

Core Strategy DPD

Adopted
September 2011



Foreword

The Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs) - prepared jointly by the boroughs of Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees - bring together the planning issues which arise from these two subjects within the sub-region.

Two DPDs have been prepared. This Minerals and Waste **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 separate **Policies and Sites** DPD, which conforms with it, identifies specific sites for minerals and waste development and sets out policies which will be used to assess minerals and waste planning applications.

The DPDs form part of the local development framework and development plan for each Borough. They cover all of the five Boroughs except for the part within Redcar and Cleveland that lies within the North York Moors National Park. (Minerals and waste policies for that area are included in the national park's own local development framework.)

The DPDs were prepared during a lengthy process of consultation. This allowed anyone with an interest in minerals and waste in the Tees Valley the opportunity to be involved. An Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State carried out an Examination into the DPDs in early 2011. He concluded that they had been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and were sound.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 came into effect in September 2004 and introduced significant changes to the planning system. The Act introduced the concept of Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) to replace the previous Local Plan system. LDFs consist of a portfolio of local development documents that set out the spatial planning 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 (Figure 1.1). Each of these Boroughs is a unitary authority and therefore has sole responsibility for local government functions in their respective areas. They are responsible for producing an individual LDF for their own area, which will include spatial planning policies for minerals and waste. These five authorities are supported in their work by the Tees Valley Unlimited, which provides support and guidance on matters affecting the whole of the Tees Valley.

Figure 1.1 - The Tees Valley



- 1.1.3 The five authorities have joined together to prepare Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (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
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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 and the preparation of minerals-only DPDs would not be justifiable. These planning documents cover all of the Tees Valley except for that part that lies within the North York Moors National Park. Responsibility for minerals and waste planning policy in the National Park falls to the Park Authority. Both the Core Strategy and Policies and Sites Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs cover the period from 2011 - 2026.

- 1.1.4 This DPD has been prepared following extensive consultation and involvement from the public and non-statutory and statutory groups and organisations. There have been three key stages in this process: the Issues and Options stage in May 2007, the Preferred Options stage in February 2008 and the Publication stage, which was subject to two separate consultation periods in August 2009 and 2010.
- 1.1.5 Following the second Publication stage, the DPD was submitted to the Secretary of State in November 2010 and subject to examination in public. An independent Planning Inspector concluded that the DPD satisfied statutory requirements and met the Government's criteria for soundness. The DPD was adopted by the five Borough Councils on 15 September 2011.
- 1.1.6 The preparation of a Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Core Strategy has resulted in each of the five Boroughs having two Core Strategies in their LDF: the overarching Core Strategy which will form the backbone of the whole of the LDF, and the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.
- 1.1.7 The Minerals and Waste DPDs have been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal¹ in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This also satisfies the requirements of the European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC. 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.² The DPDs have also been subject to 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).³ 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 As required by the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive of the European Union (2001/42/EC) and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

² There are various pieces of legislation and guidance relevant to Equalities Impact Assessment including the Race Relations Act, the Disability Discrimination Act, the Equality Act, the Sex Discrimination Act and the Equality Standard for Local Government.

³ The Habitats Directive is implemented in the UK through the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (SI 1994 No 2716) (as amended)

1.2 Policy Context

1.2.1 The policy context for the Minerals and Waste DPDs is underpinned by European legislation (European Union Waste Directive 2008/98/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. A summary of the relevant policy is provided below.

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 Policy 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); and
- Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS 10) Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005); and
- Waste Strategy for England 2007 (Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007).

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. The Government has signalled its intention to abolish regional strategies in Section 89(3) of the Localism Bill (published 13th December 2010). Until this is enacted any references to the development plan(s) or relevant planning policy should be considered to include the Regional Spatial Strategy where appropriate.

Local Policy

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

- Darlington:
 - certain saved policies from the Borough of Darlington Local Plan (1997 with alterations 2001); and
 - Darlington Core Strategy (2011).
- Hartlepool Local Plan (2006).
- Middlesbrough:
 - certain saved policies from the Middlesbrough Local Plan (1999);
 - Middlesbrough Core Strategy (2008); and
 - Middlesbrough Regeneration DPD (2009).
- Redcar & Cleveland:
 - certain saved policies from the Redcar & Cleveland Local Plan (1999);
 - Redcar & Cleveland Core Strategy (2007); and
 - Redcar & Cleveland Development Policies DPD (2007).
- Stockton-on-Tees:
 - certain saved policies from the Local Plan (1997) and Alteration Number 1 (March 2006); and
 - Stockton-on-Tees Core Strategy (2010).
- 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.
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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 79,400 hectares 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 2021.⁴
- 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 Significant opportunities for growth exist over the period to 2026, 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 as a physical and economic gateway to the Tees Valley. 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 and energy sectors at the Wilton International site and Teesport, whilst at the same time increase opportunities for tourism at Coatham, Kirkleatham and Redcar Racecourse, and by strengthening 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 currently envisaged.
- 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.

⁴ 2006 Based Population Projections and Latest Household Projections, Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, 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 policies 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, more commonly known as RIGS. RIGS are being identified in Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton Boroughs by the Tees Valley RIGS group, a part of the Tees Valley Wildlife Trust.⁵ 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 and current extraction 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 clay extraction at Cowpen Bewley. Permission has also been granted in 2009 for gas extraction at Kirkleatham in

⁵ *Tees Valley Geodiversity Action Plan 2003 (as updated), Tees Valley Wildlife Trust (RIGS Group), 2003*

Redcar and Cleveland. 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.⁶
- 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%)

⁶ 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.⁷ 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.⁸ 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.⁹ 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, Hartlepool has been identified as a suitable site for a new nuclear power station by the Government and it is anticipated that waste arising from the operations at a new power station would need to be dealt with

⁷ Figures from the Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk for commercial and industrial waste in the North East 2003, downloaded October 2006

⁸ Figures from Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England 2005, Department of Communities and Local Government, February 2007

⁹ North East Hazardous Waste 2007 spreadsheet, Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk, downloaded April 2009

at a more local level than at present. Should a new nuclear power station be confirmed at Hartlepool the implications for waste management would be considered in a future review of this DPD.

- 2.2.10 The existing nuclear power station at Hartlepool will be decommissioned and British Energy currently anticipate that waste arising from the decommissioning will be dealt with by:
- 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).¹⁰
- 2.2.11 Radioactive waste can also arise from other sources, such as 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

- 2.2.12 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

- 2.2.13 Previously agricultural waste has largely been 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.

¹⁰ 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. 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
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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 also to a large extent on the method of operation, the management of the facility and the reclamation and 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 Minerals and Waste Development Assessment Supplementary Planning Document will be prepared to provide further guidance on the factors to be assessed in the consideration of minerals and waste development proposals.

