municipal waste (82,106 tonnes) is split between recycling (36,093 tonnes or 44%) with the remainder either landfilled or dealt with at the energy from waste plant.[7]

2.2.4 Capacity for the landfilling of municipal solid waste is presently utilised at three sites in the Tees Valley: Cowpen Bewley, Port Clarence (Stockton-on-Tees) and Seaton Meadows (Hartlepool), with a further site at Carlin Howe Farm (Redcar and Cleveland) currently unused. The municipal solid waste from Darlington is treated and landfilled at a site just outside the Tees Valley at Aycliffe Quarry in County Durham. Other facilities used for municipal solid waste from the Tees Valley include five household waste recycling centres and five commercially run composting sites (although only one of these is actually located within the Tees Valley). Darlington Borough Council compost the green waste collected from their premises at the Council depot in Darlington and home composting of household waste is also widespread throughout the Tees Valley.

Commercial and Industrial Wastes

2.2.5 In 2002/03, the last year that figures were collected, the Tees Valley produced 2,511,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial wastes, with the main source of arisings being minerals wastes - typically slag from steel production. Significant quantities of waste are also generated in the Tees Valley from the chemicals industry. Of the total amount produced, 1,286,000 tonnes (51%)

[7] Figures from http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/index.htm Municipal Waste Statistics 2007/08, downloaded May 2009

were re-used or recycled, with 955,000 tonnes (38%) disposed of by landfill[8]. The remainder underwent treatment and transfer or its fate was not recorded.

Construction and Demolition Wastes

2.2.6 No information is available for construction and demolition wastes at the Tees Valley level, although information is available for the Tees Valley and County Durham combined. Research for Department of Communities and Local Government states that 2,418,260 tonnes of construction and demolition waste was dealt with in this combined area in 2005, with around 38% being recycled for use as aggregates or as soils and 48% being disposed of as waste at landfill sites[9]. The remainder of this waste was used in the engineering of landfill sites or disposed of at exempt sites.

Hazardous Wastes

2.2.7 Companies within the Tees Valley both produce, and deal with, a significant amount of hazardous waste, which give the area a reputation as a specialist location for the management of these wastes. There is a high level of movement of hazardous waste around the country due to the specialist nature of the different treatment/disposal facilities available. In 2007 the Tees Valley produced around 2,198,000 tonnes of hazardous waste and dealt with 2,417,000 tonnes[10]. Of the hazardous waste dealt with in the Tees Valley, around 5% went to landfill, 7% was recycled or re-used, with 86% undergoing treatment. The remainder was transferred, or went through other processes.

Radioactive Waste

2.2.8 Radioactive waste is produced from a number of sources within the Tees Valley but the main source is Hartlepool Power Station. At the present time wastes arising from the operations at the station are dealt with by;

- disposing of low level waste at the Low Level Waste Repository in Cumbria or by high temperature incineration at a facility in Hythe;
- storage of intermediate level waste on site, and
- sending spent fuel to Sellafield, Cumbria for reprocessing.

2.2.9 Decisions on the future treatment and disposal of nuclear waste will be set at the national level and are therefore not considered in policy terms in this document. However, for information, British Energy currently anticipate that waste arising from the decommissioning of Hartlepool Power Station will be dealt with by:

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[8] Figures from the Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk for commercial and industrial waste in the North East 2003, downloaded October 2006

[9] Figures from Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England 2005, DCLG, February 2007

[10] North East Hazardous Waste 2007 spreadsheet, Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk, downloaded April 2009

- sending low level wastes to the repository in Cumbria.
- treating, packaging and storing intermediate level waste on site until a repository becomes available; and
- storing other radioactive wastes on site until the radioactivity reduces sufficiently for it to be dealt with (e.g. reactor core)[11].

2.2.10 Radioactive waste can also arise from other sources (medical, education and industrial facilities). Some of this material can be of such a low level that it can be dealt with by landfill or incineration, with the remaining material being dealt with in Cumbria. The Government is producing a national strategy on non-nuclear industry radioactive waste which will inform future reviews of this DPD.

Sewage Waste

2.2.11 Sewage waste in the Tees Valley is managed by Northumbrian Water Ltd who operate a number of facilities across the area including the Regional Sludge Treatment Centre at Bran Sands, Redcar and Cleveland. This facility treats the sludge generated from sewage treatment works across the North East, as well as effluents produced from industrial facilities in the Tees Valley. Sewage waste has previously been implicated in the eutrophication (nutrient enrichment) of the Tees Estuary. Northumbrian Water Ltd is engaged in a continuous process of upgrading their various facilities to meet water quality targets.

Agricultural Waste

2.2.12 Previously agricultural waste has largely been able to be dealt with by operations on the farm holding itself, which usually utilised landfill or burning. With the introduction of the Agricultural Waste Regulations 2006 these outlets will no longer be available to farmers. However, manures and slurries to be used for fertiliser or land improvement purposes will no longer be classed as waste. Other materials from agricultural uses, including plastics films, containers for pesticides, veterinary products, old machinery and rubble will have to be disposed of by the normal routes for commercial and industrial wastes, or if appropriate, hazardous wastes.

[11] Correspondence with Karan McNamara, British Energy, 10 March 2009

3. Vision and Strategic Objectives

3.1 Key Challenges

3.1.1 The following challenges have been identified from an understanding of the evidence base and through consultation with stakeholders and others:

Development Pressure

3.1.2 Regeneration of the area's industrial land and town centre areas is currently taking place through development in Middlehaven, Stockton Riverside and North Shore and Hartlepool Quays; and significant work is ongoing to regenerate residential areas throughout the Tees Valley to deal with low demand and abandonment. Development will also be guided by the emerging masterplan for Teesport to create a 'Northern Gateway' deep sea terminal, the Redcar and Cleveland Regeneration Masterplan and the North and South Tees Industrial Development Framework. The challenge is to meet the demand that these significant development proposals will create for minerals provision and for additional waste management capacity.

Minerals Resources

3.1.3 The Tees Valley has a rich history of mineral extraction, the specialist nature of which supported the development of the chemical and steel making industries on the Tees. However, the range of current primary mineral extraction is limited to crushed rock and sand and gravel with some brine extraction at Seal Sands and small scale clay extraction at Cowpen Bewley. The reason for this limited extraction is related to the quality of the remaining resource, the viability of extraction and the changing requirements of local industry. Conversely there are significant secondary and recycled materials (blast furnace slag; construction and demolition waste) and marine dredged aggregates landed at wharves along the Tees which help provide the minerals resources needed and move minerals provision up the minerals hierarchy. The challenge is to ensure that the use of secondary and recycled materials is facilitated whilst making sufficient land available to provide an appropriate level of primary mineral resources to contribute to the identified local, regional and national need for minerals; safeguarding resources and ensuring the prudent use of these resources in line with sustainable development objectives.

Waste Management: Local and National Importance

3.1.4 The established network of waste management facilities in the Tees Valley comprises energy from waste, landfill, transfer stations and local household waste recycling centres; together with specialised facilities for managing hazardous waste and blast furnace slag. Waste produced within the sub-region is largely managed within the sub-region and although there are already good recycling and recovery rates, there is opportunity to further improve these. Due to the presence of existing hazardous waste treatment

facilities some hazardous waste streams are brought in to the area for management. Whilst recognising the advantages of managing waste close to where it arises, it is accepted that this cannot always be achieved, particularly when dealing with specialised waste streams. Specialist waste management industries within the Tees Valley provide opportunities to promote economic growth, develop new waste management technologies and develop transferable skills in the workforce. Opportunities exist to build on the relationships between the petrochemical, process and environmental industries to utilise waste streams from one process as feed stocks for others (symbiotic relationships). The challenge is to ensure that land is made available in the right places to provide the right sort of waste management facilities in the Tees Valley, in a timely and sustainable manner, to meet local needs, specialist regional and national needs and support technological development, whilst supporting initiatives which encourage behavioural change through minimising the use of primary minerals and the production of waste.

Spatial Distribution of Waste Sites

3.1.5 The significant industrial areas which exist within the Tees Valley offer potential opportunities for new waste management developments, focused around the principle of clustering related industries to allow them to benefit from the proximity of resources, products and infrastructure. At the same time there is the need to ensure that all parts of the community in the Tees Valley have access to waste management facilities and some facilities such as household waste recycling centres should be provided locally and are well located in relation to the transport network. The challenge is to establish the best spatial distribution of new facilities in relation to population, waste arisings and existing facilities.

Operational Practices, Reclamation and the Environment

3.1.6 The acceptability of minerals and waste developments depends, not only on their characteristics and their location, but to a large extent on the method of operation, the management of the facility and the potential for enhancement to the local environment. Alongside the protection and enhancement of public amenity, the Tees Valley has a rich diversity of environmental assets which require similar consideration. Any development which adversely affects a European designated site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, would not be in accordance with this Core Strategy. The challenge is to ensure that sufficient minerals and waste management provision can be made, whilst ensuring that public amenity, and the natural, cultural and environmental assets, are appropriately protected. A Supplementary Planning Document on this issue is to be produced to provide further details to those contained within the Minerals and Waste DPDs and the remainder of the Development Plan.

3.2 Spatial Vision

3.2.1 By 2025, the successful implementation of the Minerals and Waste DPDs will have met the key challenges and will allow the following spatial vision to be realised:

'In 2025, the Tees Valley will be a place where:

- *Priority is given to the production of secondary and recycled aggregates for the construction industry. Whilst the limited extraction of primary aggregate minerals is carefully managed, the remaining primary minerals resources and essential infrastructure for the transport and landing of minerals are safeguarded for the future.*
- *The specialist industries which re-use, recycle and recover value from waste are thriving. By taking advantage of the specific locational advantages of the Tees Valley and the opportunities for symbiotic relationships with petrochemical, steel and environmental industries, the waste management industry in the Tees Valley forms a centre of excellence.*
- *Local communities, industry and local authorities can identify and access the waste management facilities they require.*

The integrity of the international 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 are protected from minerals and waste developments which would harm them, and opportunities are taken through minerals and waste proposals to enhance the local environment, thus contributing to a high quality of life for present and future generations.

