

Minerals and Waste Joint Plan



Preferred Options

Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Volume 2: Assessment of Sites

November 2015

Joint Minerals and Waste Plan

Preferred Options Consultation

Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Volume 2: Assessment of Sites

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1. Introduction

Alongside the assessment of preferred options a parallel process of site assessment has been undertaken. The purpose of this process has been to inform the selection of sites chosen for allocation in the Joint Plan.

As a Sustainability Appraisal is being carried out on the Joint Plan, in order for judgements to be made on whether the Joint Plan is 'sustainable' it was important that the site assessment process was linked to the wider sustainability appraisal methodology. Chapter 2 of this volume sets out the key aspect of the methodology employed during the assessment of sites and shows how it links closely with the wider Sustainability Appraisal process.

In all 67 sites were assessed across the Plan Area. These were drawn from submissions received by the Plan makers during previous 'call for sites' exercises. Figures 1 and 2 below show the location of minerals site submissions and waste site submissions.

Further details of sites, including the reasons for selecting or discounting sites are published in Appendix 1 of the Joint Plan Preferred Options report.

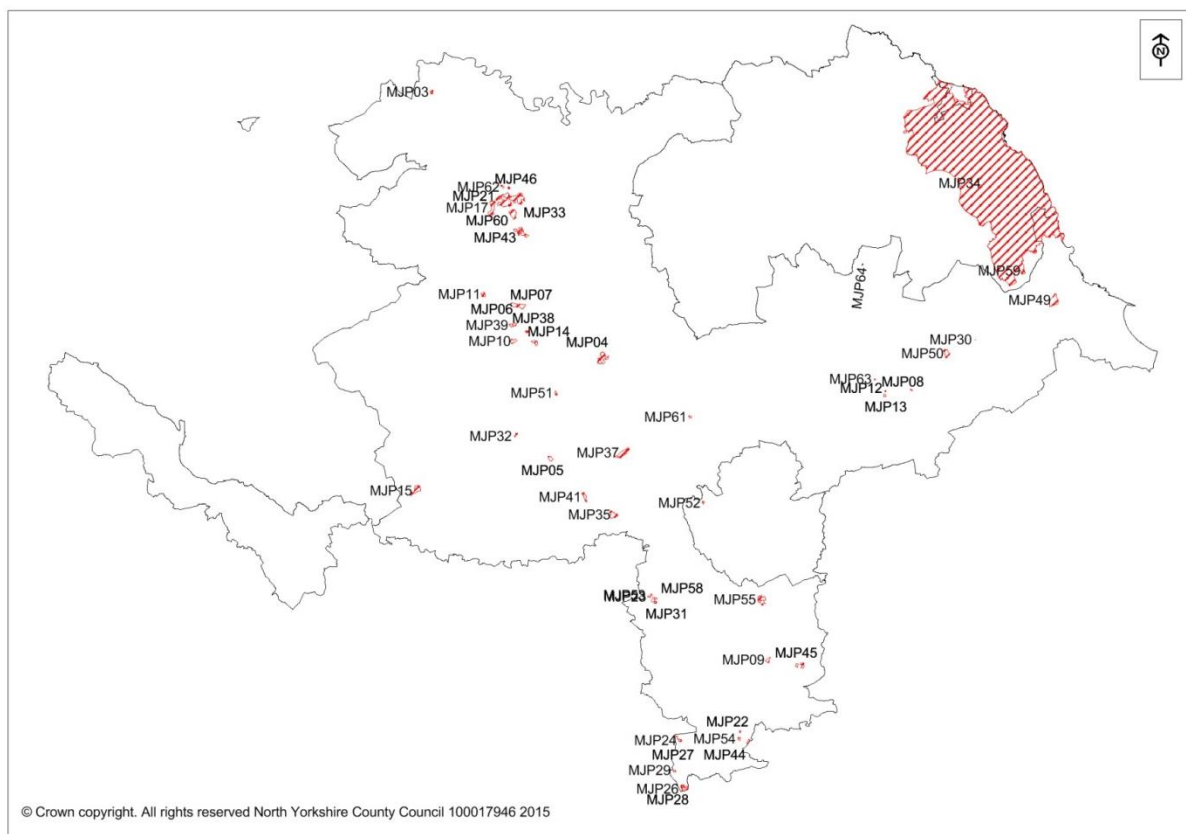


Figure 1: Location of Mineral Submissions as at June 2015

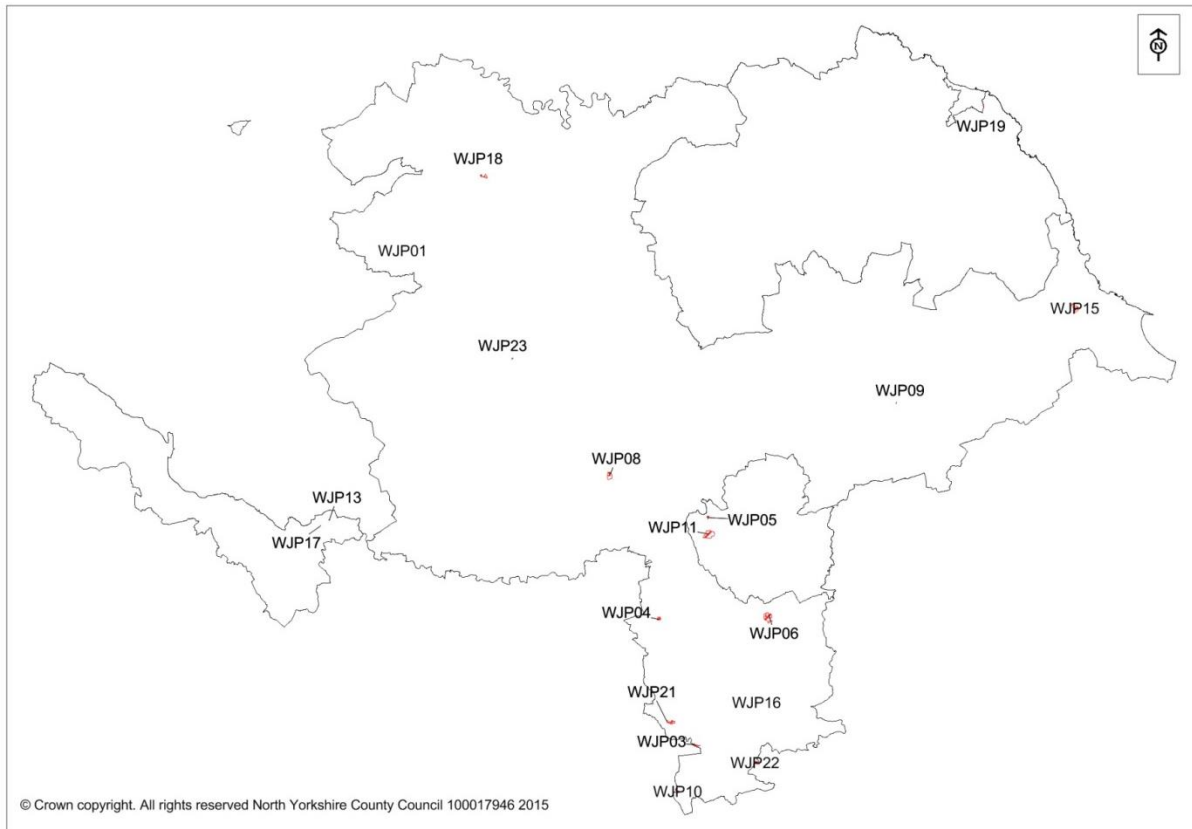


Figure 2: Location of Waste Submissions as at June 2015

This report is divided into a series of sections which link to appendices containing the full site assessments for different geographical areas. Due to the large number of sites considered by the Joint Plan even the simplest assessment methodology would require the production of a very long report. Coupled with this we realise that not everyone will be interested in all the sites that we have assessed.

For this reason we have chosen to organise sites geographically, following the district council boundaries as well as the North York Moors National Park and City of York boundaries. Chapter 3 of this report lists the sites considered and provides a link to individual appendices to this report containing the full assessments.

Finally, as we would like to know your views on these sites, chapter 4 of this report shows details of the consultation that we are running and invites comment.

2. The Site Assessment Process

To describe the methodology used in the assessment of sites we published and consulted on a Site Identification and Assessment Methodology and Scope. This is published on the Site Assessment page of the North Yorkshire County Council website.

In broad terms this was a 4 step methodology. Table one broadly describes each of the steps. For a detailed description of each step readers should refer to the Site Identification and Assessment Methodology.

Table 1: The key steps in the Site Assessment Methodology.

Step	Description
Step 1: Identification and initial screening of potentially suitable Sites and Areas	This step identified a long list of sites and then carried out an initial broad screening exercise to make a technical judgement on the broad suitability of sites.
Step 2: Identification and mapping of key constraints	This step used a Geographical Information System (GIS) ¹ to map constraints and opportunities around each site. To make a link with the Sustainability Appraisal process information was gathered and map for each of the topic areas considered in the SA.
Step 3: Initial sustainability appraisal of Sites	In this step the data gathered at step 2 was used to help inform an assessment of each site against each of the 17 headline SA objectives. Because the methodology was designed to assess sites, an adapted SA framework was used to inform the assessment. This included prompt questions and indicators that related to land based constraints. The full SA Framework is available in the Site Identification and Assessment Methodology. Table 2 below shows the headline objectives and the questions that were asked of each site.
Step 4: Panel review of initial SA findings and feedback to Sustainability Appraisal report	Once scores had been awarded to sites on the basis of the initial Sustainability Appraisal, a panel of technical experts was assembled to discuss the findings. The purpose of this stage was for panel members to evaluate the potential Site Allocations identified throughout the methodology through the application of a range of expert knowledge and local understanding.

This report presents the findings of the site assessment process at the end of this 4 step process, and shows the results of the assessment against each of the SA objectives following their review by panel members.

It shows the environmental, social and economic effects of sites without mitigation, and goes on to suggest mitigation that is likely to address key issues that have been identified.

¹ GIS is a type of spatial mapping software that allows data to be shown on a map. For example, figures 1 and 2 in this report are maps that have been created using a GIS software package (MapInfo).

The results and mitigation for sites presented in this report have been further informed by two additional reports that have been commissioned as part of the production of the Joint Plan. These two reports are:

- The Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Traffic Assessment, produced by Jacobs consultancy. This considered the detailed traffic impacts of the sites considered for inclusion;
- The Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Habitat Regulations Assessment of Likely Significant Effects. This tested each of the Joint Plan sites for significant effects on European nature conservation sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites).

It should be noted that decisions on which sites to progress with, as well as being broadly consistent with the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal, will need to be consistent with the preferred policy approach. A view has also been taken as to whether the effects highlighted in the appraisal are issues that could be overcome through mitigation or whether they are likely to have unacceptable effects.

The preferred sites are shown in Table 4 in chapter 3 of this report, and the detailed rationale for preferring sites is shown in Appendix 1 of the Joint Plan preferred options report.

The next stage of site assessment is to gather your views through consultation. These views will be used to refine assessments and should allow us to carry out a refined assessment of each site to show what the environmental, social and economic effects will be once mitigation has been applied. His post mitigation assessment will be published in the draft Sustainability Report at the Pre Submission stage of plan preparation.

Table 3: Site Sustainability Objectives and Questions

SA Objective	Questions to ask of each Site.
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>How far is the site from key biodiversity and geodiversity assets, i.e.: international, national and local nature / geology designations, ancient woodlands or habitats of principal importance?</p> <p>Will the development of the site have any significant effects on the integrity of an SAC, SPA or Ramsar site?²</p> <p>Is the development likely to have an adverse effect on any Site of Special Scientific Interest or locally designated nature conservation site or network?</p> <p>Are there likely to be protected or nationally important habitats or species³ on the Site or within a distance where they are likely to be affected?</p>

² This will be determined through Habitats Regulations Assessment of Sites and Areas

³ Nationally important habitats and species are those listed as habitats and species of principal importance by the Secretary of State in consultation with Natural England in line with the requirements of Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006. The latest lists of such habitats and species can be found at naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx

	<p>Is the development likely to result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland?</p> <p>Does the site contain any woodland or trees or is it likely to affect any adjacent woodland?</p> <p>Is the site likely to damage geological assets such as Local Geological Sites or RIGS or enhance them?</p> <p>Is there an opportunity to improve the connections between, increase the area of, or improve the condition of nationally important habitats?</p> <p>Might locating development at this site increase or inhibit the distribution of invasive species?</p> <p>Does the site represent an opportunity for people wishing to access the natural environment, or will the Site block access?</p> <p>Are there adjacent habitats that could be affected by de-watering of minerals sites?</p>
<p>2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use</p>	<p>Is the site likely to affect surface or ground water quality and quantity and is it likely to prevent that water body reaching good status?</p> <p>Is the Site on a significant aquifer and is this likely to be affected?</p> <p>Will the Site divert water from a Source Protection Zone?</p> <p>Is the topography of the site conducive to run off, and would this affect any sensitive receptors?</p> <p>Is the site in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone and is this likely to be affected?</p>
<p>3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation</p>	<p>How far is the site from significant markets or sources?</p> <p>Is the location justifiable given other locational factors (such as the distribution of minerals) or would the location be likely to generate more traffic impacts than alternative site options?</p> <p>Are there opportunities for sustainable movement of minerals or waste to and from the site? For example, is there a railhead or wharf that could be used nearby?</p> <p>Is the site accessible to employees (e.g. close to a rail station or cycle route) or is it likely to involve long road journeys?</p> <p>Does the road system close to the site have sufficient capacity to accommodate the levels of traffic likely to be generated by the Site? Does the Allocation safeguard any transport infrastructure?</p> <p>Would potential traffic from the site be routed through settlements?</p> <p>Are there any opportunities to utilise biogas or other sustainable fuels for transport from minerals and waste operations?</p>
<p>4. To protect and improve air quality</p>	<p>Is the type of operation at the site, or level of traffic, likely to cause air pollution?</p>

	<p>Will significant dust be generated?</p> <p>Is the site close to areas or populations that are sensitive to pollution or dust deposition?</p> <p>Are there other sites close by that are likely to add to any air pollution problems associated with the site?</p> <p>Is the site, or are likely transport routes, in or close to an Air Quality Management Area or near to an AQMA that is close to being declared? Will possible development at a site generate bio-aerosols and would this affect any receptors? (waste sites only)</p> <p>Will possible development at a site generate significant odours? (waste sites only)</p>
<p>5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality</p>	<p>Is the site in Agricultural Land Classification Zones 1 to 3a (where 3a can be differentiated)?</p> <p>Is the site on brownfield land?</p> <p>How much land would be lost to the site, temporarily or permanently? Does development of the site present an opportunity to enhance soil or agricultural land quality?</p> <p>Is the site for a process that is likely to recover nutrient value from biodegradable waste or provide nutrient value from minerals?</p> <p>If the site is on contaminated land, how would its development affect the water environment?</p>
<p>6. Reduce the causes of climate change</p>	<p>Is the land on the site likely to hold significant carbon stocks (e.g. would woodland, deep peat, heathland, bogs or other significant carbon stores be lost)?</p> <p>Is access to the site likely to degrade habitats important for carbon storage?</p> <p>Is the site allocated for a purpose that is likely to move existing waste up the waste hierarchy thereby reducing emissions?</p> <p>How far is the site from significant markets or sources? Is this likely to be a significant source of unnecessary CO₂?</p> <p>Does the site have potential for the creation of new carbon sinks?</p> <p>Could the site offer opportunities for renewable or low carbon energy production as part of its development for minerals or waste?</p>
<p>7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change</p>	<p>Is the Site in an area that is likely to flood?</p> <p>Is the site likely to block the ability of neighbouring land uses to adapt to climate change? (E.g. will the site form a barrier to the formation of a coherent ecological network)</p> <p>Does development of the Site provide an opportunity to deliver climate</p>

	change mitigation (e.g. habitat refuge etc...?)
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Is the site allocated for the recycling or re-use of minerals or waste?</p> <p>Is the site allocated for a purpose that is likely to move waste up the waste hierarchy (thereby reducing demand for future virgin materials)</p> <p>Does the site safeguard infrastructure that may support more sustainable minerals and waste development?</p> <p>Are the minerals proposed to be extracted necessary to meet identified requirements? (minerals sites only)</p> <p>Could the site enable the use of redundant buildings and their curtilages?</p>
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Is the site allocated for a purpose which moves waste management up the waste hierarchy? (waste sites only)</p> <p>Does the site increase the opportunities for local people and businesses to access waste management infrastructure? (waste sites only)</p> <p>Does the site allow otherwise wasted resources to be utilised (e.g. through co-locating to allow utilisation of waste heat energy)?</p>
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Is development of the site likely to result in harm to or enhance elements which contribute to the significance of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -World Heritage Sites -Scheduled Monuments -Archaeological Features -Listed buildings -Historic parks and gardens -Historic battlefields -Conservation Areas -Assets on Historic Environment Registers <p>Is development at the site, taken together with other developments, likely to diminish the historic character of the area?</p> <p>Would the development of the site provide building or roofing stone which could be used to conserve the heritage assets of the area or reinforce the distinctive character of the Plan area?</p>
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Would the site be within a nationally protected landscape (National Park or AONB)?</p> <p>Will the site affect an area of heritage coast?</p> <p>Is it within a locally protected landscape?</p> <p>Is the site likely to affect views from key visual receptors such as National Parks, AONBs or locally identified important landscapes areas, or affect the setting of these areas?</p> <p>Is the site likely to negatively alter or enhance the landscape setting of</p>

	<p>a settlement or its townscape?</p> <p>Can the landscape in which the site is located, taken together with other sites, accommodate the level of change which the allocation may enable?</p> <p>Is the site in the greenbelt and will it work against the purposes of green belt?</p> <p>Is the site likely to significantly increase visual intrusion (e.g. by being in a high or prominent location)?</p> <p>Is the site in a particularly tranquil area?</p> <p>Is the site screened?</p> <p>Will vehicle movements from the site change the character of the surrounding area?</p>
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Is development of the site likely to increase local employment opportunities?</p> <p>Will the site enable value to be added to products from the waste or minerals industry?</p> <p>Will the site allow new business opportunities to emerge or help support existing businesses?</p> <p>Is the location of the site likely to hinder or enhance the development of low carbon development?</p> <p>Will development of the site hinder other economic or employment opportunities?</p>
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Will allocating the site allow opportunities that would boost tourism? Will future development at the site allow for new local job creation, training or learning opportunities?</p> <p>Will the site allow for the provision of locally available construction materials or recycled construction materials?</p> <p>Will the site allow for local infrastructure for the management of waste higher up the waste hierarchy? (waste sites only)</p>
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Would development of the site impact upon the ability of people to understand and enjoy a National Park?</p> <p>Will the site allow an opportunity for recreation, leisure and learning through development of the site including restoration or afteruse?</p> <p>Will the site reduce access to recreation, leisure and learning opportunities?</p>
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Will development of the site increase the level of noise, vibration, litter or other amenity impact experienced by local communities?</p> <p>Is dust from the site likely to have an amenity or health impact?</p>

	<p>Will the site or traffic levels associated with it cause any issues of severance to be experienced in communities?</p> <p>Is the site likely to lead to increased danger to other road users or pedestrians?</p> <p>Does the site obstruct access to any public rights of way or other routes?</p> <p>Will development of the site have an impact on levels of crime in the area?</p> <p>Are there issues of land instability at the site?</p>
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Is the location of the site likely to be susceptible to flooding?⁴</p> <p>Is development at the site likely to be classified as 'water compatible'?</p> <p>Will allocating the site increase the chances of flooding anywhere else?</p> <p>Could development or restoration of the site reduce flooding in a catchment?</p>
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Is the site likely to support community led waste management schemes or increase public access to waste management? (waste sites only)</p> <p>Would development of the site prevent other allocated development from taking place?</p>

⁴ Much of the information in relation to flooding will come from strategic flood risk assessments

3. Full Assessments of Sites

Due to the large number of sites we have presented them geographically by dividing them into appendices, each of which corresponds to a different geographical unit (district / borough council boundaries, the City of York Boundary and the North York Moors boundary.

To access each appendix readers should look up the sites they are most interested in via the table below (Table 4). This gives details of the name of the site, the type of site that it is (for instance, what sort of waste or minerals will be extracted or processed there) and, in the right hand column shows the relevant appendix in which the site is considered. These appendices can all be found on the [sustainability appraisal webpage](#).

Table 4: Links to Site Assessment Appendices.

Ref	Site Name	Preferred or Discounted	Type of site	Appendix
 CRAVEN DISTRICT 				
WJP13	Halton East, near Skipton	Preferred	Retention of waste transfer station with higher vehicle numbers and hours of operation	Appendix S1
WJP17	Skibeden, near Skipton	Preferred	Retention of Household Waste Recycling Centre for waste transfer of household and some commercial waste	Appendix S1
 HAMBLETON DISTRICT 				
MJP06	Langwith Hall Farm, east of Well	Preferred	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S2
MJP07	Oaklands, near Well	Part Preferred/ Part Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S2
MJP33	Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham	Part Preferred/ Part Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S2
MJP43	Land to west of Scruton	Part Preferred/ Part Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S2
MJP38	Mill Cottages, West Tanfield	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S2
MJP60	Land to West of Kirkby Fleetham	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S2
MJP61	Land to south of Aine Brickworks,	Preferred	Extraction of clay	Appendix S2

	Forest Lane, Alne			
HAMBLETON and HARROGATE DISTRICTS (SPLIT)				
MJP14	Ripon Quarry, North Stainley	Preferred	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S3
HAMBLETON and RICHMONDSHIRE DISTRICTS (SPLIT)				
MJP21	Land at Killerby	Preferred	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S3
MJP17	Land to South of Catterick	Part Preferred/ Part Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S3
HARROGATE BOROUGH				
MJP04	Aram Grange, Asenby	Preferred	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S4
MJP51	Great Givendale, Ripon	Preferred	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S4
MJP35	Ruddings Farm, Walshford	Part Preferred/ Part Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S4
MJP05	Lawrence House Farm, Scotton	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S4
MJP37	Moor Lane Farm, Great Ouseburn	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S4
MJP39	Quarry House, West Tanfield	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S4
MJP41	Scalibar Farm, Knaresborough	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S4
MJP11	Gebdykes Quarry, near Masham	Preferred	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	Appendix S4
MJP10	Potgate Quarry, North Stainley	Discounted	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	Appendix S4
MJP15	Blubberhouses Quarry, west of Harrogate	Discounted	Extraction of silica sand	Appendix S4
MJP32	Barsneb Wood, Markington	Discounted	Extraction of sandstone	Appendix S4
WJP08	Allerton Park, near Knaresborough	Preferred	Retention of landfill and associated landfill gas utilisation plant and use of site for growth of energy/biomass crops beyond 2018. Proposed composting, transfer station and materials recycling facility, recycling (including of minerals for secondary aggregates)	Appendix S4

WJP23	Potgate (former piggery), North Stainley	Preferred	Recycling of inert construction and demolition waste for secondary aggregates	Appendix S4
RICHMONDSHIRE DISTRICT				
MJP03	Scarborough Field, adjacent to Forcett Quarry	Preferred	Extraction of Carboniferous limestone	Appendix S5
MJP62	Land at Toft Hill, near Kiplin	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S5
MJP46	Kiplin plant processing site, Kiplin	Discounted	Retention of sand and gravel processing plant site	Appendix S5
WJP01	Hillcrest, Harmby	Preferred	Waste Transfer Station (including recycling)	Appendix S5
WJP18	Tancred, near Scorton	Preferred	Landfill, recycling (including treatment, bulking and transfer), open windrow composting	Appendix S5
RYEDALE DISTRICT				
MJP08	Settrington Quarry	Preferred	Extraction of Jurassic limestone	Appendix S6
MJP12	Whitewall Quarry, near Norton	Preferred	Extraction of Jurassic limestone	Appendix S6
MJP64	Cropton Quarry, Cropton	Still to be decided	Extraction of Jurassic limestone	Appendix S6
MJP30	West Heslerton Quarry	Preferred	Extraction of sand	Appendix S6
MJP50	Sands Wood, land to east of Sandy Lane, Wintringham	Discounted	Extraction of sand	Appendix S6
MJP63	Brows Quarry, Malton	Preferred	Extraction of Building Stone	Appendix S6
MJP13	Whitewall Quarry near Norton (recycling)	Preferred	Enlarged area for recycling of inert waste	Appendix S6
WJP09	Whitewall Quarry Materials Recycling Facility, near Norton	Discounted	Materials recycling facility	Appendix S6
SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH				
MJP49	Metes Lane, Seamer	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	Appendix S7
WJP15	Seamer Carr, Eastfield, Scarborough	Preferred	Retention of existing recycling (including treatment, bulking and transfer), open windrow composting, and energy from waste	Appendix S7

			(biomass) facilities beyond end of current planning permissions which are limited to 2020 and new inert waste screening facility	
SELBY DISTRICT				
MJP45	Land to north of Hemingbrough	Preferred	Extraction of clay	Appendix S8
MJP55	Land adjacent to former Escrick brickworks	Preferred	Extraction of clay	Appendix S8
MJP28	Barnsdale Bar Quarry, Kirk Smeaton	Preferred	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	Appendix S8
MJP29	Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton	Preferred	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	Appendix S8
MJP23	Jackdaw Crag, Stutton	Part Preferred/ Part Discounted	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	Appendix S8
MJP31	Old London Road, Stutton	Discounted	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	Appendix S8
MJP53	Land to north of Old London Road Quarry, Stutton	Discounted	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	Appendix S8
MJP58	Old London Road, Stutton (recycling)	Discounted	Extraction of Magnesian limestone, secondary aggregate recycling, storage of mineral fines and partial infilling with imported mineral fines material	Appendix S8
WJP04	Old London Road Quarry, Stutton	Discounted	Extraction of Magnesian limestone; Temporary storage of mineral fines; and Recycling of construction industry waste and landfill	Appendix S8
MJP22	Hensall Quarry	Preferred	Extraction of sand	Appendix S8
MJP44	Land between Plasmor Block making plant, Great Heck and Pollington Airfield	Preferred	Extraction of sand	Appendix S8
MJP54	Mill Balk Quarry, Great Heck	Preferred	Extraction of sand	Appendix S8
MJP09	Barlby Road, Selby	Preferred	Rail and road freight distribution facility including handling facility for aggregates	Appendix S8

MJP24	Darrington Quarry processing plant site and haul road	Preferred	Retention of plant site and haul road for processing of Magnesian limestone	Appendix S8
MJP27	Darrington Quarry (recycling)	Preferred	Recycling of inert waste	Appendix S8
MJP26	Barnsdale Bar, near Kirk Smeaton (recycling)	Preferred	Recycling of inert waste	Appendix S8
WJP10	Went Edge Quarry recycling, near Kirk Smeaton	Preferred	Recycling of construction and demolition waste for secondary aggregate	Appendix S8
WJP16	Common Lane, Burn	Preferred	Bulking and transfer of municipal and commercial waste	Appendix S8
WJP06	Land adjacent to former Escrick brickworks, Escrick	Preferred	Landfill of inert waste for restoration of extraction site	Appendix S8
WJP21	Brotherton Quarry, Burton Salmon	Preferred	Import of inert waste for restoration purposes	Appendix S8
WJP22	Land on former Pollington airfield	Preferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import of wood for wood pellet production • Modification to biomass plant permission (reduction to throughput and output) • Additional infrastructure associated with wood processing 	Appendix S8
NORTH YORK MOORS NATIONAL PARK				
MJP34	Land between Sandsend and Scarborough	Discounted	Extraction of potash and polyhalite	Appendix S9
MJP59	Spikers Quarry, East Ayton	Discounted	Extraction of Jurassic limestone	Appendix S9
WJP19	Fairfield Road, Whitby	Preferred	Recycling and transfer of municipal and commercial waste	Appendix S9
CITY OF YORK				
MJP52	Field SE5356 9513, to north of Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton	Preferred	Extraction of clay	Appendix S10
WJP05	Field to north of Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton	Preferred	Landfill and recycling of waste from construction industry	Appendix S10

WJP11	Harewood Whin, Rufforth	Preferred	Retention of the following facilities beyond 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landfill, • open windrow composting, • recycling (including treatment bulking and transfer) and liquid waste treatment • Energy from Waste (Biomass and Landfill Gas Utilization) • kerbside recycling and waste transfer operation and Construction of new materials recycling facility and waste transfer station	Appendix S10

4. Consultation

We would like to know your views about the Site Assessments contained in the appendices to these reports.

While we are happy to receive your views in any format, we have suggested some questions you might like to answer in relation to sites. We have also included a form that you can use to send in your responses on the Sustainability Appraisal website.

Questions

Site Reference Number	
Question SA12: Do you agree with the assessment findings for this site? If no, please tell us why not.	
Question SA13: Have we missed any key opportunities or constraints in relation to this site? Is there additional data we should consider?	
Question SA14: We have considered the cumulative effects of sites. Are there other cumulative effects we should consider?	
Question SA15: Do you agree with the mitigation that we have suggested for this site? What else could we add that might address the impacts of this site?	
Question SA16: Is there anything else we should consider in relation to this site?	
Question SA17: Do you think that this site should be included in the plan? Why do you think this?	

We are consulting on these sites from **Monday 16th November to Friday 15th January.**

Please return your responses to:

Environmental Policy,
Heritage Services, Waste and Countryside Services,
North Yorkshire County Council,
County Hall, Northallerton,
North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH
Tel: **01609 536493**

Email: mwsustainability@northyorks.gov.uk

Contact us

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Appendix S1: Assessment of Sites in Craven District

Joint Minerals and Waste Plan

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WJP13 – Halton East, Near Skipton

Site Name	WJP13 Halton East Waste Transfer Station, Halton East Works, Low Lane, Halton East, Craven, BD23 6AD (403069 453772)
Current Use	Waste transfer station
Nature of Planning Proposal	Retention of waste transfer station for household and some commercial waste
Size	0.85 ha
Proposed life of site	Not specified
Notes	Existing waste transfer station in former quarry. Change to vehicle numbers and hours of operation proposed in current planning application (NY/2013/0230/73) awaiting determination. Proposed restoration: Not specified

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000 sites: North Pennine Moors SAC/SPA - 1.3km north, South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC - 7km south-east, Craven Limestone Complex SAC - 12km north-west, North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC – 10 km north; SSSI: West Nidderdale, Barden and Blubberhouses Moors 1.29km north. Holywell Bridge 495 km south-east. Hambleton Quarry SSSI 2.5km east. Strid Wood SSSI 4.3 KM north-east.</p> <p>SINC: SE05-09 Draughton Railway Line (Ratified SINC) is 1.49km south-east, Hambleton Beck Ratified SINC (SE05-03) is 1.81km south-east, Haw Park Ratified SINC (SE5-08) is 1.99 km west, Banks Gill pre-existing SINC (SE05-04) is 1.56km south-east, Potters Gill (Potential SINC does not qualify) (SE05-10) is 1.87 km SE; No functional connectivity noted; Ecological networks: none noted; GI: Site is in the Wharfe GI Corridor</p> <p>Priority Habitat: None within 200m; Ancient woodland: None onsite or adjacent within 200m; Site visit</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>observations: Tree belt on part of south-east side of site entrance.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity Due to the nature of the proposal to continue the existing operation it is unlikely that there would be any significant effect on Natura 2000 sites, SSSI sites or SINCs. Similarly, due to the nature of existing operations and the lack of habitats on site protected species or habitats are unlikely to be unaffected, with the exception of nesting birds in boundary hedges. There are limited opportunities to improve ecological connectivity through this site.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors NVZ: Site not within an NVZ; SPZ: Site not within an SPZ; RBMP: 175m north is Hambleton Beck / Ings Beck Catchment (tributary of Wharfe); Current ecological quality is moderate potential / current chemical quality is does not require assessment / at risk; Overall potential: moderate; Objective: good by 2027. Site does not appear to be connected to any RBMP lakes. Groundwater: Wharfe and Lower Ouse Millstone Grit and Carboniferous limestone; Current quantitative quality - good / current chemical quality - poor / probably at risk; Status objective: good chemical and ecological status by 2015. CAMS: surface water resources available at least 70% of the time.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality As this proposed allocation is purely for the retention of an existing site no impact on water quality over and above the existing site is predicted.</p>					0	0	0
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and	<p>Proximity of transport receptors The A1 lies around 7.2km east of the site and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is good.</p> <p>Access: Existing entrance at the Four Lane Ends junction of Low Lane (C399 road from Embsay) with the U2313 (unclassified road to Halton East village) then via Low Lane south to the A59; HGV Vehicles: 36 two way daily movements ((application details NY/2013/0230/73A); Light Vehicles: 4 two way daily movements (application details NY/2013/0230/73A).</p>		✓	✓		0	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic Assessment Rating¹: Yellow.</p> <p>PROW: None on site, though National Route number 696 (Sustrans walking and cycling route known as 'the Airedale Greenway') is 10m south.</p> <p>Rail: Nearest Rail station 510m south; Strategic Road: Nearest major road is 175m to south of site (A59). A59 is also an agreed timber route; Canal / Freight waterway: Leeds and Liverpool Canal 4km; Railhead / wharf: none nearby.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport The site is accessible onto the A59 county road, but minor works may be required to extend existing footway / street lighting to serve the site. This site is not likely to generate significant passenger travel demand. A transport assessment and travel plan would however be required.</p> <p>Low numbers of vehicles would route on to the A59, which is likely to have insignificant impacts on traffic into the medium / long term</p> <p>The traffic assessment has recommended that the restriction on HGVs turning right into the site should be maintained as part of any future Section 106 agreements².</p> <p>Without mitigation (i.e. minor works) we have rated this site as having minor negative impacts in the medium / long term</p>							

¹ The traffic assessment has informed this assessment in part, but the SA assessment of transport is broader in its scope and considers continuation effects where sites with finite lifespans would, without the plan, have been predicted to cease operation. This inevitably results in some divergence in scoring between the two assessments.