3.2 Spatial Vision

- 3.2.1 By 2026, 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 2026, 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; and*
- *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, 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;*

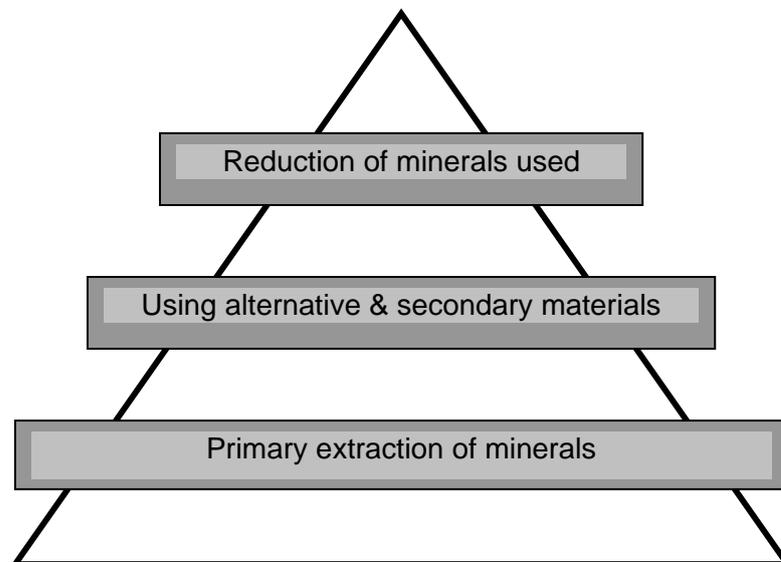
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- F. to provide a network of small-scale waste management facilities which is accessible to local communities;*
 - G. to promote the development of resource recovery parks where symbiotic relationships between industries can flourish;*
 - H. to promote 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;*
 - K. to ensure the highest standards in the operation, environmental management and restoration of existing and new minerals extraction and landfill sites; and*
 - L. to ensure the highest standards of design, operation and environmental management of waste management and minerals processing facilities.*
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4. Minerals

4.1 The Minerals Hierarchy

- 4.1.1 The minerals hierarchy (Figure 4.1) 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 - The 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,
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renewable energy targets and guidance, as well as waste management strategies and fiscal measures relating to final waste disposal and primary extraction. Some of the indicators used in the minerals policies are partial indicators as there are other factors, which can not be monitored, which would also indicate the delivery of these elements. Further details on this matter are provided in the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Minerals Background Paper 2009.

Policy MWC1: Minerals Strategy

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

- a) where appropriate, 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;
- 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; and
- 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 then further apportioned, following advice from the Regional Aggregates Working Party, to provide a guideline figure for each of the Minerals Planning Authorities in the region. The agreed figures for the Tees Valley are set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy. The North East Regional Aggregates Working Party made recommendations in 2010 for the apportionment across the North East of updated aggregates figures provided at the regional level in 2009. These recommendations would see increases in guideline figures for the Tees Valley. However, to date these recommendations have not been approved. Once new guideline figures are approved, this DPD will be reviewed and revised as necessary.
- 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 2001-2016 inclusive[#]	Total production needed 2001 - 2026[^]	Total produced 2001-2009	Remaining to be produced 2010-2026	Sand and gravel reserves 2009
Tees Valley	160,000	260,000	90,000*	170,000	2,500,000
[#] North East of England Plan, Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 [*] Assumed figures based on guideline production figures in Regional Spatial Strategy [^] 2001-2016 figure extrapolated to 2026					

- 4.2.3 Table 4.1 shows that between 2001 and 2026, 260,000 tonnes of sand and gravel need to be produced in the Tees Valley to meet the requirements identified. During the period to 2009, it has been assumed that 90,000 tonnes have been produced, with 170,000 tonnes remaining for the period between 2010 and 2026.¹¹
- 4.2.4 There are extant planning permissions to extract sand and gravel from sites at Stockton Quarry (Stockton-on-Tees) and North Gare (Hartlepool). The planning permission at Stockton Quarry covers an area of approximately 31ha, although not all of this area would be used for extraction. It is estimated that there are permitted reserves of approximately 2,478,600 tonnes of sand and gravel (rounded to 2,500,000 in Table 4.1). This is more than sufficient to meet the requirement to 2026 and maintain an additional landbank of more

¹¹ Full details of sand and gravel calculations and assumptions are provided in the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Minerals Background Paper 2009.

than 7 years, as required by Minerals Policy Statement 1. However, the site is not currently being worked and the planning permission is due to expire in 2015 if it is not renewed.

- 4.2.5 The site at North Gare is a self-replenishing beach extraction site, and as such has no stock of permitted reserves. Extraction has taken place since 1955, and is restricted by both the conditions of the planning permission and also its licence with the Crown Estates, which caps the amount of material which can be extracted from the site to 48,000 tonnes per year. The planning permission for the site is required to be reviewed every 15 years under the Environment Act 1995. The next review is expected to be undertaken by Hartlepool Borough Council in 2012. It is envisaged that production will continue at the site to contribute to the overall supply throughout the plan period.
- 4.2.6 The site itself lies within the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area and Ramsar site, the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve and the Seaton Dunes and Common Site of Special Scientific Interest. In environmentally sensitive locations such as this, there are also provisions for reviewing and potentially amending or revoking existing planning permissions if they are deemed to be causing adverse effects on the designation. Natural England has requested that the North Gare site undergo such a review.
- 4.2.7 The permitted reserves and anticipated production from these two sites are likely to meet the guideline production figures for 2010 – 2026. However, due to the forthcoming review of the planning permission at North Gare, and given that the site at Stockton Quarry has yet to be worked, it is considered appropriate to set out policies to guide proposals for alternative sand and gravel provision.

Crushed Rock

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

	Guideline production figures 2001-2016 inclusive[#]	Total production needed 2001-2026[^]	Total produced 2001-2009	Remaining to be produced 2010-2026	Crushed rock reserves 2009	Shortfall of reserves 2010- 2026
Tees Valley	2,220,000	3,600,000	747,000*	2,853,000	950,000**	1,903,000
<p><i>*Figure estimated from information in Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2006, North East Regional Aggregates Working Party**Suitable for aggregate use</i> [#] North East of England Plan, Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 [^] 2001-2016 figure extrapolated to 2026</p>						

- 4.2.8 Table 4.2 above shows that the remaining permitted crushed rock reserves in the Tees Valley (950,000 tonnes at 2009) are insufficient to meet the identified requirements for crushed rock production up to 2026 (2,853,000 tonnes), let

alone that and a landbank of 10 years¹² or more. Further reserves will therefore need to be permitted during the plan period; proposals which come forward should accord with the sequential approach of the following policy MWC2.

Policy MWC2: Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals

Provision will be made for the supply of primary aggregate minerals between 2010 and 2026 to meet the identified need in the Tees Valley, as follows:

- land-won sand and gravel - 0.17 million tonnes; and
- crushed rock - 2.86 million tonnes.

The supply of minerals will be delivered in accordance with the following sequential approach:

- i) existing extraction sites and sites with planning permission for extraction; before
- ii) extensions to existing minerals extraction sites; and finally
- iii) new minerals extraction sites.

Other Sources of Aggregate Material

Alternative Materials

4.2.9 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; and
- 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.

4.2.10 At total of 410,000 tonnes of alternative materials were produced in the Tees Valley and County Durham in 2005.¹³ 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.

¹² Details on the crushed rock landbank calculation are provided in the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Minerals Background Paper 2009.

¹³ 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

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 (Stockton-on-Tees). Two further brinefields in the Seal Sands area have extant planning permissions and two brinefield cavities at Wilton (Redcar and Cleveland) 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.¹⁴ Permission was granted in 2009 for the extraction of gas at Kirkleatham (Redcar and Cleveland). Permission also exists for the extraction of anhydrite from a deep mine at Billingham (Stockton-on-Tees) 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 (Stockton-on-Tees). This extraction is to provide clay specifically for the capping of landfill cells, rather than for commercial sales purposes. 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, no operators have expressed any interest in working coal reserves in the Tees Valley during the preparation of this DPD. Although no licenses have been issued in the Tees Valley, the deep coal resources present opportunities for new energy technologies, such as coal bed methane or underground coal

¹⁴ *Minerals Planning Factsheet: Salt, BGS, 2006*

gasification. 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 preparation 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. Any applications which are submitted for these minerals, or other proposals such as borrow pits or prospecting for energy minerals, 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 areas 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.
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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 Policy Statement 1 states that minerals safeguarding areas should be identified in DPDs to avoid such sterilisation. Sand and gravel, limestone, potash, salt, gypsum/anhydrite and coal¹⁵ 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 deep and shallow resources (excluding certain areas of constraint) are identified as safeguarding areas on the plans in Appendix A and the appropriate areas will be shown on each of the individual planning authority's adopted proposals maps.
- 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 minerals 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 need for the non-mineral development can be demonstrated to outweigh the need for the mineral resource.