3.3 Strategic Objectives

3.3.1 To achieve this vision the following strategic objectives have been defined to guide the direction of policy in the Minerals and Waste DPDs.

Strategic Objectives

A. *To provide an agreed and appropriate contribution from sources in the Tees Valley towards the provision of a steady supply of minerals to the construction and other industries;*

B. *To minimise the use of primary aggregates and prioritise the use of secondary and alternative materials for construction use;*

C. *To safeguard minerals resources from unnecessary sterilisation;*

D. *To support the implementation of the Tees Valley Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy in particular in seeking to minimise waste production;*

E. *To promote the re-use, recycling and recovery of value from waste;*

F. *To provide a network of small scale waste management facilities which is accessible to local communities;*

G. *To promote the development of resource recovery parks where symbiotic relationships between industries can flourish;*

H. *To promote the management of waste close to its point of production whilst recognising the existing role and future potential of the Tees Valley in specialist waste management;*

I. *To safeguard sustainable minerals transport infrastructure and promote the use of sustainable transport, in particular the existing rail and port facilities in the Tees Valley for the movement of minerals and waste;*

J. *To ensure that minerals and waste developments protect and enhance the quality and diversity of public amenity and the natural, historic and cultural heritage of the Tees Valley through minerals and waste development.*

K. *To ensure the highest standards in the operation, environmental management and restoration of existing and new minerals extraction and landfill sites;*

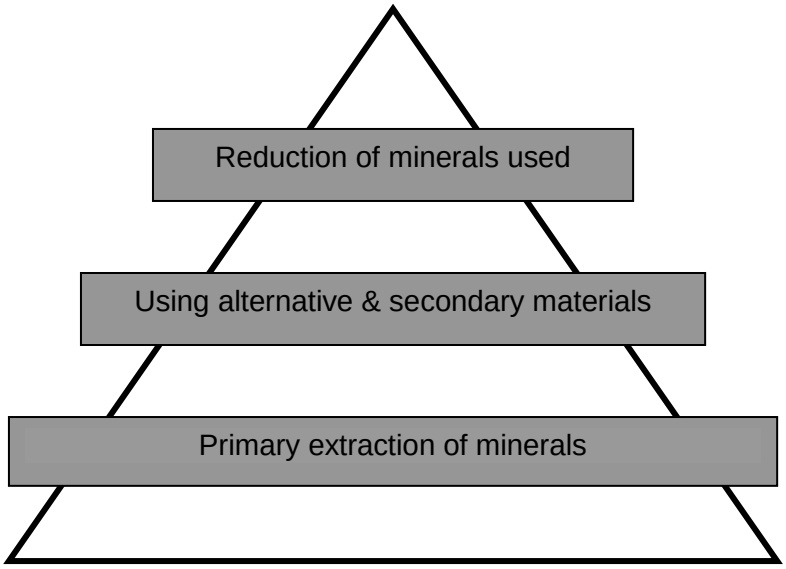
L. *To ensure the highest standards of design, operation and environmental management of waste management and minerals processing facilities.*

4. Minerals

4.1 The Minerals Hierarchy

4.1.1 The minerals hierarchy sets out the different approaches to the supply of minerals, and orders them in terms of their sustainability. The most sustainable option is to reduce the amount of minerals used, followed by sourcing minerals from secondary and recycled materials, and finally through the primary extraction of minerals.

Figure 4.1 Minerals Hierarchy



4.1.2 The minerals hierarchy provides the key principles to achieving sustainable minerals development. The Minerals and Waste DPDs will help to influence minerals development so that minerals provision can move up the hierarchy.

4.1.3 The role of these documents is to allocate land for minerals recycling and processing facilities and also control the amount of land allocated for primary extraction in order to promote the use of secondary materials. Other strategies and plans will also have a key role to play in the reduction of mineral use overall including aggregates apportionment work at national, regional and sub-regional levels, increased use of sustainable construction, renewable energy targets and guidance, as well as waste management strategies and fiscal measures relating to final waste disposal and primary extraction.

Policy MWC1: Minerals Strategy

The sustainable use of minerals resources in the Tees Valley will be delivered through:

a) identifying sources of alternatives to primary mineral resources, including secondary and recycled minerals, and encouraging the development of facilities to process alternative materials either at the point of production or other suitable locations;

b) ensuring new build developments, in particular those in regeneration and growth point areas, contribute to the efficient use of resources, to increase the proportion of construction and demolition waste recycled per year for use as an alternative mineral from 38% in 2005 to at least 80% from 2016 onwards[12];

c) the efficient use of permitted reserves of primary minerals to help meet the identified need, whilst continuing to drive minerals supply up the minerals hierarchy;

d) identifying those wharves which can be used for the landing of marine dredged sand and gravels and safeguarding associated land for the development, extension and continuation of this activity;

e) 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;

f) identifying minerals resources underlying the Tees Valley and protecting them from unnecessary sterilisation by built development.

In taking forward minerals development in the plan area, and particularly along the river corridor and the Tees Estuary, proposals will need to demonstrate that there will be no adverse impact on the integrity of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area and Ramsar site, and other European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and programmes. Any proposed mitigation measures must meet the requirements of the Habitat Regulations. All minerals developments must be compatible with their setting and not result in unacceptable impacts on public amenity, environmental, historic or cultural assets from their design, operations, management and restoration.

4.2 Aggregates Provision

4.2.1 Aggregates minerals are materials which are used in construction processes including concrete manufacture and road making. Guidance is provided by the government on the amount of aggregate minerals to be produced by each region in England, in a process known as apportionment. These guideline figures are further apportioned by regional planning bodies, to provide a

[12] These are partial indicators as there are other factors which would indicate the delivery of these elements. Further details are provided in the Minerals Background Paper.

guideline figure for each of the Minerals Planning Authorities in their area. The agreed figures for the Tees Valley are set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy.

4.2.2 Land won primary aggregate minerals extracted in the Tees Valley are sand and gravel and crushed rock.

Sand and Gravel

Table 4.1 Sand and Gravel Figures: Guidelines and Reserves (tonnes)

	Guideline production figures 2001-2021 inclusive#	Total production needed 2001 - 2025^	Total produced 2001-2006	Remaining to be produced 2006-2025	Sand and gravel reserves 2006
Tees Valley	210,000	250,000	*	*	2,500,000

*Confidential figure
North East of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021, GONE 2008
^ Revised figure from RSS information - see Minerals Background Paper

4.2.3 In the Tees Valley, planning permissions to extract sand and gravel are in place at North Gare and Stockton Quarry. Although not currently working, Stockton Quarry's permitted reserves are sufficient to meet the total sub-regional apportionment figure of 250,000 tonnes and to maintain a landbank of 7 years or more[13]. In addition, North Gare has permission to produce up to 50,000 tonnes per annum, although production is actually lower than this. The site is a self - replenishing beach extraction site, and as such has no stock of "permitted reserves", although it is envisaged that production will continue at the site to contribute to the overall supply.

4.2.4 The North Gare site lies within an environmentally sensitive area, situated within the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area and Ramsar sites, the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve and the Seaton Dunes and Common Site of Special Scientific Interest. The Special Protection Area allows for existing planning permissions within its boundaries to be reviewed and amended or revoked if they are deemed to be causing adverse effects on the designation. The most recent permission for the workings at North Gare was granted in 1997 which had the effect of reviewing the workings in the light of these designations. The next review of the permission is due in 2012. No significant problems have been attributed to the workings since 1997 and this review will provide an appropriate time to assess the workings against the terms of the ecological designations in detail.

[13] Details of the landbank calculations are provided in the Minerals Background Paper.

Crushed Rock:

Table 4.2 Crushed Rock Figures: Guidelines and Reserves (tonnes)

	Guideline production figures 2001-2021 inclusive#	Total production needed 2001-2025^	Total produced 2001-2006	Remaining to be produced 2006-2025	Crushed rock reserves 2006
Tees Valley	2,900,000	3,450,000	498,000*	2,952,000	4,017,000**

*Figure estimated from information in Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2006, NE RAWP
**Suitable for aggregate use
North East of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021, GONE 2008
^ Revised figure based on RSS information - see Minerals Background Paper

4.2.5 The table above shows that the Tees Valley can meet the guideline figures for crushed rock production up to 2025 and also allow a landbank of 10 years[14] or more from the provision of crushed rock from Hart Quarry.

Policy MWC2 Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals

Provision will be made for the supply of primary minerals between 2001 and 2025 to meet the identified need in the Tees Valley, as follows:

- Land won sand and gravel - 0.25 million tonnes
- Crushed rock - 3.45 million tonnes

The supply of primary minerals will be delivered through permitted reserves at Hart Quarry, Hartlepool and Stockton Quarry, Stockton-on-Tees and production at North Gare, Hartlepool.

Other Sources of Aggregate Material

Alternative Materials

4.2.6 The sustainable provision of aggregate resources includes the supply of aggregate from alternative sources. These include:

- Recycled aggregates: primary aggregates which have already been used can be reclaimed and recycled from the material arising from demolition processes.
- Secondary sources: other materials which can be used in place of primary aggregates in construction processes. These currently include blast furnace slag, power station ash, glass chips and shredded tyres.

[14] Details of the landbank calculation are provided in the Minerals Background Paper.