² Jacobs, 2015. Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Traffic Assessment.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No AQMAs or Hazardous Substances Consent Sites within 2km</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality As this proposed allocation is purely for the retention of an existing site: no impact on air quality over and above the existing site is predicted. If traffic increases at this site there may be some air quality issues, but there is no suggestion that this is the case, and there are limited recognised receptors.</p>					0	0	0
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors ALC 4- poor; Contaminated land: N/a for retention of site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land A minor positive long term effect is noted as retaining this site will help avoid the need for a future replacement site which could consume an area of land resource.</p> <p>The timescale for this facility is not known, so there is some uncertainty when to apportion impacts.</p>	✓			✓	0	+	+
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Habitats: Tree belt on part of south-east side of site entrance.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change A minor positive long term effect is noted as retaining this site will help enable future transfer of waste, which in effect bulks waste for more efficient transport in larger vehicles.</p> <p>The timescale for this facility is not known, so there is some uncertainty when to apportion impacts.</p>	✓		✓		0	+	+
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity³ of a site Flooding: Site is in Flood Zone 1; Surface water flooding: negligible area affected by 1/1000 risk; CFMP: Wharfe Headwaters Policy Unit, policy 6; Ecological networks: none noted</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation As this proposed allocation is purely for the retention</p>					0	0	0

³ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	of an existing site no impact on climate adaptation over and above the existing site is predicted.							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors noted.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> Retaining a site is less resource intensive than having to build a new one. Minor positive.</p> <p>The timescale for this facility is not known, so there is some uncertainty when to apportion impacts.</p>	✓		✓		0	+	+
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors noted.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> Retaining a waste transfer site will allow waste to be moved up the waste hierarchy.</p>	✓			✓	0	++	++
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation areas: 2 within 1km - Halton East 0.67km east, Eastby 0.9 km north-west; Registered Parks and Gardens: None within 5km. Registered Battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km; Scheduled Monuments: None within 2km; Listed buildings: 1 within 1km (Halton Hall (Grade 2) 950m east); Named designed landscapes (from pre validated dataset derived from HLC): none within 2km.</p> <p>HLC Broad type: Extractive; HLC type: Quarry limestone. Undesignated archaeology in this area includes the remains of former medieval field systems. There is potential for evidence of earlier settlement and activity pre-dating the medieval period to be present in the area, although current archaeological evidence for this is</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
character	<p>limited.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The historic landscape characterisation (HLC) type of this area is quarry limestone. The allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is complete. Within the allocation site the previous historic landscape character will have already become invisible as the extractive development has replaced an earlier field system. Accordingly, the continued use of the site for waste transfer purposes is assumed to have no overall impact.</p> <p>It is anticipated that there will be no impact upon the archaeological resource as the proposed development is for the use of a former quarry, where it is assumed with a high degree of certainty that any archaeological resource has previously been destroyed.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Park: Yorkshire Dales is 1.15km north; AONB: Nidderdale 5.9km east; Heritage Coast: Not within 10km; Inheritance Tax Exempt Land (ITE): Bolton Abbey Estate ITE land is 270m north. District level landscape designations: Site is not located with a District landscape designation but it is sited within a former Special Landscape Area. The area forms the setting to the National Park. NCA: Yorkshire Dales; Green Belt: No.</p> <p>NYLCA: Settled industrial valleys: high visual sensitivity as a result of strong inter-visibility with adjacent higher landscape character types; low ecological sensitivity overall, resulting from the predominance of improved agricultural fields and extraction sites; moderate landscape and cultural sensitivity due to strong historic integrity with numerous heritage features. District LCA: In Craven LCA as Open Upland Pasture.</p> <p>Intrusion: Disturbed, but it is very close to tranquil areas; Urban intrusion: Disturbed due to the presence of the existing waste transfer facility and quarry, the A59 and A65 corridors, and scattered villages. However the site is close to extensive undisturbed areas. Light pollution: Relatively low – 88 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness (CPRE, 2000)</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape The site is unlikely to affect views from visual receptors as the site is within an existing facility, itself situated within the former Halton East Quarry. However the existing</p>	✓		✓	✓	0	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>facility is potentially visible from the Yorkshire Dales National Park as it can be glimpsed from the edge of Eastby which is located partly within the Park.</p> <p>In this open landscape surrounded by upland areas it is far from an ideal site. The existing coating plant and this site are visible from the edge of the National Park, the Eastby Conservation Area, and from the edge of the Halton East Conservation Area. However, the development is partly accommodated at present, due to the variations in landform which break up views, the recessive colour used for the buildings, and the maturity of the screen tree planting in the vicinity of the site (the site is not easily seen from local roads closer to the site due to screening by trees). However aerial photographs show how alien this development is within the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Buildings and bunds are likely to be visible from some areas of the National Park. Increased traffic from the site could affect rural character.</p> <p>There is also some concern that restoration for the quarry could be delayed by this site.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to the A59 giving it access to other waste facilities further afield.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> Retaining this site may support a few jobs for longer.</p>	✓		✓		0	0	0
						+	+	
						?	?	
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD: Barden Fell Ward; IMD rank 20,565; Not in most deprived 20%. Nearest Village: Halton East approximately 1km east. Embsay is 1.63 km west. Skipton is 3.33 km south-west.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Retaining this site may support a few jobs for longer.</p>	✓		✓		0	0	0
						+	+	
						?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Rights of Way: National Route number 696 (Sustrans walking and cycling route known as 'the Airedale Greenway') is 10m south. No common land or village greens within 500m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning As this proposed allocation is purely for the retention of an existing site, no significant impact on recreation over and above the existing site is predicted</p>					0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Nearest Village: Halton East approximately 1km east; closest property that appears to be residential is Crag House Farm approx. 700m north-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Due to the distance of receptors no significant impacts on health and wellbeing are predicted.</p>					0	0	0
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Flooding: Site is in Flood Zone 1; Surface water flooding: negligible area affected by 1/1000 risk. CFMP: Wharfe Headwaters Policy Unit, Policy 6;</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding As this proposed allocation is purely for the retention of an existing site no significant impact on flooding over and above the existing site is predicted</p>							
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population Site does not conflict with other allocations.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population Waste transfer underpins a functioning sustainable population. Positive.</p>	✓		✓		0	+	+
							?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context</u>: Site is midway between Halton East and Embsay and 4.5km west lies Skipton. Draughton lies to the south. According to the Craven Local Plan (Draft, 2014), Skipton is the main focus of development in the South sub-area. Despite this, housing growth is low in this area, with 16 dwellings per annum planned for Skipton and 3 per year for Embsay. About 17 hectares of additional land for employment will be planned for the South sub-area. Generally the small area of this site plus the expected development is not predicted to lead to significant cumulative effects.</p> <p><u>Other Minerals and Waste Plan Sites</u>: WJP17 (Skibeden Landfill and HWRC) lies 1.3 km west.</p> <p><u>Historic minerals and waste sites</u>: Several extraction applications between 800m and 3.2 km to south-west of site (to south of Embsay) associated with Skibeden and Skipton Rock.</p> <p>Other active / dormant sites: Active carboniferous limestone site (Skipton Rock) is 670m west. A dormant Carboniferous limestone site lies 1.4 km south-east, while Skibeden HWRC lies 1.43 km south-west. A material recycling facility at Skipton Rock Quarry lies 1.46 km SE.</p> <p>Site lies within historic landfill site. Wheelam Rocks Historic Landfill site is 1.37 km south. Skibeden Quarry historic landfill site 1.11 km south-west. Tannery Dam Historic Landfill site 2.1km west. Scattered sites further west at around 5km distant.</p> <p>This site may have a cumulative positive effect with other nearby recycling facilities as it could help to transfer waste between them.</p>							
		✓		✓		+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score	Significance							
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁴ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: Conservation Areas and National Park and local landscape features

⁴ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

and their respective settings

- Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage
- Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads

WJP17- Skibeden, near Skipton

Site Name	Site WJP17 Skibeden Landfill and HWRC, Harrogate Road, Skipton, Craven
Current Use	Current Use: Household Waste Transfer and Landfill Gas Utilisation, Landfill now closed but undergoing restoration.
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Retention of Household Waste Recycling Centre for waste transfer of household and some commercial waste
Size	Size: 0.39 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: unknown at present
Notes	Notes: Restoration unknown at present. Landfill gas plant and leachate treatment facility to remain on site until no longer required for their respective functions in connection with emissions from the landfill site.

Assumptions- this site is currently operational however planning permission was related to the landfill site which is now being restored. The baseline conditions for the site would therefore be a restored site (however it is unknown what the restored land use of the site would be). The site is assumed to operate throughout the plan period for the purposes of assessment with some level of restoration during this period in the long term.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat	Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features. Natura 2000 sites: North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC 2.2 km north, South Pennine Moors SAC/SPA is 7km south; Craven Limestone Complex SAC is 12km north-west, North Dales Pennine Meadows is 10km north. SSSI: 3 SSSIs within 5km: Holywell Bridge 700m north-east, West Nidderdale, Barden and Blubberhouses Moors 2.1km north, and Hambleton Quarry 3.4km east; SINCS- 2 SINCS within 2km: Haw Park (ratified SINC, SE05-08) 350m west and Potters Gill (potential SINC, SE05-10) 1.16km south.	✓		✓		0	0	? +

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
connectivity	<p>Priority Habitat: none within 200m of the site.</p> <p>GI: Site entirely within Wharfe regional GI corridor.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity.</u> There are no likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites as the distance and type of development make it unlikely that there will be any significant effect. Similarly, the proposal is for the retention of an existing Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC), therefore it is considered unlikely that there would be any new impacts to SSSIs or SINCs.</p> <p>In terms of impacts on priority habitats or species, the HWRC is already present. The landfill is now closed and undergoing restoration. Therefore unless the site was to lie inactive for a period of time it is unlikely there would be any impact on priority habitats or protected species as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>There are no known invasive species problem on site that could be spread but importation of household and commercial waste may include invasive species e.g. plant material.</p> <p>If site restoration were to integrate biodiversity enhancement there would be minor positive effects.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors.</u> Site does not lie within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone or Groundwater Source Protection Zone. CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of the time, though at low flows new licenses may be more restricted. Water extraction is not likely to be a significant issue for this site however.</p> <p>The site is in the Humber RBMP. The nearest RBMP watercourse is 'Eller Beck from Haw Beck to River Aire' (current ecological quality: moderate potential; current chemical quality: does not require assessment). No RBMP lakes. In terms of groundwater the RBMP identifies the site as being in the 'Aire and Calder Carboniferous Limestone/ Millstone Grit/ Coal Measures' which has good quantitative quality / poor chemical quality.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality.</u> The retention (and thus extended operation) of this site is</p>				0	0	0	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	considered unlikely to have significant impacts in relation to water quality and quantity assuming that good site practice is followed and the relevant environmental permits and regulations are complied with.							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors. Site is close to Skipton with good access to the A59. Access: Existing access at Skibeden HWRC onto A59 (approximately 330m east of junction between A59 and A65); Light Vehicles: No change from present 209 two way movements; HGV: 1 to 2 two way movements; PROW: None on-site.</p> <p>Net change in Daily Two-Way Trip Generations: light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic Assessment Rating: 'Green'.</p> <p>Rail: 3.5 km west: Strategic Road: A59 adjacent; Canal / Freight waterway: 2.6 km west; Railhead / wharf: non within 20km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport. As a retained site, vehicle numbers are expected to stay the same, though they may continue longer into the future (at a time when they may, without this allocation, have been expected to cease from this site⁵). Given that the need for waste collection would be unlikely to significantly fall (on current trends) the vehicles arriving at this plant would simply go somewhere else if this site closed (possibly somewhere less sustainable). There is, therefore, no net impact from traffic levels; however minor works may be required to extend existing footway / street lighting to serve the site and its local transport effects. A travel assessment will be required.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors. Site is not within a hazardous substances consent consultation zone. No AQMAs have been identified within 15km. The site is around 950m from the nearest settlement, Embsay, although a number of isolated properties lie in closer proximity (nearest property 230m south-east and there are a number of other scattered properties at c. 300m distance).</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality. Given that the site is existing (therefore construction would not be</p>					0	0	0
						?	?	?

⁵⁵⁵ The assessment has assumed that the site would continue to operate without a new planning permission until the medium term.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	required), is some distance from the nearest settlement and individual properties are generally well screened by intervening trees / woodland, air quality impacts to residential receptors are predicted to be negligible. There is however the potential for odour impacts due to the nature of the site and this should be considered further. Impacts are considered to be negligible with some uncertainty.							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site in on Grade 4 agricultural land which is currently being used as a HWRC and therefore consists entirely of hard standing.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land. The retention of this site would not lead to the loss of any further agricultural land although it would prevent the current site from being restored (it is unknown whether the site would be restored to an agricultural use or if areas would remain as hard standing). Regardless of this, the worst case scenario would be that the retention of the site would lead to the loss of 0.39 hectares of restored land (assumed to be of poor (Grade 4) quality as it was previous to development although this is uncertain). It is considered that this would constitute a negligible impact in terms of this objective.</p>					0 ?	0 ?	0 ?
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change. Areas of trees / woodland lie adjacent to the site. No other HWRCs in close proximity to the site (nearest sites identified are Ilkley (c. 11km south-east) and Barnoldswick (c. 15km south-west).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change. It is considered that the retention of the site would be beneficial in terms of reducing emissions as the closest HWRC is over 10km from WJP17 and therefore current users of the site would have to travel significantly further in order to access HWRC facilities should the allocation site not be retained. Overall impacts are considered to be minor positive in relation to this objective.</p>	✓		✓		+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁶ of a site. Site is located in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding affects c. 10% of the site at 1 in 100 return period (medium risk) and 15% at 1 in 1000 return period (low risk).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation. The site is not particularly prone to flooding and it is not considered that the retention of the site would block the ability of neighbouring land uses to adapt to climate change. Impacts are considered to be neutral.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site. No spatial factors identified</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage. The retention of the site would facilitate the recycling and re-use of waste and would facilitate the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy (thereby reducing demand for future virgin materials). Impacts are therefore considered to be major positive in relation to this objective.</p>	✓			✓	++	++	++
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy. The site would facilitate recycling and reuse of household waste and therefore would be allocated for a purpose that moves waste management up the waste hierarchy. The site would also increase the opportunities for local people to access waste management infrastructure (as the nearest HWRC to WJP17 are in excess of 10km). Impacts are therefore considered to be major positive in relation to this objective.</p>	✓		✓		++	++	++

⁶ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors.</u> Conservation Areas: Embsay Conservation Area 1km north-west; Registered Parks and Gardens: none within 5km; Registered Battlefields: none within 5km; World Heritage Sites: none within 5km; Scheduled Monuments: none within 2km; Listed Buildings: 5 within 1km - nearest is milestone (grade 2) adjacent to site to south, High Skibeden farmhouse (Grade 2) is 225m south.</p> <p>Named Designed Landscapes: none within 2km.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment.</u> HLC Broad type: Extractive; HLC Type: Quarry limestone. Undesignated archaeology in this area includes the remains of former medieval field systems. There is potential for evidence of earlier settlement and activity pre-dating the medieval period to be present in the area, although current archaeological evidence for this is limited.</p> <p>The HLC type of this area is quarry limestone. The allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is complete. Within the allocation site the previous historic landscape character will have already become invisible as the extractive development has replaced an earlier field system. Accordingly, the continued use of the site for recycling purposes is assumed to have no overall impact. The site is screened from most listed buildings.</p> <p>It is anticipated that there will be no impact upon the archaeological resource as the proposed development is for the use of a former quarry, where it is assumed with a high degree of certainty that any archaeological resource has previously been destroyed.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character.</u> National Parks: Yorkshire Dales 1.15km north; AONBs: Nidderdale 6.4km east; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; Inheritance Tax Exemption Land: Bolton Abbey Estate 1.36km north; Local Landscape Designations: none within 5km.</p> <p>NCA: Yorkshire Dales; NY&Y LCA: Area 31 'Settled Industrial Valleys'; District LCA: Craven LCA: Area 22, Disturbed Landscapes.</p> <p>Tranquillity: Disturbed; Urban intrusion: disturbed by proximity to Skipton, quarrying, roads and road junction. Light pollution: Relatively low – 88 on scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness (CPRE, 2000).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape.</u> The site is not in a currently designated landscape. However, it is sited within a former Craven Special Landscape Area. The area forms the setting for the National Park. It could potentially be visible to visitors to the National Park who use the A59 and A65 to access it. However it is a small area within a much larger area of disturbance.</p> <p>The site is a small part of a very large area that has formerly been quarried (Skipton Rock Quarry). It would not impinge on the wider landscape. However, it is potentially visible from the A59 and A65.</p> <p>The site is partly screened by woodland, and by topography. There is uncertainty over the effects of this site on the current landfill restoration.</p> <p>Landscape impact is limited due to location. This site has less of a landscape character impact overall, as it is closer to the road (which means the character is more disturbed), but due to its location (with hill to north) there is no impact on the National Park. However, there is a need to maintain the mitigation derived from the existing planting.</p>					0	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth.</u> Site is close to Skipton with good access to the A59.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth.</u> The retention of the site would safeguard the existing jobs at the site. It is also considered that the site would enable value to be added to waste (through re-use/recycling) and may divert some waste from landfill avoiding associated charges. The costs of waste management may be reduced by retaining this site as opposed to developing a new site as all the required infrastructure is already in place. Impacts are considered to be minor positive.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability.</u> IMD: Skipton North Ward: IMD Rank 31,645 - Not in most deprived 20%. Nearest significant communities: Embsay 950m north-west, Skipton 1.7km west.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability.</u> The retention of the site would safeguard a limited number of local jobs at the site and would retain local infrastructure for the management of waste further up the waste hierarchy. The site is small and relatively well screened and it is not considered that it would impact upon tourism in the nearby Yorkshire Dales National Park. Impacts are considered to be minor positive.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors.</u> No local routes within 250m or national routes within 500m. No common land or registered village greens within 500m.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning.</u> The site lies 1.15km from Yorkshire Dales National Park; however it would not be visible from this designated landscape due to intervening topography. It is not considered that the retention of the site would impact upon the enjoyment of the nearby National Park or other recreational and leisure facilities in the area. Impacts are therefore considered to be neutral in relation to this objective.</p>					0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing,	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing.</u> No Hospitals, clinics or health centres within 1km. The village of Embsay lies 950m north-west. Individual</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
health and safety of local communities	<p>properties lie 230m south-east and a number of other scattered properties at c. 300m distance.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing. Although the site is relatively distant from settlements, a number of isolated residential receptors lie in relatively close proximity. It is considered that the retention of the site may prolong any amenity impacts related to the operation of the site including odour, noise, litter and increased traffic in the area. A minor negative impact is therefore predicted in relation to this objective.</p>							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones. Site is located in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding affects c. 10% of the site at 1 in 100 return period (medium risk) and 15% at 1 in 1000 return period (low risk).</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding. The site is not particularly prone to flooding and it is considered that the retention of the existing HWRC would have negligible impacts in relation to this objective.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population. The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population. The retention of the site would increase public access to waste management facilities and would make a contribution to self-sufficiency in waste management.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects.</p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Site is midway between Skipton (2.2 km south-west) and Embsay (1.2 km north-west). According to the Craven Local Plan (Draft, 2014). Skipton is the main focus of development in the South sub-area. Despite this, housing growth is low in this area, with 16 dwellings per annum planned for Skipton and 3 per year for Embsay. About 17 hectares of additional land for employment will be planned for the South sub-area. Generally the small area of this site plus the expected development is not predicted to lead</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>to significant cumulative effects. Allocations are not yet finalised but draft consultation list reveals site is not within 200m of any proposed allocations.</p> <p><u>Other minerals and waste plan sites:</u> Halton East Waste Transfer Station lies 1.3 km east.</p> <p><u>Historic minerals and waste sites:</u> Site lies 720m east of a cluster of historic applications (1950s, 60s and 70s) associated with the Skipton Rock extraction site. This is also listed as an active carboniferous limestone site. A dormant carboniferous limestone site lies 1.6 km south east, while Wheelam Rocks borrow pit (granted 1990s) lies 2.5 km south.</p> <p>No cumulative effects are noted.</p>							
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁷ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on setting of National Park and local roads including through retention of existing planting • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Improvements to access • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc.

⁷ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Appendix S2: Assessment of Sites in Hambleton District

Joint Minerals and Waste Plan

Preferred Options Consultation

Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Volume 2: Assessment of Sites

Contents

Reference	Site Name	Preferred or Discounted	Type of Site	Page No.
MJP06	Langwith Hall Farm, east of Well	Preferred	Extraction of sand and gravel	1
MJP07	Oaklands, near Well	Part Preferred/ Part Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	15
MJP33	Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham	Part Preferred/ Part Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	29
MJP43	Land to west of Scruton	Part Preferred/ Part Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	44
MJP38	Mill Cottages, West Tanfield	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	58
MJP60	Land to West of Kirkby Fleetham	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	70
MJP61	Land to south of Alne Brickworks, Forest Lane, Alne	Preferred	Extraction of clay	83

MJP06 – Langwith Hall Farm, east of Well

Site Name	MJP06 (Land to south of Langwith House, Long Lane, Well, Bedale, Hambleton)
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	43.1 ha
Proposed life of site	4 to 5 years commencing in 2016 (subject to the outcome of the planning application currently submitted)
Notes	Possible restoration to lake, nature conservation, agriculture and forestry. Proposed extension to existing quarry. Planning application awaiting determination for similar, but not identical area as includes retention of plant site (NY/2011/0242/ENV)

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES / SITE ASSESSMENT SPREADSHEET).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 10 km to the west lies the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area / Special Area of Conservation (SPA/SAC); Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): 3.96 km to Ripon Parks SSSI; Sites of Interest to Nature Conservation (SINC): Eastern Boundary of site immediately adjacent to very linear Moor Lane, Kirklington (SE28-10) SINC. Next nearest SINC around 30 metres away - Nosterfield Quarry North (SE28-12). House Close Wood SINC (SE28-04) also 0.6 km away; Kirklington Low and High Wood SINC is 1.2 km away; Low Park Wood is 1.7 km away and Low Park House Track (deleted SINC) 1.5 km away. Local Nature Reserve (LNR): Nosterfield LNR is 1.2 km to south-west.</p> <p>Priority Habitat: Very small area of deciduous woodland shown on map (may be mapping anomaly) overlapping boundary; Ecological networks: Living Landscape is circa 10% of site (southern area) in River Ure Corridor NY10; Very small area of England Habitat Network around Fox covert; Green Infrastructure</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	+	+
							?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>(GI): Site in Bedale sub regional GI network. Site visit recorded hedgerows and standalone trees on site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> Considering the source of any impacts, as well as potential pathways and receptors it is considered that there would be no significant impact on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites. It is also considered that there would be no impact upon SSSIs. Impacts upon SINC network likely to be minor and possible to mitigate. E.g. using stand off from Moor Lane SINC and control measures for dust.</p> <p>Protected species that may be supported by habitats on site include kingfisher, water vole, nesting birds, foraging bats and badger. There is also the potential for the site to attract bittern in the future as it is recorded locally. There may be an impact on the aquatic ecology of Ings Goit as the site would involve the diversion of this water course into a lake (this diversion is also likely to lead to a loss of foraging habitat onsite which may affect certain species). There have been extensive ecological surveys undertaken as part of a current planning application. This also includes Phase 1 habitat survey.</p> <p>A nearby previously restored minerals site has created priority habitats including reed bed and calcareous grassland. Other priority habitats surrounding the site are found in SINCS and Nosterfield LNR. There are opportunities through appropriate restoration to create priority habitats that will provide habitat connectivity and aid species movement.</p> <p>Current Nosterfield Quarry site is known to have <i>Crassula helmsii</i> which is notoriously difficult to eradicate. As works proposed site include working below the water table and there are hydrological links off site via Ings Goit there is a significant likelihood of invasive species being spread.</p> <p>Cumulative impacts may result from existing quarrying at Ladybridge Farm, previous quarrying at Nosterfield Quarry and potential future quarrying. This could cause impacts upon protected species resulting from disturbance to habitats and operational impacts such as noise and dust. There is also potential for positive cumulative impacts resulting from habitat restoration schemes that collectively are creating priority habitats and therefore improving the local area in terms of habitat connectivity.</p> <p>In the short term there would be potential negative impacts upon habitats and species of conservation</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	concern. In the medium and long term, opportunities to create priority habitats that will support species of conservation concern will come into play, provided that the restoration scheme prioritises biodiversity as a long term objective of the site including long term management (landownership will be key to successful restoration as long term management is very difficult to secure if the developer does not own or have an agreement in place on the land).							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> Site in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater); no groundwater source protection zones; In Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) site is in Swale / Ure / Nidd / Ouse (SUNO) management area. Nearest section of river is lngs Goit from source to Burneston Beck at 0 m distance (cuts through site). This has good ecological status and good overall status, with a status objective of good by 2015. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: SUNO Magnesian Limestone (overall status: good / objective: good by 2015).</p> <p>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS): surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u> Any site is likely to require the diversion of lngs Goit which, without mitigation could have significant effects on water body status. The current planning application rates this impact as of moderate significance due to the low ecological sensitivity of that water body¹. Spillages could affect groundwater, particularly as it is likely that this site would involve working below the water table as in the recent application at this site. Groundwater flow may also be affected. This could affect levels in other water bodies in the vicinity, if there is hydraulic connectivity. If this site is similar to the current planning application in the area, impacts on the principal aquifer may be lessened by geological barriers between the site and the aquifer. The planning application also highlights the potential for increases in nitrates as a possible eutrophication risk. In terms of this assessment if it is assumed that 43.1 ha would be excavated, this would be above the 25 ha that would actually be worked in the current application. However, it is far from clear whether the area cited in this submission would also include other areas such as landscaping. Therefore significance is rated as major negative but with considerable uncertainty as effects may be</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	-
						--	--	--
						?	?	?

¹ Nosterfield Quarry, Langwith Farm Extension Environmental Statement Volume 2.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	'moderate' in line with the current application if the whole area is not to be worked. Impacts may lessen over time as restoration restores some hydrological regimes, but it is likely that at least some hydrological features will be permanently changed. Impacts may be mitigated through sound environmental management.							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to the A1 (3.8km east) giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Harrogate and Teesside (though its central location does not align it with one specific market area). Access: Confirmed as being use of existing Nosterfield Quarry access on to B6267 (approximately 500m east of Nosterfield village). Light vehicles: 34 two-way movements (as sourced from application details NY/2011/0242/ENV); HGV Vehicles: 200 two-way movements (as sourced from application details NY/2011/0242/ENV).</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trips: Light vehicles 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic Assessment rating: Yellow.</p> <p>PROW: None on site.</p> <p>Rail: 6.5km north (station at Bedale 6.5km north); Strategic Road: A6108 is 2.8km south; B6267 is a timber route; Canal / Freight waterway: Ripon Canal 10km south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate significant HGV movements (200 two-way movements per day), though the net overall impact on traffic levels is effectively the same as current levels (though effects will be extended for the duration of this extension). Although access to the A1 is relatively good, the site is centrally located between northern and southern markets (therefore not particularly proximal to either). HGV movement is acceptable onto B6267, however, minor works may be required to improve the existing access arrangements so a traffic assessment would be required. No sustainable transport is likely to contribute to the site.</p> <p>We have rated this site as minor negative for the short term as <u>this site would maintain traffic levels at the Nosterfield Quarry site and use an established point of access, The Traffic Assessment recommends that similar routing restrictions to those currently in place are maintained as part of any subsequent planning</u></p>		✓	✓		-	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	consent.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) or Hazardous substances consultation zones nearby.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The current application notes minor dust impacts on nearby SINC sites and Nosterfield Quarry LNR. Scoping of the current planning application suggested that dust and air quality impacts would not be significant enough for further assessment. In particular, wet working means that dust is less likely, aside from during initial soil stripping and during restoration. The planning application ruled out impacts to Nosterfield and Thornborough on account of distance, citing only limited isolated properties as potentially exposed to levels that were significantly below a nuisance level². Nonetheless this is a site with a slightly different boundary that may involve different configurations of working and for which mitigation is not yet considered. There are very limited numbers of isolated buildings set away from the road en route to the A1. Therefore minor impacts are predicted in the short and medium term, with uncertainty noted, depending largely on haulage routes and mitigation.</p>		✓	✓	✓	- ?	- ?	0
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Agricultural Land Classification (ALC): Grade 3. Land instability: not in risk area. Contaminated land: Greenfield site so contamination unlikely.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Up to 43.1 ha of possible best and most versatile land will be lost. Some of this may be restored.</p>	✓	✓	✓		- --	? ?	? ?

² as sourced from application details NY/2011/0242/ENV

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Very small area of deciduous woodland shown on map overlapping boundary. Fox covert woodland adjacent.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change An annual output of 500,000 tonnes of sand and gravel is likely to require many HGVs to transport it (200 two way HGV vehicle movements per day estimated³). Despite this site's proximity to the A1 the site is midway between northern and southern markets. It will therefore make a significant negative contribution to CO2. Insignificant high carbon habitats are likely to be lost.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁴ of a site Circa 35% of site in flood zone 3 (mainly in south but cutting into central parts of the site); Additional 5% in flood zone 2 (similar areas). About 20% of site is at 1 in 30 risk of surface water flooding; A further 5% of the site is at a 1 in 100 risk with a further 10% at 1 in 1000 risk. Risk is spread in patches across the site.</p> <p>Ecological networks: West of site (5% (around Fox Covert)) intersects with the England Habitat Network.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Flooding is considered insignificant to minor negative as sand and gravel extraction is considered water compatible, though workers on site would need emergency planning in place for severe flood events. Fox Covert is already isolated from the surrounding landscape so effects are considered neutral. In the medium and longer term restoration to nature conservation would increase the adaptive capacity of the habitats. In the longer term, restoration to water in the floodplain may be beneficial in terms of reducing risk elsewhere in the catchment.</p>	✓			✓	0	+	++
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

³ as sourced from application details NY/2011/0242/ENV.

⁴ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and safeguarding	that can be said here is that 500,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted each year which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.							
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> No conservation areas within 1 km; Registered Parks and Gardens: Thorp Perrow (Grade 2) is 3.5km north-west, Norton Conyers (Grade 2) is 4.6km south-east; Registered battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage sites: None within 5 km; Listed buildings: None within 1km but 5 in Nosterfield just over 1km from site.</p> <p>Historic Land Characterisation (HLC) Broad type: Enclosed land; HLC Type: Modern improved fields; Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for prehistoric activity including pits and ditches, and worked stone. Romano-British pottery has also been recovered alongside human remains as well as later medieval pottery and ditches.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> As this allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 20% of the HLC project area has been identified as modern improved fields, this effect is not considered</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>to be significant.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the early prehistoric period onwards. The site has been archaeologically evaluated and it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>The results of the field evaluation have provided certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits. It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction for however many years this will be. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p> <p>The impact upon historic landscape character is not felt to be significant.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> National Parks, AONBs: Nidderdale AONB 3.6km west; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; Inheritance Tax Exemption Land (ITE): Norton Conyers 4.7km south-east.</p> <p>National Character Area (NCA): Southern Magnesian Limestone; North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (NYLCA): Area 6- Magnesian Limestone Ridge; District LCA: Area 5c in Hambleton LCA - Intensively farmed lowland (open);</p> <p>Intrusion: Undisturbed; Light pollution: Low - only 38 on CPRE scale of 1-255 (1= dark).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> No impact in terms of designated landscapes, and the Environmental Statement (ES) for the similar site assesses the landscape character setting as being of moderate sensitivity. However the landscape is also sensitive because of the proximity to Thornborough Henges, although historic quarrying has had a greater adverse impact than extraction from this site is likely to have. The ES assesses the impact on the setting of the Henges as negligible/minor.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>The site is closest to Nosterfield (around 1 km distant to the south-west), but the village is already affected by existing quarrying at Nosterfield Quarry, including the Ladybridge Farm extension. It is likely to be visible in the middle distance from parts of Well, where there are residential properties on sloping ground to the south west of the village.</p> <p>The wider area is generally tranquil, but the immediate locality is affected by active quarrying, mineral processing, and associated traffic. In terms of urban intrusion the wider landscape is assessed as undisturbed by CPRE, but on closer inspection it has been much affected by current and previous quarrying which has introduced industrial processes and artificial landforms. Quarry traffic is unlikely to affect character as there is already quarry traffic.</p> <p>In the short term there would be a significant further loss of historic landscape, productive farmland, hedgerows and hedgerow trees, and the timescale for the operation of the processing plant would be extended. There would be a permanent loss of best and most versatile soils and the landscape would be affected by the loss of the original route of Ings Goit. The cumulative impacts with adjoining areas of disturbance would be most apparent and it is considered that extensive development in this area would lead to a loss of legibility of the landscape. In the medium term, these same impacts would be on-going, though as restoration of adjoining areas continues, and mitigation becomes more effective, visual impact could reduce. In the long term, the 'restored' area would become integrated with adjoining areas of new landscape including wetland habitat.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is close to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Harrogate and Teesside (though its central location does not align it with one specific market area).</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth This site would ultimately result in 2.3 million tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight. The effect is considered to be short term however.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> In Tanfield Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Area which is not in most deprived 20%, Nosterfield is the nearest settlement (850m south). The following significant settlements are within 5km of MJP06: Well, Nosterfield, Snape, Kirklington, West Tanfield, Carthorpe, Burneston (all Hambleton), North Stainley (Harrogate District). Snape is a Service Village (to which Hambleton local plan policy CP6 applies - housing at a level appropriate to the needs of local communities) and Burneston is a Secondary Village (CP6 – new housing in exceptional circumstances). North Stainley is a Group C settlement in Harrogate (only very limited growth).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Some job opportunities arise from this site, and while the site would provide a source of sand and gravel which could aid future development, the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. The site may have a deleterious effect on local tourism if it detracts from the experience of visiting Thornborough Henge. Overall any effect is considered to be a mixture of small scale positive and minor negative in the short term, with negative effects enduring in the medium term.</p>		✓	✓	✓	- +	- ?	0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> Footpath 10.25/7/1 is 100m north-east; Footpath 10.165/10/2 is 227m north. Common land: The Village Green and Gypsy Moor is c800m south; The Village Green, Nosterfield is 950m south west.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> In the long term restoration will benefit recreation and leisure, but in the short term these footpaths will be subjected to significant visual disamenity, though these rights of way will already be subject to significant views of quarries. Minor negative.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	++
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Nosterfield 850m South.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> There are scattered buildings around this site which may be within range of noise and dust impacts, particularly as soil is stripped or re-profiled (if wet-worked dust may lessen, though some operations such as drying may also generate dust). Nosterfield should be out of range</p>		✓	✓	✓	0 -	0 -	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
communities	of significant impacts, though this would need to be shown in noise and dust assessments. Restoration may bring some wellbeing benefits.							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Circa 35% of site in flood zone 3 (mainly in south but cutting into central parts of the site). Additional 5% in flood zone 2 (similar areas). About 20% of site is at 1 in 30 risk of surface water flooding; A further 5% at 1 in 100 risk; A further 10% at 1 in 1000 risk. Risk is spread in patches across the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flooding is considered insignificant to minor negative as sand and gravel extraction is considered water compatible, though workers on site would need emergency planning in place for severe flood events. In the longer term, restoration to water in the floodplain may be beneficial in terms of reducing flood risk elsewhere in the catchment.</p>	✓	✓		✓	0	0	+
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Well is about 1.6 km west of the site while Nosterfield is about 850m south west. North Stainley is about 3.5km south, Kirklington is about 3.5km east and Burneston is more distant. Snape is about 2.5 km north, Carthorpe is about 2.5 km north-east. Snape is a 'Service Village' and 'Well' is 'Secondary Village' in the adopted Hambleton Core Strategy. These settlements lie in the Bedale sub area (which will take 15% of Hambleton's housing between 2016 and 2021). In each sub area two thirds of new housing development will be concentrated in the service centres, while in designated service villages 'new housing will be supported in the designated Service Villages...at a level appropriate to the needs of local communities and within defined Development Limits'. 20% of employment land will be focussed in the Bedale sub area. No housing or employment allocations are located within 200m of the site.</p> <p>North Stainley is in Harrogate. It is a Group C settlement which will accommodate only very limited growth mainly in the form of sustainable development within their existing built up areas (Policy SG2). There are no predicted cumulative effects arising out of the analysis of district local plans.</p> <p><u>Other Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Sites:</u> Seven other potential minerals and waste plan sites lie within 5km, MJP07 adjacent to the west, MJP38 2.1km south, MJP39 2.5km south west, MJP14 2.9km south, MJP10 4.2km south, MJP57 5km south, MJP11 4.7km west.</p> <p><u>Historic minerals and waste sites:</u> In terms of active and dormant sites, 3 active quarries lie within 5km, Nosterfield 700m south-west, Ripon 3.7km south, Gebdykes 4.6km west. Haw Wood dormant sand and gravel quarry lies 4.8km south west.</p> <p>Traffic from this site may combine with other active/future sites en route to the A1 which could raise dust, noise, pollution and accident levels either side of the road without mitigation. This would affect a very limited</p>							
			✓		✓	-	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>number of receptors however.</p> <p>Cumulative landscape impact is also an issue in this area and combined with other nearby development a major negative cumulative landscape impact is anticipated in the short and early medium term. Impacts in the long term are uncertain depending on restoration</p> <p>Cumulative impacts were noted under objective 1 resulting from existing quarrying at Ladybridge Farm, previous quarrying at Nosterfield Quarry and potential future quarrying. This could cause impacts upon protected species resulting from disturbance to habitats (in particular Ings Goit and its associated species) and operational impacts such as noise and dust. There is also potential for positive cumulative impacts resulting from habitat restoration schemes that collectively are creating priority habitats and therefore improving the local area in terms of habitat connectivity.</p> <p>MJP06 and the adjacent MJP07 could lead to cumulative hydrological impacts, particularly relating to Ings Goit watercourse which passes through both sites.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-	
						-	?	?	
		✓	✓	✓		-	+	+	
						+	?	?	
		✓	✓	✓		-	-	-	
						--	--	--	
						?	?	?	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁵ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design to include landscaping to mitigate impact on heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, other potential archaeological remains, Listed Buildings, Conservation areas) and their settings and the impact on villages and local landscape features • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage (including appropriate mitigation for the impact of relocating the stream) • Improvements to access • Appropriate arrangements for control of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

⁵ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP07 – Oaklands, near Well

Site Name	Site MJP07 (Oaklands, Well, Bedale, Hambleton)
Current Use	Current Use: Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of Sand and Gravel
Size	Size: 44.6 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: 6 years from commencement
Notes	Notes: Unknown restoration. Proposed extension to existing quarry.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 9.5 km to the west lies the North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC; SSSI: 4.4 km to Ripon Parks SSSI, 4.8 km to Marr Field Fen SSSI, 5.1 km to Hack Fall Wood SSSI; SINC: 14 SINCS lie within 2km. Of these one is located within 500m, Nosterfield Quarry c. 400m south-east. LNR: Nosterfield LNR is 1 km to the south.</p> <p>Priority Habitat: Very small area of deciduous woodland and lowland fen shown on map (may be mapping anomaly) overlapping boundary. Deciduous woodland lies adjacent to the site to the east and lowland fen lies adjacent to the site to the south. Ecological networks: Very small area of England Habitat Network around Fox covert in the east of the site. GI: In Bedale sub regional GI network. Site visit recorded hedgerows and standalone trees on site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity Considering sources of impacts, pathways and receptors it is considered that there would be no significant impact on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites. It is also considered that there would be no impact upon SSSIs. Possible impacts upon SINC network likely to be minor and possible to mitigate.</p> <p>The site may have potential impacts upon protected species using the current habitats within and adjacent</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	?
							?	+
							+	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>to the proposed site including badger, nesting birds, foraging bats, water vole, kingfisher. In addition there is a need to consider species using habitats within the restored quarry that might be affected through disturbance – e.g. bittern are known to use the reed bed that is adjacent to the proposed site. Habitats affected include Ings Goit watercourse, reed bed (restored quarry), hedgerows and trees.</p> <p>The previously restored minerals site has created priority habitats including reed bed and calcareous grassland. Other priority habitats surrounding the site are found in SINC's and Nosterfield LNR. There are opportunities through appropriate restoration to create priority habitats that will provide habitat connectivity and aid species movement.</p> <p>Current Nosterfield Quarry site known to have <i>Crassula helmsii</i> which is notoriously difficult to eradicate. As works to the proposed site are assumed to include working below the water table, and there are hydrological links off site via Ings Goit, there is a significant likelihood of invasive species being spread.</p> <p>Cumulative impacts may result from existing quarrying at Ladybridge Farm, previous quarrying at Nosterfield Quarry and potential future quarrying. This could cause impacts upon protected species resulting from disturbance to habitats (in particular Ings Goit and its associated species) and operational impacts such as noise and dust. There is also potential for positive cumulative impacts resulting from habitat restoration schemes that collectively are creating priority habitats and therefore improving the local area in terms of habitat connectivity.</p> <p>In the short term there would be potential negative impacts upon habitats and species of conservation concern. In the medium and long term, impacts are uncertain as site restoration is currently unknown. However opportunities to create priority habitats that will support species of conservation concern exist, provided that any restoration scheme prioritises biodiversity and long term management of the site as long term objectives of the site (land ownership will be key to successful restoration as long term management is very difficult to secure if the developer does not own or have an agreement in place on the land). In particular here there is the potential to extend the previously created reed bed within the Nosterfield Quarry site.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors The site lies in a groundwater and surface water NVZ; the site does not lie within or adjacent to a groundwater Source Protection Zone; In the Humber RBMP, site is in SUNO management area. Nearest section of river is Ings Goit from source to Burneston Beck at 0 m distance (cuts through site). This has good ecological status and good overall status, with a status objective of good by 2015. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: SUNO Magnesian Limestone (overall status: good / objective: good by 2015).</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources are available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Any site is likely to require the diversion of Ings Goit which, without mitigation this could have significant effects on water body status. The planning application for an adjacent site to the east that would also require the diversion of Ings Goit rates this impact as of moderate significance due to the low ecological sensitivity of that water body⁶. Spillages could affect groundwater, particularly as this site would involve working below the water table. Groundwater flow may also be affected. This could affect levels in other water bodies in the vicinity, if there is hydraulic connectivity. An adjacent planning application also highlights the potential for increases in nitrates as a possible eutrophication risk, an issue that could possibly affect this site also.</p> <p>In the absence of further information with regard to hydrology, significance is rated as major negative but with considerable uncertainty as it is likely that at least some hydrological features will be permanently changed. Impacts may lessen over time as restoration restores some hydrological regimes. Impacts may be mitigatable through sound environmental management.</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	-	-
3. To reduce transport miles and associated	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to the A1 (4.7km east) giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Harrogate and Teesside (though its central location does not align it with a specific market area). Access: Confirmed as being use of existing Nosterfield Quarry access on to B6267 (approximately 500m east of Nosterfield village). Light vehicles: Around 34 two-way movements; HGV Vehicles: Around</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0

⁶ Nosterfield Quarry, Langwith Farm Extension Environmental Statement Volume 2.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>200 two-way movements;</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic Assessment Rating: Yellow.</p> <p>PROW: According to Highways Assessment this site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: 6.5km north (station at Bedale); Strategic Road: A6108 is 2.5km south; B6267 is a timber route; Canal / Freight waterway: Ripon Canal 10km south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate significant HGV movements (200 two-way movements per day) though the net overall impact on traffic levels is effectively the same as current levels (though effects will be extended for the duration of this extension after MJP06). Access to the A1 is relatively good. HGV movement is acceptable onto B6267, however, minor works may be required to improve the existing access arrangements. It is recommended that similar routing restrictions to those currently in place are maintained as part of any subsequent planning consent.</p> <p>No sustainable transport is likely to contribute to the site though a travel plan / traffic assessment will be required. Access to the site may be affected by a Highway Authority improvement scheme. Minor negative to uncertain effects. .</p>						0	
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No AQMAs within 2km. Site does not lie within a Hazardous substances consultation zone. The site is around 450m from the nearest settlement, Well, and around 50 metres from the nearest isolated property. A priority woodland to the east may be a receptor for dust.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The site lies in close proximity to a number of residential receptors which may experience air quality impacts in relation to dust from the site. The adjacent priority woodland may also experience minor dust deposition impacts. However, it is assumed that wet working would take place at the site meaning that dust impacts are less likely, aside from during initial soil stripping and during restoration. Generally, there are few dwellings en route to the A1, so pollution from traffic is very limited.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Therefore minor impacts are predicted in the short and medium term during site construction, operation and restoration, with uncertainty noted, depending largely on haulage routes and any mitigation that may be implemented. Long term impacts are uncertain as site restoration plans are currently unknown.							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 3. Land instability: not in risk area. Contaminated land: Greenfield site / not applicable.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Up to 44.6 ha of possible best and most versatile land (it is not known whether land is grade 3a or 3b) will be lost. Some of this may be restored although this is uncertain as site restoration plans are currently unknown.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	?
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Very small area of deciduous woodland and lowland fen shown on map overlapping boundary. Fox Covert woodland adjacent.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change An annual output of 500,000 tonnes of sand and gravel is likely to require 200 HGVs to transport it, despite this site's proximity to the A1. The site is midway between northern and southern markets. It will therefore make a significant negative contribution to CO2. Insignificant carbon stores are likely to be lost.</p>	✓			✓	--	--	--
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁷ of a site Circa 45% of site is in flood zone 3 and an additional 5% is in flood zone 2. About 20% of site is at 1 in 30 risk of surface water flooding; A further 10% at 1 in 100 risk; A further 15% at 1 in 1000 risk. Risk is concentrated in the centre of the site. Ecological networks: East of site (5% (around Fox Covert)) intersects with the England Habitat Network.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Flooding is considered insignificant to minor negative as sand and gravel extraction is considered water compatible, though workers on site would need emergency planning in place for severe flood events. Fox Covert is already isolated from the surrounding landscape so effects are considered neutral. In the medium and longer term effects are uncertain as site</p>	✓			✓	0	0	?