- 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 (Hartlepool) and Stockton Quarry (Stockton-on-Tees). No safeguarding is proposed at North Gare 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

¹⁵ *Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans, Durham and the Tees Valley (WF/00/6), BGS and Department for Environment, Transport and Regions, 2000*

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); and
- b) Stockton Quarry (Stockton-on-Tees).

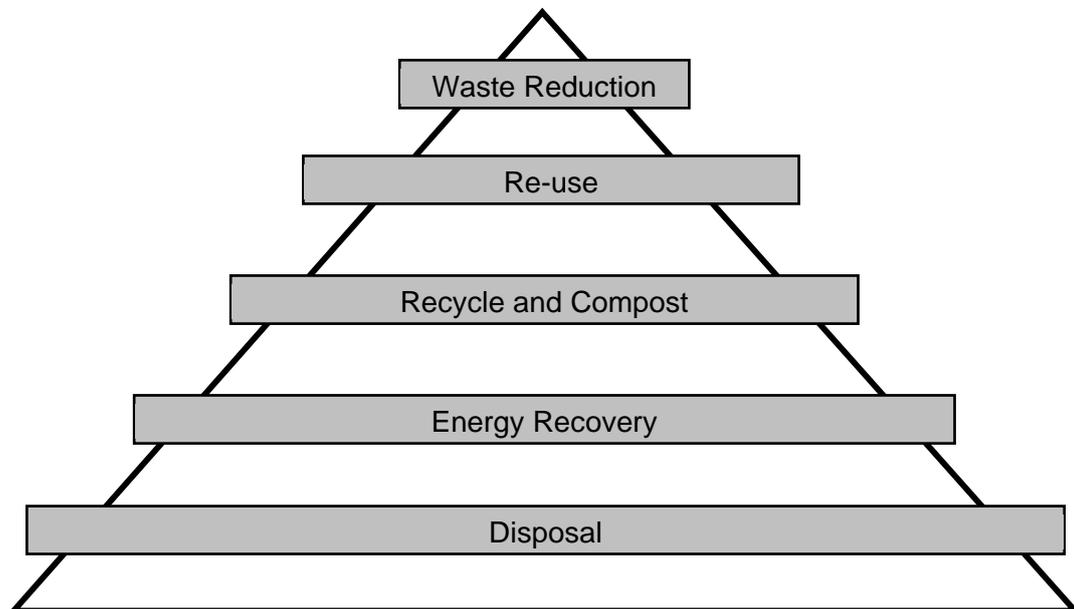
Within these areas, development proposals will be required to demonstrate that they are compatible with the permitted minerals operations.

5. Waste

5.1 The Waste Hierarchy

- 5.1.1 The Waste Hierarchy (Figure 5.1) 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 preparation 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
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(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 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 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
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in the Regional Spatial Strategy.¹⁶ For construction and demolition waste the most recent published figure were included in the Further Proposed Changes of the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy in 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. Full details and an explanation of the calculations behind the figures for municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste; construction and demolition waste; hazardous waste; and the rates of change from 2010 to 2021, are provided in the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Waste Background Paper 2009.

- 5.2.2 All of these published predictions are until 2021 and they have not been extended here to take them up to 2026. 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 DPD 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 will 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.

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.

¹⁶ *Apportionment of Future Waste Arisings, Waste Apportionment Report. Entec UK Ltd for the North East Assembly. January 2008*

Table 5.1 - Recycling, Composting and Recovery Capacity Gap (tonnes per year)

	Year	Existing Capacity	Target Tonnage	Difference	Policy Requirement
Recycling of household waste	2011	1,007,939	88,987	918,952	0
	2016	1,007,939	104,003	903,936	0
	2021	1,007,939	119,058	888,881	0
Composting of household waste	2011	25,999	45,841	-19,842	20,000
	2016	25,999	53,578	-27,579	28,000
	2021	25,999	61,333	-35,334	36,000
Recovery (municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste)	2011	1,834,948	1,933,588	-98,640	99,000
	2016	1,819,932	1,865,991	-46,059	47,000
	2021	1,804,877	1,880,652	-75,775	76,000

5.2.6 Between 2010 and 2021 the amount of household waste required to be recycled will increase from 88,987 tonnes per year to 119,058 tonnes per year. There is sufficient existing capacity to deal with these increases. Composting of household waste must increase from 45,841 tonnes per year to 61,333 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 2016. However, in the interests of ensuring the Tees Valley can deal with all of the waste which it produces, reducing the distances which the green waste must travel for composting and meeting the shortfall after 2016, the provision of composting sites within the Tees Valley is required.

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 103,000 tonnes per year in 2010, which will reduce to 47,000 tonnes per year in 2016 due to new targets being introduced, before climbing to 76,000 tonnes in 2021 as waste arisings increase and landfill limitations increase due to the landfill allowance trading scheme. Provision will therefore need to be made to meet these requirements.

5.2.8 Whilst the capacity for recycling is sufficient, it has been an aspiration of Stockton-on-Tees 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 2006¹⁷ supported the principle and feasibility of an extra household waste recycling centre and assessed some potential sites. In addition, Tees Valley Unlimited 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 report¹⁸ confirms the requirement for an additional site in the south of Stockton-on-Tees 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 each year from 2011 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
2011 to 2015	13,538,186	643,000	3,215,000	10,323,186
2016 to 2020	10,221,146	716,814	3,584,070	6,637,076
2021	6,637,076	618,215	618,215	6,018,861

5.2.10 There is sufficient capacity for the landfilling of municipal solid and commercial and industrial waste over the period from 2011 to 2021 and no additional provision needs to be made within this plan.

¹⁷ *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.*

¹⁸ *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 5.3.

Table 5.3 - 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 published information on construction and demolition waste¹⁹ estimates 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 combined 38% of construction and demolition waste was recycled in 2005.²⁰ 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.²¹

Hazardous Waste

5.2.13 The Regional Spatial Strategy used 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 5.4.

¹⁹ *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*

²⁰ *Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005. Capita Symonds Ltd and WRc plc for Department of Communities and Local Government, February 2007*

²¹ *Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Waste Background Paper 2009.*

Table 5.4 - 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
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 2007.²² 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 figures in Table 5.4. To allow a more accurate comparison to be made, these 1,500,000 tonnes have been removed from the 2007 figures (shown below in Table 5.5).

Table 5.5 - 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 / re-use	182,717
Rejected	664
Transfer (D)	8,463
Transfer (R)	63,954
Treatment*	599,670
Total	1,020,963

* approximate figure.

²² North East Hazardous Waste 2007 spreadsheet, Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk, downloaded April 2009

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.²³ There is potential to move the management of these 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.

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 103,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste per year from 2010, falling 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 around 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.

²³ North East Hazardous Waste 2007 spreadsheet, Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk, downloaded April 2009

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- 5.2.17 The capacities identified correspond to the following number of sites:²⁴
- at least one composting site;
 - 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; and
 - 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 1 hectare in area and dealing with up to 25,000 tonnes per year, in a more dispersed manner.
- 5.3.2 There are advantages to both clustered and dispersed approaches to site allocation. The allocation of larger sites could allow the formation of clusters of waste facilities and encourage the development of symbiotic relationships between waste treatment and processing industries. These relationships could deliver success to businesses, and reduce the cost and distances that deliveries and supplies can incur.

²⁴ Capacity calculations are detailed in the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Waste Background Paper 2009.