4.2.7 410,000 tonnes of alternative materials were produced in Tees Valley and County Durham in 2005[15]. The most appropriate places to develop additional facilities to process such materials are close to the point of production. These locations will include demolition sites, industrial sites and waste management sites. Additionally minerals extraction sites may be suitable locations for production of alternative aggregate material. The exception to this is North Gare extraction site due to the sensitive environmental designations at North Gare.

Policy MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use

The development of facilities to process materials which can be used as alternatives to primary aggregate resources will be supported in the following locations:

a) existing minerals extraction and waste management sites, with the exception of North Gare sand extraction site; and

b) sites where these materials are being produced.

Development proposals will be required to minimise the impacts which could arise from operational issues such as dust, noise, vibration and the visual effect of stockpiles.

Where facilities are proposed on sites which have permission to operate for a temporary period the processing of materials for alternative aggregate use will be restricted to the same temporary period as the existing use.

4.3 Other Minerals Proposals

4.3.1 Historically, there have been a wide range of minerals extracted from the Tees Valley and a range of minerals resources still exist. There is one brinefield currently active near Seal Sands. Two further brinefields in the Seal Sands area have extant planning permissions and two brinefield cavities at Wilton have extant permission for extraction under an 'Instrument of Consent'. The Wilton cavities are presently used for gas storage rather than extraction. Information from the British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates brine extraction has limited viability itself, but it is acknowledged that there may be future interest to create storage caverns for gas and certain fluids[16]. Permission also exists for the extraction of anhydrite from a deep mine at Billingham although the mine has not been worked since 1971.

4.3.2 A planning permission is in place for the extraction of clay at Cowpen Bewley landfill site in Stockton Borough. This extraction is to provide clay specifically for the capping of landfill cells, rather than for commercial sales purposes.

[15] Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternative Primary Aggregates in England 2005, Capita Symonds Ltd and WRc plc for Department of Communities and Local Government, February 2007

[16] Minerals Planning Factsheet: Salt, BGS, 2006

There are resources of deep and shallow coal within Hartlepool, Darlington and Stockton Boroughs although coal extraction has been extremely limited in recent years and no extraction has taken place since early 2005 at the Southfields site, in Darlington. There is potential for a significant requirement for coal in the Tees Valley including power stations on the Wilton International site and a proposed power station on the south bank of the Tees. However, it is unlikely that the coal reserves of the Tees Valley would be utilised to supply these development due to issues of quality, cost and working arrangements. Significant reserves of potash are located within Redcar and Cleveland but extraction already takes place at Boulby Mine which is located just outside of the plan area. The investment required to open up a new potash mine means that any other extraction is highly unlikely to occur in the plan area. Interest has been shown previously by the operators of Aycliffe Quarry, which lies in County Durham, adjacent to the border of Darlington, about extending their operations into the Darlington area. However, there are no proposals to extend this quarry within the Tees Valley area within the plan period.

4.3.3 The research undertaken during the production of the DPDs has not identified any other mineral in which there is likely to be a commercial interest within the Tees Valley at the present time and there is no evidence that planning applications for brine extraction, or the extraction of other minerals, will be forthcoming during the plan period. However, should any such applications for these or other proposals such as borrow pits or prospecting for energy minerals come forward they will be assessed against the relevant policies in national planning documents, the Minerals and Waste DPDs and the Development Plan for the relevant authority.

4.4 Dormant Sites and Review of Old Minerals Permissions

4.4.1 The Environment Act 1995 introduced a requirement that old minerals permissions needed modern planning conditions to be approved before extraction works could recommence. Old sites were categorised into three phases: Phase I sites were active sites where permission had been granted between 30 June 1948 and 1 April 1969 or those sites within National Parks, sites of special scientific interests or area of outstanding natural beauty. Phase II sites were active sites approved between 31 March 1969 and 22 February 1982. Phase I and II sites had to apply for new conditions before set dates or their permissions would cease. North Gare and Hart Quarry, Hartlepool and Brinefield No.4, Stockton-on-Tees were Phase I and II sites and now operate under new conditions.

4.4.2 Dormant sites belong to the third category. These are sites where no working had taken place between 22 February 1982 and 6 June 1995 and new conditions now have to be permitted before the site can be re-opened. Ten dormant sites were identified in the Tees Valley, one of which has had new conditions approved for minerals extraction (the anhydrite mines at Billingham). Of the remaining nine it is now considered that seven of these sites are highly unlikely to ever resume extraction due to recent development, designations or proposed allocations for other uses. Land at the remaining

sites at Low Middlesfield Farm and Eaglescliffe Brickworks, Stockton-on-Tees would require new conditions to be approved before they could be re-opened.

4.4.3 Any applications for renewed conditions at dormant sites will be assessed against the relevant policies in national planning documents, the Minerals and Waste DPDs and the Development Plan for the relevant authority.

4.5 Safeguarding of Minerals from Sterilisation

4.5.1 The sterilisation of minerals occurs when other non-minerals developments take place on, or close to, mineral deposits and render them incapable of being extracted. Minerals Planning Statement 1 states that minerals safeguarding areas should be identified in DPDs to avoid such sterilisation of minerals resources. Sand and gravel, limestone, potash, salt, gypsum/anhydrite, and coal[17] are widespread across the Tees Valley. Whilst the extraction of these resources may not be currently viable for reasons of price, geology, quality and previous extractive work, this situation may change and they may be required at some point in the future. The spatial extent of these resources, modified by excluding certain areas of constraint, is shown on the proposals map and they are proposed as safeguarding areas. Further details of how the areas have been modified to take into account areas of constraint are provided in the Minerals Background Paper.

4.5.2 Non-minerals development could potentially sterilise the minerals resource where it takes place over shallow deposits or where the nature of the non-minerals use is classed as a sensitive receptor when in close proximity to extraction activities. In such instances extraction of the mineral prior to the proposed development will be encouraged where this would not significantly adversely affect the timing and viability of the non-minerals development. Any such prior extraction proposals must themselves comply with national and development plan policy.

Policy MWC4: Safeguarding of Minerals Resources from Sterilisation

Within the resource safeguarding areas, non-minerals development will only be permitted in the following circumstances:

a) The development would not sterilise or prejudice the future extraction of the mineral resource because there is evidence that the resource occurs at depth and can be extracted in an alternative way or there is evidence that the resource has been sufficiently depleted by previous extraction; or

b) The mineral will be extracted prior to development and this will not significantly adversely affect the timing and viability of the non-minerals development; or

c) The benefits of the non-mineral development can be demonstrated to outweigh the benefits of extracting the mineral resource.

[17] Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans, Durham and the Tees Valley (WF/00/6), BGS and DETR, 2000

4.5.3 Safeguarding can also avoid existing minerals operations from being prejudiced by other development and therefore land is also identified around Hart Quarry and North Gare, Hartlepool, and Stockton Quarry, Stockton-on-Tees. At North Gare, the safeguarding area is confined to the land associated with the loading yard, as there is not considered to be a risk of the beach extraction being sterilised by other developments due to the environmental designations in place. It is not proposed to safeguard land around the existing brine extraction sites as any development within this industrialised area is likely to be compatible with brine extraction.

Policy MWC5: Protection of Minerals Extraction Sites

Operational safeguarding areas are identified around the following minerals extraction sites:

a) Hart Quarry, Hartlepool;

b) The yard at North Gare, Hartlepool; and

c) Stockton Quarry, Stockton-on-Tees;

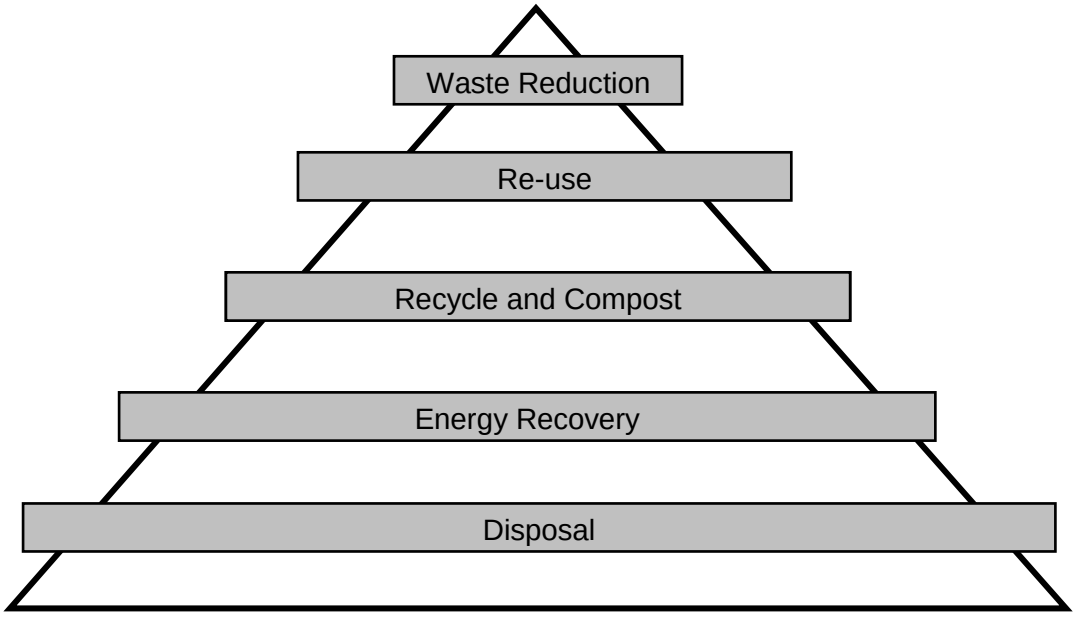
Within these areas, development proposals will be required to demonstrate that they are compatible with the permitted minerals operations.