⁷ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	restoration plans are currently unknown.							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 500,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted each year which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Well Conservation Area lies 400m north-west of the site; Registered Parks and Gardens: Thorp Perrow Grade 2 (ID 1,001,075) is 2.8km north-west, Hack Fall Grade 1 (DNY895) 5km south-west; Registered battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage sites: None within 5 km; Scheduled Monuments: 'Three Round Barrows at Three Hills' (Designation. ID 1,015,764) is 1.1km south-east, 'Earth Circles, Cursus, Pit Alignments and Burial Sites' (Designation ID 1,0004,912) is 1km south.</p> <p>Listed buildings: Several listed buildings in Well circa 0.5km north-west (2 grade 1 and 9 grade 2) and</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
character	<p>Nosterfield (5 grade 2 buildings) circa 0.7km south.</p> <p>HLC Broad type: Enclosed land; HLC Type: Modern improved fields; Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for prehistoric activity including pits and ditches, and worked stone. Romano-British pottery has also been recovered alongside human remains as well as later medieval pottery and ditches.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment As this allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 20% of the HLC project area has been identified as modern improved fields, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the early prehistoric period onwards. The site has been archaeologically evaluated and it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>The results of the field evaluation have provided certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits. It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction (6 years). It is also assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p> <p>The impact upon historic landscape character is not felt to be significant.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character No National Parks within 10km, AONBs: Nidderdale AONB 3.7km west; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE Land: None within 5km.</p> <p>NCA: Southern Magnesian Limestone; NY LCA: Area 6 - Magnesian Limestone Ridge'; District LCA: Area</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	-	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and townscapes	<p>5c in Hambleton LCA - 'Intensively farmed lowland (open)'; Intrusion: Undisturbed; Light pollution: Low - only 29 on CPRE scale of 1-255 (where 1 is dark).</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape No impact in terms of designated landscapes. However the landscape is also sensitive because of the proximity to Thornborough Henges, although historic quarrying has had a greater adverse impact than extraction from this site is likely to have.</p> <p>The site will negatively affect the landscape setting of Well, which is just over 0.5 km distant, with parts of the settlement overlooking the site from slopes to the west. The settlement of Nosterfield which is partly surrounded by active and past quarries is unlikely to be affected as partly restored areas of Nosterfield Quarry intervene.</p> <p>The wider area is generally tranquil, but the immediate locality is affected by active quarrying, mineral processing, and associated traffic. In terms of urban intrusion the wider landscape is assessed as undisturbed by CPRE, but on closer inspection it has been much affected by current and previous quarrying which has introduced industrial processes and artificial landforms. Quarry traffic is unlikely to affect character as there is already quarry traffic.</p> <p>The local area has been extensively disturbed by sand and gravel extraction and also limestone quarrying to the west of Nosterfield. Locally its character has been largely changed (this site would result in the loss of another section of valley resulting in the loss of most of the original low lying valley) to an area dominated by wetlands. It would be beneficial from the landscape perspective to retain and enhance some of the existing natural and cultural landscape which has evolved over time, particularly within the setting of local villages. However if this site were to be allocated there could be benefits in taking a strategic approach to the creation of new landscapes, together with the Langwith House Farm, Nosterfield and Ladybridge Farm areas.</p> <p>In the short term there would be a significant further loss of historic landscape, productive farmland, hedgerows and hedgerow trees. This quarry would bring extraction close to the village of Well, and greatly extend the area disturbed by quarrying. The landscape would be further affected by the loss of the original</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	route of Ings Goit. The cumulative impacts with adjoining areas of disturbance would be most apparent and it is considered that extensive development in this area would lead to a loss of legibility of the landscape. In the medium term, these same impacts would be on-going, though as restoration of adjoining areas continues, and mitigation becomes more effective, visual impact could reduce. In the medium to long term effects are uncertain as site restoration plans are currently unknown.							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is close to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Harrogate and Teesside (though its central location does not align it with one specific market area).</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth This site would ultimately result in 2.5-3.6 million tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight. The effect is considered to be short term however.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability Index of Multiple Deprivation area is Tanfield: Not in most deprived 20%. Well is the nearest settlement 450m north-west. Nosterfield also lies 600m south. The Hambleton Core Strategy lists Well as a secondary village. Low level of development is allowable in secondary villages as illustrated by policy CP6 in Core Strategy <i>“within the designated secondary villages land will not be allocated for housing, unless there are exceptional circumstances, but proposals for housing will be supported within the defined Development Limits where it constitutes infill or other development that is small in scale, or redevelopment or the conversion of buildings. Development outside but adjacent to the Development Limits may be supported where it constitutes an exception to achieve affordable housing...”</i></p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability Job opportunities arising from this site are likely to be limited, and while the site would provide a further source of sand and gravel which could aid future development, the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. The site is unlikely to either hinder or boost local tourism in the short term although it is considered that opportunities to boost tourism in the area could arise in the long term depending on site restoration. Overall any effect is considered to be</p>					0	0	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	insignificant in the short term and uncertain in the medium and long term.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Footpath 10.165/8/1 runs along western boundary of site and joins footpath 10.165/6/1 which runs c. 130m south of the site. A local footpath lies circa 130m north of the site. No draft common land within 500m (but an area lies 670m south). Village Green listed in Well circa 0.5km to the north-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning In the long term restoration has the potential to benefit recreation and leisure (although this is uncertain as site restoration plans are unknown), but in the short term these footpaths will be subjected to significant visual effects, though these rights of way will already be subject to significant views of quarries. Minor negative.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	?
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing. Well is the nearest settlement 450m north-west. Nosterfield also lies 600m south. Individual properties: Oaklands 50m north, Oak Tree Farm 470m north, Langwith House 480m north-east. No clinics, health centres or hospitals within 1km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Traffic levels in the area will increase as a result of the allocation however a possible route to the A1 avoids the majority of residential receptors. Other amenity impacts including dust, noise and visual impacts are likely to arise in the short and early medium term. Impacts in the medium and long term are uncertain as site restoration plans are currently unknown.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	?
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Circa 45% of site is in flood zone 3 and an additional 5% is in flood zone 2. About 20% of site is at 1 in 30 risk of surface water flooding. A further 10% at 1 in 100 risk, while a further 15% is at 1 in 1000 risk. Risk is concentrated in the centre of the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flooding is considered insignificant to minor negative as sand and gravel extraction is considered water compatible, though workers on site would need emergency planning in place for severe flood events. In the longer term, should the site be restored to a water use in the floodplain this may be beneficial in terms of reducing flood risk elsewhere in the catchment. Impacts are however</p>		✓		✓	0	0	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	uncertain as site restoration plans are currently unknown.							
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Well is about 400m m west of the site while Nosterfield is about 600m south. North Stainley is about 3.5km south, Kirklington is about 3.5km east. Snape is about 2.5 km north, Carthorpe is about 2.5 km north-east and Burneston is more distant. Snape is a 'Service Village' and 'Well' is 'Secondary Village' in the adopted Hambleton Core Strategy. These settlements lie in the Bedale sub area (which will take 15% of Hambleton's housing between 2016 and 2021). In each sub area two thirds of new housing development will be concentrated in the service centres, while in designated service villages '<i>new housing will be supported in the designated Service Villages...at a level appropriate to the needs of local communities and within defined Development Limits</i>'. 20% of employment land will be focussed in the Bedale sub area. No housing or employment allocations are located within 200m of the site.</p> <p>North Stainley is in Harrogate. It is a Group C settlement which will accommodate only very limited growth mainly in the form of sustainable development within their existing built up areas (Policy SG2). There are no predicted cumulative effects arising out of the analysis of district local plans.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan sites:</u> Six other potential minerals and waste plan sites lie within 5km, MJP06 adjacent to the east, MJP38 is 2.3km south; MJP39 is 2.38km south; MJP14 is 3.3km south east; MP11 is 3.64km west; MJP10 is 4.5km south.							
	<u>Historic minerals and waste sites:</u> In terms of active and dormant sites, 3 active quarries lie within 5km, Nosterfield sand and gravel quarry is 0.5km south, Ripon sand and gravel quarry is 4km south, and Gebdykes Magnesian limestone quarry is 3.5km west. In addition Haw Wood dormant sand and gravel site lies 4.5km S.		✓		✓	-	-	0
	Traffic from this site may combine with other active / future sites en route to the A1 which could raise dust, noise, pollution and accident levels either side of the road without mitigation. This would affect a very limited number of receptors however.						0	
	Cumulative landscape impact is also an issue in this area and combined with other nearby development a major negative cumulative landscape impact is anticipated in the short and early medium term. Impacts in the long term are uncertain depending on restoration.	✓	✓	✓		--	--	?
	Cumulative impacts were noted under objective 1 resulting from existing quarrying at Ladybridge Farm, previous quarrying at Nosterfield Quarry and potential future quarrying. This could cause impacts upon protected species resulting from disturbance to habitats (in particular Ings Goit and its associated species) and operational impacts such as noise and dust. There is also potential for positive cumulative impacts resulting from habitat restoration schemes that collectively are creating priority habitats and therefore improving the local area in terms of habitat connectivity.	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	?	?
							+	+
MJP07 and the adjacent MJP06 could lead to cumulative hydrological impacts, particularly relating to Ings Goit watercourse which passes through both sites.	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁸ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land

⁸ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

- Design to include landscaping to mitigate impact on heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, other potential archaeological remains, Listed Buildings, Conservation areas) and their settings and the impact on villages and local landscape features
- Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage (including appropriate mitigation for the impact of relocating the stream)
- Improvements to access
- Appropriate arrangements for control of the effects of noise and dust, etc.
- Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

MJP33 – Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham

Site Name	MJP33 Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham
Current Use	Agriculture and woodland
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	190 ha
Proposed life of site	17 years
Notes	Proposed new quarry. Mix of restoration after uses may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Land • Wetland areas – shallow lakes, ponds, marshland • Woodland - framework and structure planting • Recreation – fishing and permissive walkways • Hedgerows and copses

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 10.5km north west - North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC; SSSI: 2.66 km from nearest SSSI (Swale Lakes); SINC: Great Langdon Pond SINC contained within and partly adjacent to site; River Swale, Great Langton to Kiplin (immediately adjacent and a new bridge would cross this watercourse); Park Plantation (within site); Winewall Wood (0.9km); Kirkby Wood (0.34km); Poole's Waste (1.83 km).</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: Patch of deciduous woodland on site. Also immediately adjacent (including very slight overlap) and up to 20m from northern boundary. Deciduous woodland also adjacent to parts of the southern boundary. A traditional orchard is circa 45m away from edge of site.</p> <p>Ancient woodland: Thin strip of ancient woodland touching southern boundary of site, with 3 further patches</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	-	0
						-	0	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>within 200m of the southern boundary. Site visit noted the following features on site: watercourses, grassland / pasture, arable, woodland /copse, hedgerows, standalone trees. Ecological Networks: circa 20% of site in NY08 Swale Washlands Living Landscape. GI: Regional GI Corridor 'Swale' (R13) - supported by Richmondshire's Local Plan policy CP12.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> No significant effect expected on Natura 2000 or SSSI sites. There are, however, potential impacts upon SINC's – in particular Park Plantation within the site and River Swale and Great Langton Pond SINC's which are adjacent. Park plantation SINC woodland is un-surveyed SINC and would need to be further assessed.</p> <p>The site is likely to support otter, bats, badger, farmland birds, and other breeding birds and may possibly support water vole and great crested newt. Both Ancient Semi-natural woodland (ASNW) and Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) exist within close proximity to the site and could be affected by the development (e.g. through dust). Mature trees will need to be assessed.</p> <p>Through restoration there is an opportunity to improve habitat networks through the creation of high quality priority habitats (although the loss of certain species/habitats at the site may be difficult to compensate for). However, this will require careful design and long term management. As with other minerals sites, extraction has the potential to result in the creation of deep lakes with limited ecological potential and MoD restrictions limiting the types of restoration that could be implemented.</p> <p>Wet woodland along the river corridor and habitats within the SINC's have the potential to be affected by changes in hydrology. Invasive species, including Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam are known from this stretch of the river. The proposed development has the potential to increase the spread of these species.</p> <p>There is also the potential for cumulative negative impacts resulting from further mineral extraction (previous extraction in the area includes Ellerton, Killerby (currently seeking permission), Scorton and Kiplin Hall). Loss of farmland and disturbance to the river corridor will affect certain species. Upgrade of the A1 (M) will add to this disturbance. There is also potential for a cumulative impact on nearby Swale Lakes SSSI which</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>should be considered further. There are potential cumulative benefits for certain habitats and species resulting from this site and others in close proximity, provided that an appropriate high quality and well integrated restoration scheme is secured.</p> <p>In summary, in the short term there are impacts to habitats and species - including designated sites. This disturbance continues into the medium term. Impacts in the long term depend on the ability to secure a high quality restoration and necessary long term management.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is not in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. About 75% (eastern end) is in Source Protection Zone 3. In Humber RBMP SUNO catchment. Nearest water body is 'Swale from Muker Beck to Bedale Beck', which abuts the northern and southern boundaries. Current ecological status is moderate, with overall potential moderate. Objective is good by 2027. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: Site falls between SUNO Sherwood Sandstone (Current overall status poor / good by 2027) and SUNO Magnesian Limestone (overall status: good / objective: good by 2015) groundwater bodies.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time for most of site. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The Swale could be a receptor for pollutants (such as fuel or soil / silt particles) during flood events though this is a large watercourse so, given the sorts of pollutants that could be generated and the ability of the river to flush and dilute, risk is seen as relatively minor and mitigatable by good site management. A more significant risk is the presence of the quarry in Source Protection Zone 3, which could remove the protection that soils currently offer the aquifer from pollution or physically alter groundwater flow if the site is wet worked. While the Environment Agency would generally object in Source Protection Zone 1 for development that may disturb an aquifer, in Zone 3 the situation is less clear, as the Environment Agency require that <i>'Developers proposing schemes that present a hazard to groundwater resources, quality or abstractions must provide an acceptable hydrogeological risk assessment (HRA) to us and the planning authority. Any activities that can adversely affect groundwater must be considered, including physical disturbance of the aquifer. If the HRA identifies unacceptable risks then the</i></p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
						--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<i>developer must provide appropriate mitigation. If this is not done or is not possible we will recommend that the planning permission is conditioned or object to the proposal⁹. Such assessment would also need to consider any effects from restoration. Impacts are considered to be moderate negative until a hydrological risk assessment to fully assess the hydrological impact of the site has been carried out.</i>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site lies 1.8km east of the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside. Access: via a new bridge over the River Swale and on to the B6271. HGVs would then route west on B6271 to strategic network at new Catterick junction & improved Scotch Corner. Access towards Northallerton confirmed to be likely to be via B6271 & A1 (M) to A684, rather than direct via B6271; Light Vehicles: 21 daily two-way movements; HGV Vehicles: 128 two-way daily movements.</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 21; HGVs: 128, Traffic assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: This site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: 5.7km east (nearest station Northallerton 7.6km south east); Strategic Road: A1 lies 1.8km west of the site; Canal / Freight waterway: Tees Navigation 16km north east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate fairly significant HGV movements (128 two-way movements per day). The highways assessment found that HGV movements onto the B6171 would be acceptable, although, works will be required to improve the existing major road and extend existing footway / with street lighting to improve safety at the site access (new access was discussed with the LHA sometime ago and agreed that a right turn facility would be installed). Alternative routes via the minor highway network would not be suitable for HGV movement.</p> <p>Traffic modelling as part of the Traffic Assessment shows that 75% of the traffic from this site is likely to</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
						--	--	--
								0

⁹ Environment Agency, 2013, Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice. [URL: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/297347/LIT_7660_9a3742.pdf]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>route towards northern markets which without a routing agreement would see HGVs pass through several communities including a school. However, the assessment recommends that a routing agreement requires that HGVs turn left out of the site to route via the B6271 and Scorton to the A6136. It is also recommended that Personal Injury Collision data is reviewed as part of any future planning application for the MJP33 submission site and appropriate mitigation measures put in place.</p> <p>Cumulative effects around the mid Catterick and Leeming Bar junctions with the A1 have also been modelled for this site together with other local sites (MJP17, MJP21, and MJP43). This modelling did not find cumulative effects to be significant.</p> <p>No sustainable transport is likely to contribute to access to the site. Moderate negative.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p><u>Proximity of air quality receptors</u> Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Zone or within 2km of an AQMA.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on air quality</u> There are several receptors close by that could be at risk of dust, particularly during construction and restoration phases, though less so during the operational phase if this site is wet worked (uncertain). Settlements such as Kirkby Fleetham Hall (40m south) and Great Langton (150m north) are particularly close. The removal of 5 million tonnes of material could also lead to large scale traffic impacts, and thus additional dust and particulates, although access to the A1 is good, but with occasional potential receptors (houses, farms) en route. A dust assessment would be required to establish the significance of impacts. Restoration could ultimately improve air quality by habitats absorbing pollutants such as from the A1, though this is not expected to be at a significant level.</p>		✓	✓		--	--	-
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p><u>Proximity of soil and land receptors</u> Agricultural Land Classification: 80% Grade 2. 10% (along northern and south western boundaries) grade 3. Circa 10% is grade 4. Greenfield site - no known risk factors for contaminated land. No known mining subsidence risks.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on soil / land</u> There is the potential for up to 171 ha of BMV to be lost. Restoration to lakes may permanently remove the productive potential of some of this land.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Patch of deciduous woodland on site. Also immediately adjacent (including very slight overlap) and up to 20m from northern boundary. Site visit noted the following features on site: grassland / pasture, woodland /copse, hedgerows, standalone trees.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Although there is the potential for the loss of some small amounts of habitats with carbon storage potential this impact is considered insignificant. However, the traffic from this site would be significant and would therefore lead to significant climate change impacts, albeit lessened by this site's excellent proximity to the A1 and northern markets in particular. Restoration is likely to have some potential as a carbon sink.</p>	✓	✓		✓	-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹⁰ of a site Circa 80% in flood zone 3. A further 15% in flood zone 2 (mainly in the south). Patches of surface water flooding occur across the site with some small patches (c2%) high (1 in 30) risk, a lesser amount (c 1%) medium (1 in 100) risk. About 5% of the site is low risk (1 in 1000). Ouse CFMP / Unit: Swale Washlands / Policy 6. Circa 20% of site in NY08 Swale Washlands Living Landscape.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Although site is water compatible, the high risk of flooding to this site mandates the need for emergency planning. In the longer term there is the potential for this site offer flood storage to the wider catchment. The element of standoff from the river corridor at this site means it is not likely to hinder species movement as a consequence of climate change.</p>	✓		✓	✓	-	-	++
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All</p>	✓		✓		-	--	--

¹⁰ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and safeguarding	that can be said here is that 5 million tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.							
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors Conservation areas: Kirkby Fleetham 750m South; Registered Parks and Gardens: None within 5km; Registered Battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km; Scheduled Monuments: 1km South- Motte and bailey castle and medieval settlement earthworks within Hall Garth (ID 1,021,103); 1.6 and 1.88km west- 'World War 2 fighter pens and associated defences at former RAF Catterick, 120m south and 340m north east of Oran House' (ID 1,020,990); 1.7km north-west - Castle Hills medieval motte and bailey castle, and 20th century airfield defences, 700m north east of Oran House (ID 1,020, 991).</p> <p>Listed buildings: 12 Listed Buildings within 1km (10 Grade 2 and 2 Grade 2*). Closest 40m from site- 'Gate piers approx. 500m to south west of Kirkby Fleetham Hall' (Grade 2- NHLE NO. 1,174,452). Both 2* listed buildings lie relatively close to the site boundary and would be surrounded by the site on 3 sides (Kirkby Fleetham Hall (95m at closest point- NHLE no. 1,295,737), Church of St Mary (115m at closest point- NHLE no. 1,150,928).</p> <p>Named designed landscapes: About 20% of the site, mainly in the south, overlaps with Kirkby Fleetham</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Hall.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land; HLC Type – Modern improved fields. Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence from the prehistoric period onwards. Archaeological material has been recovered including a handful of lithic objects, pottery with notable quantities of medieval material, ceramic building material and two medieval lead weights. The distribution of medieval ceramic is coincident either with areas of ridge and furrow cultivation identified in aerial photographs and with linear anomalies resulting from a magnetometer survey or with the position of Kirkby Lane, which may represent the line of an earlier route.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The HLC type of this area is modern improved fields and as the allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is fragmentary the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. This effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>The nearby conservation area of Kirkby Fleetham and a number of high grade Listed Buildings may experience setting / visual impacts as a result of the site.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has only been partially archaeologically field evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction for however many years this will be, and that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	significant.							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks: None within 10 km; AONBs: None within 10km; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE: None within 5km; Local landscape designations: none (however, the site lies partly within the undesignated historic park of Kirkby Fleetham Hall, and to the north of the River Swale it is close to the undesignated historic park of Kiplin Hall).</p> <p>NCA: The site lies within the Vale of Mowbray; NY&Y LCA: The site lies wholly within Landscape Character Type 24: 'River Floodplain'; Hambleton LCA: The site extends over landscape type 5b: 'Intensively Farmed Lowland (simple topography) – intermediate enclosure'; type 3: 'Isolated Minor Landform', and type 6d: 'Linear River Landscapes, River Course with Broad Floodplain (tree-lined)'. Intrusion: Undisturbed¹¹.</p> <p>The site is generally screened, although the flood bank along the River Swale affords a view. It would be overlooked from Kirkby Fleetham Hall.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape No impacts on nationally or locally designated landscapes. However, the site lies partly within the undesignated historic park of Kirkby Fleetham Hall (Kirkby Hall on old maps), and to the north of the River Swale it is close to the undesignated historic park of Kiplin Hall. There is a cluster of historic parklands within this part of the Swale corridor, so group value and contribution to landscape character need to be considered. In 1995 the 18th century landscape of Kirkby</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--

¹¹ Urban intrusion: the area is currently undisturbed, and the majority of the area is cut off by the river and accessed by minor roads. However the B6271 lies close to the northern part of the site. Light pollution: this is relatively low, at 45 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Fleetham Hall was recommended for inclusion in the Historic England Register and although it was not ultimately designated it merits further assessment and potentially a high degree of protection¹².</p> <p>The cluster of Kirkby Fleetham Hall and St Mary's Church (both grade II*) and associated buildings and cottages are not included in the Kirkby Fleetham Conservation Area but they were once linked by a drive leading along a wooded ridge to the village, where a pair of lodges near the village green marked the entrance to the grounds¹³. Park Plantation is still present at the edge of the former park. A track that once continued northwards from the Hall ends at Kirkby Gate, close to the River Swale. Further information is needed and clarification as to whether Kirkby Fleetham Hall could be worthy of designation as a Registered Park and Garden would need to be obtained from Historic England.</p> <p>The site will negatively alter the landscape settings of the cluster of Kirkby Fleetham Hall, St Mary's Church, churchyard and associated cottages, and also the cluster around Kiplin Hall. The site is less than 1 km from the current village of Kirkby Fleetham although historically linked, and the village itself is likely to be screened by a wooded ridge. The northern part of the site is close to the small rural village of Great Langton.</p> <p>There would be cumulative effects with the adjoining Killerby site, which also affects undesignated historic parkland at Killerby Hall. The Swale Valley, between Brompton on Swale and Scruton is characterised by a concentration of six historic designed landscapes - Killerby Park, Kirkby Fleetham Park, Kiplin Hall Park, Brough Park, Langton Park and Scruton Park. So far, only Kiplin Hall Park is directly affected by quarrying. There would also be cumulative effects with extraction to the north of the River Swale, at Ellerton and Kiplin Hall Quarries. With so many existing or proposed quarries in the area there are concerns that an artificial landscape (of lakes and restored quarries) will emerge around the River Swale corridor.</p> <p>This is still a tranquil area, although threatened by quarrying at Killerby Hall. Vehicle movements may affect</p>							

¹² The designer was William Aislabie (son of John Aislabie who designed the Studley Royal/Fountains Abbey landscape) who added to the design of Studley Royal and was the designer of Hackfall which has been undergoing restoration and re-evaluation).

¹³ These appear to have still been present in the 1950s, as was the parkland to the east of the Hall

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>tranquillity / character (currently no quarrying in the area to the south of the River Swale).</p> <p>In summary, the proposed site would be unacceptable on landscape grounds due to the adverse impact on the setting of Kirkby Fleetham Hall and St Mary's Church, the cumulative effects with the potential Killerby Quarry, and also the potential cumulative effects on the landscape of this part of the River Swale corridor which needs further evaluation.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is very close to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 5 million tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material (as well as supporting freight driving jobs). Restoration, combined with that of other nearby sites might create something of a minor tourist attraction.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	++	++	++ +
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> Index of Multiple Deprivation Leeming Bar - Not in most deprived 20%. Nearest settlement is Kirkby Hall to the south (and surrounded by the site on 3 sides). Hookcar Hill is 50 metres south; Great Langton is also just 100m north-east, while Kiplin is 450m north. Catterick is 2.6 km north-west, Scruton is 3.1 km south, Leeming Bar is 4.8 km south, Scorton is 3.8km north. Catterick and Bolton on Swale are in Richmondshire. The other settlements are in Hambleton of which only Leeming Bar is listed in the settlement hierarchy: it is a Service Village (5% of housing directed to Service Villages). Catterick is a Primary Service Village in Richmondshire (13% of the housing – 240 houses across this category of settlement).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> This is a large site that could support a modest amount of jobs in extraction and freight. It would also supply a useful supply of building materials to support the planned growth housing stock in nearby settlements. Restoration may provide a useful community resource.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	++	++	++ ?

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14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Footpath 10.84/9/2 crosses site. Claimed footpath runs adjacent to southern boundary near Kirkby Fleetham Hall. National Cycle Network Route 71 runs along eastern boundary. No common ground or village greens within 500m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning This site would be visible from the National Cycle Network (which may also suffer temporary dust and noise impacts) and would result in the loss of a claimed footpath. There is the potential for improved access in the long term as part of the restoration scheme.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	- ++
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Kirkby Hall to the south (and surrounded by the site on 3 sides). Hookcar Hill is 50 metres south, Great Langton is also just 100m north-east, while Kiplin is 450m north.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Several receptors are very close to this site and likely to be within range of noise and dust impacts at some time during this site's lifetime. Traffic from the site may combine with other quarries in the vicinity to increase danger on the roads, vibration and dust, depending on routes taken. Restoration would create accessible countryside with positive effects on wellbeing.</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	-- +
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Circa 80% in flood zone 3. A further 15% in flood zone 2 (mainly in the south). Patches of surface water flooding occur across the site with some small patches (c2%) high (1 in 30) risk, a lesser amount (c 1%) medium (1 in 100) risk. About 5% of the site is low risk (1 in 1000). Ouse CFMP / Unit: Swale Washlands - Policy 6</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Although the site is water compatible, the high risk of flooding to this site mandates the need for emergency planning. In the longer term there is the potential for this site offer flood storage to the wider catchment.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	- ++

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Nearest settlement in Hambleton District is Kirkby Hall to the south (and surrounded by the site on 3 sides). Hookcar Hill is 50 metres south, Great Langton is also just 100m north-east, while Kiplin is 450m north. Catterick is 2.6 km north-west, Scruton is 3.1 km south. Leeming Bar is 4.8 km south. Scorton is 3.8km north. Only Leeming Bar is listed in the settlement hierarchy: it is a Service Village (5% of housing directed to Service Villages). No Housing or employment Proposals Map allocations are noted within 200m (site does overlap with a SINC site (see SA objective 1)).</p> <p>Catterick and Bolton on Swale are in Richmondshire. Catterick is a Primary Service Village in Richmondshire (13% of the housing – 240 houses across this category of settlement). Site allocations not yet finalised in Richmondshire.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Seven other MWJP sites lie within 5km: MJP21 adjacent to west, MJP46 1.3km north-west, MJP60 90m south, MJP62 1.6km north-west, MJP17 2km west, MJP43 3.1km south, WJP18 4.4km north-west.</p> <p><u>Historic minerals and waste sites:</u> Several historic application sites lie to the north of the site (all within 2km) including River Swale (extraction 1950s), Kiplin Hall (extraction, 2000s), and Manor House Farm (extraction,</p>							

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	1990s).	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	+
	Hydrological impacts: Several sites are located along the River Swale and it is considered that pollution / sedimentation may have a cumulative impact on this water body without mitigation. Following restoration there is the potential for a major positive impact in relation to the provision of additional flood storage which could have beneficial impacts further down the catchment.					--	--	++
	Landscape Impacts: In combination with other sites, large areas of the landscape are being irreversibly changed from their natural character, a major negative cumulative impact.	✓		✓		--	--	--
	Cultural Heritage / Archaeology: The area has high archaeological potential and the cumulative loss of this resource in this area constitutes a major negative cumulative impact. There are also a number of historic buildings / areas of parkland in this area and cumulative visual / setting impacts are likely to occur.	✓		✓		--	--	--
	Biodiversity: cumulative impacts may occur due to loss of habitats and disturbance to species. Overall this may equate to the loss of an ecological network. In the longer term there are significant opportunities to provide benefits for biodiversity through the creation of priority habitats and the integration of sites in the area so they work as a coherent ecological network.	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	++
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹⁴ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Conservation Area, archaeological remains and undesignated designed landscapes), local landscape features, and their respective settings and rights of way • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer • Design to include suitable arrangements for public rights of way (diversion or retention, and associated mitigation, as appropriate) • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for the creation of a coherent habitat network in conjunction with nearby sites and contribution to the parkland setting

¹⁴ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJ43 – Land to West of Scruton

Site Name	MJP 43 Land west of Scruton (Land between A1 north of Leases Hall, Roughley Corner, Low Street, Wensleydale Railway, to the west of Carriage Road Plantation and Fox Covert Plantation)
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand and gravel (land to the east of Low Street would be wet worked, land to the west of Low Street would be dry worked)
Size	95.44 ha (revised site size)
Proposed life of site	Maximum of 32 years
Notes	Proposed new quarry. Restoration: No detailed design available yet, but likely to be agriculture with limited wetland areas. The wetland areas (west of Low Street) would be designed & limited in extent so as not to attract wildfowl. If the land west of Low Street is worked as a stand-alone site then restoration of that area would be to agriculture only.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions: A small part of this site includes an area that has been recently approved as land for a borrow pit for extraction of sand and gravel for the A684 BALB project (NY/2013/0386/ENV). It is assumed that impacts arising as a result of that application will form part of the SEA baseline and are thus not re-assessed here.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 13.5km north-west - North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC; 13.5km south-west - North Pennine Moors SAC / SPA; SSSI: Nearest SSSI is 6.77 km to north (Swale Lakes); SINC: Nearest SINC is 1.29 km to south-west (Ings Lane, Crakehall).</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: Deciduous woodland adjacent to / some overlap with east and north east of site and a small block is within the northern part of the site. Site visit: the following habitats noted on site - pasture / grassland, arable, woodland / copse, hedgerows, standalone trees; Ecological networks: England Habitat</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	0
						-		+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
connectivity	<p>Network (EHN) woodland overlaps eastern edge of north eastern block, and a block of woodland on site is also part of EHN. There is also a very small overlap of EHN woodland in the southern part of site; GI: Eastern 2 blocks of site in Regional Swale GI corridor.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity There are unlikely to be any significant effects on SACs / SPAs, SSSI sites or SINCs. The majority of the site is agricultural – therefore any protected species are likely to be associated with these habitats. Such species would include badger, bats (Low Street is a strong bat foraging route), nesting birds, great crested newts (where there are ponds) and the potential for water vole where water courses are present.</p> <p>There is the potential for this site to affect woodland that is within and adjacent to the site (e.g. through destruction of habitat or deposition of dust). It is not possible to say what the significance of the impact will be without more detail on the woodlands themselves.</p> <p>This is an area of relatively low ecological value (although it is of some importance for farmland birds); as such a well-designed restoration scheme that includes the creation of high quality priority habitats would make a significant contribution to habitat networks in the area. Any restoration should have long term management secured in order to maximise these benefits.</p> <p>There may be cumulative impacts in terms of disturbance to habitats and species resulting from other developments such as the A1(M) upgrade and the Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar bypass scheme.</p> <p>To summarise, in the short-term there is a neutral to minor impact resulting from disturbance. The magnitude is dependent on the detail of protected species and habitats. In the medium term the impact is unknown, though it is assumed the site is still in the extraction phase, where there is no impact on wildlife. In the long term it is assumed the site is restored and being managed. The scale of benefits depends on the degree to which biodiversity is a priority in the restoration and whether long term management has been secured (wetland restoration is not considered to be a priority here). This site lies in the RAF Leeming (aerodrome and technical) consultation zone and therefore the MoD would need to be consulted regarding restoring this site for ecological purposes including wetland.</p>							