- 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 Policy MWC8 aims to locate large waste management facilities within the general industrial areas to the north and south of the River Tees. The Policies and Sites DPD will allocate sites to meet all of the capacity gap requirements identified in MWC7 in accordance with Policy MWC8. Any other proposals for large waste management facilities should also be directed to the locations set out in Policy MWC8.
- 5.3.6 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.
- 5.3.7 In identifying the general locations for large facilities in Policy MWC8 (a, b and c), account has been taken of allocations within the boroughs' development plans, existing and planned development and land use, designated environmental sites and any associated functional land,²⁵ and proximity to rail lines and/or the river frontage.

²⁵ In this instance 'functional' land is that which is outside of a Special Protection Area but which is also used by the species identified in the designation. The land therefore helps the Special Protection Area to continue functioning as intended. This land is specifically relevant to Special Protection Areas due to the protection offered to the 'integrity' of the designation rather than just the land within its boundaries.

Policy MWC8: General Locations for 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.

Allocations and proposals for large waste management facilities should be located in the following general areas:

- a) to the south of the River Tees - the land located around Teesport, Smiths Dock Road and the eastern end of Dockside Road (Middlesbrough and Redcar and Cleveland);
- b) to the north of the River Tees - the land located around the Graythorp and Haverton Hill Road areas (Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees); and
- c) to the north of the River Tees - the land located around the Port Clarence, Cowpen Marsh and Seal Sands areas (Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees).

In determining the suitability of a site within these areas, consideration will be given to the potential impact on the protected European species associated with the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area and Ramsar Site and any functional land required to support them. Where likely adverse impacts are identified, avoidance or appropriate mitigation measures may be required.

Allocations and proposals will be directed away from areas at risk of flooding. In considering sites, the approach set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 will be applied.

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, 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 anaerobic 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 has 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 Reserve 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 plan²⁶ 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. Future improvement works could also see anaerobic digestion systems being proposed on other existing sewage treatment sites.

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 impact, or on ecology or water quality.

²⁶ *Looking to the Future, Northumbrian Water Ltd Business Plan (North East version), April 2009*

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. For instance minerals can only be extracted where they naturally occur. 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 capacity²⁷ 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.²⁸
- 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, 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

²⁷ Correspondence with Ian Radley, Highways Agency, 7th April 2008 in response to the Preferred Options Consultation.

²⁸ Road projects section of Highways Agency website, www.highways.gov.uk, viewed April 2009

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 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 Regional Spatial Strategy advises that 9,000,000 tonnes of such material should be landed in the North East as a whole from 2001-2021. Figures from the North East Regional Aggregates Working Party²⁹ reports show that the Tees typically provides around 35% of the North East's annual landings (385,000 tonnes) through Tees Wharf and Cochrane's 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, Cochrane's 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.³⁰ It is therefore appropriate to identify and

²⁹ *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 for reasons of commercial confidentiality.*

³⁰ *Middlesbrough Regeneration DPD, Middlesbrough Council, February 2009*

safeguard alternative sites to ensure sufficient capacity in the long term for landing the present level of supply.³¹

Policy MWC11: Safeguarding of Port and Rail Facilities

Development which is proposed on or in the vicinity of:

- a) Tees Dock (Redcar and Cleveland);
- b) Graythorp Yard (Hartlepool);
- 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 Council in 2007 for the development of 'the Northern Gateway', a deep water port terminal at Teesport (Tees Dock). This development 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, Tees Valley Unlimited and partners are preparing a business case 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.

³¹ *Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents: Waste Background Paper 2009.*

7. Monitoring and Implementation

- 7.1.1 All five Boroughs prepare Annual Monitoring Reports that review the progress made in the preparation and delivery of their LDFs, and consider the need to review any part of their LDF.
- 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.
- 7.1.3 References to Core Output Indicators refer to the indicators identified by the Department of Communities and Local Government in 'Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008' (July 2008).

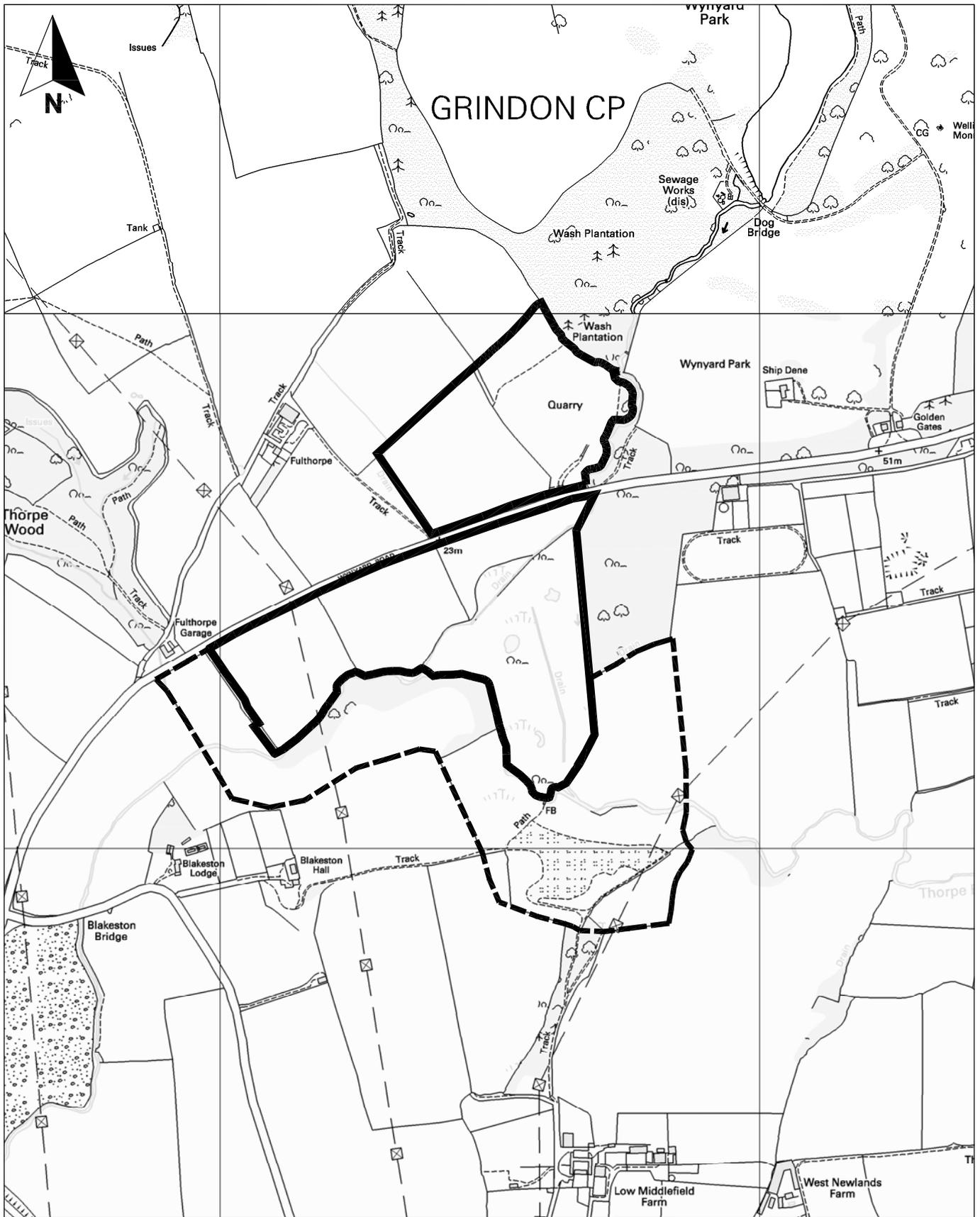
Policy	Indicators	Implementation / Delivery	Timescales	Responsibility
MWC1: Minerals Strategy	<p>The proportion of alternative materials used for aggregate use (see MWC3).</p> <p>The proportion of construction and demolition waste recycled per year, from 38% in 2005 to at least 80% from 2016 onwards (Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternative Primary Aggregates in England/ North East Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Reports).</p> <p>The continuation of use of the wharf and port facilities which land marine-dredged sand and gravel.</p> <p>Planning permissions within safeguarding areas, and any associated minerals extraction, over the plan period.</p>	<p>Policies and Sites DPD.</p> <p>Submission and determination of planning permissions.</p> <p>Land allocations within LDF documents.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Construction and demolition waste recycling to reach 80% by 2016.</p> <p>Other items to be reviewed annually.</p>	<p>Minerals and waste planning authorities</p> <p>Local planning authorities</p> <p>Minerals operators</p> <p>Developers</p>
MWC2: Provision of Primary Aggregate Minerals	<p>North East Regional Aggregates Working Party reports showing 0.17 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 2.86 million tonnes of crushed rock being produced between 2010 and 2026. (Core Output Indicator M1)</p> <p>The locations of minerals extraction in relation to existing sites.</p>	<p>Policy MWC5: Protection of Minerals Extraction Sites.</p> <p>Policies and Sites DPD.</p> <p>Review of existing North Gare site under Habitats Regulations 2010 (reg 63) and/or the Review of Old Minerals Permission process and the possible impacts of this on its continued working.</p> <p>Submission and</p>	<p>Aggregates provision to be met by 2026.</p>	<p>Minerals planning authority</p> <p>Local planning authority</p> <p>Minerals operators</p>