5. Waste

5.1 The Waste Hierarchy

5.1.1 The waste hierarchy sets out the different types of waste management options in order of their sustainability. The most sustainable option is for waste arisings to be minimised so there is less waste to deal with, with the least sustainable option being the disposal of waste. The full waste hierarchy is set out below.

Figure 5.1 The Waste Hierarchy



The Waste Hierarchy and the Spatial Planning System

5.1.2 The waste hierarchy is a key principle informing both the production of spatial planning documents in the Tees Valley and the actual development of waste management facilities in the Tees Valley. However, it is acknowledged the Minerals and Waste DPDs are only one part of a wider waste management system, and it is this whole system which will bring about movement of waste management up the hierarchy. For instance a DPD can encourage the management of waste to move up the hierarchy from disposal towards re-use, by the allocation of land for facilities to recover energy, recycle and collect / process waste for re-use. It is however less able to influence waste minimisation than other methods. Other important strategies and policies are the Municipal Waste Management Strategy, together with fiscal measures (Landfill Tax, Aggregates Levy, Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme) and the behaviour of businesses and individuals.

Policy MWC6: Waste Strategy:

The sustainable management of waste arisings in the Tees Valley will be delivered through:

a) making provision for sufficient annual waste management capacity to allow:

   i) 40% of household waste from the Tees Valley to be recycled or composted from 2010, rising to 46% from 2016;

   ii) to recover value from 53% of municipal solid waste from the Tees Valley from 2010, rising to 72% from 2016; and

   iii) to increase the recovery of value from commercial and industrial waste from the Tees Valley to 73% from 2016;

b) promoting facilities and development that drives waste management up the waste hierarchy;

c) the distribution of waste management sites 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;

d) 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; and

e) developing the regional and national role of the Tees Valley for the management of specialist waste streams.

In taking forward waste development in the plan area, and particularly along the river corridor and the Tees Estuary, proposals will need to demonstrate that there will be no adverse impact on the integrity of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site, and other European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and programmes. Any proposed mitigation measures must meet the requirements of the Habitat Regulations. All waste developments must be compatible with their setting and not result in unacceptable impacts on public amenity, environmental, historic or cultural assets from their design, operations, management and, if relevant, restoration.

5.2 Waste Management Requirements

5.2.1 The predicted arisings of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste have been updated by the North East Assembly from those published in the Regional Spatial Strategy[18]. No predicted arisings for construction and demolition waste are included in the adopted Regional Spatial Strategy, but

[18] Apportionment of Future Waste Arisings, Waste Apportionment Report. Entec UK Ltd for the North East Assembly. January 2008

they were included in the draft versions (the latest being the Further Proposed Changes February 2008). These figures have been agreed for use by the Tees Valley authorities. Predicted arisings of hazardous waste are included in the Regional Spatial Strategy and those figures are used.

5.2.2 All of these published predictions are until 2021 and they have not been extended here to take them up to 2025. This is because any figures for the period after 2021 would need to be determined on the basis of national and regional targets which are expected to change in the meantime. Figures for this period will therefore be set at the time of a future review of this Development Plan Document when revised targets are known.

Importation of Waste into the Tees Valley

5.2.3 Companies which manage the municipal solid, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous waste streams also import waste from outside the Tees Valley to be dealt with at their sites. The amount of waste imported varies over time, but has been a source of economic success for these companies and it is anticipated that an element of importation would continue over the plan period. Whilst recognising this, these Minerals and Waste DPDs primarily concern themselves with ensuring that there is sufficient capacity in existing and allocated sites for the predicted waste arisings within the Tees Valley, albeit with some built in flexibility.

Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste

5.2.4 Municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste are dealt with together as the majority of facilities available to deal with these waste streams can deal with both types. Full details of the calculations behind the figures are provided in the Waste Background Paper.

Recycling, Composting and Recovery

5.2.5 The capacity gap, the difference between the existing and planned capacity for waste management sites and the target tonnages the Tees Valley needs to meet, is shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Recycling, composting and recovery capacity gap (tonnes per year)

	Year	Existing Capacity	Target Tonnage	Difference	Policy Requirement
Recycling of Household waste	2010	1,007,939	93,318	914,621	**0**
	2016	1,007,939	110,073	897,866	**0**
	2021	1,007,939	126,006	881,933	**0**
Composting of household waste	2010	25,999	41,926	-15,927	**16,000**
	2016	25,999	49,453	--23,454	**24,000**
	2021	25,999	56,612	-30,613	**31,000**
Recovery (Municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste)	2010	1,830,617	1,910,425	-79,808	**80,000**
	2016	1,813,862	1,865,991	-52,129	**53,000**
	2021	1,797,929	1,880,652	-82,723	**83,000**

5.2.6 Between 2010 and 2021 the amount of household waste required to be recycled will increase from 93,318 tonnes per year to 126,006 tonnes per year. There is sufficient existing capacity to deal with these increases. Composting of household waste must increase from 41,926 tonnes per year to 56,612 tonnes per year over the same period, however there will be a shortfall of composting facilities in the Tees Valley. At the present time, the Tees Valley authorities have contracts with four sites located outside the Tees Valley to compost household green waste. These sites have capacity to deal with up to 33,000 tonnes per year. This means that there is sufficient capacity in the existing arrangement to deal with composting up to 2021. However, in the interests of ensuring the Tees Valley can deal with all of the waste which it produces, and reducing the distances which the green waste must travel for composting, the provision of composting sites within the Tees Valley would provide a sustainable solution to provision of this capacity.

5.2.7 For the recovery of value from municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste the capacity available each year will fall as facilities which can deal with recycling are used to meet the increasing household recycling targets. The target tonnages will also fall due to the decrease in commercial and industrial waste arisings and the increased household recycling and composting rates diverting waste arisings away from recovery. There will be a shortfall in recovery facilities of 80,000 tonnes per year in 2010, which will reduce to 53,000 tonnes per year in 2015 due to new targets being introduced, before climbing to 83,000 tonnes in 2021 as waste arisings increase and landfill limitations increase due to the LATS scheme. Provision will therefore need to be made to meet these requirements.

5.2.8 Whilst the capacity for recycling and recovery is sufficient, it has been an aspiration of Stockton Borough Council to provide a household waste recycling centre in a more southerly location within the Borough in order to increase access to such a facility for all residents and reduce the distance they

need to travel. Presently the only household waste recycling centre in Stockton is at Haverton Hill, located in the north of the Borough. Two reports commissioned by Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council in 2006[19] supported the principle and feasibility of an extra household waste recycling centre and assessed some potential sites. In addition, the Tees Valley JSU commissioned a further report in 2008 to examine the location of household waste recycling centres across the Tees Valley, to see if further sites are required to address any other spatial imbalances. This report[20] confirms the requirement for an additional site in the south of Stockton Borough. It also supports the case for a joint facility for Middlesbrough and Redcar and Cleveland. It identifies that additional sites may be required in the future in both Darlington and Hartlepool but these will be longer term requirements, outside of the time period of this DPD.

Landfill

5.2.9 Capacity for the landfilling of 643,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste will be needed from 2010 to 2015. This will then increase to 716,814 tonnes per year from 2016 to 2020 before dropping to 618,215 from 2021. These variations in deposits are due to changes in the targets for the recovery of waste and the effect these changes have on the residual waste remaining.

Table 5.2 Landfill requirements

Year	Void space available at beginning of period	Annual deposits	Total deposits over the period	Void space remaining at end of period
2010 to 2015	14,181,186	643,000	3,858,000	10,323,186
2016 to 2020	10,323,186	716,814	3,584,070	6,739,116
2021	6,739,116	618,215	618,215	6,120,901

5.2.10 There is therefore sufficient capacity for the landfilling of municipal solid and commercial and industrial waste over the period from 2010 to 2021 and no provision needs to be made within this plan.

[19] Siting and Feasibility Assessment for New Civic Amenity Site in Stockton on Tees, ERM for Stockton on Tees Borough Council, January 2006; and Site Assessment for New Civic Amenity Site, ERM for Stockton on Tees Borough Council, March 2006.

[20] Review of Household Waste Recycling Centres within the Tees Valley. Entec UK Ltd on behalf of the Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit. June 2008.

Construction and Demolition Waste

5.2.11 The capacity gap for construction and demolition waste recovery is shown in Table 5.4. Full details of the calculations behind these figures are provided in the Waste Background Paper.

Table 5.4 Predicted Construction and Demolition Waste Arisings and Capacity Gap

Year	Estimated Arisings	Recovery Target (80%)	Existing Capacity	Capacity Gap	Policy Requirement
2015/16	1,480,000	1,184,000	484,500	-699,500	**700,000**
2020/21	1,594,000	1,275,200	484,500	-790,700	**791,000**

All figures are annual amounts

5.2.12 The draft Regional Spatial Strategy[21] estimated that in the Tees Valley, 1,594,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste will need to be dealt per year by 2021 and that 80% of construction and demolition waste should be recycled from 2016 onwards. This equates to 1,275,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste being recycled per year in 2021. No information is available at a Tees Valley level on the current proportion of construction and demolition waste which is recycled, but in the Tees Valley and County Durham 38% of construction and demolition waste was recycled in 2005[22]. If the same percentage applies in the Tees Valley, then 484,500 would have been recycled in 2008/09 meaning that 791,000 additional tonnes are required[23].