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2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Not in an NVZ. About 25% of the western site (on north western edge) is groundwater source protection zone 3. Site is in Humber RBMP in SUNO Management Catchment. It is closest to the 'Swale from Muker BK to Bedale Beck' water body circa 1.8 km east. However, water courses drain from the edge of the site (0m) to this water body. Current ecological status is moderate, with overall potential moderate. Objective is good by 2027. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: SUNO Sherwood Sandstone (Current overall status poor / good by 2027).</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time for most of the site. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality To the east the site drains to the Swale from Muker BK to Bedale Beck'. This could lead to possible run off from the site (particularly during construction and restoration) or it could change the drainage regime and thus the flow rate of this water body. Moreover, the areas of the site worked below the water table could impact on groundwater, either from removing the protection to the underlying groundwater making pollution possible (e.g. if fuel spilled) or could alter groundwater flow, which would have unknown effects on nearby water bodies. Equally in the areas of the site that are dry worked, removing the protective layer above the groundwater body makes it more vulnerable to pollution from spills etc. The groundwater status is already poor which may increase the significance of this effect to a degree as it may hinder the achievement of Water Framework Directive targets. Detailed survey would be needed to remove this uncertainty.</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	--
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is proximal to the A1 (500m) giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside. Access: on east-bound carriage of Bedale Aiskew Leeming Bar Bypass, or onto the more easterly of the two new Leases roundabouts; Light Vehicles: 10-18 two-way daily movements; HGV vehicles: 90 two-way daily movements & maximum of 130 two-way daily movements.</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: light vehicles: 10 -18; HGVs: 90-130. Traffic assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: This site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
						--	--	--
						?	?	?
								0

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
sustainable modes of transportation	<p>until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: adjacent to the site (nearest station Leeming Bar 750m south); Strategic Road: A684 150m south, A1 500m west; Canal / Freight waterway: Ripon Canal 20km south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate a fairly significant number of vehicle movements although access to the strategic road network is good. Modelling of likely traffic routes in the traffic assessment estimates that 75% of demand from this area is drawn towards Teesside and Durham. Traffic might therefore route via either the A1 and A66 or the A684 through Northallerton and the A19. The assessment recommends that a routing agreement should specify the A1 route to avoid routing through Northallerton. The traffic assessment also estimates that traffic on the A1 slip roads generated by this site would be imperceptible against background levels.</p> <p>HGV movement is acceptable onto Low Street, however, works will be required to improve Low Street and extend existing footway / street lighting to improve safety at the site access. The potential for use of sustainable modes of transport would need to be determined by a site specific traffic assessment/travel plan. In terms of passenger transport additional facilities / service provision would also need to be determined in a site specific traffic assessment. Overall the assessment is uncertain until a traffic assessment has been carried out and the site access route has been finalised.</p> <p>Cumulative effects around the mid Catterick and Leeming Bar junctions with the A1 have also been modelled for this site together with other local sites (MJP17, MJP21, and MJP33). This modelling did not find cumulative effects to be significant.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Not within hazardous substances consent consultation zone. Not within 2 km of an AQMA.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality It is assumed that the average minerals output of this site would be relatively high as the estimated minerals reserve is 6.5 million to 8 million tonnes. This would likely mean a relatively high level of freight traffic resulting from this site, though the site is close to the A1 (and a rail line) so receptors for traffic pollution are likely to be limited. However, if traffic were to route towards the A19</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
						--	--	--

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	through Northallerton, effects would be much more significant. There are several small farms and properties close to the edge of the site as well as Leases Hall, the village of Scruton, and Scruton Grange that may be in range of dust impacts (particularly during construction and restoration phases and depending on the phases of working, though less so during operational phases for the areas of the site that are wet worked).							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Agricultural Land Classification: circa 85% Grade 2. 15% (in north west corner) is grade 3. This is a greenfield site. No known risk factors for contaminated land. Not in a development high risk area (coal mining).</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land A significant amount of best and most versatile land will be lost. However, much of this will be restored to agriculture.</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	0
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Deciduous woodland is adjacent to / has some overlap with east and north east of site and a small block is within the northern part of the site. Site visit: the following habitats noted on site - pasture / grassland, woodland / copse, hedgerows, standalone trees.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Although there is the potential for the loss of some small amounts of habitats with carbon storage potential this impact is considered insignificant. However, the traffic from this site would be significant and would therefore lead to significant climate change impacts, albeit lessened by this site's excellent proximity to the A1.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	--
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹⁵ of a site Site is in flood zone 1. There are small patches of mostly low flood risk across the site (circa 5%). Small patches within this are at medium risk (1 in 100) (additional 1%) and high risk (1 in 30) (additional 2%). In Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time for most of the site. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p>	✓		✓		0	0	0

¹⁵ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

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	<p>In Ouse CFMP / Unit: Swale Washlands / Policy 6. Ecological networks: England Habitat Network woodland overlaps eastern edge of north eastern part of the site, and a block of woodland on site is also part of EHN.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Site is at low risk of climate change as it is in Flood Zone 1. Although an area of EHN lies on site it forms isolated patches so would not significantly affect the movement envelopes of species under climate change. However, there could be the potential to join these patches up through restoration.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that up to 8 million tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.</p>	✓		✓		-	--	--
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors Conservation Areas: None within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: Thorp Perrow Grade 2 (ID 1,001,075) 4.9 km south-west; Registered Battlefields: None within 5km; Scheduled Monuments: 2km north 'Motte and bailey castle and medieval settlement earthworks within</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	--

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historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Hall Garth' (ID 1,021,103); Listed buildings: 10 Listed buildings within 1km (all Grade 2). Closest is 15m from site boundary ('Ice House to Leases Hall' (NHLE no. 1,252,653)).</p> <p>Named Designed Landscapes: Scruton Park c570m north-east. Fencote Park 800m north; Holtby Hall 230m west. HLC Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – Modern improved fields. Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for activity and settlement from the prehistoric periods onwards. Several burials dating to the Romano - British period have been found with grave goods including 2 epaulettes¹⁶ and a scabbard¹⁷. It is also believed that Romano-British brooches have been found from this area. An unscheduled barrow lies in close proximity to the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is modern improved fields and as this allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 20% of the HLC project area has been identified as modern improved fields, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The results of such work would provide more certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits. Archaeological field evaluation has been undertaken prior to approval being granted for NY/2013/0386/ENV. Surprisingly, the evaluation did not identify any archaeological features.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction for however</p>							

¹⁶ An ornamental shoulder piece

¹⁷ A sheaf for a sword or knife

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	many years this will be. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Park / AONB: None within 10km; Heritage Coast: None within 10 km; ITE: None within 5km; Locally protected landscape: None within 5km.</p> <p>National Character Area: Vale of Mowbray; North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment: Landscape Character type 25 (Settled Vale Farmland); Local LCA: Mainly Hambleton 5b, though western block is mostly in 4c.</p> <p>Intrusion: disturbed. Urban intrusion: The site lies within the A1(M) and A684 corridors and the western areas in particular are affected by noise and glimpses of traffic. Light pollution: On the 2000 assessment this varies from about 80 to 110 in the CPRE scale of 1 to 255 where 1 represents the maximum darkness. It is likely that light pollution has subsequently increased due increases in traffic and activity in the area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape There are no impacts from this site on any nationally or locally designated habitats. The site would, however, affect the approaches to Leeming Bar from minor roads to the north, and Scruton. Northern parts of Leeming Bar are already adversely affected by road construction and commercial development and this would add to the general deterioration in landscape quality. Scruton is a Conservation Area and generally unspoilt, but it may be largely screened visually by plantations.</p> <p>The size of the proposed extraction area means that phased extraction could be carried out over a fairly long period of time, and a processing plant would need to be accommodated. The area is estate-influenced, and benefits from sizeable plantations which could help to screen the site and provide a framework for restoration. However much is very open.</p> <p>A low level restoration scheme is inevitable, so a considerable change in landscape character would result – with some areas of wetland created. It is important that the landscape framework offered by landform and</p>	✓	✓	✓		-- ?	-- ?	? ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>woodland plantations remains, and that a strategic approach is taken if the site is included. Quarrying of the areas to the west of Low Street could potentially remove a large part of the moraine which is a local landscape feature that reaches 76 m AOD at Carr Hill, to the north of the site. The settlement of Leeming Bar is sited on this minor ridge, as is Leases Hall. There are views eastwards over the site from Leases Road (Dere Street). The moraine is followed by the A1(M), but in this area the road veers slightly westwards, beyond the highest parts of the ridge, so becomes screened. On no account should this minor skyline be breached, or the landform modified to the extent that it is no longer a locally significant feature. Ideally it would be strengthened with woodland planting to increase its apparent height and also increase the visual and noise buffer between the local landscape and the A1(M).</p> <p>The site is very extensive, but much of it is visible from Low Street. To the east of Low Street, the site consists of a series of large fields between the road and the line of Fence Dike which is marked by a series of plantation woodlands which are likely to have an estate origin. Carriage Road Plantation was on a carriage track between Scruton Hall and the A1 at Leases Hall. The track is now a PROW / bridleway (10.125/1/1). Within the proposed extraction area, a plantation has been lost – Old Harry Plantation to the north-west of Fox Covert Plantation. Opposite Low Leases Farm, a mixed plantation lies within the proposed extraction area. Its loss would lead to negative effects.</p> <p>Parts of the site are likely to be visible from the A1(M) and the BALB bypass which is under construction. Views from the A1(M), which is used by tourists as well as residents and workers, affect perceptions of North Yorkshire. There is a need to enhance the corridors of major routes.</p> <p>Although the site is not in a particularly tranquil area, it is affected by urban intrusion and moderate light pollution, and the trend is for these to increase with the A1(M) upgrade and construction of the BALB bypass scheme which will cut through the south east part of the site. Character may change as a result of an increase in HGVs on local minor roads.</p> <p>Not enough is known about future land uses and restoration for the long term significance to be assessed.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is very close to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside.</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth This site would ultimately result in up to 8 million tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material (as well as supporting freight driving jobs).</p>		✓	✓	✓	++	++	++ ?
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability Index of Multiple Deprivation Leeming Bar - not in most deprived 20%, Scruton is c.900m east, while Leeming Bar is 650m south. Also within 5km are Aiskew (2km south-west) and Bedale 3.4km south-west. Morton on Swale (2.4km east) and Ainderby Steeple (3.4 km east) lie to the east. Leeming Bar is listed in the Hambleton Local Plan settlement hierarchy: it is a Service Village (5% of housing directed to Service Villages). Bedale (with Aiskew) is a Service Centre (overall 51% of housing).</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability This is a large site that could support a modest amount of jobs in extraction and freight. It would also supply a useful supply of building materials to support the planned growth in housing stock in nearby settlements. Restoration may provide a useful community resource.</p>		✓	✓	✓	++	++	++ ?
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors National cycle route number 71 crosses midway between eastern and western sections of the site along the road (north-south direction). Bridleway 10.125/1/1 adjoins this crossing the site west-east. Bridleway 10.4/3/1 crosses west-east along the northern boundary of the western site. No common land or village greens within 500m. Nearest draft common land is at Little Fencote 1.05km north. GI: Eastern 2 blocks of site in Regional Swale GI corridor. The Wensleydale Railway abuts the site to the south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning The National Cycle Network crosses the site (and would experience visual, dust and noise disturbance, while bridleways adjacent would also potentially suffer similar impacts making the experience of using them less pleasant. The Wensleydale Railway passes</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0 ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	along the southern boundary of the site and views from this route may be negatively impacted by the development. As the site is restored, impacts would subside and the site could potentially make a contribution to the GI network.							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing There is a school 850m south at Leeming Bar. No health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Leeming Bar 400m south-west. The Trans Pennine Pipeline passes through the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing There are numerous isolated properties within possible range of dust and noise impacts. Although nearby settlements are thought to be too distant, they still warrant further assessment. Traffic from the site may combine with local traffic causing delays and a possible reduction in safety, particularly if traffic were to route through Northallerton en route to the A19. Fumes, emissions and vibration generated by site machinery and vehicle movements may also contribute to amenity impacts. The Trans Pennine Pipeline passes through the site and this would need to be safely rerouted as part of the site works.</p>		✓	✓	✓	--	--	0 --
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones site Site is in flood zone 1. There are small patches of mostly low risk flooding across the site (circa 5%). Small patches within this are at medium risk (1 in 100) (additional 1%) and high risk (1 in 30) (additional 2%). The site is in the Ouse CFMP/ Unit: Swale Washlands / Policy 6.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Site is in flood zone 1, is water compatible and has only small patches of surface water flooding which would be readily manageable. Insignificant impact.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known housing or employment allocations in other plans. However, the southern tip of the site appears to overlap with the Bedale and Aiskew Bypass Scheme. This may mean that quarrying may be restricted in that location.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓		✓	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
manner								
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Scruton is circa 900m east, while Leeming Bar is 650m south. Also within 5km are Aiskew (2km south-west) and Bedale 3.4km south-west. Morton on Swale (2.4km east) and Ainderby Steeple (3.4 km east) lie to the east. Leeming Bar is listed in the Hambleton Local Plan settlement hierarchy: it is a Service Village (5% of housing directed to Service Villages). Bedale (with Aiskew) is a Service Centre (overall 51% of housing). No housing or employment allocations in Local Plan within 200m (nearest housing allocation 350m south-west). However, the southern tip of the Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar bypass scheme appears to overlap the allocation.</p> <p>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites: MJP60 is 1.4km north.</p> <p>Historic minerals and waste sites: Quarrying occurred to the south-west of the site with a cluster of historic applications around Fairfield Farm (350m south-west) and Leases Farm (370m west / also a landfill site). An historic application also lies to the north at Kirkby Fleetham, while a historic landfill site lies to the south (Blow House Tip, 400m south) and a sludge conditioning plant lies 900m south-east. Leeming Bar</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Household Waste Recycling Plant lies 600m south-west.</p> <p>There may be cumulative impacts in terms of disturbance to habitats and species and changes to the perception of the area resulting from other developments such as the A1(M) upgrade and the Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar bypass scheme.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	- ?
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹⁸ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design to include suitable arrangements for retention or diversion of pipeline (as appropriate) • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains and Listed Buildings), villages, local landscape features and their respective settings, users of local roads including the A1, National Cycle Network and the Wensleydale Railway • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include suitable arrangements for public rights of way (diversion or retention, and associated mitigation, as appropriate) • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme informed by 'estate influenced stetting' using opportunities for habitat creation

¹⁸ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP38 – Mill Cottages, West Tanfield

Site Name	MJP38 Mill Cottages, West Tanfield, Ripon
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	10.88 ha
Proposed life of site	5 years
Notes	Proposed new quarry. Restoration: likely to be mainly to water, but no design yet available,

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 9km west - North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC; SSSI: 2.5km south-east - Ripon Parks SSSI; 4.9km south - Cow Myers SSSI; 5km west - Hack Fall Wood SSSI.</p> <p>SINC: Nosterfield LNR (SE27-04) 300m north; West Tanfield Quarry (SE27-08) 70m north east; 'Henge, Nosterfield' (SE27- 12) Potential SINC- Does Not Qualify - 600m north-east; Camp Wood (SE28-02) Potential SINC - Does Not Qualify 1km north; Phlasetts Lane (SE28-15) Potential SINC - Does not qualify - 1.9km north-west; Nosterfield Lime Kilns (SE28 - 11) 1.9km north-east. Lime Lane, Nosterfield (SE28-06) Deleted SINC 1.55km north-east; Nosterfield Quarry (North) SE28-12 1.6 km north-east. Rush Wood, East Tanfield (SE27-09) Pre-existing SINC 1.35km east; The Jetty (SE27-02) 1.35km south-east; Mill Bank (SE37-18) 1.9km south-east; Low Green (SE27-28) Deleted SINC 1.8km south-east; Westwood (Haw Leas) Disused Railway (SE27-29) 1.1km west; Peter Wood (SE27-05) 1.67 km west; South Park Wood and Adjacent Grassland (SE27-07) 1.9 km west..</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: None on site or immediately adjacent. Note traditional orchards circa. 40m to south-west, 60m north and 120m to north. Site visit: No on site trees / hedgerows noted. However, conifer and hedgerows (along U1531and C87 roads) noted as boundary features and arable land is present on site.</p>	✓	✓	✓		0 -	0 +	0 +

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Ecological networks: The site is entirely within River Ure Living Landscapes Corridor NY10; GI: Site entirely within the Ure regional GI corridor.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> This site is unlikely to result in a significant effect upon Natura 2000 sites and, provided the River Ure is protected during development, impacts on SSSIs are unlikely (though this will still need investigating). Hydrological links between the site and West Tanfield Quarries SINC will need to be investigated to determine if any impact is likely.</p> <p>The site is predominantly arable and therefore of low ecological value. There is potential for nesting birds within the site boundary and potential for farmland protected species such as badger and brown hare. There is a small risk of invasive species affecting this site as Crassula is known from other mineral sites and water bodies in the local area. So if water bodies are created on site and this species moves in it could be transported into the wider environment.</p> <p>There is the opportunity through restoration to create priority habitats of high quality, although these will need careful design to ensure that they are appropriate to the local area and long term management will need to be secured.</p> <p>There may be cumulative negative impact due to disturbance from mineral extraction as other mineral sites are in the area – Nosterfield, West Tanfield Quarries, Potgate and Ripon (at North Stainley). There is also opportunity for cumulative positive impacts if a high quality restoration and long term management can be secured.</p> <p>In summary, in the short term ecological impacts are considered to be low – though this depends on species present and any demonstrated hydrological link to the SINC close by. Impacts range from neutral to minor positive in the medium and long term, as benefit depends on design of restoration and whether long term management can be secured.</p>							

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater). Not in a Groundwater Source Protection Zone. Humber RBMP: Site in SUNO Management area. Ure from Thornton Steward Beck to River Skell lies 20m south. Current ecological status is moderate. Overall status is moderate. Objective is good by 2027. Groundwater: SUNO Magnesian Limestone (overall status: good / objective: good by 2015). In Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Extracting may expose groundwater to risk such as fuel spills, but these are likely to be readily mitigated. However, without mitigation there are minor risks. No information is provided as to whether working would take place above or below the saturated zone, though it is next to a river so wet working is considered a possibility. As the site is also very close to the Ure, discharges to surface water may potentially act as a pathway for on-site pollutants or increases in turbidity / nutrient loading, so appropriate management measures would be need to be put in place. Wet working may also modify groundwater levels which may impact on flow rates in the river, or levels elsewhere (a pond is visible to the north east). Restoration may have impacts of its own on hydrology, so hydrological survey is needed.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	?	?
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to the A1 (5.8km to the west) giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside. Access: onto highway on south-west (U1531 road) or north-west side (C87 road), but actual location not yet finalised; Light Vehicles: 20 two-way trips per day (to include vehicles up to 7.5t); HGV Vehicles: 20 two-way trips per day; PROW: This site is not affected by a registered public right of way.</p> <p>Rail: 12.4 km E (nearest station is Thirsk 13km east); Strategic Road: A6108 650m, A1 is 5.8km west; Canal / Freight waterway: Ripon Canal 8.5km south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Access to the existing highway is currently uncertain however the transport assessment has considered HGV movement on to the C87 and considers this to be acceptable. It is likely that works will be required to improve the existing C87 to allow HGVs to operate on this road. A traffic assessment would be required in order to establish the feasibility of transporting material along the River Ure or the use of other forms of sustainable transit. The overall assessment is uncertain until a traffic</p>		✓		✓	?	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	assessment has been carried out. The site is not likely to generate significant passenger travel demand.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No hazardous substance consent sites or AQMAs within 2km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The Mill (close) and parts of West Tanfield (more distant) may be within range of dust. The output of this site would generate sufficient lorry movements to transport 100,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per year. These may combine with other lorries depending on routes taken to the A1 with potential dust and particulate pollution impacts.</p>		✓	✓		-	0	0
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors ALC Grade 2; Greenfield site - No known risk factors for contaminated land onsite, however an authorised landfill site lies circa 15m north of the site. Coal mining subsidence: none noted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land 10.88ha hectares of best and most versatile land would be lost and it is unlikely that this would be restored to agricultural land.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Hedgerow boundary features noted during site visit.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change This site would produce 100,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per year up to 500,000 tonnes, which would generate a modest amount of CO2, particularly as this site has a slightly longer journey to the A1 than some other sites (though has good access to Ripon). No significant loss of carbon storage potential from on-site habitats.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹⁹ of a site Circa.40% in flood zone 3 (mainly in the west of site). Moving east through the site a further 50% is in flood zone 2. In terms of surface water flooding there are 2 small patches (close to eastern boundary) at low risk (1 in 1000) of surface water</p>	✓			✓	-	?	+

¹⁹ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
climate change	<p>flooding.</p> <p>Ouse CFMP / Unit: Upper Ure and Swinney Beck / Policy 6. CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Ecological networks: Site entirely within River Ure Living Landscapes Corridor.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation There appears to be some standoff from the river (albeit a narrow band of riparian habitat), so this site is unlikely to reduce connectivity in the River Ure Living Landscapes Corridor, though could offer some future potential to enhance it and aid species movement and thus species' adaptive capacity.</p>						+	
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 500,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors Conservation Areas: West Tanfield Conservation Area is 280m west. Registered Parks and Gardens: Norton Conyers (ID 1,001,068) Grade 2 is 3.8km south-east, Hackfall (ID 1,000,130) Grade 1 is 3.8km south- west; Registered Battlefields: none within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km (outside of buffer zone).</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments: 410m north-east - 'Earth circles, cursus, pit alignments and burial sites near Nosterfield and Thornborough, including Centre Hill round barrow' (ID 1,004,912); 620m west - 'Tanfield Bridge' (ID- 1,003,681); 820m west - 'Marmion Tower (former gatehouse of Tanfield Castle fortified manor)' (ID 1,011,669), 900m south-east - 'East Tanfield deserted medieval village' (ID 1,016,260); 1.3km north-east - 'Three round barrows at Three Hills 500m north east of Camp House' (ID 1,015,764); 1.3km east - 'Round barrow 425m north west of Rushwood Hall' (ID 1,016,262);</p> <p>Listed buildings: 19 Listed Buildings within 1km (2 grade 1 and 17 grade 2). Mostly located in West Tanfield circa 600m west. Nearest is Sleningford Mill (Grade 2, NHLE no. 1,150,578) 290m south-east.</p> <p>Named designed landscapes: two unnamed areas within 2km circa 800m south-west and 1.8km south-west. HLC Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – Modern improved fields.</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for significant activity dating from the early prehistoric period onwards. Neolithic and Bronze Age lithics including scrapers, flakes and arrowheads have been found in this area. The projected line of the cursus appears to continue into the allocation site. A number of burials dating to the Neolithic period are also recorded as are numerous Bronze Age round barrows. The allocation area is also in extremely close proximity to the Thornborough Henges.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is modern improved fields and as this allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 20% of the HLC project area has been identified as modern improved fields, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>There is high potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the early prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The results of such work would provide more certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction for however many years this will be. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> National Park: Not within 10km; AONB: Nidderdale 1.9km west; Heritage Coast: none within 10 km; ITE: 3.9 km south-east is Norton Conyers Inheritance Tax Exemption Land; Locally protected landscape: Not within an area with Plan protection. However, the site is within a Special Landscape Area (Hambleton) shown on Conservation Strategy and a Special Landscape Area in Hambleton Landscape Character Assessment.</p> <p>NCA: Southern Magnesian Limestone; NY&Y LCA: Landscape Character Type 24: 'River Floodplain'; Hambleton LCA: Partly 5c – 'Intensively Farmed Lowland (simple topography) – open'. Disturbance: Northern half is disturbed. Southern half is undisturbed. Light pollution: In 2000 the area was assessed as 48 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness. This is a relatively low level of light pollution.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> There are no predicted impacts on nationally or locally designated landscapes. However, the site is within 0.5km of the village of West Tanfield, which is mostly a Conservation Area, and would be visible on the approaches from Thornborough to the north-east, or East Tanfield to the east. It is directly across the River Ure from MJP39 (within Harrogate), which would affect the approach from the south, along the A6108.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Although the site is set within the River Ure floodplain, it would still be locally prominent as it has public roads on three sides. Overall the area is relatively tranquil but in a transitional location and vulnerable to disturbance from traffic and further mineral extraction²⁰. Traffic could worsen the existing situation. It is not known how much quarry traffic uses the A6108 at present.</p> <p>The site is not well screened - locally it is open and visible from adjacent roads. It would be screened in more distant views by belts of woodland to the east, riverside vegetation, and hedgerows.</p> <p>The assessment here is very tentative, but it is possible that the period of extraction would be short as it is a relatively small area. Restoration is likely to be a low level wet restoration scheme. Productive grade 2 farmland would have been lost if this is the case but there is potential for a scheme that is acceptable.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to the A1 giving access to York, Leeds and Teesside.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 500,000 tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a modest contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material.</p>		✓	✓		+	0	0
13. Maintain and enhance	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> Index of Multiple Deprivation area is Tanfield - not in most deprived 20%. West Tanfield is the nearest settlement, with the larger North Stainley</p>		✓		✓	-	0	0

²⁰ In terms of urban intrusion, the site is in an area which is largely undisturbed as shown on the CPRE map, which is fairly broad. The site itself lies within a wider context of moderately tranquil countryside, but there are extensive areas to the north that have been disturbed by quarrying. Although adjacent areas are now 'restored' there are artificial landforms and new landscape features that affect perceptions. The site is also close to the A6108, and to the village of West Tanfield.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
the viability and vitality of local communities	1.5km to the south-west. North Stainley is a Group C settlement in Harrogate (only very limited growth). Summary of effects on vitality / viability This is a relatively small site that would provide limited jobs, so positive effects are limited. Proximity to Thornborough Henge however could have a negative effect on the future tourist potential of this site.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Footpath 15.102/4/1 (part of Ripon Rowel long distance regional route) is 130m south. Bridleway 10.44/6/1 is 520 m east. No common land or village greens within 500m - Closest is 'Courby and the Green' common land at 770m east. GI: Site entirely within the Ure regional GI corridor. Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning The Ripon Rowel path is likely to be reasonably well screened from the site due to intervening vegetation along the River Ure. Noise may be a minor problem. The eastern path may well be used by visitors to Thornborough Henges though this site is unlikely to be visible to them because of intervening woodland. Users of the path may also experience small amounts of dust and noise, particularly in the early stages of soil stripping. As this site is in a green infrastructure corridor there is potential to restore it to green infrastructure.		✓	✓		-	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing There is a school 850m west in West Tanfield. No health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is West Tanfield 270m west. Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Mill Cottages are very close to this site at 50m south. There is also Sleningford water mill 250m south-east. These receptors plus eastern parts of West Tanfield could, without mitigation, be within range of noise and dust, while local roads used by people from West Tanfield could get busier. Further assessment is needed. Effects could be cumulative with MP39.		✓	✓		- ?	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Circa.40% in flood zone (mainly in the west of site). Moving east through the site a further 50% is in flood zone 2. In terms of surface water flooding there are 2 small patches (close to eastern boundary) at low risk (1 in 1000) of surface water flooding. Ouse CFMP / Unit: Upper Ure and Swinney Beck / Policy 6.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding As a sand and gravel site this site is water compatible. However, because a substantial part of the site is at risk of flooding, appropriate safety measures, such as an emergency plan, will need to be adopted. This site, if restored for water storage, could provide some minor benefits in terms of flood storage.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	+	+
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a modest contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel.</p>		✓	✓		+	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> West Tanfield is the nearest settlement, with the larger North Stainley 1.5km SW. North Stainley is a Group C settlement in Harrogate (only very limited growth). Harrogate does not have an Allocations Map to support its Core Strategy in place; however checks on the Local Plan 2001 show no conflict with this site. West Tanfield is in the Hambleton LDF. No allocations are within 200m of this site.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Within 2km MJP39 lies 100m west; MJP14 is 1.6 km south-east; MJP10 is 1.8km south.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Within 2km there are numerous historic minerals applications to the immediate north of the site associated with Nosterfield and West Tanfield quarries, including historic landfilling at West Tanfield. Nosterfield is also an active sand and gravel site. To the south east (from 1.8 km away) minerals extraction has historically taken place, and still does take place, at Ripon Quarry.</p>							
	<p>There may be in combination impacts with other traffic from nearby minerals sites. There may be cumulative negative impacts on local species, but cumulative positive impacts for biodiversity through restoration.</p>	✓	✓	✓		?	+	+
	<p>There may be cumulative negative impacts on biodiversity due to disturbance from mineral extraction as other mineral sites are in the area – Nosterfield, West Tanfield Quarries, Potgate and Ripon (at North Stainley). There is also opportunity for cumulative positive impacts if a high quality restoration and long term management can be secured.</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	0
			✓	✓		-	+	+
	<p>In terms of landscape, the site is directly across the River Ure from MJP39 (within Harrogate), which would affect the approach from the south, along the A6108.</p>					-	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ²¹ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

²¹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP60 – Land to the West of Kirkby Fleetham

Site Name	MJP60 Land to the west of Kirkby Fleetham (between Lumley Lane, Low Street and Todd Lane)
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	Approximately 100
Proposed life of site	Commence in about 5 years, with a 20 year life
Notes	Proposed new quarry / proposed new access link to A1 (M). Possible restoration: Landform and restoration design not finalised as negotiations on-going with landowners, but north end likely to be a lake (to maximise the use of the reserve) but with nature conservation elements (taking account of the MOD requirements), other areas likely to be worked above the water table so may be back to agriculture.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 11km north-west - North Pennine Dales Meadows; 15km west - North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC; SSSI: Only 1 SSSI within 5km: Swale Lakes SSSI - 590m north-west; SINC: 4 SINC Sites within 2 km, all to north east: Kirkby Wood (SE29 -05) - potential SINC, does not qualify, 650 m NE; Park Plantation (SE29-03) 1.25km north-east; Great Langton Pond (SE29 - 01) 1.5 km north-east; River Swale, Great Langton to Kiplin (SE29-04) 1.85km north-east.</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: 2 small patches of deciduous woodland to east, each around 10 m away. A small patch of traditional orchard lies about 110m north. Site visit: The following features noted on site: pasture / grassland, arable, copse, hedgerows, standalone trees.</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	0
						-		?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Ecological networks: Very slight overlap on eastern boundary with England Habitat Network Woodland.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> No significant effects on Natura 2000 sites or SSSIs and no impacts on SINC sites expected. Protected species associated with the habitats found on site include bats, badger, water vole, great crested newt, birds and brown hare. No woodland appears to exist within the site but there are woodlands adjacent. There are trees – mainly associated with field boundaries.</p> <p>Restoration is noted as being to agriculture for the majority of the site, with a lake with nature conservation elements at the northern end of the site. There are opportunities to create priority habitats for biodiversity. Long term management of this area will be key to the delivery of the benefits. Even agricultural areas can incorporate features for biodiversity such as native trees, hedgerows and field margins. There may be some scope for the recreation of shallow marshy mire which may once have been in this area (the patch of woodland known as ‘The Bog’ could provide inspiration for this). This site lies in Leeming aerodrome and technical consultation zone and therefore the MoD would need to be consulted regarding restoring this site for ecological purposes including wetland.</p> <p>There may be cumulative impacts related to disturbance to species and loss of habitat in conjunction with Killerby (MJP21), Home Farm (MJP33) to the north and MJP46 to the south. If high quality habitat is created as the predominant after use and the management of the site can be secured then there is the potential for significant cumulative benefits for biodiversity.</p> <p>In summary, in the short term there are impacts relating to loss of habitat and disturbance to species, while in the long term much depends on the level of biodiversity measures incorporated into the scheme and the degree to which these are secured.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Not in a NVZ. Eastern part of the site (70% of area) in groundwater Source Protection Zone 3. The site is in the Humber RBMP in the SUNO RBMP Management catchment. The 'Swale from Muker Bk to Bedale Beck' RBMP water body is close to site at 70m north. Current ecological status is moderate, with overall potential moderate. The objective for this water body is good by 2027. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: SUNO Sherwood Sandstone (Current overall status poor / good by 2027).</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The 'Swale from Muker Bk to Bedale Beck' water body could be a receptor for pollutants (such as fuel or soil / silt particles) via Mill Beck or a tributary to the north though there appears to be a physical disconnect from these water courses at least on the surface which may negate many effects. A more significant risk is the presence of a large part of the quarry in Source Protection Zone 3. Quarrying here could remove the protection that soils currently offer the underlying groundwater from pollution, or physically alter groundwater flow if the site is wet-worked. While the EA would generally object in Source Protection Zone 1 for development that may disturb an aquifer, in Source Protection Zone 3 the situation is less clear, as the Environment Agency require a Hydrological Risk Assessment. Such assessment would also need to consider any effects from restoration.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	-
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is proximal to the A1 (800m east) giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside. Access: Confirmed to be onto Lumley Lane (C40) and likely to be then north along Low Street to the junction with the new Local Access Road on the east side of the upgraded A1(M). Discussions to take place with the Highway Authority about what improvements may be required on Low Street; Light Vehicles: 18 (estimate); HGV Vehicles: 121 (estimate); PROW: This site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: 3.5 km south (nearest station Leeming Bar 3.5km south); Strategic Road: A1 800m east; Canal /</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
modes of transportation	<p>Freight waterway: Tees Navigation 19km north-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport The traffic generated by this site is potentially significant, though it has only a short way to travel to the A1. The initial Highways Assessment found that HGV movement is acceptable onto Lumby Lane; however works will be required to improve the existing road at Low Street & Lumby Lane and extend the existing footway / street lighting to improve safety at the site access. Sustainable travel is not likely to contribute to the site. However, the surrounding area may require additional facilities / service provision as determined in a traffic assessment and / or travel plan. Minor negative with some uncertainty until a traffic assessment is carried out.</p> <p>Alternative routes on minor road are not considered suitable for this development.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Zone or within 2km of an AQMA.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality There are several receptors close by that could be at risk of dust (particularly during construction and restoration phases, though less so during operational phase in areas of the site that are wet worked). Settlements such as Kirkby Fleetham and Great Fencote are particularly close while various individual properties dot the surrounding landscape. The removal of 5 million tonnes of material could also lead to large scale traffic impacts, and thus additional dust and particulates, though access to the A1 is good, with few potential receptors (houses, farms) en route, depending on the route taken to the A1. A dust assessment would be required to establish the significance of impacts. Completion of restoration could ultimately see air quality return to the baseline.</p>		✓	✓		--	--	-
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Agricultural Land Classification: Circa 90% of site is ALC Grade 2. 10% at eastern edge is Grade 3. Greenfield site. No known risk factors for contaminated land. No known mining subsidence risks.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land There is the potential for virtually the whole of this site to be best and</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
quality	most versatile land, which would be lost. Some of the site would be restored to agriculture, however a lake is proposed at the north end of the site and therefore this BMV agricultural land would be permanently lost.							
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change 2 small patches of deciduous woodland to east, each around 10m away. Site visit: The following features noted on site: pasture / grassland, copse, hedgerows, standalone trees.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Small patches of habitats with carbon storage potential were found on site. However, their loss would be relatively insignificant in terms of climate change. In addition, the traffic from this site would be significant and would therefore lead to significant climate change impacts, albeit lessened by this site's excellent proximity to the A1 and northern markets in particular.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	--
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity²² of a site Site is in Flood Zone 1. Small patches of 1 in 30 year risk across southern part of the site (circa 5% of area) with an additional 2% at 1 in 100 year risk and a further 5% at 1 in 1000 year risk. Ouse CFMP: Unit: 'Swale Washlands' / Policy 6; Site in SUNO CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Ecological networks: Very slight overlap on eastern boundary with England Habitat Network Woodland.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Site is not particularly prone to flooding and only overlaps slightly with the England Habitat Network.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

²² Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. This impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 5 million tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.							
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation Areas: Kirkby Fleetham Conservation Area (Designation ID: DNY1103) lies circa 0.37km to east of site; Registered Parks and Gardens: none within 5km; Registered Battlefields: none within 5km; World Heritage Sites: none within 5km; Scheduled Monuments: 0.37km to the east lies 'Motte and Bailey Castle and Medieval settlement earthworks within Hall Garth' (Designation ID 1,021,103).</p> <p>Listed buildings: circa. 140 m to the north-east is Friars Garth (NHLE No. 1,295, 739) Grade II; 0.39km to east is Lancaster House and attached outbuildings (NHLE no. 1,150,889) Grade II; circa 0.536 km to east is 'the Vicarage' (NHLE No. 1,174,431) Grade II; Named designed landscapes: Killerby Hall 1.5 km north-west; Kirkby Fleetham Hall 900m north-east. Fencote Park (Designed landscape - unidentified parkland) 540m south-east, Scruton Park (Designed Landscape - unidentified parkland) 900m south-east. Holtby Hall (Designed landscape - country estate) 1.17km south-west.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – Modern improved fields. HLC Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – Piecemeal enclosure.</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence from the prehistoric period onwards. Earliest evidence is likely to comprise Mesolithic flint scatters. The proposed site allocation is close to the route of Dere Street Roman Road. Medieval and post medieval field systems lie just outside of the site boundary and a motte and bailey castle lies to the east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC has two recorded types within this area. The first is modern improved fields with the allocation site a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is fragmentary. The second type is piecemeal enclosure, again being a smaller part of a larger area of this character type. The legibility is partial; however, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. This effect is not considered to be significant</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The results of such work would provide more certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction for however many years this will be. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks / AONBs: None within 10km; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; Inheritance Tax Exemption Land (ITE Land): None within 5km; Local landscapes: None within 5km.</p> <p>NCA: Vale of Mowbray; NY Landscape Character Assessment: 25 – ‘Settled Vale Farmland’. Local LCA: Hambleton LCA Area 5b.</p> <p>Intrusion: disturbed. Urban intrusion: disturbed – the site lies within the A1 (M) corridor, although it may be partly screened by the ridge formed by a moraine lying between Leeming Bar and the Fleetham Lodge area. Light pollution: In 2000, the level of light pollution was assessed as 49, on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness, which is relatively low. It may have increased since then due to increased traffic and activity in the A1(M) corridor.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape The site would negatively affect the southern and western approaches to Kirkby Fleetham (Conservation Area). A number of other settlements also lie in close proximity to the site. There are potentially significant cumulative impact issues given the size and number of other potential mineral sites in the area between Catterick and Leeming Bar. The site is only 0.6 km from Killerby (MJP21) , just over 1 km from the site at Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham (MJP33) and just under 1.5 km from MJP43 – land to the west of Scruton. Even if phased, this is a lot of disturbance to the landscape. The majority of the site is productive grade 2 farmland. A new access link to the A1(M) would be detrimental to the current perception of relative tranquillity, particularly if permanent. Following restoration, there is potential for the countryside to be marred by future artificial sunken landforms.</p> <p>There is a generally low-moderate level of urban intrusion as assessed by the CPRE, but the area may be experienced as being relatively tranquil as the intrusion is not generally visible.</p> <p>Much of the site is open arable farmland with large fields, with screening dependent on scanty hedgerows. There has been considerable change to the historic field pattern, with much hedgerow loss (further hedgerow loss would result from this development).</p> <p>It is not known whether a processing plant would be established, but there may be potential for a shared</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	plant given the proximity to the Killerby site. However this would prolong the period of landscape impact. A rolling programme of extraction and restoration may reduce impact in the medium and long term, but even if screened there will be visible impacts. There could be scope for some landscape enhancement to be incorporated into a restoration scheme but much depends on depth of quarrying etc.							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is very close to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 5 million tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material (as well as supporting freight driving jobs). Restoration, combined with that of other nearby sites might create something of a minor tourist attraction.</p>		✓	✓	✓	++	++	++
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD Leeming Bar Not in most deprived 20%, Nearest settlements are Kirkby Fleetham (240m East) and Great Fencote (390m SE). Catterick is 3.7 km north-west, Scruton is 2 km south-east. Leeming Bar is 3.1 km south and Aiskew is 4.1 Km south-west. Catterick is in Richmondshire. The other settlements are in Hambleton of which only Leeming Bar is a Service Village (5% of housing directed to Service Villages) and Bedale with Aiskew is a Service Centre (overall 51% of housing). Catterick is a Primary Service Village in Richmondshire (13% of the housing – 240 houses across this category of settlement).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> This is a large site that could support a modest amount of jobs in extraction and freight. It would also supply a useful supply of building materials to support the planned growth in housing stock in nearby settlements. Restoration may provide a useful community resource.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation,	<u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> Footpath 10.84/2/1 crosses site. Footpath 10.84/3/3 150 metres to east. Footpath 10.84/1/3 is within 40 m of northern edge of site. National Cycle route 71 is 300m to the south. Draft common land in the village of Little Fencote is 425m south-east.		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
leisure and learning	Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning One footpath would need to be diverted and another would be impacted by noise, dust and visual impacts. The National Cycle Network may be visually affected and could suffer occasional dust. In the longer term rights of way are assumed to be re-instated.							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Kirkby Fleetham School lies circa 300m from the site boundary. No health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Kirkby Fleetham 240m to the north east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Several individual properties lie within potential range of dust and noise while such impacts cannot be ruled out at the nearby settlements of Kirkby Fleetham and Little Fencote, both of which may suffer from combined impacts from local and quarry traffic making driving slower and potentially increasing risk to pedestrians and cyclists. Fumes, emissions and vibration generated by site machinery and vehicle movements may also contribute to amenity impacts.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in Flood Zone 1. Small patches of 1 in 30 year risk across southern part of the site (circa 5% of area) with an additional 2% at 1 in 100 year risk and a further 5% at 1 in 1000 year risk. Ouse CFMP - Unit: Swale Washlands / Policy 6.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flooding is relatively small scale at this water compatible site. There is some concern about surface water flooding, but this may well be inconsequential if the site is wet worked, or readily manageable if not. Not significant.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓		✓	++	++	++

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Nearest settlements are Kirkby Fleetham (240m east) and Great Fencote (390m south east). Catterick is 3.7 km north-west, Scruton is 2 km south-east. Leeming Bar is 3.1 km south and Aiskew is 4.1km south-west. Catterick is in Richmondshire. The other settlements are in Hambleton of which only Leeming Bar is a Service Village (5% of housing directed to Service Villages) and Bedale with Aiskew is a Service Centre (overall 51% of housing). Catterick is a Primary Service Village in Richmondshire (13% of the housing – 240 houses across this category of settlement). No allocations in Local Plans within 200m. However, a scheduled monument and conservation is noted in the Hambleton Plan’s proposal map at Kirkby Fleetham, nearby to east (see SA objective 10).</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan sites:</u> MJP33 is 960m north, MJP21 is 620m north, MJP17 is 2km east; MJP44 is 1.4 km south.</p> <p><u>Historic minerals and waste sites:</u> Quarrying occurred to the south-west of the site with a cluster of historic applications around Leases Farm (2km south-west / also a landfill site). An historic application overlaps the site at Kirkby Fleetham, while extraction at the River Swale (granted 1950s) historically took place to the north.</p> <p>There may be cumulative impacts related to disturbance to species and loss of habitat in conjunction with Killerby (MJP21), Home Farm (MJP33) to the north and MJP46 to the south. If high quality habitat is created as the predominant after use and the management of the site can be secured then there is the potential for</p>							
		✓		✓	✓	0	0	0
						-		?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>significant cumulative benefits for biodiversity.</p> <p>There are potentially significant cumulative impact issues given the size and number of other potential mineral sites in the area between Catterick and Leeming Bar. The site is only 0.6 km from Killerby (MJP21), just over 1 km from the site at Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham (MJP33) and just under 1.5 km from MJP43 – land to the west of Scruton. Even if phased, this is a lot of disturbance to the landscape. The majority of the site is productive grade 2 farmland. A new access link to the A1(M) would be detrimental to the current perception of relative tranquillity, particularly if permanent. Following restoration, there is potential for the countryside to be marred by future artificial sunken landforms.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	-	
						?	?	?	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant								

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ²³ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

²³ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP61 – Land to South of Alne Brickworks

Site Assessment Framework Template

Site Name	MJP61 Land to the south of Alne Brickworks, Forest Lane, Alne
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of clay
Size	8.7 ha
Proposed life of site	Commence in about 2017, with a 23 year life
Notes	Proposed extension to quarry to serve the existing brickworks. Submission is subject of a current application for extraction (NY/2014/0204/FUL) which is awaiting determination. Possible restoration: ecological purposes including wetland.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 12.5km SE-Strensall Common SAC; SSSI: 8.5 km from Upper Dunsforth Carrs SSSI; SINC: None within 2km.</p> <p>Priority Habitats: none; Site visit: noted the following features – ditch, pasture / grassland, arable, woodland / copse, hedgerows, standalone trees. Ecological networks: none.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity Due to distance and type of development it is considered unlikely that there will be any significant effects on Natura 2000 sites, SSSIs or SINC sites. Ecological surveys undertaken to support the current planning application (NY/2014/0204/FUL) identified great crested newts, badgers and nesting bird issues. It may be possible to address such issues through mitigation and / or through site restoration. There is the potential for positive restoration to wetland habitats to support great crested newts in particular (restoration could provide an</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>opportunity to improve an area of fairly low ecological quality). This site lies in the Linton on Ouse aerodrome consultation zone and therefore the MoD would need to be consulted regarding restoring this site for ecological purposes including wetland.</p> <p>In summary, in the short term there are potential negative impacts to protected species, in particular great crested newts. While impacts are neutral in the medium term as this site is worked, in the long term impacts could turn positive provided restoration and long term management of the site is secured and implemented.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> Site in NVZ for surface water. Not in groundwater source protection zone. In Humber RBMP SUNO Management Catchment - Alne Beck from Source to River Kyle water body is 1.36m north. However drainage on site seems to be directly connected with River Kyle from Derrings Beck to New Parks Beck. This has moderate ecological status and moderate overall status with a status objective of good by 2027. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: SUNO Mercia Mudstone and Redcar Mudstone (Current overall status: good / objective: good by 2015). Site is in SUNO CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u> The current planning application at the site identified a range of potential impacts such as spillage of chemicals, mobilisation of existing contaminants, sediment loading and changes to flow rates. It finds that local surface water receptors are of low to medium sensitivity, while the effects that this site could have upon them could range from minor to moderate before mitigation (and impacts range from not significant to minor following mitigation – suggesting risks may be manageable)²⁴. In that application groundwater was identified as seepages at depths of between 6 and 9m and pumping would be required between March and September. Possible risks might arise from fuel spillage, inflow of leachate or long term modification of groundwater flow, levels and recharge, with magnitude of risks ranging from negligible to moderate. However, with mitigation risks are all non-significant²⁵. As this assessment is pre-mitigation we have rated overall impacts as minor to moderate.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-

²⁴ KRS Environmental, 2014. Alne Brickworks Hydrological and Flood Risk Assessment.

²⁵ KRS Environmental, 2014. Hydrogeological Assessment

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is situated off the A19 (c. 450m) and is next to a brickworks giving it excellent proximity to the intended market. Access: Confirmed no access from MJP61 to the public highway as would use internal haul road from site to brickworks; Light Vehicles: 0 as not transporting on public highway and will make no increase or decrease to the existing brickworks traffic; HGV Vehicles: 0 as not transporting on public highway and will make no increase or decrease to the existing brickworks traffic;</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generation: light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: green.</p> <p>PROW: A footpath runs along the northern boundary of the site (see objective 14). This must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: 4.7km south (nearest station Leeming Bar 3.4km south); Strategic Road: A1 lies 1km west of the site; Canal / Freight waterway: Tees Navigation 20km north-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site lies adjacent to a brickworks and no associated vehicle movements would be generated on the public highway over and above those associated with the current site. This allocation is therefore considered to be positive impact in terms of reducing transport miles for onward processing (though traffic will still continue into the future from the brickworks). Nonetheless a traffic assessment would still be required to consider issues such as access for vehicles arriving at the brickworks site.</p>		✓		✓	0 + ?	0 + ?	0 + ?
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Not within a Hazardous substances consent site or an AQMA.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The current application “seeks only to excavate clay for use in the adjacent brickworks. Material will be hauled to the brickworks via internal haul road and no additional vehicle movements will be generated as a result of the proposal. In fact, the grant of planning permission for the proposed development would remove the need for clay to be imported to the site and saving something in the order of 1350 trips to the site per year. Furthermore, the application does not propose any new or altered</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<i>access onto the public highway. There will therefore be no impacts upon the public highway as a result of the proposed development and an assessment of the potential traffic impacts has not been undertaken</i> . ²⁶ Impacts on air quality are therefore anticipated to be minor positive.							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	Proximity of soil and land receptors Agricultural Land Classification: c.80% of site in Grade 3. c20% (in north of site) is Grade 4. Greenfield site. No known risk factors. Coal mining subsidence: none noted. Summary of effects on soil / land An Agricultural Land Classification survey undertaken as part of the current planning application confirmed that the land falls within ALC Grade 3b, making it of lesser significance for food production.	✓		✓		0 -	0 -	0 -
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Site visit: noted the following features – pasture / grassland, woodland / copse, hedgerows, standalone trees. Summary of effects on climate change While some habitats with carbon storage potential exist on site, these are considered to be of low / negligible significance. As transport is only internal (and would save 1350 trips to the site per year) the predicted effect is broadly positive.	✓			✓	+	+	+
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity²⁷ of a site Site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding occurs mainly in the northwest corner of the site and down the western edge, with about 2 or 3% of the site at a 1 in 30 risk, a further 1% at a 1 in 100 risk and about 7 per cent of the site at a 1 in 1000 risk. Site in Ouse CFMP / Unit Upper Ouse and River Kyle / Policy 6. Site in SUNO CAMS. No ecological networks noted. Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Site is not particularly prone to flooding, is defined as 'less vulnerable' to flooding, and has no local ecological networks. In the current application flood risk assessment finds surface water flooding from drainage ditches and groundwater flooding to be of low		✓	✓		0 -	0 -	0 -

²⁶ York Handmade Brick Company Ltd. 2014. Planning Application and Supporting Statement.

²⁷ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	significance and able to be mitigated. Although it is in an area where flood storage would be supported, it is not in the floodplain.							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site will contribute to the need for clay. This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation areas: none within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: None within 5km; Registered Battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km; Scheduled Monuments: Non within 2km; Listed buildings: 3 within 1km (all grade 2), nearest 840m north-east.</p> <p>Named designed landscapes: Unnamed designed landscape (HLCUID HNY9918) (country estate) 1.75 km NE. Burn Hall (Designed landscape - country estate) 1.35km south-east; Unnamed designed landscape</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
character	<p>(HLCUID 103392) (unidentified parkland) 1.69 km south-west.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land, HLC Type - Planned large scale parliamentary enclosure.</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes potential for the survival of archaeological remains of prehistoric and later date inferred from archaeological evidence from the surrounding area. An archaeological geophysical survey of the allocation area in connection with the current planning application for the site has recorded ridge and furrow on differing alignments. Tentative archaeological features have also been identified by the survey, including a ring ditch and possible pit. The ridge and furrow remains may be masking more ephemeral remains of an earlier date and NYCC have advised further archaeological evaluation by trial trenching to clarify the nature and significance of any archaeological remains to inform a planning decision.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The HLC type of this area is planned large scale parliamentary enclosure. The allocation site is a small part of a much larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is significant. It is felt that the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 17% of the whole HLC project area has been identified as planned enclosure, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been fully archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The results of such work would provide more certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction. It is assumed</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks: None within 10km; AONBs: Circa 5.3km from Howardian Hills; Heritage Coast: No; ITE land: No.</p> <p>NCA: Vale of York; NYLCA: Landscape Character Type 28. Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland. Local Landscape Assessment: Hambleton LCA. This is a category called 'intensively farmed lowland (simple topography) - Intermediate enclosure 5b; Intrusion: disturbed.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape There are no predicted impacts on nationally or locally protected landscapes and no settlements close by which might have their setting altered by this site. The land is generally low-lying, screened, and a wet restoration scheme would be in keeping with landscape character. Existing field boundaries would be largely retained and enhanced (based on current proposals). However there are cumulative effects with Alne landfill site, which is a visual detractor, and not at all in character with the surroundings. In terms of tranquillity the site lies within the A19 corridor and adjacent to a landfill site and brickworks and agricultural building (intensive chicken rearing). There is unlikely to be a significant increase in visual intrusion. The site is generally screened by intervening landform (Alne tip), field boundaries, and agricultural buildings, but it will be open to view from the adjacent public footpath.</p> <p>Vehicle movements would not alter the character of the site as the clay extracted would go to Alne brickworks which is adjacent to the site. As there would be a wet restoration scheme there would be a loss of productive farmland.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	0
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is situated off the A19 and next to brickworks, giving it relatively good access to markets, York in particular.</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth This site would ultimately result in 700,000 tonnes of clay being made into bricks which would be available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> Index Multiple Deprivation: In Tollerton IMD area – not in worst 20%. Tollerton, Alne, Tholthorpe, Huby and Easingwold all lie within 5km. These settlements are all in Hambleton. Easingwold is a Service Centre (overall 51% of housing across all service centres). Huby, Tholthorpe, Alne and Tollerton are Secondary Villages (land will not be allocated for housing, unless there are exceptional circumstances).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> This site will support some jobs. Supply of bricks will help realise the housing needs of local communities, as well as communities further afield (such as in larger housing markets such as York).</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> Footpath 10.6/2/2 runs along northern boundary of site. Footpath 10.6/3/1 is 120m east. Footpath 10.160/13/1 runs 320 m to south of site. No common land or village greens within 500m. Nearest common land is 800m south (allotment gardens, Sykes Lane).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> Walkers along the northern boundary may receive additional noise and visual effects, though site is reasonably well screened from the north. The site may be more visible from the south. Though the footpath is more distant. The current application suggests views from a footpath to the south are interrupted by intervening vegetation. The site visit reported that views from the west were blocked '99% of the time' by hedgerows. In the long term restoration may enhance the experience of walking in this area.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Alne Station 1.5 km north-west.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> The current application reports no risk from dust from extractive processes as it is 450m from the nearest property and the clay being worked is moist. However, dust from vehicles is possible, though this is readily manageable through damping down the haul road in dry weather.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding occurs mainly in the northwest corner of the site and down the western edge, with about 2 or 3% of the site at a 1 in 30 risk, a further 1% at a 1 in 100 risk and about 7 per cent of the site at a 1 in 1000 risk. Site in Ouse CFMP / Unit: Upper Ouse and River Kyle / Policy 6.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Site is not particularly prone to flooding and is defined as 'less vulnerable' to flooding. The current application flood risk assessment finds surface water flooding from drainage ditches and groundwater flooding to be of low significance and able to be mitigated. Although it is in an area where flood storage would be supported, it is not in the floodplain.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of clay (and, indirectly, bricks) and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Tollerton, Alne, Tholthorpe, Huby and Easingwold all lie within 5km. These settlements are all in Hambleton and are covered by the Hambleton Local Development Framework. Easingwold is a Service Centre (overall 51% of housing across all service centres). Huby, Tholthorpe, Alne and Tollerton are Secondary Villages (land will not be allocated for housing, unless there are exceptional circumstances). Tollerton is nearest settlement. No allocations within 200m, so no cumulative effects predicted from the review of local plans.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> none within 2km</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Numerous extraction and waste applications associated with the area to the immediate north which is an authorised landfill site.</p> <p>In terms of landscape, there are cumulative effects with Alne landfill site, which is a visual detractor, and not at all in character with the surroundings.</p>							
			✓	✓		-	-	-
							-	0
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ²⁸ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to include suitable arrangements for retention or diversion of gas pipeline (as appropriate) • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on heritage assets (Scheduled monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered park and garden), local landscape features and their respective settings • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage and mitigation of any hydro-geomorphic impacts on the river • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Design to include suitable arrangements for public rights of way (diversion or retention, and associated mitigation, as appropriate) • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

²⁸ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

**Appendix S3: Assessment of Sites in Hambleton and Harrogate District (Split)
and Hambleton and Richmondshire District (Split)**

Joint Minerals and Waste Plan

Preferred Options Consultation

Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Volume 2: Assessment of Sites

Contents

Reference	Site Name	Preferred or Discounted Site	Type of Site	Page No.
MJP14	Ripon Quarry, North Stanley	Preferred	Extraction of sand and gravel	1
MJP21	Land at Killerby	Preferred	Extraction of sand and gravel	17
MJP17	Land to South of Catterick	Part Preferred/ Part Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	32

MJP14 – Ripon Quarry, North Stainley

Site Name	Site MJP14 Ripon Quarry, North Stainley – 2 locations: 430558 476313 - Pennycroft and Thorneyfields; 429456 477821 – Manor Farm West, Harrogate
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	30.22 ha (Pennycroft and Thorneyfields); 9.52 ha (Manor Farm West)
Proposed life of site	15 years (Pennycroft and Thorneyfields); Unknown at present (Manor Farm West)
Notes	Possible restoration: Lake, reed bed and wet woodland (Pennycroft and Thorneyfields); Unknown at present (Manor Farm West). Proposed extensions to existing quarry. Pennycroft and Thorneyfields area is subject to a current application (NY/2011/0429/ENV) which is awaiting determination. No current application for Manor Farm West.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions: the lifetime of the site is currently unknown however for the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that the site will be operational in the short and medium term and has been restored in the long term.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat	Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 10km west - North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area / Special Area of Conservation (SPA/SAC); Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Large southern site lies adjacent to (possibly with some overlap) Ripon Parks SSSI; Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): The following SINCs recorded nearest northern site : Rush Wood, East Tanfield (0.35 km); Mill Bank (adjacent); The Jetty (adjacent); Low Green (0.3km); Little Mill Bank (0.74km); Howgrave Wood (1.08 km); West Tanfield Quarry (0.988 km). Nearest SINC to southern site : Norton Mills (1.03km), Hall Garth Ponds (1.34km). Local Nature Reserve (LNR): Nosterfield	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	+
						--	0	++

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
connectivity	<p>2km north-west.</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: Northern site: Deciduous woodland immediately adjacent (with slight overlap) along south west edge and circa 20 metres from northern edge, 20m from east edge. Southern site: Deciduous woodland adjacent to north, south and east of site (possibly some overlap). South-west corner of site also contains some deciduous woodland (c5% of area) according to map. Woodland is also around western edges 60 to 70 metres away.</p> <p>Ecological Networks: Living Landscape: Site entirely within River Ure Corridor; England Habitat Network (EHN): Core woodland envelope of EHN overlaps north, east and south-west of site southern site and western edge of northern site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> Due to distance and type of development it is considered unlikely that there will be any significant effect on Natura 2000 sites. There may, however, be potential direct and indirect impacts upon the SSSI – particularly in relation to changes in hydrology / effects on aquifer. Some habitats within the SSSI are groundwater fed, as are habitats in the current quarry restoration and SINCs. Operations within the quarry have the potential to impact on these habitats through draw down of water during pumping. The EIA for the current planning application is looking at the significance of these impacts and developing mitigation where necessary. The outcome of this is not yet available and therefore the level of impact is not currently known.</p> <p>In relation to the north extension – the river meander has similar habitats to High Batts SSSI. Here the mineral may not be as deep. In the southern area they are undertaking some further work in relation to High Batts. In the planning application they are still very much working out what impacts might be, but it will be important that mitigation is linked to abating possible effects on the High Batts Nature Reserve as well as the SSSI. Monitoring will be critical.</p> <p>Ecological surveys for the current planning application have detailed that site is mostly arable farmland with trees, hedgerow and woodland as boundary features. Site has the potential to support foraging bat, badger, otter, nesting and farmland birds. Great crested newt is known locally from ponds within Ripon Parks SSSI</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>and features that could support great crested newt are noted on the northern site, though the site is acknowledged as suboptimal¹.</p> <p>Invasive species are known to this river corridor and the connectivity with the river and instances of flooding provide an opportunity for species to be spread, though this does not represent a significant increase from the current threat.</p> <p>In terms of geodiversity, these sites may have long term implications in terms of preventing restoration of the geomorphology of the river. The potential for the river to move in its flood plain should not be constrained by the creation of landforms which prevent that movement, e.g. proposals for lakes or bund.</p> <p>There are cumulative negative impacts associated with quarrying in this area, including loss of habitat and disturbance to species which may result from this quarry combined with the existing Ripon Quarry and Potgate Quarry. Cumulative benefits associated with appropriate restoration at this and other quarries, including creation of priority habitats, are likely to occur in the long term.</p> <p>As with other wet restoration schemes restoration to deep lakes is less beneficial to biodiversity, so shallow areas and other habitats such as wet woodland / other priority habitat can offer greater benefits.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ): Site in NVZ for surface water and groundwater; Source Protection Zone (SPZ): Not in or adjacent to SPZ; River Basin Management Plan (RBMP): Nearest water body, at 0m east is 'River Ure from Thornton Steward Beck to River Skell' - ecological quality is moderate / chemical quality is 'does not require assessment; Overall status is moderate; Objective - good by 2027. No RBMP lakes present. RBMP groundwater: Site in Swale, Ure, Nidd, Ouse (SUNO) Magnesian Limestone groundwater body (quantitative quality good / chemical quality good / at risk). Objective - good by 2015.</p> <p>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS): surface water resources available at least 50% of</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	?

¹ See Natural England, Letter to North Yorkshire County Council dated 3 February, 2012

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The Environmental Statement (ES) for the current Pennycroft and Thorneyfields site identifies dewatering as a key impact on groundwater and associated receptors. It is proposed to dewater the site with discharge used for mineral washing (then settling out and discharge) with the remainder being discharged to the Ure. This is expected to create a temporary drawdown in groundwater levels during the working period. This could affect the groundwater under the Ripon Parks SSSI, though the hydraulic connection between the surface water and the groundwater is considered to be limited. Nonetheless, the application predicts the need to continually monitor water levels and “a water level management plan will be put in place”.² The Ure is also identified as a receptor for impacts as this will recharge the site (resulting in water loss); though through discharge of clean water to the river this is predicted to balance the situation.</p> <p>Groundwater drawdown may also affect the Lightwater Stream to the south, though “according to the geological map the vicinity of the site comprises alluvium and clay till which will limit the amount of outflow from the stream”³. Other impacts recognised in the ES include possible pollution of groundwater from fluid loss / spillage from plant and ingress of suspended solids to the river Ure. Mitigation measures are proposed for all these impacts to bring these impacts within acceptable levels. However, without mitigation, such impacts could be significant.</p> <p>In the northern Manor Farm West Site a similar range of impacts could occur (though possibly on a lower scale as the site is smaller).</p> <p>As this site is not in a Source Protection Zone it may be less vulnerable than some other sites. Restoration may help to provide better protection to groundwater, depending on its design (though movement of</p>							

² Hanson Quarry Products Europe Limited, Extension to Existing Sand and Gravel Workings at Ripon Quarry, North Stainley, North Yorkshire: Environmental Statement: Non-Technical Summary.

³ Hanson Quarry Products Europe Limited, Extension to Existing Sand and Gravel Workings at Ripon Quarry, North Stainley, North Yorkshire: Environmental Statement Section 7: Hydrogeology and Hydrology.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	overburdens during restoration may have water impacts of its own).							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site has reasonable access to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside; Access: Confirmed to be the existing Ripon Quarry access onto A6108 (approximately 460m south of North Stainley) with the mineral to be moved to the existing plant site without passage on the highway; Light Vehicles: 16 (application details NY/2011/0429/ENV); HGV Vehicles: 80-150* (Source: application details NY/2011/0429/ENV including comment *if additional processing capacity installed);</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Transport assessment rating: green.</p> <p>PROW: This site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: 11.7 km east / Railhead: 49.7 km south-east; Strategic Road: A1 4.2 km east (direct); Canal / Freight waterway: 5.6km south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport 80 - 150 HGVs per day would access the site turning on and off the road south of North Stainley (however, journeys would also be saved by processing the mineral at the adjacent plant site). HGV movement is acceptable on to the A6108, but minor works may be required to improve the existing access arrangements. A traffic assessment and/ or travel plan would be required. The current planning application suggests that vehicle numbers are in line with historic numbers from the existing plant, and the traffic assessment undertaken to support the Joint Plan indicates that the A6108 is currently used by around 3000 vehicles per day, including 300 HGVs, so levels would effectively remain the same. However, in this assessment we have viewed traffic impacts as a continuation of impacts into the longer term and have noted a minor negative effect due to the continued number of HGVs (which otherwise would have been expected to cease) and the need for further improvements to access. There are few local opportunities for sustainable transport.</p> <p>It is also noted that increase demanded at Clock tower junction in Ripon will need to be established and may</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	need a revised routing plan, adding uncertainty to the assessment.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Zone or within 2km of AQMA. Norton Mills 260m north. North Parks 120m south. Badger Bank (settlement) 450m north. Norton Conyers 750m east of southern site. East Tanfield is 160m from northern site with scattered individual properties within 500m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The Environmental Statement (NTS) for the current Pennycroft and Thorneyfields site states “<i>The likelihood of problems caused by dust will be largely influenced by the effectiveness of on-site environmental control.given the intended dust control measures and method of working...the site can continue to be operated with minimal impact on nearby residential properties and boundary locations</i>”.⁴ In addition “<i>A full PM10 assessment in line with the latest recommendations has been undertaken and this clearly shows that the Air Quality Objectives are not expected to be exceeded</i>”. However, as this assessment considers effects without mitigation, effects from the whole site, including the northern part (as well as a continuation of traffic) are considered to be moderate and mitigatable, with the main part of the effect coming from the possible impact on East Tanfield.</p> <p>Priority woodland adjacent to sites is likely to suffer a negligible effect from dust and pollution deposition.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Agricultural Land Classification (ALC): 95% of southern site in grade 3. Thin strip of grade 2 along eastern boundary. Northern site is Grade 2. Greenfield site - no known risk factors for contaminated land. Site does not lie within or adjacent to a development high risk area (coal mining).</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land The Environmental Statement’s detailed assessment concluded that 65% of the southern site is best and most versatile (BMV) Land. The northern site is assumed to be BMV</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
						--	--	?

⁴ Citation needed

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	land (though detailed assessment may refine this as with the southern site). This would amount to a loss of 19.63ha of BMV land.							
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</u> Deciduous woodland immediately adjacent (with slight overlap) along south west edge and circa 20 metres from northern edge, 20 m from east edge. Southern site: Deciduous woodland adjacent to north, south and east of site (possibly some overlap). Site visit revealed trees and a hedgerow on site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change</u> A small amount of carbon storage habitat may be lost, though the effect of this on this objective is negligible. The site would however be expected to generate a large amount of freight. While access to the road network is good, it would still need to travel some distance to likely markets. Effects on this objective are moderate to major negative in the short and medium term, falling to minor negative if the northern site continues to operate in the longer term.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity of a site</u> Flooding: Southern sites entirely within flood zone 3. In terms of surface water flooding there are occasional patches of mainly 1/1000 year risk (circa 5%). Smaller patches of 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 risk, (together totalling c1%). Northern site is affected by a small area of Flood Zone 2 (20%); Ouse CFMP: Upper Ure and Swinney Beck / Policy 6; CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Ecological Networks: Living Landscape: Site entirely within River Ure Corridor NY10; England Habitat Network: Core woodland envelope of EHN overlaps north, east and south-west of site southern site and western edge of northern site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</u> Although site is water compatible, the high risk of flooding to this site suggests the need for emergency planning. In the longer term there is the potential for these sites to offer flood storage to the wider catchment. Ecological networks are unlikely to be affected due to these sites not disrupting significant parts of the corridors. However, restoration in the long term would</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	0 ++

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	strengthen networks.							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 5.46 million tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The impact would continue until such time as extraction ceases.</p>	✓			✓	--	--	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not specifically deal with waste. No impacts identified.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation areas: none within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: Southern part of site circa 80m from Norton Conyers Registered Parks and Garden (Grade II) (Designation ID 1,0001, 068). Northern part is 1.9 km away from Norton Conyers; Registered battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments: Northern part of site is circa 170 m south east from East Tanfield Deserted Medieval Village (Designation ID 1,016,260); 1.6km to south of site is 'Henge Monument 300m North of Runwick'; 0.66 km to north is 'Round barrow 425m north west of Rushwood Hall' (Designation ID 1,016,</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
character	<p>262); 0.77km to north is Earth circles, cursus, pit alignments and burial sites near Nosterfield and Thornborough, including Centre Hill Round Barrow (Designation ID 1,004, 912). Southern part: 1.4 km west of site is Castle Dikes Defended Roman Villa. Circa 1.62 km to south east is 'Hutton Hall (site of)'. Listed buildings: 1 listed building c150m to west - Manor Farm House (NHLE No. 1,190, 120) Grade II. A further listed building lies 0.68 km away (Sleningford Grange Designation ID 1,150, 579, Grade II); Named deigned landscapes (from pre-validated dataset derived from HLC); HNY22399 (no name listed) ornamental parkland 70m east of southern part of site, 2 unnamed areas 1.3km south-west and 1.6km west of northern area of site. Historic Land Characterisation (HLC) Broad Type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – Modern improved fields; The proposed allocation sites lie within an area of high archaeological significance and sensitivity, which contains a number of prehistoric monuments and deposits that have been the subject of recent investigation and publication. This Thornborough Henges landscape is considered to be internationally significant. In addition, the scheduled deserted medieval village of East Tanfield lies immediately to the west of the Manor Farm West proposed allocation site. In addition, undesignated archaeology includes evidence of finds and features of early prehistoric date and Bronze Age round barrow burial sites. Trenches in the northern area (Manor Farm West) identified evidence of multi-period human activity dating from the Mesolithic, through the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age to the Romano-British period. There were no archaeological features or deposits identified in the southern extension area (Pennycroft and Thorneyfields); although there are deposits of Iron Age/Romano-British date within the top soil storage area which it is assumed will be excluded from any direct impacts. <u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) type of these two areas is modern improved fields. The northernmost proposed allocation site is a smaller part of a much larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is partial, and the legibility of the southern part is fragmentary. Proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area. However, it is acknowledged that within the sites, the</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 20% of the overall HLC project area has been identified as modern improved fields, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There is however an issue with the impact on the registered parkland of Norton Conyers, which will have direct views of the Pennycroft site. It will be important for mitigation to be aligned with Norton Conyers.</p> <p>The Manor Farm West site lies within the setting of the scheduled monuments of Thornborough Henges and also East Tanfield deserted village so the landscape may be sensitive for those reasons. However, it is well screened from these receptors</p> <p>There is certain high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Manor Farm West (northern) site from the early prehistoric period onwards. It is known that allocating this site would cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>The existing archaeological deposits recorded by aerial photography, geophysics and trial trenching in the Manor Farm West (northern) site have been identified by English Heritage as being 'demonstrably of equivalent significance' to designated heritage assets as set out in NPPF policy 139 and for that reason are assessed as major negative. Remains of lesser significance were revealed in the Pennycroft and Thorneyfields (southern) site, and so the impact there is assessed as minor negative.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction and will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks: None within 10 km; Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs): Northern site: Nidderdale is 2.9km south-west. Southern site: Nidderdale 3km west; Heritage Coast: None within 10 km; ITE land: Norton Conyers ITE land is 66m east of the southern site and 1.83 km south-east of northern site; National Character Area (NCA): Southern Magnesian Limestone (both sites). Green Belt: Not within Green Belt.</p> <p>North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (NYLCA): Northern and southern Site are landscape</p>	✓		✓		--	--	0 -

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
townscapes	<p>character type 24: river floodplain (farmed, lowland and valley landscapes). High visual sensitivity (as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform. which facilitates long distance open views across the landscape). High ecological sensitivity as result of the patchwork of habitats. High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence of numerous historic settlement sites and designated landscapes, coupled with a dynamic landscape pattern of narrow river corridors. District LCA: Northern Site mostly in landscape 5b of Hambleton LCA with a small area in the west in 6a.Southern site in landscape 'River Ure Corridor' in Harrogate LCA.</p> <p>Intrusion: Undisturbed. The area is fairly tranquil, but not as much as the CPRE maps suggest. Urban intrusion: The wider context is rural but there is local intrusion from the existing active quarry. The A6108 corridor, North Stainley and the Lightwater Valley theme park are 1-2 km to the west. Light pollution: Low – 44-56 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> There are no predicted impacts on nationally or locally designated landscapes. Similarly, local settlements are not likely to be affected, although North Stainley lies just over 1 km to the west of the Manor Farm West site. There is intervening woodland and riverside screening along the River Ure. The current quarry does not impact on the settlement.</p> <p>The floodplain landscape type within which the Pennycroft and Thorneyfields site and parts of the Manor Farm West site are located is being heavily exploited at a number of locations in North Yorkshire, resulting in large scale disturbance and the creation after restoration of areas of new landscape character which are likely to be unstable in the long term because they do not reflect geomorphological / fluvial processes as the previous landscapes largely did (although modified and protected by man in more recent times). However within the timescale of this assessment the wet restoration scheme proposed can be accommodated, and can be acceptable on visual and landscape character grounds. There is however an issue with the impact on the registered parkland of Norton Conyers which will have direct views of the Pennycroft site. It will be important for mitigation to be aligned with Norton Conyers.</p> <p>The Manor Farm West site lies within the setting of the scheduled monuments of Thornborough Henges and also East Tanfield deserted village so the landscape may be sensitive for those reasons. However, it is well</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>screened from these receptors. There could also be direct impacts on vistas from the Ripon Rowell and on the river corridor setting. There may also be cumulative effects from 'a possible future quarried landscape' / from other sites.</p> <p>It would be desirable to allow the river in this area to meander (a big lake would prevent the meander). Historic meanders are visible.</p> <p>Levels of visual intrusion will not increase as the sites are low lying and largely screened by trees from views from the wider landscape. .</p> <p>Whilst the two sites are extensions of an existing quarry, they are around 1.3 km apart, and there are some different historic landscape issues for each.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site has reasonable access to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 5.46 million tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material (as well as supporting freight jobs). Restoration, combined with that of other nearby sites might create something of a minor tourist attraction.</p>	✓		✓	✓	++	++	+
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Area - Kirkby Malzeard / Wathvale - Not in worst 20%.</p> <p>Norton Mills is 260m north. North Parks is 120m south. Badger Bank (settlement) is 450m north. Norton Conyers is 750m east. North Stainley lies to the west (620m) of northern site, while Wath is 1.4km east of southern site. Nunwick is 1.87km south.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> The site would support a small number of jobs leading to minor positive impacts in the short and medium term and negligible to minor positive impacts in the long term.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0 +