Policy	Indicators	Implementation / Delivery	Timescales	Responsibility
		determination of planning applications.		
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 / North East Regional Aggregates Working Party). (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 North East Regional Aggregates Working Party
MWC4: Safeguarding of Minerals Resources from Sterilisation	Planning permissions within safeguarding areas, and any associated minerals extraction, over the plan period.	Submission and determination of planning permissions. Allocations in LDF documents.	To be reviewed annually.	Minerals and waste planning 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 LDF 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: i) 40% of household waste to be recycled or composted from 2011, rising to 46% from 2016; ii) to recover value from 53% of municipal solid waste from 2011, rising to 72% from 2016; and iii) to increase the recovery of value from commercial and industrial waste to 73% from 2016. (Figures in 1 & 2 monitored by Tees Valley Unlimited, 3 by Environment Agency) A reduction in the annual amounts of construction and demolition waste produced.	Policies and Sites DPD Submission and determination of planning permissions Land allocations within LDF 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. Construction and demolition waste produced and use of rail / port facilities to be reviewed annually.	Minerals and waste planning authorities Local planning Authorities Waste operators Developers

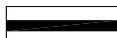
Policy	Indicators	Implementation / Delivery	Timescales	Responsibility
	<p>(2,418,260 tonnes in Tees Valley and County Durham 2005, Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternative Primary Aggregates in England / North East Regional Aggregates Working Party).</p> <p>The use of rail and port facilities for the transport of waste.</p> <p>(Core Output Indicators W1 and W2)</p>			
MWC7: Waste Management Requirements	<p>Planning permission(s) and development of:</p> <p>a) 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;</p> <p>b) facilities to recover value from at least 103,000 tonnes per year of municipal solid and commercial and industrial wastes from 2010 falling to 83,000 tonnes per year by 2021;</p> <p>c) facilities to recycle at least 700,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per year rising to 791,000 tonnes per year by 2021;</p> <p>d) 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; and</p> <p>Two household waste recycling centres. One in the south of Stockton-on-Tees Borough and one in the South Tees area within the plan period.</p> <p>(Core Output Indicators W1 and W2)</p>	<p>Policies and Sites DPD.</p> <p>Submission and determination of planning applications.</p>	<p>Facilities for composting of municipal solid waste to provide 16,000 tonnes per year from the beginning of the plan period, rising to 24,000 tonnes per year by 2106 and 31,000 tonnes per year by 2021.</p> <p>Facilities to recover value from municipal solid and commercial and industrial wastes to provide 103,000 tonnes per year from 2010, falling to 83,000 tonnes per year by 2021.</p> <p>Facilities to recycle construction and demolition wastes to provide 700,000 tonnes per year by 2016 rising to 791,000 by 2021.</p> <p>Amount of hazardous waste sent to landfill to be</p>	<p>Waste planning authorities</p> <p>Waste operators</p>

Policy	Indicators	Implementation / Delivery	Timescales	Responsibility
			<p>reviewed annually.</p> <p>Household waste recycling centre provision to be made before 2026.</p>	
<p>MWC8: General Locations for Waste Management Sites</p>	<p>Planning permission and development of large waste management facilities located in the general areas around:</p> <p>a) to the south of the River Tees - the land located around the Teesport, Smiths Dock Road and the eastern end of Dockside Road areas (Middlesbrough and Redcar and Cleveland);</p> <p>b) to the north of the River Tees - the land located around the Graythorp and Haverton Hill Road areas (Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees); and</p> <p>c) to the north of the River Tees - the land located around the Port Clarence, Cowpen Marsh and Seal Sands areas (Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees).</p> <p>Landfill sites and sites under 1ha in area and 25,000 tonnes per annum capacity elsewhere in the Tees Valley.</p>	<p>Policies and Sites DPD.</p> <p>Determination of planning applications.</p>	<p>Location of waste-related permissions to be reviewed annually.</p>	<p>Waste planning authorities</p> <p>Waste operators</p>
<p>MWC9: Sewage Treatment</p>	<p>Results of the ongoing Environment Agency monitoring of Northumbrian Water Ltd sites.</p> <p>Planning permissions for Northumbrian Water Ltd projects over the plan period.</p>	<p>Determination of planning applications.</p>	<p>To be reviewed annually.</p>	<p>Waste planning authorities</p> <p>Northumbrian Water Ltd</p> <p>Environment Agency</p>
<p>MWC10: Sustainable Transport</p>	<p>The use of non-road based transport for the transportation of minerals and waste.</p> <p>The level of capacity used on the A1(M), A66(M), A66(T), A174(T) and A1053(T).</p>	<p>Determination of planning applications.</p>	<p>To be reviewed annually.</p>	<p>Minerals and waste planning authorities</p> <p>Developers</p>
<p>MWC11: Safeguarding of Port and Rail Facilities</p>	<p>The continued use of the facilities for the transport of minerals over the plan period.</p>	<p>Land allocations within LDF documents.</p> <p>Determination of planning applications.</p>	<p>To be reviewed annually.</p>	<p>Minerals and waste planning authorities</p> <p>Local planning authorities</p> <p>Developers</p>