Hazardous Waste

5.2.13 The Regional Spatial Strategy uses figures from 2002 to identify that the North East as a whole should make provision for a range of facilities to treat and manage the tonnes of hazardous waste shown in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Predicted Hazardous Waste Arisings - North East (tonnes)

Waste Management Method	2010/11	2015/16	2021/22
Landfill	156,000	168,000	187,000
Physical/Chemical Treatment	115,000	124,000	136,000
General Hazardous Waste Incineration	34,000	37,000	40,000

[21] North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy - Secretary of State's Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision Submitted by the North East Assembly, May 2007

[22] Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005. Capita Symonds Ltd and WRc plc for DCLG. February 2007

[23] Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Waste Background Paper, Entec UK Ltd on behalf of Tees Valley JSU, Draft December 2007

Animal/Healthcare Waste Incineration	1,700	1,900	2,000
Solvent Recovery	76,000	82,000	90,000
Oil and Oil/Water Recovery	132,000	143,000	156,000
Metal Bearing Waste Recovery	15,000	16,200	18,000
Other Recovery/Recycling	36,000	38,000	42,000
Total	**567,000**	**610,000**	**671,000**

5.2.14 The latest figures available for the management of hazardous waste in the North East region are from 2007[24]. Around 1,500,000 tonnes of the hazardous waste managed in this year relates to organic chemical waste which is dealt with by a facility at Bran Sands (Redcar and Cleveland) which opened in 2006. Previously this material was deposited in the Tees Estuary and was not recorded in the 2002 figures the RSS is based on. To allow a more accurate comparison to be made these 1,500,000 tonnes have been removed from the 2007 figures shown below. (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6 Hazardous Waste Managed - North East 2007 (tonnes)

Waste Management Method	**Amount**
Incineration with energy recovery	33,056
Incineration without energy recovery	250
Landfill	132,187
Other Fate	2
Recycling / reuse	182,717
Rejected	664
Transfer (D)	8,463
Transfer (R)	63,954
Treatment*	599,670
Total	**1,020,965**

* approximate figure. See Waste Background Paper for more details.

5.2.15 These figures indicate that there is already sufficient capacity for hazardous waste management in the North East Region. However, there are around 133,000 tonnes of hazardous waste in the North East which is landfilled or transferred for disposal each year and around 130,000 tonnes of this occurs in the Tees Valley[25]. There is potential to move the management of these

[24] North East Hazardous Waste 2007 spreadsheet, Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk, downloaded April 2009

[25] North East Hazardous Waste 2007 spreadsheet, Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk, downloaded April 2009

wastes up the waste hierarchy through the provision of additional facilities. However the nature of hazardous waste means that there will always be substances which can not be treated and re-used and has to be disposed of and therefore it is not possible to put a figure on how much can undergo treatment as it will depend on the nature of the waste arising.

Requirements

5.2.16 Given the findings of the calculations detailed above, Policy MWC7 proposes that land is made available within the Tees Valley to allow these requirements to be met. Full details of the calculations and the rates of change from 2010 to 2021 are provided in the Waste Background Paper.

Policy MWC7: Waste Management Requirements

Land will be provided for the development of waste management facilities to meet the identified requirements of the Tees Valley, as follows:

a) For the composting of at least 16,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste per year from 2010, rising to at least 24,000 tonnes per year in 2016 and 31,000 tonnes per year by 2021;

b) For the recovery of value from at least 80,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste per year from 2010, rising to 83,000 tonnes per year by 2021 ;

c) For the recycling of at least 700,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per year from 2016, rising to 791,000 tonnes per year by 2021; and

d) To provide additional treatment and management facilities to reduce the amount of hazardous waste that is sent for landfill or disposal each year from the 2007 level of 130,000 tonnes.

Land for one household waste recycling centre within the south of Stockton-on-Tees Borough, and one household waste recycling centre in the South Tees area will be provided to address a spatial imbalance of service provision.

Proposals for facilities to meet capacity to deal with waste imported from outside the Tees Valley must be supported by evidence of the need for these facilities and justification for their location within the Tees Valley.

5.2.17 The capacities identified correspond to the following number of sites[26]:

- At least one composting site;

[26] Capacity calculations detailed in Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Waste Background Paper, Entec UK Ltd on behalf of Tees Valley JSU, Draft December 2007

- At least two sites for municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste recovery;
- A combination of fixed sites and the use of mobile plant on development sites for recycling construction and demolition waste;
- One large facility, or a number of smaller facilities, for hazardous waste
- One Household Waste Recycling Centre in Stockton-on-Tees Borough;
- One Household Waste Recycling Centre in the South Tees area;

5.2.18 The calculations have identified that there is sufficient landfill capacity in the Tees Valley to meet the targets and allowances set for landfilling. There is therefore no requirement for any landfill sites over the period from 2010 to 2021. Should any applications for landfill sites be submitted in this time they would be assessed against the relevant policies in national policy guidance, particularly the section on Unallocated sites in Planning Policy Statement 10, and the Development Plan for the relevant authority.

5.3 Spatial Distribution of Waste Management Sites

5.3.1 In order to bridge the capacity gaps for waste management identified above in a successful and sustainable manner, sufficient land must be allocated in suitable places. The preferred approach to the spatial distribution of this land is contained in Policy MWC8 and proposes that two complementary approaches to site allocation are adopted in this Core Strategy and the Policies and Sites DPD:

- the allocation of large sites, which can incorporate clusters of waste management facilities in specific locations; and
- the promotion of small sites, generally under 1ha in area and dealing with up to 25,000 tonnes per year, in a more dispersed manners.

5.3.2 There are advantages to both clustered and dispersed approaches to site allocation. The allocation of larger sites will allow the formation of clusters of waste facilities and encourage the development of symbiotic relationships between waste treatment and processing industries. These relationships will deliver success to businesses, and reduce the cost and distances that deliveries and supplies can incur.

5.3.3 Landfill sites will normally fall under the category of large sites, but they are more restricted in their location than other waste management developments in that they normally require an existing void in the landscape to ‘fill’. For this reason landfill sites are classed separately in the minerals and waste DPDs.

5.3.4 The provision of smaller, more dispersed sites, particularly household waste recycling sites, throughout the Tees Valley will help to reduce the number of journeys required by allowing waste to be bulked prior to transport. It will also shorten the length of journeys as they will be more convenient to local populations.

5.3.5 This approach to the distribution of sites will be used when determining applications for unallocated sites. Energy from waste plants, eco-parks, physical reprocessing plants and biological treatment facilities would typically be suited to large sites with clusters of related industry. Small scale sites are typically household waste recycling centres, public 'bring' sites or on farm composting schemes. Some facilities such as waste transfer stations or material recovery facilities could be located on either type of site.

5.3.6 In identifying the general locations specified in Policy MWC8 (a and b) account has been taken of allocations within the Development Plan, existing and planned development and land use, designated environmental sites and proximity to rail lines and/or the river frontage.

5.3.7 For any sites which are subsequently allocated or proposed within the areas of land identified in MWC8 (a and b), due consideration will be given to the proximity of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area and Ramsar sites and areas of land used by birds identified in the Special Protection Area, in order to avoid any impact.

Policy MWC8: General Locations of Waste Management Sites

Sustainable waste management will be delivered through a combination of large sites, which include clusters of waste management and processing facilities, and small sites for individual waste facilities.

Large sites will be provided in the industrial areas at:

a) North of the River Tees around Graythorp, Seal Sands, east of Saltholme and Port Clarence, and the northern end of Haverton Hill Road (Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees); and

b) South of the River Tees around Dabholm Gut, Teesport, Smiths Dock Road and the eastern end of Dockside Road (Middlesbrough and Redcar and Cleveland).

Small waste management sites and any landfill sites required will be provided throughout the plan area and be well related to the source of waste arisings, or the markets for any materials produced.

5.4 Sewage Waste

5.4.1 Northumbrian Water Ltd has a number of sewage treatment works across the Tees Valley which treat the sewage arising from residential and commercial properties in the area. The discharges from these works must meet the standards set in the site licences and legislation and are monitored by the Environment Agency to ensure compliance. These sewage treatment works need to be upgraded, extended and improved periodically in order to meet improved standards, to cope with increased flows from new developments in their catchment area and to replace out of date equipment. In addition to these sewage treatment works, the Tees Valley is also home to the Bran Sands Regional Sludge Treatment Centre. This facility treats the sludge produced from sewage treatment works around the North East, as well as

providing treatment for effluent produced from nearby industrial developments. Planning permission has recently been obtained to develop advanced digestion facilities which will improve the efficiency of the treatment provided, and incorporate heat and power generation to make the centre more self-sufficient in energy. Northumbrian Water Ltd have not provided any information on future capacity requirements for Bran Sands or their other sewage treatment works in the Tees Valley, and it is known from previous planning applications that they tend to deal with improvement works by extending/updating existing works rather than developing new sites.

5.4.2 The discharge of waste from sewage treatment processes has previously been linked with the eutrophication (nutrient enrichment) of the Tees Estuary. This has had a negative effect on the species and habitats protected by the various environmental designations in the Teesmouth area. The provision of an appropriate level of treatment to sewage before it is discharged has the potential to reduce this eutrophication and keep the nutrient level at a low enough level to not affect environmental designations in and around the River Tees. The issue of sewage treatment is therefore extremely relevant to the Tees Valley and the protection of the Special protection Area, Ramsar site, National Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest in and around the River Tees and the coastal area.

5.4.3 Northumbrian Water Ltd is currently preparing a business case for investment in sewage treatment and water supply facilities for the period from 2010 to 2015. The emerging business plan[27] identifies investment in improvements to the network to: augment a sewerage system which meets the needs of the expected population growth, achieves 100% compliance with sewage treatment discharge consents and prevent pollution incidents including sewage litter. These commitments will be the subject of further work to confirm exactly what development is required on specific facilities and locations but it will specifically include the continuation of investigations into environmental impacts on the Tees Estuary and investigations of bathing water quality at Saltburn.