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Whilst the site would provide a source of sand and gravel which could aid future development, it is considered that the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. In the long term it is considered that the restoration scheme has the potential to boost tourism in the area through the creation of new habitats (which could be made accessible).							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Rights of way: bridleway 15.103/8/1 comes within 20m west of the northwest corner of southern site. The long distance right of way called the 'Ripon Rowel' follows this part of the bridleway also at 20m. Bridleway 10.44/3/1 is 370m north-west. Bridleway 10.44/6/1 is 490m north-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Although there is little in terms of access at the northern site Bridleway 15.103/8/1 is likely to be affected by noise and could be affected by dust and views which would detract from the experience of users for a short distance when this area is being worked. The site is also close to the Ripon Rowel. The current application, by way of mitigation, proposes to separate the access track from the Bridleway / Ripon Rowell walk where they intersect. (Working this part of the site would take place in phase 2 – considered to be short term in our assessment, though noise impacts could conceivably also be experienced in later phases too to a lesser degree). While a different application may ultimately come forward for this site we have scored these impacts without mitigation assuming the development would be phased in similar way to the current application.</p>		✓	✓		-	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Norton Mills is 260m north. North Parks is 120m south. Badger Bank (settlement) 450m north. Norton Conyers is 750m east. Nearest farm building is 850m south. East Tanfield is 300m from northern site with scattered individual properties within 500m. No schools, hospitals, health centres or clinics within 1km. High pressure gas pipeline Feeder 7 crosses southern site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing The high pressure gas pipeline would require re-routing for safety purposes. There is some concern over possible dust and noise impacts at East Tanfield (see SA objective 4). A continuation of traffic would occur on the A6108, though the current low volumes on this road</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
						--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	mean that air pollution and accident effects are of low significance							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Flooding: Southern sites entirely within flood zone 3. In terms of surface water flooding there are occasional patches of mainly 1/1000 year risk (circa 5%. Smaller patches of 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 risk, together totalling c1%). Northern site is affected by a small area of Flood Zone 2 (20%); Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP): Upper Ure and Swinney Beck / Policy 6.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Although site is water compatible, the high risk of flooding to this site suggests the need for emergency planning. In the longer term there is the potential for these sites to offer flood storage to the wider catchment. .Flood risk assessment is required.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	0 ++
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	+
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> North Stainley lies to the west (620m) of northern site, Wath is 1.4km east of southern site, Nunwick is 1.87km south (all Harrogate). North Stainley and Wath are Group C settlements (only very limited growth). Although the LDF has no allocations DPD in place, the earlier 2001 Local Plan shows no allocations within 200m this site.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP06 (2.9 km north), MJP38 (1.4km west), MJP07 (3.3 km</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>north) MJP39 (1.65 km north), MJP57 (2.63m west), MJP10 (1.88km west) all within 5km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites</u>: Active sand and gravel site at Ripon, between northern and southern sites. Active Magnesian limestone site at Potgate 2.36 km west. Dormant sand and gravel at Haw Wood (3.7km W). Active sand and gravel site at Nosterfield - 2.5km north. Numerous historic applications are clustered around Nosterfield (c3.8km north-west), West Tanfield (1.4km north-west) and North Stainley (0.2km north-west). Group of historic application to south-west of North Stainley (1.7km west). Fewer applications to south (2 around Sutton Grange (1.9km south). None to west. (Measurements from southern site). Landfill: Nearest is 'land to the north of Moor Lane' 1.9km north-west.</p> <p>There may be cumulative landscape effects from 'a possible future quarried landscape' / from other sites</p>								
		✓		✓	✓	-	-	-	
		?		?	?			0	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score	Significance								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁵ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative								

⁵ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, archaeological remains, Listed Buildings, Conservation Area, Registered and unregistered park and gardens), local landscape features and their respective settings • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include suitable arrangements for public rights of way (diversion or retention, and associated mitigation, as appropriate) • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

MJP21 – Land at Killerby

Site Name	Site MJP21 (Land at Killerby, Richmondshire and Hambleton)
Current Use	Current Use: Agriculture and woodland
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	Size: 213 ha, of which 122 ha proposed for extraction
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: 16 years
Notes	Notes: Proposed new quarry and subject to a current application (NY/2010/0356/ENV) that is awaiting determination. Possible restoration: agriculture, marshland, lakes, woodland.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 14km west - North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC; SSSI: 1.7 km from nearest SSSI (Swale Lakes); SINC: Nearest SINC lies partly within northern boundary of site (SE29-04 River Swale, Great Langston to Kiplin). Park Plantation SINC is 1.21 km away. Great Langton Pond (1.56 km). Kirkby Wood (1.25km).</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: Deciduous woodland overlaps site in several places, particularly in the north. Smaller patches adjacent to or overlapping the perimeter of the southern part of the site. Site around 200 metres from traditional orchard in south east. Ancient woodland: A strip of ancient woodland lies approx. 170m east of the site at the closest point.</p> <p>Ecological Networks: circa 8% of the site (northern area) covered by England Habitat Network (woodland). An additional area lies adjacent to the site to the east; circa 60% of the site lies within the Swale regional GI corridor; circa 20% of the site lies within NY08 Swale Washlands Living Landscape. Key habitats: River Swale, wetlands. Management issues- Aggregate extraction site restoration.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity No</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	+
						0	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>significant effect expected on Natura 2000 sites. It is considered that there may be some minor temporary disturbance to the nearby SSSI however the surrounding area has a history of quarrying so disturbance from noise etc. is not expected to be significant. There are potential direct and indirect adverse impacts upon SE29-04 River Swale, Great Langston to Kiplin SINC which lies partly within and adjacent to the site (biodiversity may be affected by the two proposed river crossing points). Up to date ecological surveys will be required in order to identify key features of ecological importance. The SINC boundary for riverine SINC includes the river corridor for completeness but it does not necessarily mean that all habitats within the boundary are of SINC quality. The quarry could then be designed to avoid features of interest, provide mitigation for habitats and species that are affected and ultimately strengthen the SINC through high quality restoration. These impacts and possible mitigation are currently being looked at in the current application but this is not yet complete.</p> <p>The site supports a mosaic of arable farmland, pastoral grasslands, mature hedgerow, mixed plantation, scattered mature trees, wet woodland, small watercourses, wet grassland and tall ruderal habitats. Surveys to support the current planning application at the site have identified bats, nesting birds, brown hare, badger, otter and water vole.</p> <p>In terms of invasive species, both Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam are present within the site. The survey work for the current application shows that the extent of both species has increased between the initial 2009 survey and the 2014 update surveys. The proposed development has the potential to increase the spread of these species.</p> <p>This area represents further quarrying in the Swale corridor in addition to existing and past quarries at Ellerton, Kiplin Hall and Scorton. Negative cumulative impacts are considered unlikely to be significant if appropriate mitigation is implemented. Potential cumulative benefits for biodiversity exist provided that restoration schemes are designed appropriately and any measures for biodiversity can be secured as part of the planning process. It is however noted that not all of the site is within the control of the operator so there is some uncertainty as to whether ecological benefits can be realised as part of the restoration scheme (biodiversity restoration is limited to a lake with no surrounding land and MoD restrictions also limit the type</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>of scheme that could be put in place).</p> <p>In summary, in the short term negative impacts are anticipated associated with the loss of habitats and disturbance to a range of species. This disturbance continues into the medium term. Impacts in the long term depend on the ability to secure a high quality restoration and management. Opportunities exist to improve the habitat networks through the creation of high quality priority habitats.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is not in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ). The site does not lie in a groundwater source protection zone however Source Protection Zone 3 lies circa 40m east of the site. In Humber RBMP SUNO catchment. The nearest RBMP water body is Swale from Muker Beck to Bedale Beck which passes through the northern area of the site. Current ecological status is moderate, with overall potential moderate. Objective is good by 2027. No RBMP lakes. RBMP Groundwater: Site falls between SUNO Millstone Grit and Carboniferous Limestone (quantitative quality good/chemical quality poor) and the SUNO Sherwood Sandstone (Quantitative quality good, chemical quality poor - current overall status poor / good by 2027) and the SUNO Magnesian Limestone (quantitative quality good/ chemical quality good- overall status: good / objective: good by 2015) groundwater bodies.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The Swale could be a receptor for pollutants (such as fuel or soil / silt particles) during flood events though this is a large watercourse so, given the sorts of pollutants that could be generated and the ability of the river to flush and dilute, risk is seen as relatively minor and mitigatable by good site management and plant maintenance. The existing planning application states that dewatering would be undertaken at the site to allow dry working of the mineral. It concludes that following mitigation, such as the pumping of dewatering discharge water to onsite lagoons where settlement will occur prior to discharge and the regulated discharge of water from the settlement lagoon to compensate for reduction in the groundwater base flow⁶; dewatering would not result in significant adverse impacts and</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	?

⁶ Killerby Sand and Gravel Quarry, Planning Application and Environmental Statement, Chapter 9- Water Resources: Hafren Water.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	long-term alterations to groundwater flow would not be anticipated following restoration. Impacts are considered to be minor negative in the short and medium term (although it is considered that successful implementation of mitigation and application of good practice measures could offset this). In the long term it is considered that opportunities exist for the improvement of water quality for example through the creation of habitats such as reed bed. Impacts in relation to restoration are however uncertain until a specific restoration plan is agreed.							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is adjacent to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside. Access: Confirmed as being the access as per latest details for application NY/2010/0356/ENV, i.e. at bend at north end of Low Street west on Low Street onto the new Local Access Road; Light Vehicles: 42 two-way movements (as sourced from application details NY/2010/0356/ENV); HGV Vehicles: 336 two-way movements (as sourced from application details NY/2010/0356/ENV);</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles 28; HGV: 86. Traffic assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: This site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: Nearest national rail network 7.7km east; Strategic Road: A1 lies adjacent to the site; Canal / Freight waterway: Tees Navigation 17km north-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport HGV movement would be acceptable on to Low Street however works will be required to improve this road to access the local access road (the scope of these works would need to be determined in the traffic assessment/travel plan).</p> <p>As the majority of trips generated by this site would replace trips from the existing Scorton and Ellerton Quarry sites most journeys can be thought of as a continuation of existing impacts (though these impacts will endure for longer than if there were no plan in place).</p> <p>Traffic modelling carried out through the Joint Plan traffic assessment estimates that 75% of demand from this area comes from Teesside and Durham. The route towards Teesside takes a similar amount of time</p>		✓	✓		--	--	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>whether by the A1 and A66 or the A684 through Northallerton and then the A19. Without any mitigation the site would generate a high number of traffic movements per day through a significant settlement (and sustainable transport is not likely to contribute to access to the site). A moderate to major negative impact is therefore anticipated in relation to this objective. However, the traffic assessment does suggest mitigation in the form of a routing agreement to route vehicles via a Local Access Road to the A1 or the A684, which would reduce effects down to a non-significant level. Similarly cumulative effects, if the A1 route is taken, have been considered for this site with MJP17 and MJP43 as they join the A1, with overall effects considered insignificant.</p> <p>The site is not likely to generate significant passenger travel demand.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Zone or within 2km of an AQMA.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The existing planning application has assessed all residential properties within 500m of the site for dust impacts. It concludes that following the implementation of mitigation measures which will include damping of haul roads, wheel washing, sheeting of vehicles, vehicle speed restrictions etc., there would be insignificant dust impacts on nearby properties.⁷ Restoration could ultimately improve air quality by habitats absorbing pollutants such as from the A1, though this is not expected to be at a significant level. Air quality impacts from vehicle emissions are not considered as part of the existing planning application however, without mitigation the site could generate significant amounts of traffic which could route through Northallerton (and pass other settlements en route), which could have minor effects on air quality..</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

⁷ Killerby Sand and Gravel Quarry, Planning Application and Environmental Statement, Chapter 10- Air Quality: Wardell Armstrong.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Agricultural Land Classification: circa 30% of site is Grade 2, 65% is Grade 3 and 5% is Grade 4. Greenfield site - no known risk factors for contaminated land. No known mining subsidence risks.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Extraction operations would result in the temporary loss of circa 136.9ha of agricultural land of which c. 88.9 is best and most versatile land, and the permanent loss of 19ha of best and most versatile land⁸. Impacts are therefore considered to be major negative in the short and medium term as agricultural land is temporarily lost and minor negative in the long term as a result of the permanent loss of BMV land.</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	-
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Small patches of deciduous woodland lie onsite and areas lie adjacent to/overlapping the site boundary. Site visit noted the following features on site: grassland / pasture, woodland / copse, hedgerows, standalone trees.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Although there is the potential for the loss of some small amounts of habitats with carbon storage potential this impact is considered insignificant. However, the traffic from this site would be significant and would therefore lead to significant climate change impacts, albeit lessened by this site's excellent proximity to the A1 and northern markets in particular. Restoration is likely to have some potential as a carbon sink.</p>	✓			✓	-	--	-- ? +
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁹ of a site Flood defences are present in the northern area of the site. Circa 25% of the site lies in flood zone 3, 5% in flood zone 2 and 70% in flood zone 1. Patches of surface water flooding occur across the site with some small patches (c2%) high (1 in 30) risk, a similar amount (c 2%) medium (1 in 100) risk. About 8-10% of the site is low risk (1 in 1000). Ouse CFMP /</p>	✓		✓	✓	-	-	++

⁸ Killerby Sand and Gravel Quarry, Planning Application and Environmental Statement, Chapter 8- Soils and Agriculture: Wardell Armstrong.

⁹ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
change	<p>Unit: Swale Washlands / Policy 6. Circa 20% of site is in the Swale Washlands Living Landscape.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Although site is water compatible, the high risk of flooding to this site mandates the need for emergency planning. In the longer term there is the potential for this site offer flood storage to the wider catchment. The element of standoff from the river corridor at this site means it is not likely to hinder species movements / form a barrier to the formation of an ecological network.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 11.37 million tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The impact would continue until such time as extraction ceases.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy The site would not specifically deal with waste. Soil that is stripped will be stored onsite and used for restoration. No impacts identified.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors Conservation areas: Kirkby Fleetham 1km south-east; Registered Parks and Gardens: None within 5km; Registered Battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Sites: None within 5km.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments: 120m north - World War 2 fighter pens and defences at former RAF Catterick (ID 1,020,990); 650m north - Bainesse Roman roadside settlement and Anglian cemetery (ID 1,021,209); 1.15km north-east - Castle Hills medieval motte and bailey castle and 20th century airfield defences (ID 1,020,991); 1.3km south-east - Motte and bailey castle and medieval settlement earthworks within Hall Garth (ID 1,021,103).</p> <p>Listed buildings: 20 listed buildings within 1km (1 grade 1, 2 grade 2* and 17 grade 2). Closest is Stable Block to Killerby Hall (75m at closest point, Grade 2- NHLE NO. 1,295,757) which is surrounded by site on 3 sides. Other listed buildings include those associated with Oran House (approx. 270m north-west) and those associated with Kiplin Hall (approx. 750m north-east).</p> <p>Designed landscapes: Site overlaps with Killerby Hall, Oran House lies adjacent to the site to the north, Kiplin Hall (unidentified parkland) 140m north-east, Kirkby Hall 300m east, Hornby Park (unidentified parkland- designer Lancelot 'Capability' Brown) 1.65 km south-west.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land; HLC Type – Modern improved fields and piecemeal enclosure; Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for early prehistoric human activity including being a focus of early hunter-gatherer activity. There is also evidence of Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity across the allocation site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The site allocation has two HLC types, 'modern improved fields' and 'piecemeal enclosure'. The second HLC type is significant, of which the legibility is significant. The majority of this area would be lost through mineral extraction. It is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area as 17% of the whole HLC project area has been identified as planned enclosure, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the early</p>					?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	prehistoric period onwards. The site has been subject to an archaeological field evaluation, and allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction and will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks: None within 10 km; AONBs: None within 10km; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE land: None within 5km; Local Landscape Designation: None (however, part of the site did have a local landscape designation under the previous Hambleton Local Plan).</p> <p>NCA: The site lies within the Vale of Mowbray; NY&Y LCA: The site is partly within Landscape Character Type 24: River Floodplain (northern 50% of site) and partly within LCT 25 Settled Vale Farmland (southern 50% of site); Hambleton LCA: Most of site is in Hambleton and lies in a landscape character type called 'intensively farmed lowland (simple topography) - Intermediate enclosure 5b'.</p> <p>Intrusion: Around 25% of the site is classed as undisturbed and the remaining 75% is classed as disturbed. Light pollution is relatively low – 50-55 on the CPRE scale of 1-255 (1=dark), although this was assessed in 2000, and may now have worsened due to increased activity in the A1(M) corridor.</p> <p>The site is largely screened by topography, and by vegetation and flood banks along the River Swale. Areas to the west are locally visible from the A1(M) and rising ground to the west of the A1(M).</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape No impacts on nationally or locally designated landscapes. Marne Barracks at Catterick, and the village of Kirkby Fleetham are within around 1 km of the site, however their settings are considered unlikely to be adversely affected.</p> <p>This extensive site would be the first, in a large cluster including the existing Scorton, Ellerton and Kiplin Hall Quarries, to be located to the south of the River Swale. The site would affect two local designed landscapes at Killerby Hall and Oran House. It would affect an area of small scale topographical variation resulting from</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>glacial and fluvial processes.</p> <p>In terms of visual intrusion, the site is largely screened, however part of site will be visible from the A1(M), and from higher land to the west of the A1(M). The site lies within the A1(M) corridor and within the Leeming Airfield and Catterick 'military zone', however the immediate locality between Killerby Hall and the nearby Kirkby Fleetham Hall is private and relatively undisturbed.</p> <p>Overall, it is considered that major negative impacts would occur in the short and medium term as there would be a significant local change in character, with the establishment of the processing plant site to the south of the River Swale, temporary bridges connecting the site with Ellerton Quarry, and phased sand and gravel extraction. In the long term, a minor negative impact is anticipated as the natural character of the landscape would be irreversibly changed (the restoration scheme would result in the creation of a water body between Oran House and Killerby Hall which is considered would look out of place), although the Killerby Hall parkland and some of its surrounding ridges would remain.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is adjacent to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 11.37 million tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material (as well as supporting freight jobs). Restoration, combined with that of other nearby sites might create something of a minor tourist attraction.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	++	++	+
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area- Leeming Bar, Brompton-on-Swale and Scorton. Not in most deprived 20%. Kirkby Fleetham is the nearest Settlement 900m south-east. Ellerton-on-Swale lies 900m north, Kiplin lies 900m east and Catterick lies 1.2km north-west.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> The site would support a number of jobs leading to minor positive impacts in the short and medium term. Whilst the site would provide a source of sand and gravel which could aid future development, it is considered that the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit. In the long term it is considered that the restoration scheme has the potential to boost tourism in the</p>	✓	✓		✓	+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	area through the creation of new bridleways / rights of way (8.8km of new routes are included in current planning application) and through the recreational use of the restored site area.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Footpath 10.78/1/1 runs through the middle of the site to Killerby Hall. Footpath 10.84/14/1 runs along the southern boundary of the site and joins 10.78/1/1. Footpath 10.84/15/2 also meets 10.78/1/1 at the southern site boundary. Bridleway 20.2/11/1 begins circa 50m from the site boundary on the other side of the A1. No common land or village greens within 500m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Footpath 10.78/1/1 would be diverted. Users of this right of way would experience a direct impact as a result of the diversion. Visual amenity and noise impacts would also be anticipated, however the location of the site adjacent to the A1 means that background noise levels are already elevated. Dust has the potential to impact upon users of nearby rights of way however a number of mitigation measures (as set out under objective 4 above) will be implemented. Overall, impacts are considered to be minor negative during the operation of the site and minor to major positive in the long term, due to the potential increase in recreational land and public access.¹⁰</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	+ ++
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Nearest settlements: Kirkby Fleetham lies 900m south-east, Ellerton-on-Swale lies 900m north, Kiplin lies 900m east, Catterick lies 1.2km north-west. No Hospitals, clinics or health centres within 1km. Several individual properties including Killerby Hall 30m from boundary, Killerby Farm partly within site boundary, Oran House 250m north, Kiplin Hall 700m north-east, property at Hookcar Hill 200m east, Hook House Farm 120m south, and Glebe Farm, Glebe Cottage and Killerby Cottages adjacent to the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing A noise survey has been carried out as part of the existing planning application. The survey found that noise levels can conform to the criterion given in Minerals Policy Statement 2 (traffic noise from the A1 means that noise levels in the area are already elevated). Noise control measures would also be put in place including the use of soil storage mounds as acoustic</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

¹⁰ Killerby Sand and Gravel Quarry, Planning Application and Environmental Statement, Chapter 14- Access and Recreation: Wardell Armstrong.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	barriers, stand-off distances between receptors and plant and noise monitoring. Following the implementation of dust control measures, dust impacts are considered to be insignificant. The site is relatively well screened however some visual amenity impacts are anticipated and an increase in traffic to the site may lead to a negative impact in terms of health and safety of other road users and (if traffic from the site head east, exposure of a number of population receptors (including parts of Northallerton) to slightly increases air pollution. Overall impacts are considered to be minor negative before mitigation during the operation of the site. As the site restoration would involve the creation of water bodies, nearby airfields (Catterick Airfield, Croft Airfield and Leeming MOD) would need to be consulted due to the increased risk of bird strike.							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Flood defences are present in the northern area of the site. Circa 25% of the site lies in FZ3, 5% in FZ2 and 70% in FZ1. Patches of surface water flooding occur across the site with some small patches (circa 2%) high (1 in 30) risk, a similar amount (circa 2%) medium (1 in 100) risk. About 8-10% of the site is low risk (1 in 1000). Site is in Ouse CFMP / Unit: Swale Washlands / Policy 6.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Although the site is water compatible, the high risk of flooding to this site mandates the need for emergency planning. In the longer term there is the potential for this site to offer flood storage to the wider catchment, although there is some uncertainty over the capacity of storage that would be provided as the quarry void may simply fill with groundwater following dewatering.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	++ ?
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Kirkby Fleetham (Hambleton) is the nearest Settlement 900m south-east. Ellerton-on-Swale lies 900m north (Richmondshire), Kiplin (Hambleton) lies 900m east and Catterick lies 1.2km north-west in Richmondshire. Catterick is a Primary Service Village in Richmondshire (13% of the housing – 240 houses across this category of settlement). Site allocations not yet finalised in Richmondshire. In Hambleton, no allocations lie within 200m of this site.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP33 is adjacent to east, MJP17 is 300m west, MJP46 is 500m north, MJP62 is 800m north and MJP60 is 600m south.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> The site lies within an area that has undergone extensive quarrying including at the Ellerton, Kiplin Hall, Scorton and Manor House Farm quarries along with extraction at the River Swale in the 1950s, and slightly further away, but within 2km, there are 2 historic landfill sites. Other major development in the area includes the A1 upgrade which is currently under construction.</p> <p>It is considered that this allocation along with existing minerals sites, potential minerals sites and other major developments could give rise to a number of cumulative impacts:</p> <p>Hydrological impacts: several sites are located along the River Swale and it is considered that pollution/sedimentation may have a cumulative impact on this water body. Following restoration there is the potential for a major positive impact in relation to the provision of additional flood storage which could have beneficial impacts further down the catchment.</p> <p>Landscape Impacts: in combination with other sites, large areas of the landscape are being irreversibly</p>							
		✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	+
						--	--	++
		✓		✓		--	--	--
			✓		✓	+	+	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>changed from their natural character, a major negative cumulative impact.</p> <p>Economic Impacts: Should this allocation/other proposed sites in the area go ahead, there is the potential for positive synergistic effects including the use of quarry plant at other sites (it is proposed that the rest of the reserves at the Ellerton site would be worked via the proposed Killerby site.</p> <p>Cultural Heritage/Archaeology: the area has high archaeological potential and the cumulative loss of this resource in this area constitutes a major negative cumulative impact. There are also a number of historic buildings / areas of parkland in this area and cumulative visual/setting impacts are likely to occur.</p> <p>Biodiversity: cumulative impacts may occur due to loss of habitats and disturbance to species. Overall this may equate to the loss of an ecological network. In the longer term there are significant opportunities to provide benefits for biodiversity through the creation of priority habitats and the integration of sites in the area as a coherent ecological network.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	-	
		✓		✓		-	-	++	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹¹ .								

¹¹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, archaeological remains, Listed Buildings, Conservation Area, Registered and unregistered park and gardens), local landscape features and their respective settings • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include suitable arrangements for public rights of way (diversion or retention, and associated mitigation, as appropriate) • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

MJP17 – Land to the South of Catterick

Site Name	MJP17 Land to south of Catterick (between Leases Lane, Rudd Hall Farm, Ghyll Hall, Hackforth Lodge, Lords Lane, Goskins Plantation, Sowber Hill Farm and A1), Richmondshire and Hambleton
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of Sand and Gravel
Size	102.1 ha
Proposed life of site	Unknown at present
Notes	Proposed new quarry. Possible restoration: lakes potentially for conservation and recreation, agriculture, grassland and woodland.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features.</u> 13km to west of site is North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC. SSSI: 2.26 km from nearest SSSI (Swale Lakes). SINC: Limekiln Wood SINC (1 km) (deleted), River Swale, Great Langton to Kiplin SINC (0.93 km).</p> <p>Priority Habitat: Deciduous woodland adjacent (slight overlap) to south east of site. Deciduous woodland also 170m away from south-west of site. Site visit found pond, grassland, arable, woodland/copse, hedgerows and standalone trees on site. Networks: England Habitat Network (woodland) adjacent to south-east corner of site with slight overlap with site boundary. GI: Site not within green infrastructure corridor, though the Swale Regional GI corridor lies in close proximity to the site (within 25m of north-east corner) in Richmondshire.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity.</u> Considering possible sources, pathways and receptors for impacts, for this site it is considered that there would be no significant effect on any Natura 2000 site.</p> <p>Based on the habitats that appear from aerial photographs to be within / adjacent to the site (arable,</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
						-	-	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>pasture, deciduous woodland, mature trees, hedgerows, ponds, drainage ditches) protected species that could be affected include: bats, badgers, nesting birds and amphibians (e.g. great crested newt).</p> <p>The proposed possible restoration is for lakes potentially for conservation and recreation, agriculture, grassland and woodland. Potentially this could deliver important biodiversity benefits, including the creation of priority habitats, provided it is implemented sympathetically with expert advice and with long term management.</p> <p>In summary, there are possible impacts to protected species in the short and medium term. Long term impacts depend on restoration.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors.</u> Site not in an NVZ or source protection zone. Site is in Humber (SUNO) RBMP. Nearest RBMP water body is 'Scurf Beck from Source to Bedale Beck' 575m to the south of the site (current ecological status is moderate, with overall potential moderate and the objective is good by 2027) while 'Swale from Muker Beck to Bedale Beck' passes to the north east of the site (Current ecological status is moderate, with an overall potential of moderate. Objective is good by 2027). No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: SUNO Magnesian Limestone (overall status: good / objective: good by 2015).</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality.</u> The site is separated by fields from the nearest water bodies, however, to the south it drains to the 'Scurf Beck / Bedale Beck' unit. This could lead to possible run off from the site or it could change the drainage regime and thus the flow rate of this water body. Moreover, this large site, if wet worked, could impact on groundwater, either from removing the protection to the underlying groundwater making pollution possible (e.g. if fuel spilled) or could alter groundwater flow, which would have unknown effects on nearby water bodies. The groundwater status is already good which may moderate the significance of this effect to a degree. Detailed survey would be needed to remove this uncertainty.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-- ?	-- ?	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors. Site is adjacent to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside. Access: Confirmed as being not known yet, but will take account of the new A1(M) roundabout in order to access the strategic road network; Light Vehicles: not yet known but NYCC have estimated 10-18 daily movements; HGV Vehicles: not yet known but NYCC have estimated 72-121 two-way daily movements.</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generation: light vehicles; 0 HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: This site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: 4.7km south (nearest station Leeming Bar 5.4km south-east); Strategic Road: A1 lies adjacent to the site; Canal / Freight waterway: Tees Navigation 20km north-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport. According to the traffic assessment <i>“The submission has been put forward as a replacement for when mineral reserves at MJP21 have been exhausted. In turn, submission MJP21 would have replaced the existing Scorton and Ellerton quarry sites and therefore whilst trips from the site would be additional on the local road network (because of the different access locations), the submission site would replace trips already on the A1 from the existing sites”.</i></p> <p>_Access to the existing highway is currently unknown and will need to be determined by a traffic assessment. Preferred access for the site would be from the local access road which will run to the south west of the site. Works will be required to improve the existing road and extend existing footway / street lighting to improve safety at the site access.</p> <p>The Joint Plan’s traffic assessment has highlighted that 75% of demand from this area is drawn towards Teesside and the North East. According to that assessment <i>“The access to the site is unknown and it is also unknown if traffic from the site would utilise the Local Access Roads which will run parallel to the A1. If traffic from the site does utilise the Local Access Roads then the impacts of the site are likely to be minor with the local highway network avoiding passing sensitive receptors and designed to cater for future traffic levels. However, if traffic from the site does route to the west via Catterick Lane then it is likely that the site</i></p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
						--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<i>would result in significant impacts with HGVs passing through communities and potentially requiring highway upgrades</i> ¹² . . Up to a moderate negative impact is anticipated with considerable uncertainty until a site specific traffic assessment has been completed and the site access route has been determined. The traffic assessment also predicts that cumulatively MJP17, MJP21 and MJP41 will generate insignificant effects on the A1 junctions.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors. Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Zone or within 2km of an AQMA.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality. There are several small farms, Rudd Hall and Ghyll Hall close by that could be at risk of dust (particularly during construction and restoration phases, though less so during the operational phase if this site is wet worked (uncertain)). Settlements such as Hackforth (280m south) and East Appleton (650m west) are also relatively close and may be at a lesser risk of occasional dust. , If traffic from the site does route to the west via Catterick Lane then it is likely that the site would result in significant impacts with HGVs passing through communities (creating minor impacts on local air quality). This impact would not occur, however if traffic utilised the local access roads.</p>		✓	✓		-- ?	-- ?	-- ?
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors. 80% of land is in ALC Grade 3. 20% (in southern part) in Grade 4. No known land instability. Greenfield site. No known risk factors for contaminated land.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land. Although there is some uncertainty over whether the Grade 3 land at this site is Best and Most Versatile Land (it could be grade 3a or grade 3b), there is at least the potential for up to 817 ha of BMV to be lost. Restoration to lakes may permanently remove the productive potential of some of this land. If other sites in this area are also progressed a large amount of high quality farmland could be lost.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-- ?	-- ?	-- ?

¹² Jacobs, 2015. Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Traffic Assessment.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change. Deciduous woodland adjacent (slight overlap) to south east of site. Deciduous woodland also 170m away from south-west of site. Site visit found woodland / copse, hedgerows and standalone trees on site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change. Although there is the potential for the loss of some small amounts of habitats with carbon storage potential this impact is considered insignificant. However, the traffic from this site would be significant and would therefore lead to significant climate change impacts, albeit lessened by this site's excellent proximity to the A1 and northern markets in particular.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹³ of a site. Very small areas (c 1%) at south eastern edge in flood zone 3. A further 1% (same area) in Flood zone 2. High risk (1 in 30) surface water flooding affects around 5% of the site, in patches and following contours across the site. A further 2% is at 1 in 100 risk and a further 5% is at 1 in 1000 risk. The England Habitat Network (woodland) is adjacent to the south-east corner of site with a slight overlap with site boundary. CFMP: Ouse CFMP / Unit: Swale Washlands / Policy 6.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation. EHN is patchy in this area, so site will not make much difference to the capacity of the landscape for species movement under climate change (notwithstanding the large impact that a site such as this could have on the movement patterns of individual animals and plants). The site is also water compatible so flood risk is considered to be insignificant. In the long term this site could create quite a large patch of habitat which could contribute to the adaptive capacity of local biodiversity. The site is largely outside of the floodplain, so little potential for significant future flood storage exists.</p>	✓			✓	0	0	+
8. To minimise the use of resources and	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site. No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage. This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel.</p>	✓		✓		-	--	--

¹³ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
encourage their re-use and safeguarding	However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 4.2 million tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.							
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors.</u> Conservation areas: none within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: Hornby Castle Park (Grade 2) 5m west of site; Registered battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km; Scheduled monuments: 450m north-east - World War 2 fighter pens and defences at former RAF Catterick (ID 1,020,990), 650m north - Bainesse Roman roadside settlement and Anglian cemetery (ID 1,021,209), 1.15km north-east - Castle Hills medieval motte and bailey castle and 20th century airfield defences (ID 1,020,991), 1.5km W- Round Barrow 570m north of Winterfield House (ID 1,021,213), 2km west- Round barrow 650m north-west of Winterfield House (ID 1,021,212); Listed buildings: 12 Listed buildings within 1km (all Grade 2). Nearest 130m east (Ghyll Hall - NHLE No. 1,295,789).</p> <p>Named designed landscapes (from pre validated dataset derived from HLC): 2 within 2km: immediately adjacent to west is Hornby Park (HNY4249) designed landscape / unidentified parkland (Capability Brown). Killerby Hall (no recorded information) is 200m East.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land; HLC Type – Modern improved fields / Unknown planned enclosure.</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Undesignated archaeology surrounding this allocation site include prehistoric activity including significant Mesolithic activity including flint scatters, later prehistoric pits and ditches, Romano-British activity and settlement associated with Dere Street Roman Road and medieval settlements and associated field systems. Post medieval settlement and field systems are also present within this landscape.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment. The site allocation has two HLC types, modern improved fields and unknown planned enclosure. Part of the allocation site is modern improved fields and is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is fragmentary. The second HLC type is unknown planned enclosure, of which the legibility is invisible. The majority of this area would be lost through mineral extraction. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 17% of the whole HLC project area has been identified as planned enclosure, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction and will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks: Yorkshire Dales 9.8 km away; AONBs: None within 10km; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE Land: None within 5km; Locally protected landscape: No.</p> <p>NCA: Vale of Mowbray; NYLCA: 90% of site in landscape character type 25 (Settled Vale Farmland); Local LCA: North half of site is in Richmondshire (no LCA), south is in Hambleton. This is a category called 'intensively farmed lowland (varied topography)'.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape. Although the possible allocation won't impact on designated landscapes it is adjacent to Hornby Castle Park, a historic designed landscape influenced by Capability Brown which was put on the EH Register in 2014 (grade II). It is undergoing long-term restoration. Visitors to Hornby Castle Park (which has deer and bison herds, and permissive access across the C18th park) may be affected. The site is within the setting of both Hornby Park and Lord's Lane, a tree-lined unimproved lane which lies to the south of the proposed mineral site, which formerly linked Hornby Castle with the A1 (the current minor road within the deer park was previously a private drive west of Hackforth Lodge). Minor lanes may be used by cyclists and walkers.</p> <p>The site is only 0.3 km from the hamlet of Hackforth at its nearest point. Mineral extraction could potentially affect the setting.</p> <p>It is unlikely that the whole of this long site could be accommodated by the landscape. The area is sensitive because of its proximity to Hornby Castle Park although the degree of inter-visibility is still to be established. The site's landscape context was assessed as 'good' or 'very attractive' in the scenic quality assessment in the 2006 ES for the A1(M) Dishforth to Barton upgrade, although the land largely consists of large, relatively open fields. It has not previously been affected by mineral extraction, as far as is known. The land is undulating, with some minor ridges and it is not clear how much of the site would be visible from the A1(M). Intrusive mineral extraction within the A1(M) corridor could adversely affect perceptions of North Yorkshire by those passing through (some of whom will potentially be tourists). This would be compounded by views of mineral extraction to the east of the A1(M) at Killerby (MJP21).</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-- ?	-- ?	-- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>In terms of visual intrusion, the area is not particularly high or prominent, but there could be direct or oblique views by travellers on the upgraded and partly diverted A1(M) as it lies within the road corridor. The area is disturbed, mainly by the A1(M). Light pollution was assessed by the CPRE in 2000 as 58 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness. However this low-moderate assessment will now be out of date, given the increase in traffic and activity in the A1(M) corridor. Traffic from this site is expected to change the character of the local area as there is no mineral extraction in this area currently.</p> <p>Uncertainty is noted as this assessment is made without the benefit of an LVIA, and takes into account the effect of introducing mineral extraction into greenfield land which includes the setting of a registered parkland. Phasing of the work, intervening topography and blocks of woodland may reduce impact in practice, but the situation of having quarrying on both sides of the A1(M) within the same timescale should be avoided if possible.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is very close to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 4.2 million tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material (as well as supporting freight driving jobs). Restoration, combined with that of other nearby sites might create something of a minor tourist attraction.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	++	++	++
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability.</u> IMD Area is Hornby Castle - not in most deprived 20%.</p> <p>East Appleton is the nearest settlement at 620m east while Catterick is 1.2km north. Catterick Garrison 4.6km west is expected to accommodate 1,900 additional houses up to 2028, 62% of the Richmondshire total.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability.</u> This is a large site that could support a modest amount of jobs in</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	++	++	++

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	extraction and freight. It would also supply a useful supply of building materials to support the planned growth in housing stock in Catterick Garrison and other nearby settlements. Restoration may provide a useful community resource.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors. Bridleway 10.61/3/1 runs across centre of site (although this route is a dead end). Next nearest Bridleway 20.2/9/1 runs 570m west; No draft common land / village greens within 500m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning. A bridleway would need to be diverted (albeit one that is not likely to be used very much), while the site may be visible from the western bridleway. As part of the A1 improvements, a bridleway route is being created and Leases Lane which runs along the northern boundary of the site will act as a link to this. Should the site be accessed from this lane, negative impacts would also be anticipated upon bridleway users utilising this link road.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing. No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlements are Hackforth at 250m south, and East Appleton 650m West.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing. Several isolated farms and building lie within possible range of dust and noise impacts, while traffic from the site may lead to noise, dust, vibration and reduced road safety affecting a small number of receptors. Restoration may improve wellbeing by creating accessible countryside.</p> <p>_If traffic from the site utilises Catterick Lane to the west rather than planned future local access roads then it is likely that the site would result in significant impacts with HGVs passing through communities such as Great Crakehall (creating minor impacts on local air quality for example, as well as increasing the possibility of accidents). This impact would not occur, however if traffic utilised the local access roads.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	- +

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones. Very small areas (c 1%) at south eastern edge in flood zone 3. A further 1% (same area) in flood zone 2. High risk (1 in 30) surface water flooding affects around 5% of the site, in patches and following contours across the site. Site in Ouse CFMP / Unit: 'Swale Washlands' / Policy 6.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding. Site is water compatible and flood risk is low. Insignificant.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population. The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population. The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects.</p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> East Appleton is the nearest settlement at 620 m east while Catterick is 1.2 km north (both Richmondshire). Catterick Garrison 4.6 km west is expected to accommodate 1,900 additional houses up to 2028, 62% of the Richmondshire total. Site allocations not yet finalised in Richmondshire.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP21 260m east, MJP62 2.1km north-east and MJP33 1.95km north-east.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Active or dormant minerals and waste sites lie within 2km including Manor House Farm active quarry (1.2km north-east) and historic extraction at the River Swale (1.13 km</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>north-east). An historic landfill site is located 1km north-west and a waste water treatment works granted in the 1990s lies 700m to the south.</p> <p>As this site is near several other large sand and gravel sites such as MJP21, MJP33, MJP60 and MJP43. This will lead to cumulative impacts in relation to soils (large overall loss).</p> <p>There will also be cumulative traffic impacts (congestion and emissions).</p> <p>In relation to landscape there is a cumulative deleterious effect on perceptions of area in particular.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
			✓		✓	-	-	-
						?	?	?
		✓	✓	✓		--	--	--
						?	?	?
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹⁴ .							

¹⁴ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, archaeological remains, Listed Buildings, Registered and unregistered park and gardens), village, landscape features and their respective settings and users of the A1 • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads taking account of the upgrades to the A1 • Design to include suitable arrangements for public rights of way (diversion or retention, and associated mitigation, as appropriate) • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

**Appendix S4: Assessment of Sites in Harrogate District
Joint Minerals and Waste Plan**

Preferred Options Consultation

Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Volume 2: Assessment of Sites

Contents

Ref	Site Name	Preferred or Discounted	Type of site	Page No.
MJP04	Aram Grange, Asenby	Preferred	Extraction of sand and gravel	1
MJP51	Great Givendale, Ripon	Preferred	Extraction of sand and gravel	15
MJP35	Ruddings Farm, Walshford	Part Preferred/ Part Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	29
MJP05	Lawrence House Farm, Scotton	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	42
MJP37	Moor Lane Farm, Great Ouseburn	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	56
MJP39	Quarry House, West Tanfield	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	68
MJP41	Scalibar Farm, Knaresborough	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	82
MJP11	Gebdykes Quarry, near Masham	Preferred	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	95
MJP10	Potgate Quarry, North Stainley	Discounted	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	106
MJP15	Blubberhouses Quarry, west of Harrogate	Discounted	Extraction of silica sand	120
MJP32	Barsneb Wood, Markington	Discounted	Extraction of sandstone	133
WJP08	Allerton Park, near Knaresborough	Preferred	Retention of landfill and associated landfill gas utilisation plant and use of site for growth of energy/biomass crops beyond 2018. Proposed composting, transfer station and materials recycling facility, recycling (including of minerals for secondary aggregates)	145
WJP23	Potgate (former piggery), North Stainley	Preferred	Recycling of inert construction and demolition waste for secondary aggregates	157

MJP04 – Arram Grange, Asenby

Site Name	MJP04 (Aram Grange, Asenby, Thirsk, Harrogate)
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	117.1 ha
Proposed life of site	Unknown at present
Notes	Submitter prefers return to grassland after infill to original levels

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions: the lifetime of the site is currently unknown however for the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that the site will be operational in the short and medium term and has been restored in the long term.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> Natura 2000: 14km north-east of site lies the North York Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC); Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): site is 4.83km from Pilmoor SSSI; 7.1 km from Ripon Parks SSSI; Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): Leckby Carr potential SINC is located approximately 350m east of the proposal site. (This site has yet to be surveyed so limited information for the site.)</p> <p>Priority Habitat: Deciduous woodland patches adjacent to west, north west, south (with occasional very slight overlaps) and a strip of deciduous woodland within the site; England Habitat Network (woodland) overlaps with site with 1.5 km buffer.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> Considering possible sources, pathways and receptors for this site it is considered that there would be no significant effects on any Natura 2000 site. However, based on the habitats known to be on or adjacent to</p>	✓		✓	✓	-	-	-
						?	?	+
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>site, protected species that could be affected include amphibians including great crested newt, water vole, badgers, bats, nesting birds.</p> <p>There may be impacts to Soppa Gutter stream which flows across the south-west corner of the site arising from, for example, dewatering. Leckby Carr potential SINC is situated on the opposite side of the road to the proposal site. It is known to support wetland habitats but has not been surveyed so impacts are unknown.</p> <p>Opportunities could arise through appropriate restoration to create new priority habitats to link to existing priority habitats (these all appear to be broad-leaved woodland). Consideration should be given to possible ancient / veteran trees.</p> <p>There are lots of remnant wetlands that we don't know much about in this area. These are possibly of local interest for biodiversity.</p> <p>In summary, in the short and medium term there would be loss of priority habitats including ponds, deciduous woodland, hedgerows and associate protected species. Soppa Gutter stream and other offsite habitats may be affected and also mature standalone trees. The long term effects depend on restoration. There is lots of potential in a site of this size and scale, though it will be important to avoid a 'vast lake'. A desirable outcome might be a 'biodiverse farmed landscape' of shallow wetlands / fens etc.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ): Northern part of site in NVZ for groundwater. Circa 80% of site in NVZ for surface water. Not in Groundwater Source Protection Zone.</p> <p>River Basin Management Plan (RBMP): 'Cundall Beck / Soppa Gutter Catch (tributary of Swale)' flows through site. This has a current ecological quality of moderate and for chemical quality, 'does not require assessment'. Overall status - moderate. Objective - Good by 2027. NO RBMP lakes. RBMP Groundwater - SUNO Sherwood Sandstone - qualitative quality good / chemical quality poor. At risk. (Current overall status poor / good by 2027).</p> <p>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS): surface water resources available at least 50% of</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality There is some concern that a watercourse runs through the site. Although this is of moderate quality there is a Water Framework Directive target of good by 2027, so further assessment would need to consider what the effects of diverting this watercourse would be if this area is extracted. Even if the area is not modified, the watercourse exists as a receptor that may be vulnerable to changes in the water table and drainage patterns generated elsewhere on site, as well as fuel spills and ingress of pollutants from storage of overburden. Groundwater may also be vulnerable, for instance to fuel spills and possible changes to flow due to possible dewatering. However, as this site is not in a Source Protection Zone it may be less vulnerable than some other sites. Restoration to agriculture may help to provide better protection to groundwater, and allow some level of re-creation of drainage patterns, depending on its design (movement of overburdens during restoration may have water impacts of its own).</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to the A168 giving the site good access to markets accessible from the A19 (e.g. Teesside) and A1. Access: 2 possible options on to Whaites Lane (C87): either approximately 230m east of A168 west-bound slip-road, or, approximately 470m south of Poplar Hill property.</p> <p>HGV Vehicles: NYCC estimate of 100 (based on estimate of annual output); Light Vehicles: NYCC estimate of 14 (based on estimate of annual output).</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generation: Light vehicles: 14; HGVs: 100. Traffic assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: This site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: 4.45km west / Railhead 46.5 km south-east; Strategic / Major Road: A168 20m north; Canal / Freight waterway: Ouse 6km south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate about 114 two way vehicle movement per day.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
						--	--	--
						?	?	?
								0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>These vehicles would access the road network via Whaites Lane. If traffic were to go south it would meet local communities to the south, so the Joint Plan traffic assessment recommends a routing restriction making traffic go north to the A168. Modelling of traffic predicts that 50% of traffic will go east to Northallerton, Thirsk and Teesside and 50% will go west to Ripon, York and Harrogate. However, upon reaching the A168 traffic can only head west, so it is predicted that 100 HGVs would initially head west and 50 HGVs per day would need to do a U Turn at the Dishforth junction to head east. As the traffic is expected to head to several markets to the east and west, following the U-turn manoeuvre levels of traffic from these sites will become insignificant.</p> <p>According to the Highways Assessment, HGV movement is acceptable onto Whaites Lane. However, this will need careful consideration. Works will be required to improve Whaites Lane and extend existing footway / street lighting to improve safety at the site access. The new access will require visibility splay of 2.4m by 215m in both directions.</p> <p>There seem to be few opportunities for sustainable transport in this location. However, this will need to be determined by a site level traffic assessment and/or travel plan identifying travel modes beyond the local highway network.</p> <p>Without mitigation impacts could be moderate, though with mitigation impacts would be reduced down to minor,</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p><u>Proximity of air quality receptors</u> Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Zone or within 2km of AQMA.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on air quality</u> Asenby is 200m north while there are scattered farm properties, 2 of which are within 300m. These could be in range of dust impacts, particularly during the early stages of extraction and restoration (as overburden is moved round), and from traffic movements. Other receptors are at the outer limits of possible dust dispersion and impacts to such receptors are likely to be negligible. If the site is wet worked dust impacts during operational phases will be much reduced. Presumably the site will be</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
						--	--	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>phased so different receptors will be more or less vulnerable at different times.</p> <p>Access to the strategic / major road network is good which limits impacts from traffic. However, without a routing restriction (see objective 3) traffic could meet local communities to the south. Access is likely to come close to Asenby, which may affect a limited number of properties within 200m of roads. A dust assessment will need to look at the impacts of traffic on this receptor in particular (though mitigation such as wheel washing is likely to be a key way of reducing impacts).</p>							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Agricultural Land Classification (ALC): Majority of site is grade 3. circa 5% of southern site in ALC grade 2. Greenfield site. No known risk factors from contaminated land. Subsidence: Site does not lie adjacent to a development high risk area or gypsum dissolution area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Potentially up to 117 ha of high quality (best and most versatile) farmland could be lost (if this land turns out to be categorised as ALC Grade 3a). Restoration to grassland / agriculture would help to restore the baseline.</p>		✓	✓		--	--	0
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Deciduous woodland patches adjacent to west, north west, south (with occasional very slight overlaps) and a strip of deciduous woodland within the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change A small amount of carbon storage habitat may be lost, though the effect of this on this objective is negligible. The site is, however, large, so it could be expected that it may generate a large amount of freight. While access to the road network is good, it would still need to travel some distance to likely markets. Effects are assumed to be major negative, but with considerable uncertainty.</p>		✓	✓		--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹ of a site Flooding: Small part (<5%) of site in flood zone 2. Small patches of surface water flooding throughout site with circa 5% of site in 1/30 risk / 2% in 1/100 risk and circa 5% in 1/1000 risk. Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP): Ouse CFMP / Swale Washlands / policy 6. England Habitat Network (woodland) core buffer overlaps with site. CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation This site is for sand and gravel extraction, which is water compatible. The small areas of flooding are seen as largely insignificant, particularly if extraction takes place below the water table. Although the England Habitat Network buffers intersect with this site, none of them join so arguably the site does not currently function as a network. However, it is possible that that core areas could be joined up through creating permeable habitats (e.g. hedges) during restoration.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that an unknown amount (which is likely to be very large given the size of the site) of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The permanent impact would continue until such time as extraction ceases.</p>	✓			✓	--	--	--
						?	?	?

¹ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not specifically deal with waste. No impacts identified.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Site is 900m south of Topcliffe Conservation Area; Registered parks and gardens: none within 5km; Registered battlefields: none within 5km; World Heritage Sites: Outside of buffer zone (circa 11km from Studley Royal).</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments: 'Topcliffe Bridge' (Designation ID 1,0004,068) 960m north; 'Maiden Bower and Cock Lodge: a motte and bailey castle, moated site, windmill mound and associated linear outwork' (designation ID 1,011,612) is 0.5km north-east; 'Medieval moated site, fishponds and associated field system 125m south of Eldmire Cottage' is 1.2 km east.</p> <p>Listed buildings: 7 (Grade II) listed buildings in Asenby. Topcliffe is 900m to circa 1.2 km away and contains 14 listed buildings (Grade II); Named designed landscapes (from pre-validated dataset derived from HLC): Site is 1.2 km from Baldersby Park named designed landscape</p> <p>Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Broad type - Enclosed land & woodland; HLC Type – greater part is Modern improved fields & small part Broad-leaved plantation.</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence from aerial photographs for the remains of ditches and enclosures of uncertain date, as well as former medieval field systems, which are likely to be associated with a deserted medieval settlement recorded to the east at Leckby. There is potential for evidence of earlier</p>	✓		✓		-- ?	-- ?	-- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>settlement and activity pre-dating the medieval period to be present in the area, although current archaeological evidence for this is limited as there has been limited archaeological fieldwork in this area to date.</p> <p>The HLC type of this area is modern improved fields. There is also a small area of broad-leaved woodland of modern date within the centre of the proposed extraction area which has been characterised, with fragmentary legibility. The possible allocation site is part of a wider area of similar modern improved fields' character type, of which the legibility is fragmentary. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 20% of the HLC project area has been identified as modern improved fields, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be of substantial significance and permanent.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Park: None within 10km; AONB: None within 10km; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; Inheritance Tax Exemption (ITE) Land: None within 5km. Not in Green Belt.</p> <p>National Character Area (NCA): Vale of York; NYLCA: Landscape Character type 25 (Settled Vale Farmland). Moderate visual sensitivity (flat gently undulating topography), low ecological sensitivity (much improved agriculture, some woodland) and moderate landscape and cultural sensitivity (numerous historic</p>	✓		✓		-- ?	- ?	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
townscapes	<p>features but historic landscape patterns compromised); District LCA: Harrogate landscape character area 81.</p> <p>Intrusion: Disturbed; Urban intrusion – within the corridor of the busy A168; Light pollution – Site is 63 on the CPRE map (2000) on a scale of 1-255 with 1 representing maximum darkness.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> There are no effects predicted for designated landscapes.</p> <p>This extensive greenfield site is close to Asenby but separated by the busy A168. It is approximately 1 km from Dishforth but is not anticipated to have an impact on its setting. Aram Grange lies at the centre of the site – it appears to be a small farmstead. Aram Grange bungalow also lies within the site as an isolated dwelling. In addition, existing topography is hummocky, and there are small areas of woodland, although one lies within site boundary and might be removed. The area is degraded by loss of former field boundaries and hedgerow trees, and field sizes are large.</p> <p>In terms of landscape effects this would equate to the potential loss of a farmstead and residences and the loss of mainly grade 3 and some grade 2 agricultural land. There would also be the potential loss of woodland and trees.</p> <p>While there are concerns over the size and spread of this development, in the longer term there are opportunities for recreation of landscape with greater interest and biodiversity, though in terms of geomorphology the distinctive 'hummocks'²; in this area could be lost.</p>							

² Distinctive earth mounds on the surface

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is close to the A168 giving the site good access to markets accessible from the A19 (e.g. Teesside) and A1.</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth This site would ultimately result in an unknown large amount of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material (as well as supporting freight jobs).</p>		✓	✓	✓	++ ?	++ ?	0 ++ ?
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) area - Wathvale. Not in worst 20%.</p> <p>Nearby communities: Asenby 200m north. Dishforth 950m south-west. Topcliffe 880m north.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability The site and associated transport would support a small number of jobs leading to neutral to minor positive impacts in the short and medium term. Whilst the site would provide a source of sand and gravel which could aid future development, it is considered that the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. In the long term it is considered that restoration to agriculture would have a negligible effect.</p>		✓	✓		0 +	0 +	0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Footpath (15.5/1/1) crosses site from north to south. Footpath 15.31/9/1 crosses site from west to east (stopping before it reaches eastern boundary). Adjoining footpath 15.31/8/1 crosses south western part of the site. Footpath 14.28/1/1 crosses the southern part of the site. Bridleway 15.28/2/1 crosses the south western tip of the site. Footpath 15.31/8/2 runs along south western boundary of the site. Bridleway 15.31/6/2 runs parallel to the south-west of the site at 360m south-west. No common land or village greens within 500m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Several footpaths and a bridleway cross this site and would presumably be diverted as part of the working of this site. This would impact on walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Although these footpaths are likely to be of local value, together they would have a more</p>		✓	✓	✓	- --	- --	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	substantial negative impact that would endure through to their re-instatement. To a degree this could be partly mitigated by clear phasing of this development.							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Asenby 200m north. Industrial Estate 1.1 km north-east. Dishforth 950m south-west. Topcliffe 880m north. Scattered farm properties, 2 of which are within 300m. Middle Broughs is circa 600m south-west. No health centres, clinics or hospitals or schools within 1km. High Pressure Gas Pipeline Feeder 13 crosses the western side of the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Asenby is 200m north while there are scattered farm properties, 2 of which are within 300m. These could be in range of dust impacts, particularly during the early stages of extraction and restoration (as overburden is moved round), and from traffic movements. Other receptors are at the outer limits of possible dust dispersion and impacts to such receptors are likely to be negligible (though a dust survey will still be needed to demonstrate impacts). Noise impacts may also occur at similar receptors, though the intervening A168 is likely to be a greater source of noise for properties at the opposite side of this road.</p> <p>Without a traffic routing restriction communities to the south would experience an increase in HGV traffic, with low level increases in noise, vibration and air pollution.</p> <p>The changes to the landscape and reduction in the geographical range of access routes as a result of diversion of rights of way might also dis-incentivise walking, cycling or riding in this area, with minor effects on wellbeing.</p> <p>A high pressure gas pipeline crosses the site. The presence of energy infrastructure across the site is noted and arrangements to mitigate for this (e.g. by liaising with energy distributors) will be a prime consideration.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
						--	--	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Flooding: Small part (<5%) of site in flood zone 2. Update Flood Map for Surface Water (UFMSW): small patches of surface water flooding throughout site with circa 5%of site in 1/30 risk / 2% in 1/100 risk and circa 5% in 1/1000 risk. Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP): Ouse CFMP / 'Swale Washlands / policy 6.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding This site is for sand and gravel extraction, which is water compatible. The small areas of flooding are seen as largely insignificant, particularly if extraction takes place below the water table. A Flood Risk Assessment would be required.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area. The magnitude of this positive contribution is not known (assumed large).</p>		✓	✓		++	++	0
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Nearby communities are Asenby 200m north. Dishforth 950m south-west. Topcliffe 880m north (in Hambleton). Harrogate's Core Strategy only lists Dishforth in the Settlement hierarchy, classing it as a Group C settlement (accommodate only very limited growth).</p> <p>In Hambleton, Topcliffe is a Service Village (limited development subject to local considerations and within development limits) in the Thirsk sub-area. (This area as a whole is expected to accommodate 28% of housing development between 2016 and 2021.) No allocations conflict with this site.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> No waste site submissions within 5km. No minerals site</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>submissions within 5km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Extraction planning application noted at Asenby Quarry (C6/27/19D/MR) (granted- from 1990s at 500m east). Small waste application at Park Barn Farm (granted - 3km north). Historic landfill site recorded at Asenby Quarry (Lecky Site) - 500m east.</p> <p>No cumulative effects noted.</p>								
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score	Significance								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ³ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant								

³ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Type of effect				Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design to include suitable arrangements for retention or diversion of gas pipeline (as appropriate) • Design of development to include phasing and landscaping to mitigate impact on heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, other potential archaeological remains, Conservation Area, Listed Buildings) and their settings, and on local landscape features • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include suitable arrangements for public rights of way (diversion or retention, and associated mitigation, as appropriate) • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate restoration design including potential for habitat creation • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. on amenity

MJP51 – Great Givendale, Ripon

Site Name	MJP51 Great Givendale, Ripon, HG4 5AD
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	13.04
Proposed life of site	Anticipated to be on completion of adjacent site (2020 – 2026) with processing at existing Ripon City gravel site
Notes	Proposed new quarry. Possible restoration: Agriculture

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> Natura 2000: 12km west-North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC; SSSI: 2.63 km S - Bishop Monkton Ings SSSI / 2.33 km W - Quarry Moor; SINC: Nearest SINC 600 metres to west (SE3-07 - Ripon Canal). SE36 -15 (Nicholson's Lagoons) also nearby 0.68 km to north west. Possible functional connectivity via floodplain.</p> <p>Priority Habitats: Deciduous woodland patches immediately to north and south (where there is a tiny overlap). Long strip of deciduous woodland 60m from west of site (runs parallel to entire western boundary). Ancient woodland: no</p> <p>Site visit: The following habitats were observed on site – pond and associated ditch, pasture / grassland, arable, hedgerows. Living Landscapes: circa 70% of site in NY10 River Ure Corridor. Eco networks: Bee-line crosses site / site is wholly within bee-line buffer; GI: Site in Harrogate RO16 Ure Regional Corridor.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> No significant effects predicted for Natura 2000 sites. Similarly, there is not expected to be any major impact upon SSSIs or SINCs within the area. Protected species that may occur on site and would need to be taken into</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
						-		+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>account include nesting birds, otter, badger, GCN and foraging bats. In addition, woodland may be affected if there is inadequate standoff from the trees. Extraction at the site may create disturbance to wetland birds in the area.</p> <p>There are invasive species known along the river corridor – extraction may increase the chance of spreading these species (Himalayan Balsam, Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed).</p> <p>The site is on the opposite side of the River Ure from a reed bed which is being managed for biodiversity. The impacts depend on the way the site would be worked, its depth & how it would be restored. Ideally it should be reed bed, or if not suitable for that, a wet woodland area.</p> <p>The submission notes restoration to agriculture. If this is the case and mineral extraction is above the water table then there could be benefits gained through enhancing the area for biodiversity through species rich hedgerows, field margins and trees. Should extraction take place below the water table then there may be opportunities to restore further wetland habitats (as is happening in the existing quarry), provided shallow areas are provided.</p> <p>To summarise, extraction is expected to have a neutral to minor negative effect, which is largely dependent on the presence or otherwise of protected species. In the medium term the effect is neutral as it is assumed extraction would end and restoration would commence. There could be neutral to positive effects in the long term depending on the type of restoration. Restoration could link into the local green infrastructure corridor.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors NVZ Groundwater; Source Protection Zone: Not in Source Protection Zone; RBMP: Nearest water body at 0m West is 'River Ure from River Skell to River Swale' - current eco quality - moderate potential - current chemical quality 'does not require assessment / at risk. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: SUNO Magnesian Limestone - quantitative quality good / chemical quality good / at risk.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance							Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L			
	<p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u> As processing will be done off site water impacts during operation will be lessened somewhat. However, this site will still expose groundwater to potential contamination from fuel spills or leachate from stored overburden. Similarly effects on groundwater levels and possible withdrawal of water from the River Ure could occur, though without processing it seems more likely that any discharge from dewatering operations to the Ure will be clean discharge. The site is not in a source protection zone so that would lessen the sensitivity of the groundwater receptor. Restoration may continue to have an effect on water quality as overburden is moved and possibly eroded.</p>										
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p><u>Proximity of transport receptors</u> Site is reasonably accessible to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside, and very close to Ripon. Access: Confirmed that access would be via the Bailey Bridge at the Sailing Club which is currently being used to transport the mineral from the existing permission on the east side of the River Ure to the existing Ripon City Quarry plant site and material would then go via the existing quarry access onto the B6265. No access from east side of River Ure is proposed.</p> <p>HGV Vehicles: 158; Light Vehicles: 50;</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: None on site and none interfere with access (see also objective 14)</p> <p>Rail: Standard gauge railway 11.5km south. Nearest Station is Knaresborough - 16.8 km south-west. No railheads within 10km; Strategic Road: A61 is 2.4 km west; Canal / Freight waterway: Ripon Canal is 500 m west. Ouse (River) adjacent. No wharves within 10km.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on transport</u> Vehicles would route via Ripon City Gravel Site, which would handle the material from this site. This would, indirectly, amount to a continuation of existing impacts (though it is scored in this appraisal, as the baseline may otherwise be expected to reduce in terms of lorry transport if this site were not allocated).</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0			

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>According to the Joint Plan traffic assessment access is via the B6265, east of which lies the Local Access Roads which subsequently provide access to the A1, This route is constrained by a bridge 200m to the east of the site. To the west the B6265 links to the A61 Ripon Bypass. Around 30% of HGV movements are predicted to be to the east with 70% of movements to the west. Traffic levels are around 8,000 vehicles (15% of which are HGVs) per day on the B6255. In this context impacts from this site are of relatively low significance, particularly as they are a continuation of current traffic from the site (though these impacts would have been expected to cease without this site).</p> <p>As the most recent Environmental Statement for Ripon City Quarry concludes an 'acceptable impact' this appraisal considered that this impact will extend for the duration of this development (we have rated this as minor). However, the Joint plan traffic assessment points out that "the 2007 planning application documents identify that the visibility splays at the junction access do not meet standards. It is therefore recommended that highway safety around the site access is reviewed as part of any future planning consent for the continued operation of the site and any mitigation measures developed as required". This adds an element of uncertainty to this assessment. This uncertainty will need to be determined via a transport assessment. Such an assessment, or a travel plan, should also identify if there are any sustainable transport opportunities.</p> <p>The Highways Assessment notes that passenger transport issues will require additional facilities / service provision as determined in a traffic assessment and / or travel plan.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No Hazardous Substances Consent Sites or AQMAs within 2km; Group of buildings to east at 50m. Low farm 450m north. Bridge Hewick (village) at 750m north. Race course 400m west. Sailing club 460m south. Givendale Grange is 810m south west and Little Givendale is 1.2km west. Littlethorpe settlement is 900m west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Dust is most likely to impact on the group of buildings which are c50m to the west of this site and possibly in the line of prevailing winds. More distant receptors may occasionally experience elevated levels of dust though it will be for a dust survey to rule in or out any significant impacts.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>The adjacent Bank Close and Morrell's woods may also experience dust deposition, though these habitats are not particularly sensitive to dust. Dust is most likely to occur during soil stripping and restoration phases if the site is wet worked</p> <p>Lorries would need to cross the site and the river to reach Ripon City Quarry Site, (as vehicles would not go directly from the site). Although dust from these lorries could be generated, it is expected that extant on site controls would ensure this is below significant levels (as evidenced by the previous Ripon City Quarry Environmental Statement⁴). Beyond that traffic is expected to be of relatively low significance in relation to the current traffic levels, but it would still generate air pollution additional to that traffic (which we have rated as being a minor negative effect as it is outside of any AQMAs, is a continuation of existing levels of traffic, and would affect relatively few receptors).</p>							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Agricultural Land Classification (ALC): 60% grade 3 / 40% Grade 2. Contaminated land: Greenfield site. No known risk factors.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land It is possible that 13.04 ha of best and most versatile land could be lost. This would be a temporary effect as the site is planned to be restored to agriculture.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0

⁴ SLR, 2008. Environmental Statement for an Extension to Ripon City Quarry, Ripon North Yorkshire [URL: <https://onlineplanningregister.northyorks.gov.uk/register/PlanAppDisp.aspx?recno=5539>]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Deciduous woodland patches immediately to north and south (where there is a tiny overlap). Hedgerows on site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Extraction close to processing is likely to be beneficial in terms of reducing carbon emissions. However, ultimately material from this quarry will have to reach a market. At an annual output of 100,000 tonnes and a total output of up to 600,000 tonnes this will generate a significant number of lorries that will ultimately drive to key markets (though the site is relatively close to the A1). The loss of on-site habitats with carbon storage potential is not considered to be significant.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁵ of a site Flooding: Whole site in Flood Zone 3. Surface Water Flooding: c 10% at 1/1000 risk, c 5% at 1/100 risk, c 3% at 1/30 risk. CFMP: Ouse CFMP/ Middle Ure unit / policy 3; CAMS: SUNO CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted. Living Landscapes: circa 70% of site in NY10 River Ure Corridor.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Although site is water compatible, the high risk of flooding to this site suggests the need for emergency planning. In the longer term there is the potential for these sites to offer flood storage to the wider catchment. However, this is not seen as a particular priority as the site lies in CFMP Policy Unit 3 ('areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively'⁶). Ecological networks are unlikely to be affected due to these sites not disrupting significant parts of the corridors. However, restoration in the long term would strengthen networks.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0 + ?

⁵ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

⁶ Citation needed

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that up to 600,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The impact would continue until such time as extraction ceases.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	0
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not specifically deal with waste. No impacts identified.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation areas: None within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: Newby Hall (Grade 2*, ID 1,001,067) 1KM south-east, Studley Royal (Grade 1, ID 1,000,410) 3.5km west; Registered Battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Sites: Studley Royal Park including the ruins of Fountains Abbey (ID 1,000,094) 4.3km west (but site outside of buffer zone); Scheduled Monuments: None within 2km; Listed buildings: 5 Listed Buildings within 1km (all Grade 2), nearest 670m north - Hewick Bridge over River Ure; Named designed landscapes (from pre validated dataset derived from HLC): Unnamed (HNY9542) 930m south-east, Sharrow Hall 1.2km north, Bellwood Hall 1.8km west, Copt Hewick House 2km north-east.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – part piecemeal enclosure & part modern improved fields.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence, in the field immediately to the east of the allocation site, for the earthwork remains of Givendale moated site. This is the site of a former medieval manor house and a possible associated chapel and there is an enclosure known from aerial photographs in the field to the east of the moated site, which is believed to be late Iron Age/Romano-British in date.</p> <p>A geophysical survey of the allocation site, undertaken in 1996, identified anomalies of likely archaeological origin. However, these anomalies have not been tested by trial trenching to confirm their nature, date and significance.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is part piecemeal enclosure & part modern improved fields. These two parts of the site are smaller parts of a much wider areas of similar character type, of which the legibility is fragmentary and partial respectively. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated to modern standards, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the permanent loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks: Not within 10km; AONBs: Nidderdale 4.4km west; Heritage Coast: Not within 10km; ITE: Newby Hall is 1.7km south-east; Locally Protected Landscape: 0.68km north is Harrogate Special Landscape Area, 3.17 km west is another Harrogate Special Landscape Area; NCA: Southern Magnesian Limestone; Green Belt: No.</p> <p>NYLCA: 24 River floodplain. This has high visual sensitivity due to open / flat landform; high ecological sensitivity due to patchwork of habitats; high landscape and cultural sensitivity due to lots of historic assets and</p>	✓		✓		-	-	?
						0		

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
townscapes	<p>'dynamic landscape pattern of narrow river corridors'. District LCA: Area 75 Ure Corridor (Ripon to Newby Reach).</p> <p>Intrusion: Disturbed. Urban intrusion: Shown as disturbed on the CPRE map (2007) because of proximity to Ripon, Ripon Racecourse, existing quarry, and busy roads including the B6265. However, visually the site is very rural in nature, sheltered and enclosed by flood banks and vegetation growing alongside the river. Light pollution: Moderate - 102-123 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness (CPRE 2000)</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape This site is unlikely to affect the setting of designated landscapes and there are no settlements close to the site. However, This site lies within the River Ure floodplain, and is a continuation of historic and current efforts to extract sand and gravel from the floodplain to the south east of Ripon changing the geomorphology of the area. Until recently, all the extraction was on the west side of the river, but there is now extraction under way on the west site towards Newby Hall. The character of the floodplain is dominated by mineral working, and once restored will be largely a re-created landscape of wetlands and new habitats, rather than a farmed landscape.</p> <p>The context of this site is Ripon's rural-urban fringe, but enclosed parts of the river corridor can be perceived as relatively tranquil. However, it is not considered that vehicle movements from this site will significantly change the character of the area. The site is unlikely to be visible from the fringes of Ripon given intervening treed and distance.</p> <p>The lifespan of this site may be very short term, judging by the rate at which existing areas are quarried.</p> <p>Restoration at this site might help address Ripon's open space deficit.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is reasonably accessible to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside, and very close to Ripon.</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth This site would ultimately result in 500,000 to 600,000 tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a modest contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material (as well as supporting limited freight jobs).</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	0	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability Part of site in Bishop Monkton IMD area - not in worst 20%. Part of site Newby - not in worst 20%. Bridge Hewick (village) at 750m north. Littlethorpe settlement is 900m west. Ripon is c1.4 km north-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability The site would support a very small number of jobs in quarrying and freight leading to minor negligible to positive impacts in the short and possibly the medium term. Whilst the site would provide a source of sand and gravel which could aid future development, it is considered that the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Footpath 15.17/7/1 is 90m north-west. 15.45/1/1 Footpath is 160m north-east. No common land or village greens within 500m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning There may be minor temporary noise, dust (possibly very temporary due to wet working) and visual impact to the footpaths north east and north west of the site (which are likely to be of local importance, though due to proximity would not experience major effects). In the longer term, these impacts will cease.</p> <p>Any restoration to biodiversity may be quite isolated in terms of access. Recreational opportunities may come through the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust reserve on the other side of river. However, the permissive path connections to a bridge over the river may be lost through this site. Long term benefits could come through</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	linking to Harrogate GI SPD (e.g. by providing access).							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Group of buildings to east at 50m. Low farm 450m north. Bridge Hewick (village) at 750m north. Race course 400m west. Sailing club 460m south. Littlethorpe settlement is 900m west. No schools, hospitals or health centres or clinics within 1km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Dust and noise is most likely to impact on the group of buildings which are c50m to the west of this site and possibly in the line of prevailing winds. More distant receptors may occasionally experience elevated levels of dust and noise though it will be for dust and noise surveys to rule in or out any significant impacts.. Dust is most likely to occur during soil stripping and restoration phases if the site is wet worked.</p> <p>Accidents may also increase depending on routes taken. A particular pinch point may be the bridge across the Ure to the north of the site if this is used. Traffic is expected to be of relatively low significance in relation to the current traffic levels on the B6265, but it would still generate air pollution (fumes and dust) additional to that traffic (which we have rated as being a minor negative effect as it is outside of any AQMAs, is a continuation of existing levels of traffic, and would affect relatively few receptors).</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Flooding: Whole site in Flood Zone 3. Surface Water Flooding: c 10% at 1/1000 risk, c 5% at 1/100 risk, c 3% at 1/30 risk. CFMP: Ouse CFMP/ Middle Ure unit / policy 3;</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Although site is water compatible, the high risk of flooding to this site suggests the need for emergency planning. In the longer term there is the potential for these sites to offer flood storage to the wider catchment. However, this is not seen as a particular priority as the site lies in CFMP Policy Unit 3 (areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively). A Flood Risk Assessment is required.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0 + ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a modest contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of limestone and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		0 +	0	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Bridge Hewick (village) is 750m north. Littlethorpe settlement is 900m west. Ripon is c1.4 km north-west. Ripon is a Group A Settlement in the Harrogate Core Strategy (the focus of growth in the District). Harrogate's District Local Plan 2001 retains its policies map, which shows the site falling within the policy R10 area. This is the River Ure and Ouse Navigation policy (which is not deleted). This requires recreational uses to be safeguarded and new recreational facilities to be restricted to quiet informal uses.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> None noted within 2km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Previous minerals and waste planning applications: Site adjacent to River Ure extraction site and within circa 100m from Ripon City Quarry extraction site. A further historic application associated with Ripon City Quarry is 334m west, while applications at Ripon Racecourse for extraction lie 650m west. Littlethorpe potteries active clay site is 1.3km south-west. Dallamires Crescent Household Waste Recycling Site is 1.76 km north-west. KK Anderson Metal Recyclers Ltd is 1.73km north-west. Landfill: Nearest is sewage works 1.5km north-west. This is part of a cluster of 7 sites to the northwest between 1.5 and 4.4 km away.</p> <p>This site lies within the River Ure floodplain, and is a continuation of historic and current efforts to extract sand and gravel from the floodplain to the south east of Ripon changing the geomorphology of the area. Until</p>							
		✓		✓		-	-	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>recently, all the extraction was on the west side of the river, but there is now extraction under way on the west site towards Newby Hall. The character of the floodplain is dominated by mineral working, and once restored will be largely a re-created landscape of wetlands and new habitats, rather than a farmed landscape.</p> <p>In terms of biodiversity, the site is on the opposite side of the River Ure from a reed bed which is being managed for biodiversity. The impacts depend on the way the site would be worked, its depth & how it would be restored. Ideally it should be reed bed, or if not suitable for that, a wet woodland area.</p>					0		
		✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
						-		+
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score	Significance							
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁷ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains, unscheduled moat, property and medieval village and the canal), local landscape features and their respective settings and users of recreation facilities and rights of way in area • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Maintenance of access to Ripon City Quarry • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and recreation (including areas of reed bed or wet woodland)

⁷ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP35 – Ruddings Farm, Walshford