Appendix A Plans

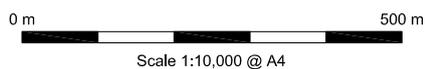


Key

-  Site location: Policy MWC2
-  Safeguarding area: Policy MWC5

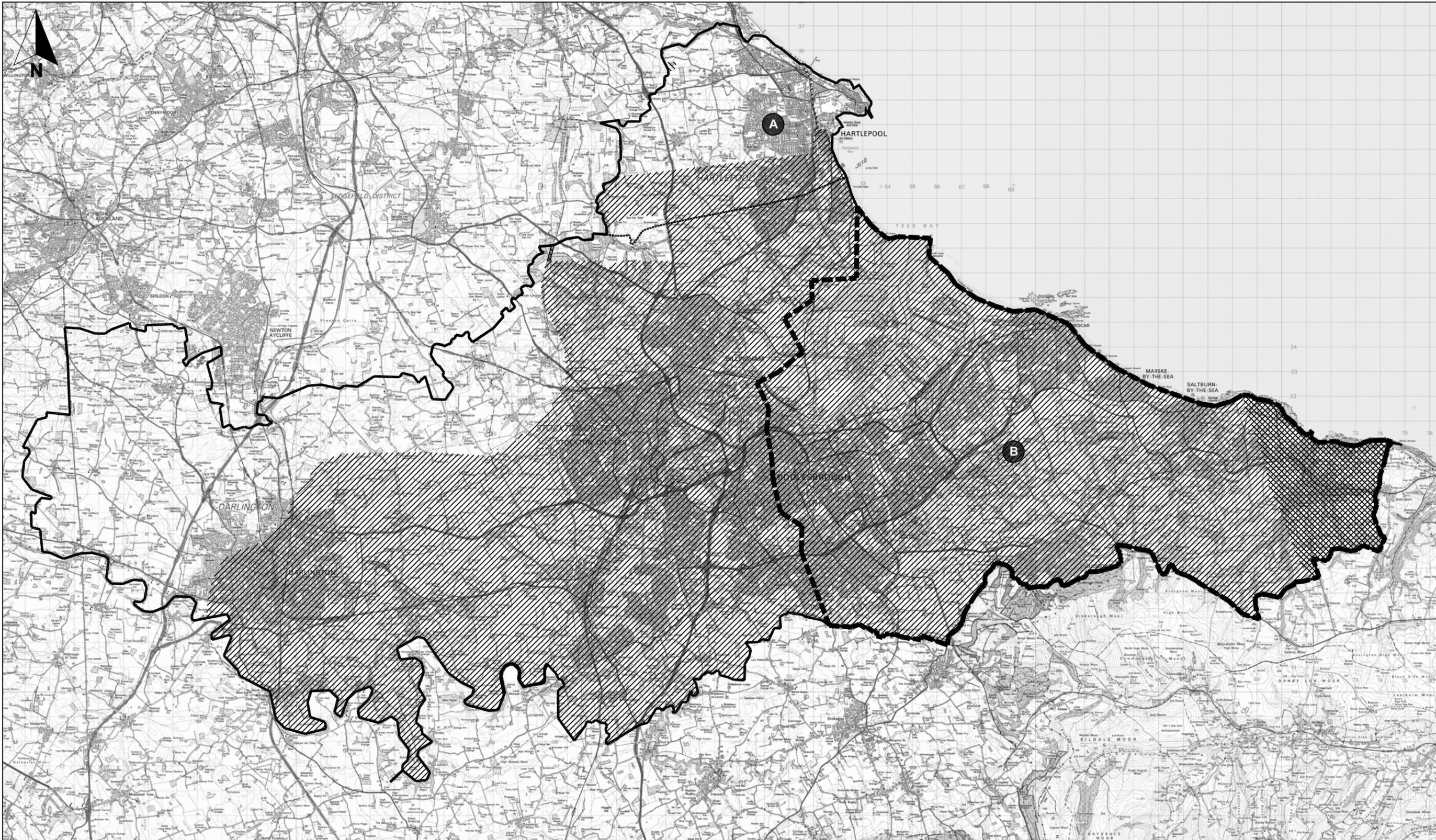
Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste
Development Plan Document -
Core Strategy

Stockton Quarry, Stockton-on-Tees
Grid Ref. NZ 415 246

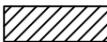


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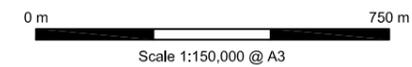


Key

-  Potash
-  Coal (deep)
-  Salt
-  Gypsum

Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste
Development Plan Document -
Core Strategy

**Safeguarding Plan
Deep Resources
Policy MWC4**

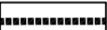


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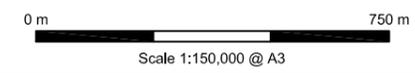


Key

-  Coal (shallow)
-  Sand & gravel
-  Limestone
-  Marine dredged sand and gravel: Safeguarding wharf areas (policyMWC11)
-  Safeguarding of minerals from sterilisation: Existing extraction areas (policy MWC4)

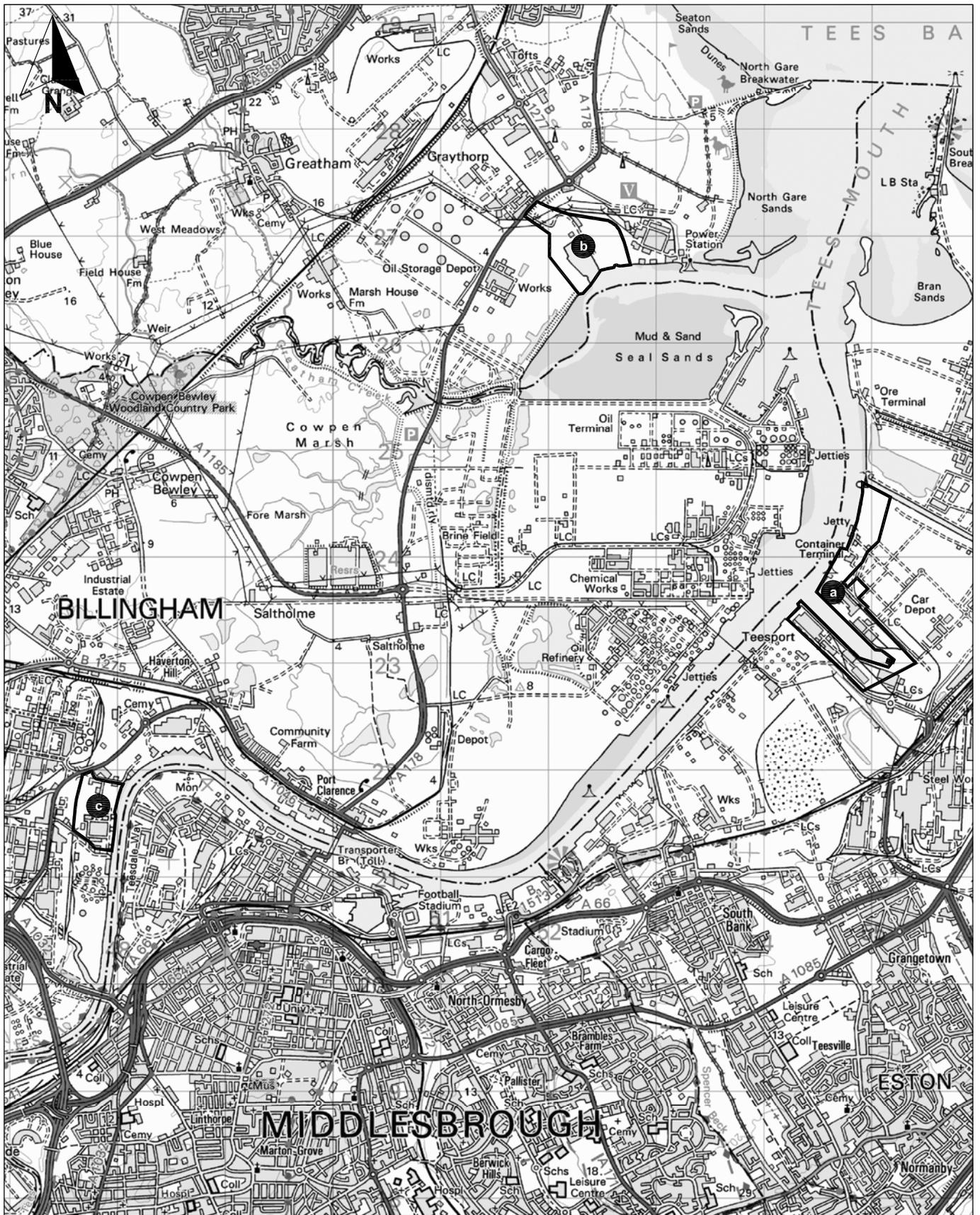
Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste
Development Plan Document -
Core Strategy