Policy MWC9: Sewage Treatment

Development involving the extension or upgrade of existing sewage treatment facilities, including at the Bran Sands Regional Sludge Treatment Centre, Redcar and Cleveland, will be supported.

Where new sewage treatment sites are being proposed, applicants will be required to demonstrate that the treatment cannot be accommodated at existing sites.

All proposals for additional sewage treatment facilities should be supported by evidence that they will not create any significant adverse effects from odour, visual

[27] Looking to the Future, Northumbrian Water Ltd Business Plan (north east version), April 2009

impact, or on ecology or water quality.

6. Transport

6.1 Sustainable Transport

6.1.1 Transport is a particular issue for minerals and waste developments as they deal with bulky materials which require transportation, and the developments can be very restricted in where they can be located. Most minerals and waste materials are transported by road in the Tees Valley and the promotion of rail or water based transport would be of particular benefit. The Highways Agency has identified that there are significant stretches of the Strategic Road Network which are currently suffering from capacity stress. Four stretches of the A19 and A66 were considered to be operating with traffic numbers above their recommended capacity[28] and the overall road capacity situation is expected to get worse over the plan period. There are a number of schemes either ongoing or planned by the Highways Agency to provide improvements to these roads[29].

6.1.2 The existing rail network includes the East Coast mainline, Saltburn to Darlington line, Darlington to Bishop Auckland line, Middlesbrough to Whitby line and the Durham Coast line. There are also a number of freight only lines including the link from Saltburn to Boulby mine and Skinningrove steel works, numerous links along the north and south banks of the Tees as well as other individual spurs from the rail network to individual industrial sites. There are also at least 28 wharf and port facilities on the River Tees and at Hartlepool Dock, some of which are directly linked to the rail network.

6.1.3 The transport aspects of proposals should take account of the contents of, and support the recommendations of the Local Transport Plans of the five Boroughs.

Policy MWC10: Sustainable Transport

Proposals for minerals and waste development should prioritise the use of non-road based transport for the movement of minerals and waste resources.

Proposals for minerals and waste development should be designed and located in order to:

a) Allow easy access to the development by means of walking, cycling and public transport, for employees and, if relevant, users of the facilities; and

b) Minimise the need to travel by road and reduce the length of those road

[28] Correspondence with Ian Radley, Highways Agency, 7th April 2008 in response to the Preferred Options Consultation.

[29] Road projects section of Highways Agency website, www.highways.gov.uk, viewed April 2009

journeys which are created.

Where transportation cannot be provided by non-road means, evidence must be provided that the proposed traffic movements can be accommodated on the strategic road network and that the site can be accessed in a safe manner.

6.2 Port and Rail Facilities

6.2.1 Significant quantities of sand and gravel, potash and salt are transported in and out of the Tees Valley via the port and rail facilities in the area. Some of this sand and gravel is dredged from the sea bed and is controlled by Government licences. The RSS advises that 9,000,000 tonnes of such material should be landed in the North East as a whole from 2001-2021. Figures from NE RAWP[30] reports show that the Tees typically provides around 35% of the North East's annual landings (385,000 tonnes) through Tees Wharf and Cochranes Wharf and it is known that additional marine dredged material is landed at Graythorp Yard (TERRC) and Billingham Reach. Dawson's Wharf, Middlesbrough Wharf, Middlesbrough Port (North Wharf) and Tees Dock also offer facilities which could be used for landing sand and gravel.

6.2.2 Tees Dock provides railhead facilities to allow the transport of materials to and from the port by rail, and at the present time potash and salt are transported from Boulby Mine (just outside of the plan area) via the rail network to this location. Dawson's Wharf also provides railhead facilities to allow transfer between rail and port facilities. No significant quantities of waste are currently transported by rail but the proposed developments at Haverton Hill and the South Tees Eco-Park are examining the feasibility of including rail links in their designs and the locations of other existing and planned waste management facilities offer good potential to link to the network.

6.2.3 Tees Wharf, Cochranes Wharf, Dawson's Wharf, Middlesbrough Wharf and Middlesbrough Port (North Wharf) are all located within the Greater Middlehaven regeneration area. Policies in Middlesbrough's Development Plan would support the continued use of these wharves. However, it is clear that the Greater Middlehaven project would take priority if there were risks to the delivery of regeneration initiatives[31]. It is therefore appropriate to identify and safeguard alternative sites to ensure sufficient capacity in the long term for landing the present level of supply[32].

[30] Annual Aggregates Monitoring Reports, North East Region Aggregates Working Party, 2004 Report published August 2006, 2003 Report published January 2005, 2002 published September 2003, 2001 Report published March 2003. The 2005 and 2006 Reports do not report the figures for the Tees Valley due to reasons of commercial confidentiality.

[31] Middlesbrough Regeneration DPD, Middlesbrough Council, February 2009

[32] Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Minerals Background Paper, Entec UK Ltd on behalf of Tees Valley JSU, May 2009

Policy MWC11: Safeguarding of Port and Rail Facilities

Development which is proposed on or in the vicinity of:

a) Tees Dock, Redcar and Cleveland, or

b) Graythorp Yard, Hartlepool, or

c) Billingham Reach Industrial Estate, Stockton-on-Tees, or

d) the existing rail infrastructure in the Tees Valley,

will only be permitted where it would not prejudice the transportation of minerals resources and waste materials by water and rail.

6.2.4 Planning permission was granted by Redcar and Cleveland in 2007 for the development of 'the Northern Gateway', a deep water port terminal at Teesport (Tees Dock). This development is programmed to commence in 2009 and will support and enhance the facilities available at Tees Dock. Network Rail has significant investment planned for the Tees Valley rail network with £100 million worth of works on the re-signalling of parts of the Durham Coast line and lines in the South Tees area, signal remodelling of the Darlington South junction and bridge improvement works. In addition to this, the Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit and partners are preparing a business case is for further investment in the rail network which includes increased capacity and rail gauge enhancements for Teesport. This will allow the proposed Tees Metro to run in conjunction with passenger and freight services on the heavy rail network and improve connections to the national rail network. Negotiations are ongoing with Network Rail, Department for Transport and Department for Transport Rail with regard to the funding for the additional proposed works.

7. Monitoring and Implementation

7.1.1 All five Boroughs prepare Annual Monitoring Reports which review the progress made in the preparation and delivery of their Local Development Frameworks. The need to review any part of their Local Development Framework is considered.

7.1.2 The following table sets out indicators to be used to measure the effectiveness of the policy, highlights the means of delivering the policy, timescales and the bodies with main responsibility for their implementation.

Policy	**Indicators**	**Implementation / Delivery**	**Timescales**	**Responsibility**
MWC1: Minerals Strategy	The proportion of alternative materials used for aggregate use (see MWC3); The proportion of construction and demolition waste recycled per year from 38% in 2005 to at least 80% from 2016 onwards (Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternative Primary Aggregates in England/ Annual RAWP Reports); The continuation of use of the wharf and port facilities which land marine dredged sand and gravel; Planning permissions within safeguarding areas, and any associated minerals extraction, over the plan period.	Policies and Sites DPD Submission and determination of planning permissions Land allocations within Local Development Framework document ***Some of the baseline figures relate to joint figures between the Tees Valley and County Durham and therefore issues external to the Tees Valley could impact on delivery.***	Construction and Demolition waste recycling to reach 80% by 2016. Other items to be reviewed annually.	Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities Local Planning Authorities Minerals Operators Developers
MWC2: Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals	NE RAWP reports showing 0.25 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 3.45 million tonnes of crushed rock being produced between 2001 and 2025. (Core Output Indicator M1)	Policy MWC5: Protection of Minerals Extraction Sites Policies and Sites DPDs Submission and determination of planning applications	Provision to be met by 2025	Minerals Planning Authority Local Planning Authority Minerals Operators
MWC3: Alternative Materials for Aggregates Use.	Annual increases in secondary materials (from 410,000 tonnes in 2005) and construction and demolition waste (from 909,625 tonnes in 2006) which are used for aggregate purposes (Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternative Primary Aggregates in England/Annual RAWP Reports). (Core Output Indicator M2)	Policies and Sites DPD Submission and determination of planning applications	To be reviewed annually.	Minerals and Waste Planning Authority Minerals and Waste Operators NE RAWP
MWC4: Safeguarding of	Planning permissions within safeguarding areas, and any	Submission and determination of planning	To be reviewed	Minerals and Waste Planning

Policy	Indicators	Implementation / Delivery	Timescales	Responsibility
Minerals Resources from Sterilisation	associated minerals extraction, over the plan period.	permissions Allocations in Local Development Framework documents	annually.	Authorities Local Planning Authorities Developers
MWC5: Protection of Minerals Extraction Sites	Continued extraction of minerals from the identified sites.	Submission and determination of Planning Applications Allocations in Local Development Framework documents	To be reviewed annually.	Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities Local Planning Authorities Minerals Operators Developers
MWC6: Waste Strategy	The provision of annual capacities in the Tees Valley to allow: 1. 40% of household waste to be recycled or composted from 2010, rising to 46% from 2016; 2. to recover value from 53% of municipal solid waste from 2010, rising to 72% from 2016; and 3. to increase the recovery of value from commercial and industrial waste to 73% from 2016; (Figures in 1&2 monitored by Tees Valley JSU, 3 by Environment Agency) A reduction in the annual amounts of construction and demolition waste produced. (2,418,260 tonnes in Tees Valley and County Durham 2005, Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternative Primary Aggregates in England/Annual RAWP Reports), and The use of rail and port facilities for the transport of waste. (Core Output Indicators W1 and W2)	Policies and Sites DPD Submission and determination of planning permissions Land allocations within Local Development Framework documents Tees Valley Joint Municipal Waste management Strategy and each Local Authority's Action Plans	Recovery and recycling rates to meet the targets identified by 2016. C&D waste produced and use of rail / port facilities to be reviewed annually.	Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities Local Planning Authorities Waste Operators Developers
MWC7: Waste Management Requirements	Planning permission(s) and development of: Composting facilities to deal with at least 16,000 tonnes per year of municipal solid waste rising to at least 24,000 tonnes per year by 2016 and 31,000 tonnes per year by 2021, Facilities to recover value from at least 80,000 tonnes per year of commercial and	Policies and Sites DPD Submission and determination of planning applications	Facilities for composting of MSW to provide 16,000 tonnes per year from the beginning of the plan period, rising to 24,000 tonnes per	Waste Planning Authorities Waste Operators

Policy	Indicators	Implementation / Delivery	Timescales	Responsibility
	industrial waste from 2010 rising to 83,000 tonnes of per year by 2021, Facilities to recycle at least 700.000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per year rising to 791,000 tonnes per year by 2021, Facilities to provide additional hazardous waste treatment or management capacity, to reduce the amount of hazardous waste which is sent to landfill per year from the 2007 level of 130,000 tonnes, Two household waste recycling centres. One in the south of Stockton Borough and one in the South Tees area within the plan period, (Core Output Indicators W1 and W2)		year by 2106 and 31,000 tonnes per year by 2021. Facilities to recover value from commercial and industrial wastes to provide 80,000 tonnes per year from 2010, rising to 83,000 tonnes per year by 2021. Facilities to recycle construction and demolition wastes to provide 700,000 tonnes per year by 2016 rising to 791,000 by 2021. Amount of hazardous waste sent to landfill to be reviewed annually. Household waste recycling centre provision to be made before 2025.	
MWC8: General Locations of Waste Management Sites	Planning permissions over the plan period for waste management facilities of: Large sites in the industrial lands in the core conurbation around the Tees Estuary, Landfill sites and sites under 1ha in area and 25,000 tonnes per annum capacity elsewhere in the Tees Valley.	Policies and Sites DPD Determination of planning applications	Location of waste related permission to be reviewed annually.	Waste Planning Authorities Waste Operators
MWC9: Sewage Treatment	Results of the ongoing Environment Agency monitoring of Northumbrian Water Ltd sites. Planning permissions for Northumbrian Water Ltd projects over the plan period.	Determination of planning applications	To be reviewed annually.	Waste Planning Authorities Northumbrian Water Ltd Environment Agency

Policy	Indicators	Implementation / Delivery	Timescales	Responsibility
MWC10: Sustainable Transport	The use of non-road based transport for the transportation of minerals and waste. The level of capacity used on the A1(M), A66(M), A66(T), A174(T) and A1053(T).	Determination of planning applications	To be reviewed annually.	Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities Developers
MWC11: Safeguarding of Port and Rail Facilities	The continued use of the facilities for the transport of minerals over the plan period.	Land allocations within Local Development Framework documents Determination of planning applications	To be reviewed annually.	Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities Local Planning Authorities Developers

Appendix A
Plans

Appendix B
Delivering Objectives and Minerals and Waste Requirements

Objective	Policy
A. To provide an agreed and appropriate contribution from sources in the Tees Valley towards the provision of a steady supply of minerals to the construction and other industries	MWC1, MWC2, MWC3, MWC4, MWC5
B. To minimise the use of primary aggregates and prioritise the use of secondary and alternative materials for construction use	MWC1, MWC3
C. To safeguard minerals resources from unnecessary sterilisation	MWC1, MWC3, MWC4, MWC5
D. To support the implementation of the Tees Valley Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy in particular in seeking to minimise waste production	MWC6 and the Minerals and Waste Policies and Site DPD Policy MWP1
E. To promote the re-use, recycling and recovery of value from waste	MWC6, MWC7, MWC8 and the Minerals and Waste Policies and Site DPD Policy MWP1, MWP2 - 10
F. To provide a network of small scale waste management facilities which is accessible to local communities	MWC6, MWC7, MWC8 and the Minerals and Waste Policies and Site DPD Policy MWP9 and MWP10
G. To promote the development of resource recovery parks where symbiotic relationships between industries can flourish	MWC6, MWC7, MWC8 and the Minerals and Waste Policies and Site DPD Policy MWP6
H. To promote the management of waste close to its point of production	MWC6, MWC7, MWC8, MWC9 and the Minerals and Waste Policies and Site DPD Policies MWP1, MWP6 - 10
I. To safeguard minerals transport infrastructure and promote the use of sustainable transport, in particular the existing rail and port facilities in the Tees Valley	MWC10, MWC11 and the Minerals and Waste Policies and Site DPD Policies MWP3, MWP4, MWP6
J. To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the natural, historic and cultural heritage of the Tees Valley through minerals and waste development	MWC1 and MWC6
K. To ensure the highest standards in the operation, environmental management and restoration of existing and new minerals extraction and landfill sites	MWC1 and MWC6
L. To ensure the highest standards of design, operation and environmental management of waste	MWC1 and MWC6

management and minerals processing facilities	
Minerals Requirements	
250,000 tonnes of land won sand and gravel from 2001 to 2025	Policies MWC1, MWC2, MWC3 and MWC4
2,952,000 tonnes of crushed rock from 2006 to 2025	Policies MWC1, MWC2, MWC3 and MWC4
Waste Requirements	
Composting of at least 16,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste per year from 2010, rising to at least 24,000 tonnes by 2016 and at least 31,000 tonnes per year by 2021	MWC6, MWC7, MWC8 and the Policies and Sites DPD MWP3 and MWP9
Recovery of at least 80,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste per year from 2010 rising to 83,000 tonnes per year in 2021	MWC6, MWC7, MWC8 and the Policies and Sites DPD MWP2 - 4, MWP6
Recycling of at least 700,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per year from 2010, rising to at least 791,000 tonnes per year by 2021	MWC6, MWC7, MWC8 and the Policies and Sites DPD MWP5 and MWP8
Reduce the amount of hazardous waste which is sent to landfill from 130,000 tonnes (in 2000)	MWC6, MWC7, MWC8 and the Policies and Sites DPD MWP5
One household waste recycling centre within the south of Stockton-on-Tees Borough	MWC6, MWC7 and the Policies and Sites DPD MWP7
One household waste recycling centre in the South Tees area	MWC6, MWC7 and the Policies and Sites DPD MWP6

Appendix C
Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

Darlington

Hells Kettles

Neasham Fen

Newton Ketton Meadow

Redcar Field

Hartlepool:

Cowpen Marsh (*also in Stockton-on-Tees*)

Durham Coast

Hart Bog

Hartlepool Submerged Forest

Seal Sands (*also in Stockton-on-Tees*)

Seaton Dunes and Common

Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands

Redcar and Cleveland

Boulby Quarries *(partly within North York Moors National Park)*

Langbaurgh Ridge *(also in Middlesbrough)*

Lovell Hill Pools

Pinkney and Gerrick Woods *(partly within North York Moors National Park)*

Redcar Rocks

Saltburn Gill

South Gare and Coatham Sands

Middlesbrough

Langbaurgh Ridge (*also in Redcar and Cleveland*)

Stockton-on-Tees

Briarcroft Pasture

Whitton Bridge Pasture

Identified Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)

Darlington

There are no RIGS within Darlington borough

Hartlepool

Long Scar and Little Scar Rocks

Middlesbrough

There are no RIGS within Middlesbrough borough

Redcar and Cleveland

Birk Brow Quarry

Boulby Quarry

Coatham Rocks

Easington Beck

Errington Woods

Eston Hills Sites

Kilton Castle Rivercliff

Kilton Hill

Kilton Rivercliff

Redcar Rocks (also SSSI)

Rock Hole Quarry

Saltburn Gill (also SSSI)

Saltburn to Skinningrove Coast

Seaton Hill Quarry

Skelton Beck

Skinningrove to Staithes Coast *(part in NYMNP)*

Waterfall Railway Cutting

Stockton-on-Tees

Gravel Hole

Barwick Sandstone Quarry

Barwick Dyke Quarry

Stainsby Beck

Appendix D
Supporting Documents

The following documents have all been directly referenced within the Core Strategy Preferred Option Report:

i) Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2006, North East Regional Aggregates Working Party, June 2008

ii) Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2003, North East Regional Aggregates Working Party, January 2005

iii) Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2004, North East Regional Aggregates Working Party, August 2006

iv) Annual Report 2002/Aggregates Monitoring Report for 2001, North East Regional Aggregates Working Party, March 2003

v) Annual Report 2003/Aggregates Monitoring Report for 2002, North East Regional Aggregates Working Party, September 2003

vi) Amendment Notice to Minerals Planning Guidance Note 6 "Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England", ODPM 2003

vii) Apportionment of Future Waste Arisings Waste Apportionment Report, Entec UK Ltd for North East Assembly, January 2008

viii) Correspondence with Ian Radley, Highways Agency (in response to Preferred Options consultation, 7th April 2008

ix) Correspondence with Karen McNamara, British Energy, 10th March 2009

x) Figures from http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/index.htm Municipal Waste Statistics 2007/08, downloaded May 2009

xi) Figures from the Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk for commercial and industrial waste in the North East 2003, downloaded October 2006

xii) Looking to the Future, Northumbrian Water Ltd Final Business Plan (North east version, Northumbrian Water Ltd, April 2009

xiii) North East Hazardous Waste 2007 spreadsheet, Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk, downloaded April 2009

xiv) North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy - Secretary of State's Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision Submitted by the North East Assembly, May 2007

xv) North East of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021, Government Office North East, July 2008

xvi) Middlesbrough Regeneration DPD, Middlesbrough Council, February 2009

xvii) Minerals Planning Factsheet: Salt, British Geological Survey, 2006

xviii) Minerals Resource Information for Development Plans, Durham and the Tees Valley, British Geological Survey and DETR, 2000