**Safeguarding Plan
Shallow Resources
Policies MWC4, MWC5, MWC11**



May 2010
27333-r05.dwg pattn





Key



Site location

- a. Tees Dock, Redcar and Cleveland
- b. Graythorp Yard, Hartlepool
- c. Billingham Reach Industrial Estate, Stockton-on-Tees

Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document - Core Strategy

Marine Dredged Sand and Gravel Safeguarded Wharves Policy MWC11

0 km 3 km

Scale 1:50,000 @ A4

May 2010
27333-r12.dwg pattn

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Appendix B

Delivering Objectives and Minerals and Waste Requirements

Strategic 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 and MWC5; and Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites DPD policies MWP2 and MWP3
B. To minimise the use of primary aggregates and prioritise the use of secondary and alternative materials for construction use	MWC1 and MWC3
C. To safeguard minerals resources from unnecessary sterilisation	MWC1, MWC3, MWC4 and 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 Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites DPD policy MWP1
E. To promote the re-use, recycling and recovery of value from waste	MWC6, MWC7 and MWC8; and Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites DPD policies MWP1, MWP4, MWP5, MWP6, MWP7, MWP8, MWP9, MWP10, MWP11 and 12
F. To provide a network of small-scale waste management facilities which is accessible to local communities	MWC6, MWC7 and MWC8; and Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites DPD policies MWP11 and MWP12
G. To promote the development of resource recovery parks where symbiotic relationships between industries can flourish	MWC6, MWC7 and MWC8; and Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites DPD policy MWP8
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	MWC6, MWC7, MWC8 and MWC9; and Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites DPD policies MWP1, MWP8, MWP9, MWP10, MWP11 and 12
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	MWC10 and MWC11; and Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites DPD policies MWP5, MWP6 and MWP8
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	MWC1 and MWC6; and Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites DPD policy MWP3
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	MWC1 and MWC6

Strategic Objective	Policy
waste management and minerals processing facilities	
Minerals Requirements	
170,000 tonnes of land-won sand and gravel from 2010 to 2026	Policies MWC1, MWC2, MWC3 and MWC4; and Policies and Sites DPD policy MWP3
2,860,000 tonnes of crushed rock from 2010 to 2026	Policies MWC1, MWC2, MWC3 and MWC4; and Policies and Sites DPD policies MWP2 and MWP3
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 and MWC8; and Policies and Sites DPD policies MWP5 and MWP11
Recovery of at least 103,000 tonnes of municipal solid and commercial and industrial wastes per year from 2010 falling to 83,000 tonnes per year in 2021	MWC6, MWC7 and MWC8; and Policies and Sites DPD policies MWP4 - 6, MWP8
Recycling of at least 700,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per year from 2016, rising to at least 791,000 tonnes per year by 2021	MWC6, MWC7 and MWC8; and Policies and Sites DPD policies MWP7 and MWP10
Reduce the amount of hazardous waste which is sent to landfill each year from 130,000 tonnes (in 2007)	MWC6, MWC7 and MWC8; and Policies and Sites DPD policy MWP7
One household waste recycling centre within the south of Stockton-on-Tees Borough	MWC6 and MWC7; and Policies and Sites DPD policy MWP9
One household waste recycling centre in the South Tees area	MWC6 and MWC7; and Policies and Sites DPD policy MWP8

Appendix C

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

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Darlington:

Hells Kettles
Neasham Fen
Newton Ketton Meadow
Redcar Field

Hartlepool:

Cowpen Marsh (*also in Stockton-on-Tees*)
Durham Coast
Hart Warren
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*)
Langbaugh 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:

Langbaugh 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 Site of Special Scientific Interest)

Rock Hole Quarry

Saltburn Gill (also Site of Special Scientific Interest)

Saltburn to Skinningrove Coast

Seaton Hill Quarry

Skelton Beck

Skinningrove to Staithes Coast (*part in North York Moors National Park*)

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 used in the preparation of the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD:

EUROPEAN

Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive of the European Union (2001/42/EC), European Union, June 2001

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Disability Discrimination (Amendment) Act 2005, UK Government, 2005

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Race Relations Act 2000, UK Government

Sex Discrimination Act 1975 (as subsequently amended), UK Government

The Environment Act 1995, UK Government, 1995

Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008

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Policy:

Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, Department of Communities and Local Government, November 2006

Minerals Policy Statement 2: Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Minerals Extraction in England, ODPM, 2005

Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005

Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, Department of Communities and Local Government, March 2010

Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, August 2004

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, August 2005

Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, July 2005

Planning for Sustainable Waste Management A Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10, Department of Communities and Local Government, 2006

Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning, Department of Communities and Local Government, June 2008

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Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk, Department of Communities and Local Government, December 2006

Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, April 2001

Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space Sport and Recreation, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, July 2002

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A Guide to Mineral Safeguarding in England (Open Report OR/07/035), BGS, October 2007

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East Coast Mainline Route Utilisation Strategy, Network Rail, February 2008

Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice, Environment Agency, 2009

Equality Standard for Local Government, I&DeA, October 2007

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Minerals Planning Factsheet: Salt, BGS, 2006

Minerals UK Factsheet: Coal and Coalbed Methane, BGS, October 2006

Minerals UK Factsheet: Gypsum, BGS, January 2006

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Summary of information on coal for land-use planning purposes Commissioned Report CR/06/114N, BGS, 2006

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The National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2001-2016, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2003

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North of East of England Plan, Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021, Government, 2008

Regional Planning Guidance for North East, Government, November 2002

Guidance/Published Information:

Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2003, North East Region Aggregates Working Party, January 2005,

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Towards a Waste Management Strategy for North East England, North East Regional Technical Advisory Body, February 2003

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Darlington Local Plan, Darlington Borough Council, 1997 as altered 2001 and as amended by expiration of policies in September 2007 and July 2008

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Hartlepool Annual Monitoring Report 2009-10, Hartlepool Borough Council, December 2010

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Middlesbrough Local Plan, Middlesbrough Council, 1999 as amended by expiration of policies in September 2007, February 2008 and February 2009

Middlesbrough Core Strategy, Middlesbrough Council, last updated June 2010

Middlesbrough Regeneration DPD, Middlesbrough Council, February 2009

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Flood Risk maps, www.environment-agency.org.uk/homeandleisure/floods/31656.aspx (April 2009)

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Planning Permission for extension to Haverton Hill energy from waste plant (08/2469/EIS), Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, October 2008

Planning Permission for hazardous waste treatment at Port Clarence (07/2984/EIS), Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, February 2008

Planning Permission for New Road, Billingham (07/2851/FUL), Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, January 2008

Planning permission for South Tees Eco-Park (2007/0995/OOM), Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, May 2008

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Review of Minerals Sites under Environment Act 1995, Cleveland County Council, January 1996

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

Siting and Feasibility Assessment for New Civic Amenity Site in Stockton-on-Tees ERM for Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council 2006

Stockton-on-Tees Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, JBA Consulting, February 2007

Surface Coal Resource data for Development Plans, Coal Authority, letter to Darlington Borough Council dated 29 May 2009

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Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan, Tees Valley Biodiversity Partnership, 199 (and as subsequently amended) (www.teesvalleybiodiversity.org.uk)

Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy, Tees Valley Climate Change Partnership, 2007

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

Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy, Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, 2008

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Tees Valley Joint Waste Management Strategy, June 2008

Tees Valley Structure Plan, Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, February 2004

Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents - Background Papers:

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Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents Statement of Consultation and Document Development, May 2009

Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents Compatibility Statement, May 2009

Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents Soundness Self Assessment Toolkit

Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents Legal Self Assessment Toolkit