xix) Municipal Waste Arisings in the Tees Valley from 2001/02, Tees Valley JSU

xx) Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, UK Government, 2004

xxi) Tees Valley Geodiversity Action Plan 2003 (as updated), Tees Valley Wildlife Trust (RIGS Group), 2003

xxii) Tees Valley Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Headline Strategy June 2008, Entec UK Ltd for Tees Valley JSU

xxiii) Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Habitats Regulations Assessment), Entec UK Ltd for Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, March 2009

xxiv) Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Statement of Compliance with Regulation 28, Entec UK Ltd for Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, May 2009

xxv) Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Equality Impact Assessment), Entec UK Ltd for Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, April 2009

xxvi) Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Minerals Background Paper, Entec UK Ltd for Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, May 2009

xxvii) Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Waste Background Paper, Entec UK Ltd for Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, May 2009

xxviii) Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, UK Government, 2004

xxix) Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008, UK Government, 2008

xxx) Review of Household Waste Recycling Centres within the Tees Valley, Entec UK Ltd on behalf of Tees Valley JSU, June 2008

xxxi) Road Projects information, www.highways.gov.uk, viewed April 2009

xxxii) Site Assessment for New Civic Amenity Site, ERM for Stockton on Tees Borough Council, March 2006

xxxiii) Siting and Feasibility Assessment for New Civic Amenity Site in Stockton on Tees, ERM for Stockton on Tees Borough Council, January 2006

xxxiv) Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternative Primary Aggregates in England 2005, Capita Symonds Ltd and WRc plc for Department of Communities and Local Government, February 2007

xxxv) 2006 Based Population Projections and Latest Household Projections, Tees Valley JSU, July 2008

Appendix E
Superseded Policies

The following policies from the existing Local Plans are to be replaced by the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policies:

Local Plan Policy	Replacement Policy
Darlington	
T53: Sewage Treatment Works	MWC9
T54: Stressholme Sewage Treatment Works	MWC9
Hartlepool	
Min1: Safeguarding of Potential Mineral Resources	MWC1, MWC4 and MWC5
Min2: Use of Secondary Aggregates	MWC1 and MWC3
Min3: Mineral Extraction	MWC1 and MWC3
Min4: Transportation of Minerals	MWC10 and MWC11
Min5: Restoration of Mineral Sites	MWC1
Was4: Landfill Developments	MWC6 and MWC7
Was5: Landraising	MWC6 and MWC7
Was6: Incineration	MWC6 and MWC7
Middlesbrough	
No adopted policies are being superseded	
Redcar and Cleveland	
No adopted policies are being superseded	
Stockton-on-Tees	
No adopted policies are being superseded	

Appendix F
Glossary and Abbreviations

Aggregates:	Minerals that are used in construction processes such as concrete manufacture and road making.
Autoclave:	A waste treatment process, where waste is heated under pressure to clean and separate the different materials.
Biodiversity:	Biodiversity covers all species of plants and animals, including any genetic variations, and the complex ecosystems of which they are part, not just the rare or threatened species and habitats.
Bring Sites	Waste Management Facilities where members of the public can 'bring' their waste to be sorted for subsequent recycling. These can range in size from household waste recycling centres down to the individual recycling bins which are often found in car parks.
British Geological Society (BGS):	Provides geo-science and geological advice to the Government and to industry, educational establishments and the public.
Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste:	Waste which is produced from commercial companies, such as shops and banks, and from industrial processes such as manufacturing.
Composting:	The controlled decomposition of plant life to form compost, which can then be used to improve existing soils, or as soil replacement itself.
Construction and Demolition(C&D)Waste:	Waste that arises from construction activities like building works, and from the demolition of buildings and structures.
Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG):	Central Government office which has responsibility for planning.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA):	Central Government office with responsibility for matters involving the environment, food production and rural areas.
Development Control:	The process undertaken by Local Authorities where they make decisions on whether to approve or refuse planning applications. Also known as development management
Development Plan Documents (DPDs):	The Documents within a Local Development Framework which outline how planning will be managed in a particular area.
Disposal:	When waste is managed without any value being recovered from the waste, normally through landfill.
Eco-Park:	A name given to a cluster of businesses, including waste management facilities, which are located adjacent to each other and whose operations are related in terms of the materials they accept/produce.
Energy from Waste (EfW):	The name given to the energy recovery process where waste materials are used as fuel to generate electricity.
Energy Recovery:	Waste, or by products from the processing of waste, are used as a fuel to generate heat or electricity.

Environment:	All living and non-living things which occur naturally. Where the DPDs discuss the affect of development on the environment they are considering issues including (but not limited to): biodiversity, water resources, cultural heritage, landscape and visual, contaminated land, noise and air quality.
Government Office North East (GONE):	The representatives of the Central Government in the North East of England.
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA):	Also known as Appropriate Assessment. An appraisal of a document to determine its effect on internationally designated sites of nature importance (SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites).
Hazardous Waste:	Waste which has specific properties which make it dangerous or harmful to human health or the environment.
Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC):	Formerly known as Civic Amenity sites. A facility where residents of an area can deposit waste, which is then sent fro re-use, recycling, composting etc.
Infrastructure:	Basic physical and organisational structures needed for the operation of a society or enterprise, or the services and facilities necessary for an economy to function.
Internationally designated sites:	Sites designated for a nature conservation importance by either European regulations or international agreements (SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites)
JMWMS:	Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy; a management strategy focusing on waste collected by or on behalf the five Borough Councils in the Tees Valley.
Joint Strategy Unit (JSU):	See 'Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit'
Landfill:	Where waste is disposed of by burial in the ground. Traditionally the most popular method of waste management in the UK.
Large Waste Management Sites:	In this DPD, large waste management sites are considered to be those over 1ha in size and which deal with at least 25,000 tonnes of waste per annum. Can include sites containing clusters of facilities.
Local Development Frameworks (LDF):	A folder of documents which outlines how planning will be managed in a particular area.
Local Development Scheme (LDS):	Sets out what documents will be included in a Local Development Framework, and when they will be produced.
Minerals Planning Guidance (MPG):	National planning policy and guidance on minerals, published by central Government. They are being replaced by Minerals Planning Statements, but remain adopted policy until withdrawn.
Minerals Planning Statements (MPS):	National planning policy on minerals, published by central Government. Replacing Minerals Planning Guidance.
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW):	Waste which is collected by Local Authorities and can include wastes from households, public litter bins and household waste recycling centres.
NE RAWP:	The North East Regional Aggregates Working Party. Provides advice on the provision and planning for aggregates in the North East.
Northumbrian Water Limited (NWL):	Responsible for water supply and sewage treatment and disposal in the North East.

Nuclear Waste:	Waste which contains radioactive elements and can come from sources including the medical profession and nuclear fuel production.
Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM):	Central Government office which formerly held responsibility for planning matters. Now replaced by the Department of Communities and Local Government.
Petrochemical:	Petrochemicals are chemical products made from raw materials of petroleum or other hydrocarbon origin.
Planning Policy Guidance (PPG):	National planning policy and guidance on a range of issues, published by central Government. They are being replaced by Planning Policy Statements, but remain valid until withdrawn.
Planning Policy Statements (PPS):	National planning policy on a range of issues, published by central Government.
Primary Aggregates:	Materials that are used in construction processes, and are sourced from their natural locations in the ground.
Primary Minerals:	Minerals which are sourced form their natural locations in the ground.
Reclamation:	The process of restoring land following development (restoration) and the management of the restored land (aftercare).
Ramsar sites:	Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (held in Ramsar, Iran).
Recovery (of value):	The management of waste in a way which recovers value from the waste. Recovery incorporates re-use, recycling, composting and energy recovery. In this instance the term does not provide any implications in terms of the efficiency of energy produced.
Recycled Aggregates:	Materials used in construction processes which are sourced from previously used aggregates - such as demolition waste, tarmac highways planings or excavation materials.
Recycling:	The processing of materials found within waste streams into another form, which can then be used for a beneficial use.
Restoration:	The process of restoring developed land to its original state, or to another beneficial use.
Re-Use:	Where materials found in waste streams are re-used without the need for them to be re-processed into another form.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS):	Contains planning policies and guidance on a regional level. Formerly known as Regional Planning Guidance (RPG).
Secondary Aggregates:	Materials that are used in construction processes, and are sourced from the by-products of industrial processes or salvaged from demolition activities.
Small Waste Management Sites:	Waste management sites which are generally under 1ha in size and deal with less than 25,000 tonnes per annum.
SPA (Special Protection Area):	Areas designated for their importance as a habitat for rare (listed on Annex I to the EC Directive on the conservation of wild birds) and migratory birds within Europe.

Spatial Planning:	The combination of traditional land use planning with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function and which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the determination of planning permissions.
SSSI (Sites of Special Scientific Interest):	National suite of sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physio-graphical features.
Sub-Region:	The Tees Valley is a sub-region of the North East region, along with County Durham, Tyne and Wear and Northumberland.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA):	An appraisal of a document throughout its production process, which determines how sustainable it is, and how it could be made more sustainable.
Symbiotic:	In this context, symbiotic refers to the situation where a group of businesses are located in close proximity and have a close working relationship (e.g. by one business producing a material which is then used as a front end material in another business's operations).
Tees Valley:	The southern part of the North East region, consisting of the Boroughs of Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton.
Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit:	An organisation which works with the five local authorities of the Tees Valley on strategic issues which have relevance across the whole area.
Waste Minimisation:	Where the amount of waste produced from a specific source is minimised. The need to manage this waste is therefore reduced.
Waste Management Strategy:	Provide details on how waste will be managed in a particular area over a set period of time.