Appendix E

Superseded Policies

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

Local Plan Policy	Replacement Policy
Darlington (Borough of Darlington Local Plan):	
T53: Sewage Treatment Works	MWC9
T54: Stressholme Sewage Treatment Works	MWC9
Hartlepool (Hartlepool Local Plan):	
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 (Middlesbrough Local Plan):	
No adopted policies are being superseded	
Redcar and Cleveland (Redcar and Cleveland Local Plan):	
No adopted policies are being superseded	
Stockton-on-Tees (Stockton-on-Tees Local Plan):	
No adopted policies are being superseded	

Appendix F

Glossary

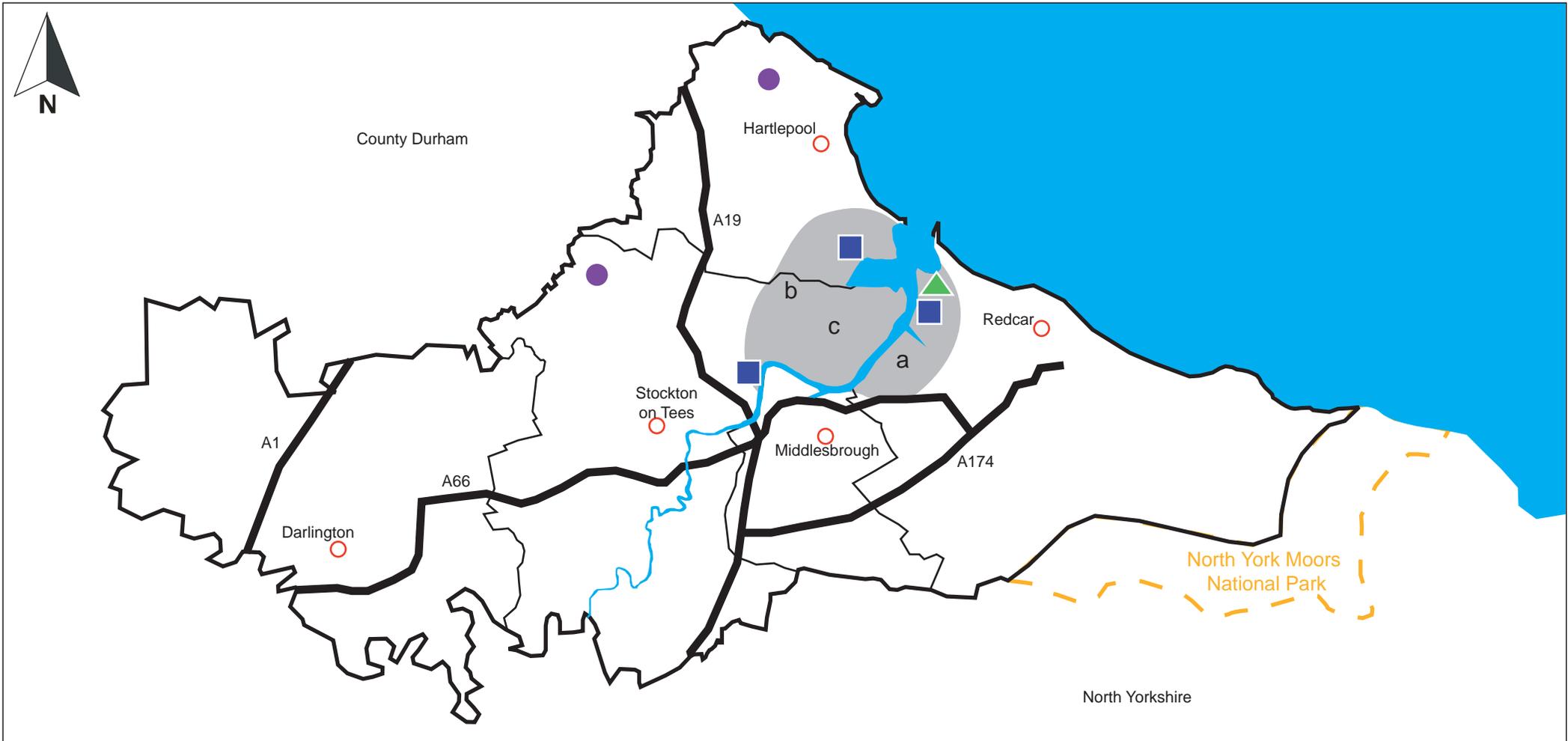
Aggregates	Minerals that are used in construction processes such as concrete manufacture and road making.
Anaerobic digestion	A process where biodegradable material is broken down to reduce its bulk and create biogas, which can be used as a fuel, and substances which can be used as fertilisers.
Autoclave	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 site	A site where the public can deposit waste items for recycling or re-use. Usually refers to a collection of storage bins found in car parks to encourage people already using these car parks to also utilise the recycling bins.
British Geological Society (BGS)	Provides geo-science and geological advice to the Government and to industry, educational establishments and the public.
Commercial and industrial 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 waste	Waste that arises from construction activities like building works, and from the demolition of buildings and structures.
Department of Communities and Local Government	Central Government department which has responsibility for planning.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Central Government department 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	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	The regional representatives of the central Government in the North East of England. Office closed 31 March 2011.
Habitats Regulations Assessment:	Also known as Appropriate Assessment. An appraisal of a document to determine its effect on internationally designated sites of nature importance.
Hazardous waste	Waste which has specific properties which make it dangerous or harmful to human health or the environment.
Household waste recycling centre	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 (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservations and Ramsar sites)
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:	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 1 hectare in size and which deal with at least 25,000 tonnes of waste per annum. Can include sites containing clusters of facilities.
Landfill allowance trading scheme	A scheme which sets limits on the amount of municipal solid waste each local authority in the England. If an authority does not use their full allowance, they can trade the difference with other authorities to allow them to increase their allowance.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	A folder of documents which outlines how planning will be managed in a particular area.
Local Development Scheme	Sets out what documents will be included in a Local Development Framework, and when they will be prepared.
Minerals Planning Guidance	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 Policy Statements	National planning policy on minerals, published by central Government. Replacing Minerals Planning Guidance.
Municipal solid waste	Waste which is collected by local authorities and can include wastes from households, public litter bins and household waste recycling centres.
North East Regional Aggregates Working Party	Provided advice on the provision and planning for aggregates in the North East.

Northumbrian Water Limited	Company 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	Former central Government department which held responsibility for planning matters. Replaced by the Department of Communities and Local Government.
Petrochemicals	Chemical products made from raw materials of petroleum or other hydrocarbon origin.
Planning Policy Guidance	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 Statement (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 from 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	Contains planning policies and guidance at a regional level. The Government has signalled its intention to abolish regional strategies in the Localism Bill when it is enacted in late 2011 or early 2012. Until then they remain part of the formal development plan for an area.
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 1 hectare in size and deal with less than 25,000 tonnes per annum.

Special Protection Area	Area designated for its 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.
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.
Sustainability appraisal	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 and Cleveland and Stockton.
Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit (JSU)	Now known as Tees Valley Unlimited.
Tees Valley Unlimited	An organisation which works with the five local authorities of the Tees Valley on strategic issues which have relevance across the whole area. Previously known as the Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit.
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	Provides details on how waste will be managed in a particular area over a set period of time.

Key Diagram



Key

- MWC8 General location for large waste management facilities
- MWC5 Hart and Stockton Quarries
- MWC9 Bran Sands Regional Sludge Treatment Centre
- MWC11 Safeguarded Wharves

Safeguarding areas are shown on the separate plans 'Safeguarding Plan Deep Resources Policy MWC4' and 'Safeguarding Plan Shallow Resources Policies MWC4, MWC5 and MWC11'

Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document - Core Strategy

Key Diagram

Not to scale

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