Site Name	Site MJP35 (Ruddings Farm, Walshford, Kirk Deighton, Harrogate)
Current Use	Current Use: agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	Size: 40.5 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: Unknown at present
Notes	Notes: Proposed new quarry. Restoration unknown at present.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> SAC/SPA: 2km south-west - Kirk Deighton SAC; SSSI: 2.15km from Kirk Deighton SSSI, Aubert lngs SSSI is 3.4km east of site within a meander of River Nidd; SINC: Nearest SINC is 1.55 km away (SE45 - 05 - Sugden Wood).</p> <p>Priority Habitat: None on site or immediately adjacent. An area of deciduous woodland lies 130m to the north. Eco networks: Site does not lie within a Living Landscape area however NY26 Knaresborough Nidd Woodlands lies circa 80m north. GI: Site lies almost entirely within Nidd regional GI corridor.</p> <p>Site visit: ponds; pasture / grassland; arable; woodland / copse; hedgerows; standalone trees and brownfield land noted as present on site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> Kirk Deighton SAC is notified for its breeding population of great crested newt. Considering source - pathway - receptor for this site it is considered unlikely there would be a significant effect on the SAC / SSSI. However, there is some low level uncertainty as to whether there could be a hydrological impact on the SAC. The Habitat Regulations Likely Significant Effects Assessment has concluded that appropriate assessment or additional specific protective policy wording to support this site would be required to</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	0	
						?	?	+
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>support this site.</p> <p>Aubert Ings SSSI (unimproved neutral grassland) is 3.4km east of site within a meander of River Nidd. Although it is unlikely to be impacted it may provide suggestions as to the scope for restoration opportunities & the associated issues, but that depends on the depth of extraction. No impacts to SINCs are predicted. There are possible adverse impacts to River Nidd, which acts as a wildlife corridor, given its proximity.</p> <p>Aerial photos / OS map show the site is mostly arable, with some agricultural grassland (probably improved). Broad Wath Beck and other unnamed ditches, balancing pond, hedges with standard trees are present on site. Judging by the habitats on site protected species that could be affected include bats, amphibians, nesting birds, otter, and water voles. The site is bordered by the River Nidd. There are opportunities through appropriate restoration to create/enhance priority habitats, especially adjacent to the river, to improve habitat connectivity and species movement.</p> <p>To summarise, in the short term there are possible negative impacts to protected sites and species and River Nidd while in the longer term, depending on restoration, there may be opportunities to create priority habitats, especially along/adjacent to the river, possibly to link with the green infrastructure corridor.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater); no groundwater source protection zones onsite or adjacent; In Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP). Nearest section of river is 'River Nidd from Crimple Beck to River Ouse' (current ecological quality- moderate potential, current chemical quality- does not require assessment) at 0 m distance (cuts through site). No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: majority of site in SUNO Sherwood Sandstone (current quantitative quality- good, current chemical quality- poor), small area of site (south-west corner) is in SUNO (Swale, Ure, Nidd, Ouse) Magnesian Limestone Sandstone (current quantitative quality- good, current chemical quality- good). CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality This development is likely to require the diversion of the onsite</p>	✓		✓		-- ?	-- ?	-- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	tributary of the River Nidd which, without mitigation could have significant effects on water body status. Spillages could affect groundwater, particularly if extraction at the site would involve working below the water table. Groundwater flow may also be affected. This could affect levels in other water bodies in the vicinity, if there is hydraulic connectivity. In the absence of further information with regard to hydrology, significance is rated as major negative but with considerable uncertainty as it is likely that at least some hydrological features will be permanently changed. Impacts may lessen over time as restoration restores some hydrological regimes. Impacts may be mitigatable through sound environmental management.							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p><u>Proximity of transport receptor</u> The A1 passes through the site and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is very good. Access: Location unknown at present, but site abuts parts of Wetherby Lane (C273) and the A168. HGV Vehicles: 72 (estimate) Light Vehicles: 10 (estimate)</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 10; HGVs: 72. Traffic assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: This site is not affected by a registered public right of way</p> <p>Rail: 3.3 km north (Cattal Station 4.3 km north-east) / Railhead: 29km south-east; Strategic Road: The A1 passes through the site; Canal / Freight waterway: Ouse 9.6km east.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on transport</u> While the proposed access is currently unknown, it would either be from the adjacent Whetherby Lane (subject to a 7.5 tonne restriction which if used may require review) or from the A168. The Highways Assessment which has informed this report states that access is acceptable onto the A168 County Road though minor works may be required to improve the existing access arrangements.</p> <p>Traffic modelling suggests that a third of HGVs from the site would head north, with two thirds of traffic expected to head to the south. For the route to the north the traffic assessment concludes that <i>“given the minimal number of additional HGVs from this submission which would use the route and the existing volumes of traffic and HGVs likely to be already on these routes, it is expected that traffic impacts will be minimal”</i>. To the south most traffic would head to Leeds and Bradford via either the A1 and the M1 or via</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>the A168 Wetherby Bypass and A58 (which passes through a number of settlements). Up to 30 HGVs a day could be added to the A58, which given the high traffic use of that road would be only a tiny fraction of the overall traffic levels, though would still, according to the traffic assessment, be 'not desirable'. We have therefore rated this as minor negative.</p> <p>Sustainable transport is unlikely to contribute to the access of the site and a transport assessment will be required. Existing access on A168 is considered the preferred access considered by the Highway Authority. A traffic assessment is required.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p><u>Proximity of air quality receptors</u> No Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) or Hazardous substances consultation zones. A number of settlements and individual properties lie within 1km of the site (including Walshford 300m north, Cowthorpe 460m east. Properties- Ruddings Farm 60m west, Ox Close House 300m west, Deighton Grange 275m south, Hall Garth 220m south).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on air quality</u> The site lies in close proximity to a number of residential receptors which may experience air quality impacts in relation to dust from the site. Should wet working take place at the site dust impacts would be less likely, aside from during initial soil stripping and during restoration. Minor negative impacts are predicted during site construction, operation and restoration, with uncertainty noted depending on whether the site would be wet worked. Long term impacts are uncertain as site restoration plans are currently unknown. Traffic pollution would also be generated, which if traffic used the A58 as predicted, could add very slightly to levels experienced along the A58 in particular.</p>		✓	✓		- ?	- ?	- ?
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p><u>Proximity of soil and land receptor</u> ALC: Northern 30% of site in Grade 3, rest of site in Grade 2. Contaminated land: Greenfield site / not applicable.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on soil / land</u> Up to 40.5 ha of best and most versatile land could be lost. Some of this may be restored (although this is uncertain at present).</p>	✓	✓	✓		- --	- --	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Priority Habitat: None on site or immediately adjacent. An area of deciduous woodland lies 130m to the north. Site visit: ponds; pasture / grassland; arable; woodland / copse; hedgerows; standalone trees and brownfield land noted as present on site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change An annual output of 150,000 tonnes of sand and gravel will require to be transported from site. The A1 passes through the site and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is very good. It is therefore considered that the location of the site would not constitute a significant additional source of carbon. Overall, impacts are considered to be neutral to minor negative. Impacts from loss of on-site habitats are considered to be negligible.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁸ of a site Circa 60% of the site lies in Flood Zone 3 and a further 10% lies in Flood Zone 2. About 5% of site is at 1 in 30 risk of surface water flooding, a further 3% at 1 in 100 risk and further 5% at 1 in 1000 risk. No ecological/habitat networks onsite or adjacent. CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Flooding is considered insignificant to minor negative as sand and gravel extraction is considered water compatible, though workers on site would need emergency planning in place for severe flood events. The site is considered unlikely to impair the movement of species vulnerable to climate changes. In the longer term restoration to nature conservation could provide an opportunity to deliver climate change adaptation (e.g. habitat refuge) or restoration to water may be beneficial in terms of reducing flood risk elsewhere in the catchment. These impacts are uncertain however as restoration plans are unknown.</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	0/- - - +/ ++ ?
8. To minimise the use of	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

⁸ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 150,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted each year which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The impact would continue during the operational lifetime of the site.							0
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified. Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	Proximity of historic environment receptors Hunsingore (DNY979) Conservation Area lies 880m north-east; Registered Parks and Gardens: Ribston Hall (Grade 2, ID 1,001,071) 80m north-west, Allerton Park (Grade 2, ID 1,000,402) 4.5km north; Registered battlefields: Battle of Marston Moor (ID 1,000,020) 4.9km east; World Heritage sites: None within 5 km; Scheduled Monuments: Site of medieval hall 130m south of Manor Farm (ID 1,018,133) 1 km north-east, Howe Hill motte and bailey castle (ID 1,015,541) 1.6km south-west. Listed buildings: 8 listed buildings within 1km (1 Grade 1, 1 Grade 2* and 6 grade 2), 'Walshford Lodge to Ribston Hall (NHLE no. 1,315,596) is nearest at 270m north. Named Designed Landscapes: Ribston Park 80m north-west, Ingmanthorpe Park 1.5km south. HLC Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – modern improved fields and a smaller part is unknown planned enclosure.	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence from aerial photographic transcriptions of a landscape containing a number of sites and features of probable later prehistoric and Romano-British date. These are located in the fields to the west, and south-west of the proposed allocation site, and within the central part of the allocation site, to the east of the A1. They comprise a number of rectilinear enclosures and ring ditches, suggestive of settlement sites with associated trackways and boundary features. In addition, Roman and medieval pottery was recovered from this area during field walking associated with the A1 upgrade works in the early 1990s.</p> <p>There is also a medieval interest to the immediate south, to the south of Wetherby Road, in the remains of the former Ingmanthorpe Hall and associated medieval moated site, and associated field systems.</p> <p>Evidence of former medieval fields systems has also been recorded within the allocation site, which may be masking earlier features.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The HLC type of this area is a combination of modern improved fields and a smaller part is unknown planned enclosure. The former has fragmentary visibility and covers the majority of the proposed allocation site, which is a smaller part of a much wider area of similar historic landscape character. The latter has significant legibility and comprises a few fields in the south-eastern corner of the site, which form a smaller part of a larger area of similar character which extends to the east, beyond the allocation site.</p> <p>It is felt that the proposed extraction is likely to have an insignificant impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> National Parks, AONBs: None within 10km; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE: None within 5km in plan area (may be areas outside)</p> <p>NCA: Southern Magnesian Limestone; NY&Y LCA: Area 24- River Floodplain; District LCA: Harrogate LCA- Area 56- North Wetherby Arable Rolling Land, Area 100- Kirk Deighton to Tockwith Arable Farmland, Area 97- Nidd Corridor (Ribston Park- Cattal Reach).</p> <p>Tranquillity: Disturbed. Urban intrusion – although rural, it lies within the A1(M) corridor and is very much affected by noise and views of traffic movement (CPRE 2007); Light pollution: low to moderate as levels are 87 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness (CPRE 2000)</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> There are no predicted effects on any nationally or locally designated landscapes. However, The site is close to Walshford (around 0.25 km at its closest point) which has a cluster of listed buildings, and under 0.5 km from Cowthorpe, affecting views of the approach to the village from the west.</p> <p>The area is low-lying (site is largely within the floodplain of the River Nidd) and the area is already disturbed by road construction. There has been previous quarrying at Deighton Grange to the south, and there has been loss of historic field boundaries and hedgerow trees. Further similar features could be lost with extraction in the eastern part site. In the long term the area could probably accommodate the proposed development, subject to a satisfactory restoration scheme.</p> <p>The impact on the setting of the ‘undesigned’ Ruddings Farm & the Ribston Lodge listed building at Walshford is potentially significant.</p> <p>The site will be very visible from the A1(M), and local roads (Ox Close Lane/Wetherby Lane) joined by overpass which provides panoramic views over both parts of the site.</p> <p>The site may be partly screened form the A1. Traffic from the site is unlikely to affect the character of the</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>area as the area is already affected by the A1(M) and A168.</p> <p>The high visibility of this site (contributing to adverse perceptions of the area by high numbers of travellers), the difficulty of mitigating views, the proximity to settlements, the proximity of the western part of the site to the registered historic designed landscape of Ribston Park (grade II) and the effect on the setting of Ruddings Farm and Ribston Lodge, and the loss of minor tributary valley and associated vegetation all contribute to the significance of adverse effects during the operational period (though short and medium term effects cannot properly be assessed until timescale is known). However there is scope for an acceptable wet restoration scheme which could reduce the long term impacts to minor negative or neutral, although there would be irreversible loss of BMV agricultural land.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> The A1 passes through the site and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is very good.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 2.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight.</p>		✓	✓	✓	++	++	++ 0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> In Ribston and Marston Moor IMD Area. Not in most deprived 20%. Walshford is the nearest settlement (300m north) and Cowthorpe also lies 460m east.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Some job opportunities would arise from this site, and while the site would provide a source of sand and gravel which could aid future development, the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. Impacts are therefore considered to be neutral in relation to this objective. Opportunities exist following restoration for the site to boost tourism in the area should a recreational use be implemented.</p>					0	0	0 ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Footpath 15.68/3/1 starts 40m south of the site, bridleway 15.100/5/1 begins 100m west of the site. No common land or village greens identified within 500m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning It is considered that the nearby rights of way will already experience high levels of disturbance in proximity to the site from the A1. However users of these routes may experience further visual, noise and dust impacts as a result of the allocation and therefore impacts are considered to be minor negative during the operation of the site.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	- ?
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlements are Walshford 300m north and Cowthorpe 460m east. Nearby properties- Ruddings Farm 60m west, Ox Close House 300m west, Deighton Grange 275m south, Hall Garth 220m south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing There are scattered buildings and settlements around this site which may be within range of noise and dust impacts, particularly as soil is stripped or re-profiled (if wet worked dust may lessen, though some operations such as drying may also generate dust). Restoration may bring some wellbeing benefits (although this is currently uncertain as site restoration plans are unknown). <u>Traffic pollution may also have a very slight impact on air pollution on the A58, though effects from the traffic generated at this site would be below any significance threshold.</u></p>		✓	✓		-	-	- ?
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Circa 60% of the site lies in Flood Zone 3 and a further 10% lies in Flood Zone 2. About 5% of site is at 1 in 30 risk of surface water flooding, a further 3% at 1 in 100 risk and further 5% at 1 in 1000 risk.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flooding is considered insignificant to minor negative as sand and gravel extraction is considered water compatible, though workers on site would need emergency planning in place for severe flood events. In the longer term, restoration to water in the floodplain may be beneficial in terms of reducing risk elsewhere in the catchment. A flood risk assessment is required.</p>		✓	✓		0 -	0 -	0 - ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context</u> Within 2km Walshford is the nearest settlement (300m north) and Cowthorpe also lies 460m east. Neither is within Harrogate's settlement hierarchy.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites</u>: None within 2km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites</u>: Within 2km Deighton Grange / Ingmanthorpe Grange extraction site lies (granted 2000s) 230m south. Deighton Whinn Borrow Pit Extension is 840m south. Goosemoor Farm (tipping) lies 1/3 km south-west.</p>							
	<p><u>Landscape</u>: There has been previous quarrying at Deighton Grange to the south, and there has been loss of historic field boundaries and hedgerow trees. Further similar features could be lost with extraction in the eastern part site.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage. Potential effects related to Kirk Deighton SAC will require resolution via protective policy wording or through further Appropriate Assessment.							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁹ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues, including any mitigation that may be required by an Appropriate Assessment. • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains, unscheduled moat, property and medieval village and the canal), local landscape features and their respective settings and users of recreation facilities and rights of way in area • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Maintenance of access to Ripon City Quarry • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc.

⁹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

- Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and recreation (including areas of reed bed or wet woodland)

MJP05 – Lawrence House Farm – Scotton

Site Name	Site MJP05 (Lawrence House Farm, Scotton, Harrogate)
Current Use	Current Use: Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	Size: 23.35 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: Commence within 5 years, with a 15 year life
Notes	Notes: Possible restoration unknown at present. Proposed new quarry. Note similar location proposed as MJP40 but different submitter and boundary.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions: the lifetime of the site is currently unknown however for the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that the site will be operational in the short and medium term and has been restored in the long term.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features SAC/SPA: 14km West North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC; SSSI: Farnham Mires SSSI lies 450m from site; SINC: 0.6km from Farmire SINC (SE36-08) deleted SINC, 1km from Decoy Fields, Lingerfield (SE35-04), 1.22 km from Driffield's Plantation (potential SINC - does not qualify), 2 km from Farnham Lane Verge SINC, 1.28 km from Nidd Gorge Woodlands SINC.</p> <p>Priority Habitat: None within 200m; Ancient Woodland: Circa 780m to nearest ancient woodland.</p> <p>Eco networks: Site is not adjacent to any England Habitat Network sites. Site does not lie within a living landscape however River Ure Corridor lies circa 200m east. Green Infrastructure (GI): 158m from nearest GI corridor (District level GI corridor - Tutt and Bishop Monkton).</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
						+	+	
						?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Site visit: 'Dovecote Carr' woodland within site. Hedgerows between north-west & north-east fields + between south-west & south-east fields. Standalone trees, in hedge between south-west & south-east fields.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> Considering source - pathway - receptor for this site it is considered that there would be no significant effect on any Natura 2000 site. There is a surface water connection to the Farnham Mires SSSI via Percy Beck and Jumwell Beck. This could increase impacts from pollutants and invasive species, while dust might also have an impact on marsh and calcareous grassland habitats.</p> <p>Groundwater links between the sites need investigating as the SSSI is designated in part for its spring fed marsh habitats which are sensitive to changes in ground and surface water. Dovecote Carr may also be affected, but the value of its interest is unknown, e.g. potential for newts. Sand and gravel extraction has the potential to impact upon groundwater levels and quality, especially if reserves are worked below the water table. Proximity of transport route to SSSI and associated impacts (noise, dust, pollutant run off from highway) need investigating as they could have a potentially negative impact.</p> <p>Protected species on/adjacent to site could include: badger, great crested newt, foraging bats, nesting birds, farmland birds and possibly water vole along the beck. Important habitats on site could include mature trees and species rich hedgerows. Due to close proximity of the SSSI and SINC there is an opportunity to create priority habitats through restoration and long term management that could improve habitat connectivity. Restoration issues will be affected by the limit of extraction, depth of extraction & the landform proposed including the features of any water bodies (depth, shape, size, etc.). Potential beneficial restoration could also link with the nearby Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Staveley Nature Reserve if designed for shallow water/mire areas, provided that does not negatively impact the SSSI.</p> <p>If biodiversity led restoration is pursued (uncertain) there could be a cumulative positive effect – for instance, the River Tutt restoration scheme nearby would link well with shallow wetland areas if created on site.</p> <p>To summarise, in the short term changes in ground and surface water (some permanent), along with</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	impacts from dust deposition and transport may have significant impact upon habitats within the SSSI. In the medium to long term opportunities to enhance biodiversity in the area through habitat creation linked to SSSI objectives should be a priority here. Long term management would be required.							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site does not lie within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone or a Groundwater Source Protection Zone; In Humber RBMP. Nearest section of river is 'River Tutt Catchment (Tributary of Ure)' (current ecological quality- poor potential, current chemical quality- does not require assessment) at 80m north-east of site. Target: Good by 2027. NO RBMP lakes. Groundwater: site lies in SUNO Millstone Grit and Carboniferous Limestone (current quantitative quality- good, current chemical quality- poor). Target: Good by 2027.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality There is a possibility that there could be pollutant impacts that occur through fuel / chemical spills or run off of overburden when moved at this site. There may also be impacts on groundwater or surface water flow and there are concerns that the quarry may need to divert the on-site Percy Beck, a short length of which crosses the southern part of the site. Impacts are likely to be relatively easy to mitigate, (and most would be dealt with via an environmental permit) as there are no major constraints, though the 'River Tutt Catchment (Tributary of Ure)' water body may, if pollution episodes do occur repeatedly, be less likely to achieve its status objective.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	?
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the	<p>Proximity of transport receptors The A1 lies around 7.2km east of the site and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is good. Access: Confirmed as being onto High Moor Lane (U2792 unclassified road) approximately 610m north of B6165 junction; then towards A61: either northwards on High Moor Lane and Brearton Lane U2790, or south on High Moor Land and onto B6165 and then westwards.</p> <p>HGV Vehicles: 72 two-way daily movements Light Vehicles: 10 two-way daily movements. PROW: This site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
					?	?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: 3.3 km south / Railhead: 34.3 km south; Strategic Road: A61 is 2.6 km west / A1 is 7,2km east Canal / Freight waterway: 42km south</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Track would generate 82 vehicle movements per day which may to a limited degree cause minor delays as lorries turn on to B6165. However, traffic from this site might also join traffic from local business parks at Scotton and Lingerfield. Works will be required to improve the existing minor road network leading to the A61 and extend existing footway / street lighting to improve safety along the agreed haul route. The site has no direct connection/frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense</p> <p>A transport assessment and travel plan would be required and this should help determine if travel modes beyond the highway network can be used. Depending on this assessment this site may require additional facilities / service provision to address passenger transport issues.</p> <p>The Highways Assessment noted that the minor road network, especially near Brearton, is not suitable for HGV traffic and would need improvement if possible.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No AQMAs within 2km (Knaresborough AQMA 3km south-east. The site does not lie within a Hazardous substances consultation zone. A number of settlements and individual properties lie within 1km of the site: Scotton (nearest properties 150m south), Brearton 550m north, Lingerfield 900m south-east. Individual properties- Lawrence House Farm 40m south, several properties 190m south. A school lies to the south east of the site (200m).</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The site lies in close proximity to a number of residential receptors and a school which may experience air quality impacts in relation to dust from the site and, to the east of the site, from traffic. Should wet working take place at the site dust impacts would be less likely, aside from during initial soil stripping and during restoration. Although an AQMA lies circa 3km from the site in Knaresborough, it is understood (and assumed in this assessment) that site traffic will not travel through Knaresborough.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Without mitigation minor negative impacts are predicted during site construction, operation and restoration, with uncertainty noted depending on whether the site would be wet worked. Long term impacts are uncertain as site restoration plans are currently unknown. Mitigation such as wheel washing and damping down in dry weather may be appropriate.							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors ALC: Grade 3. Contaminated land: Greenfield site / not applicable.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Up to 23.35 ha of possible best and most versatile land (although it is not clear whether the site is 3a or 3b) could be lost. Some of this may be restored (although this is uncertain at present).</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
						--	--	--
								?
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change No priority habitat identified onsite or adjacent. Site visit noted 'Dovecote Carr' woodland within site. Hedgerows between north-west & north-east fields and between south-west & south-east fields. Standalone trees, in hedge between south-west & south-east fields.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change This site would produce 200,000 tonnes of sand and gravel to be transported from site per year, which would generate a modest amount of CO2. The A61 lies 2.65km west and the A1 lies 7.2km east and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is fairly good. It is therefore considered that the location of the site would not constitute a significant additional source of carbon (although it does lie further from the A1 than a number of other sand and gravel sites). Small areas of woodland, hedgerows and trees may be lost as a result of the development however this is not considered to constitute a significant loss of carbon storage potential. Overall, impacts are considered to be minor negative.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
							--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹⁰ of a site Majority of site in Flood Zone 1. Very small area along northern boundary in Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3 (0.5% in each). Around 5% of site is at high risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30), further 2 % at medium risk (1 in 100) and a further 5% at low risk (1 in 1000). No ecological networks identified onsite or adjacent. CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation The site is not particularly prone to flooding and sand and gravel extraction is classed as water compatible. The site is considered unlikely to impair the movement of species vulnerable to climate changes. In the longer term restoration to nature conservation could provide an opportunity to deliver climate change adaptation (e.g. habitat refuge) or restoration to water may be beneficial in terms of reducing flood risk elsewhere in the catchment. These impacts are uncertain however as restoration plans are unknown.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	+ ?
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that up to 2.9 million tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted over the lifetime of the site which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The impact would continue during the operational lifetime of the site.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-- --

¹⁰ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation Areas: None within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: The Long walk, Knaresborough (Grade II) (Designation ID 1,000,132) is 3.4 km SE. Ripley Castle (Grade II) (designation ID 1000401) is 4 km to west; Registered battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage sites: None within 5 km; Scheduled Monuments: none within 2km; Listed buildings: Brearton, 500m to north has 4 listed buildings (all grade II). Scotton (50m to 1.3 km away (at B6165 junction) has 10 listed buildings (Scotton Old Hall is grade II*, others grade II).</p> <p>Named Designed Landscapes: Scriven Park public park (1.8km SE), Bilton Hall unidentified parkland (2.2 km S), Nidd Hall Country Estate (1.7km west).</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – Unknown planned enclosure</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence from metal detected finds, which include material of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. There are also remains of former medieval field systems, which are likely to be associated with the nearby settlements of Brearton and Scotton, which are of medieval origin. There is potential for evidence of earlier settlement and activity pre-dating the medieval period to be present in the area, although current archaeological evidence for this is sparse as there has been limited archaeological fieldwork in this area to date.</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>The HLC type of this area is unknown planned enclosure and as the allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is partial. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 17% of the whole HLC project area has been identified as planned enclosure, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>The Conservation Area at Scriven Park is considered sufficiently well screened to avoid effects.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u></p> <p>There are a number of heritage features which may be receptors to this quarry, including a nearby Quaker burial ground & Scotton Old Hall. The loss of tranquillity in particular would impact on the burial ground.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total and permanent destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> National Parks, AONBs: No National Parks within 10km, Nidderdale AONB 7.5km W; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE: None within 5km; Local designations- Harrogate Borough Council Special Landscape Area 1.1km south at closest point.</p> <p>National Character Area (NCA): Southern Magnesian Limestone; North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment: Area 6- Magnesian Limestone Ridge; District LCA: 98% of site in Harrogate</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	-
						--	--	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
townscapes	<p>Landscape Character Area 50 (Brearton and Nidd Arable Farmland), 2% site in Area 51 (Knaresborough Reclaimed Gravel Pits). Green Belt: No.</p> <p>Tranquillity: Disturbed - but it is in a transitional area; Urban intrusion: The site spans an area to the south and south east which is relatively disturbed by a higher density of small settlements, roads, former extraction and electricity transmission lines, and areas to the north that are predominantly rural; Light pollution: moderate – low. The area scores 72- 97, becoming lighter towards the south and Knaresborough, measured on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness (CPRE, 2000).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> Site is not within any designated landscapes. There is not much woodland in this area, but villages are important to character. So a key objective is to avoid development between the settlements which might impact on their setting. The site is close to the village of Brearton (0.5 km) and very close to northern parts of the village of Scotton. Neither village is likely to be significantly affected, but there are footpaths between them which appear to be well used.</p> <p>The site is located in a relatively low-lying gently undulating area of mixed farmland containing attractive small villages. Extraction would result in a westerly extension of the character of the area to the east identified by Harrogate LCA as ‘Knaresborough reclaimed gravel pits’, indicating extensive former disturbance and an altered landscape. There has been a historic loss of field boundaries in the area, which extraction would further continue (though how much would depend on restoration).</p> <p>The character of the site is currently entirely rural, although there is a restored landfill site adjacent to the southern boundary (Low Moor Lane Tip) which indicates that the area is not completely undisturbed. (The tip site has not been returned to agricultural uses although it incorporates open space.) To the immediate south there is a further distinct change in character to a higher and more undulating landscape which is picked up by the Harrogate LCA (North Knaresborough Improved Grassland).</p> <p>There are minor to major negative impacts as a result of this in the short and medium term. In the longer term the site would be restored, but at a lower level with no historic landscape features remaining. It is not known whether the restoration would include water bodies, or whether the productive grade 3 agricultural</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	land would be replaced (further information is needed).							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> The A1 lies around 7.2km east of the site and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is good.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in up to 2.9 million tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> In Claro Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Area. Not in most deprived 20%. Scotton is the closest settlement 150m south. Brearton also lies 550m north and Lingerfield lies 900m south-east.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Some job opportunities would arise from this site, and while the site would provide a source of sand and gravel which could aid future development, the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. There could be minor impacts on the caravan site 350 m east (noise / dust) without mitigation. Opportunities exist following restoration for the site to boost tourism in the area should a recreational use be implemented.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	?
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> A footpath/bridleway 15.115/2/1 passes through the site in the NE corner and then lies adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site (this route also forms part of the Knaresborough Round long distance route). Another footpath runs adjacent to the western boundary of the site 15.115/1/1 and leads in to 15.177/1 90m North of the site. No common land or village greens identified within 500m.</p>		✓	✓		--	--	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
learning	<p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Footpath 15.115/2/1 would need to be re-routed where it crosses the site as a result of the development, and would need screening where it lies adjacent. This footpath / bridleway and other routes in close proximity to the site may experience amenity impacts such as dust, noise and visual impacts (including, for the bridleway, impacts on horses). There appears to be a recreational open space between this site and Scotton in the Harrogate Local Plan. This is associated with the Low Moor Lane tip restoration. Users of this space may, in a similar way to rights of way, experience some amenity impacts.</p>							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing A primary school lies 200m east of the site. No hospitals, clinics or health centres lie within 1km. Nearest settlements are Scotton 150m south, Brearton 550m N and Lingerfield 900m south-east. Nearby properties- Lawrence House Farm 40m south, several properties 190m south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing There are scattered buildings and settlements around this site which may be within range of noise and dust impacts, particularly as soil is stripped or re-profiled (if wet worked dust may lessen, though some operations such as drying may also generate dust). The site is also likely to result in increased levels of traffic on local roads surrounding the site, a possible health and safety and noise / dust risk. Restoration may bring some wellbeing benefits (although this is currently uncertain as site restoration plans are unknown).</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	?
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Majority of site in Flood Zone 1. Very small area along northern boundary in Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3 (0.5% in each). Around 5% of site is at high risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30); further 2 % at medium risk (1 in 100) and a further 5% at low risk (1 in 1000).</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding This site is not particularly prone to flooding and sand and gravel extraction is considered to be water compatible. In the longer term, restoration to a water use may be beneficial in terms of reducing flood risk elsewhere in the catchment. A Flood Risk Assessment is required.</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓		✓	++	++	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Scotton is the closest settlement 150m south. Brearton also lies 550m north and Lingerfield lies 900m south-east. The nearest houses in Knaresborough lie about 1.5km south. Knaresborough is a Group A settlement in Harrogate's Core Strategy (main focus of growth). There appears to be a recreational open space between this site and Scotton, but this site does not conflict with any other allocations.</p> <p><u>Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> None within 2km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> To the immediate south-east tipping was granted in the 1950s and 1990s (Low Moor Lane Tip). Addymans Plant and Skip Hire (transfer station / recycling) lies 1.5 km south west. 700m south-east there is a historic landfill site.</p> <p>If biodiversity led restoration is pursued (uncertain) there could be a cumulative positive effect – for instance, the River Tutt restoration scheme nearby would link well with shallow wetland areas if created on</p>							
		✓		✓		0	0	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>site.</p> <p>Extraction would result in a westerly extension of the character of the area to the east identified by Harrogate LCA as 'Knaresborough reclaimed gravel pits', indicating extensive former disturbance and an altered landscape. There has been a historic loss of field boundaries in the area, which extraction would further continue (though how much would depend on restoration).</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	-	
						--	--	?	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹¹ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant								

¹¹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

MJP37 – Moor Lane Farm, Great Ouseburn

Site Name	Site MJP37 (Moor Lane Farm, Great Ouseburn, Harrogate)
Current Use	Current Use: agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	Size: 99 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: Unknown at present
Notes	Notes: Proposed new quarry. Restoration unknown at present.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features SAC/SPA: 10km SW Kirk Deighton SAC; SSSI: 1 km from nearest SSSI (Upper Dunsforth Carrs); SINC: Broadfield Wood SINC (SE45-08) 0.53 km away, Ouse Gil Beck Wetlands (SE46 - 03) 0.35 km away. Bog Plantation (deleted SINC) 0.7 km away. Allerton Park SINC (SE45-07) 0.95 km away. Marton Cum Grafton Carr (SE46-07) is 1.615 km away. Marton Cum Grafton Field (SE46-08) is 1.67 km away. Functional connectivity: Lylands Wood connects site to Broadfield Wood.</p> <p>Priority Habitat: Deciduous woodland adjacent to south-west (with very tiny overlap). Deciduous wood also on site in NE of site. Small traditional orchard also on site in southern part. Deciduous woodland to south west (0.13 km) and south of site also (0.17km).</p> <p>Eco networks: A small area of the site circa 5% is covered by core EHN (woodland). GI: The site does not lie within a GI corridor however 'D1 Allerton Park district GI corridor' lies adjacent to the south and R9 Ouse regional GI corridor lies adjacent to the north.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity Considering source - pathway - receptor for this site it is considered that there would be no significant</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	-
						--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>effects on any Natura 2000 site. Similarly, there is unlikely to be any impact on the SSSI. However, potential impacts to Ouse Gill Beck Wetland SINC 0.35km from MJP37 need to be investigated and there may be a hydrological impact on Upper Dunsforth Carrs if the site is wet worked.</p> <p>The Site is predominantly arable, but includes a small woodland (The Dale) which contains a strip of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW). Lylands Wood, which is listed as ASNW, lies adjacent to the site to the south. This would need a buffer. There are also local issues with loss of boundary features.</p> <p>There may also be impacts on other habitats. According to the site visit an unnamed beck flows through MJP37 and drains to Ouse Gill Beck. This beck forms part of Ouse Gill Beck Wetland SINC 0.35km from MJP37. Potential (e.g., hydrological) impacts would need to be investigated, though given the short distance it would appear that there might be a not insignificant risk (uncertainty noted).</p> <p>Protected species that could be affected include bats, nesting birds, and badger. Himalayan balsam recorded along Ouse Gill Beck (0.35km from site) could be a future management problem, particularly during restoration.</p> <p>To summarise, in the short and medium term there would be the direct loss of a small area of ancient woodland and possible impacts to adjacent ancient woodland and protected species. In the long term effects would continue as there would be a permanent loss of nationally important ancient woodland.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater); no groundwater source protection zones onsite or adjacent; In Humber RBMP. Nearest section of river is 'River Ouse from Source to River Ure' (current ecological quality- good status, current chemical quality- does not require assessment) at 0 m distance (begins adjacent to the site to the east). NO RBMP lakes. Groundwater: SUNO Sherwood Sandstone (current quantitative quality- good, current chemical quality- poor).</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p>	✓		✓		-- ?	-- ?	-- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Summary of effects on water quality Although there are no RBMP rivers on site, an unnamed watercourse runs through the site and joins the 'River Ouse from Source to River Ure' at the eastern site boundary. This development is likely to require the diversion of this watercourse which, without mitigation could have significant effects on downstream water body status. Spillages could also affect groundwater, particularly if extraction at the site would involve working below the water table. Groundwater flow may also be affected. This could affect levels in other water bodies in the vicinity, if there is hydraulic connectivity. In the absence of further information with regard to hydrology, significance is rated as major negative but with considerable uncertainty. Impacts may lessen over time as restoration restores some hydrological regimes. Impacts may be mitigatable through sound environmental management.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors The A1 lies in close proximity to the site and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is good. Access: Location unknown at present, but site abuts Moor Lane (bridleway) and part of the B6265.</p> <p>HGV Vehicles: 72 (estimate); Light Vehicles: 10 (estimate); PROW: Moor Lane is a bridleway and its status would need to be changed and improvements to the carriageway would be required.</p> <p>Rail: 4.2 km south / Cattal Station is 4.9 km south-east / Railhead: circa 35 km south-east; Strategic Road: A1 is 1.4 km east (circa 4.5 km south-east to J47); Canal / Freight waterway: Ouse is 3 km east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport This site does not have sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards onto an existing highway. Works would therefore be required to address this. No sustainable transport options seem likely for this site. A Transport Assessment is required. Traffic may combine with that of Allerton Park and WJP08 on A168 with possible pressure at Junction 59. The site is not likely to generate significant passenger travel demand.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No AQMAs within 2km. The site does not lie within a Hazardous substances consultation zone. A number of settlements and individual properties lie within 1km of the site (including Great Ouseburn 900m east, Little Ouseburn 950m south-east. Properties- Moor Farm and 3-4 other properties appear to lie within the site boundary (but it is assumed that the boundary would skirt</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>these properties), Lylands Farm 120m south, Marton Cottage Farm 400m north, Low Farm 300m north).</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The site lies adjacent to and in close proximity to a number of residential receptors which may experience air quality impacts in relation to dust from the site. Should wet working take place at the site dust impacts would be less likely, aside from during initial soil stripping and during restoration. Dust deposition may also impact upon Lylands Wood which lies adjacent to the site to the south. Minor to moderate negative impacts are predicted during site construction, operation and restoration, with uncertainty noted depending on whether the site would be wet worked. Long term impacts are uncertain as site restoration plans are currently unknown.</p>					?	?	?
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptor ALC: Grade 2; Contaminated land: Greenfield site so not applicable.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Up to 99 ha of best and most versatile land could be lost. Some of this may be restored (although this is uncertain at present).</p>	✓		✓		--	--	?
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Priority Habitat: Deciduous woodland adjacent to SW (with very tiny overlap). Deciduous wood also on site in NE of site. Deciduous woodland to south west (0.13 km) and south of site also (0.17km).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change It is assumed that the site would result in the loss of an area of deciduous woodland priority habitat, and a number of hedgerows and standalone trees. Although these features have relatively high carbon storage potential this impact is considered to be minor. An annual output of 150,000 tonnes of sand and gravel will require to be transported from site. The site lies in close proximity to the A1 and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is good. It is therefore considered that the location of the site would not constitute a significant additional source of carbon. Overall, impacts are considered to be neutral to minor negative and uncertain in the long term as the site may offer opportunities to create new carbon sinks as part of the site restoration, however this is unknown</p>	✓		✓		-	-	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	at present.							
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹² of a site The site lies in Flood Zone 1. About 7% of the site is at 1 in 30 risk of surface water flooding, a further 2% at 1 in 100 risk and 5% at 1 in 1000 risk. A small area of the site circa 5% is covered by core EHN (woodland). CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Site is not particularly prone to flooding and is water compatible. Although there is some overlap with a species movement envelope listed in the England Habitat Network this is at the end point of a small network of woodland habitats and is not connected to any further habitats (so no significant effect from extraction). In the longer term the network could be extended to encompass the isolated woodland patch in the northeast of the site and beyond through restoration features which make the landscape more permeable, such as hedgerows and copses.</p>					0	0	?
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 150,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted each year which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The impact would continue during the operational lifetime of the site.</p>					--	--	0

¹² Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Great Ouseburn (DNY990) Conservation Area lies 900m east and Little Ouseburn Conservation Area lies (DNY989) 1km east; Registered Parks and Gardens: Allerton Park (Grade 2, ID 1.000,402) lies 950m SW; Registered battlefields: Battle of Myton (ID 1,000,021) 4.7km N; World Heritage sites: None within 5 km; Scheduled Monuments: None within 2km; Listed buildings: 5 listed buildings within 1km (all grade 2). One lies adjacent to site (Milestone, NHLE no. 1,315,413) and one lies circa 10m from the boundary (Column approx. 10m south of the bungalow, NHLE no. 1,150,280).</p> <p>Named Designed Landscapes: Allerton Park 160m SW, unnamed (HNY24119) 1.4km north, Unnamed (HNY24109) 1.4km E, Kirby Hall 1.6km E.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – modern improved fields and a smaller part is planned large scale Parliamentary enclosure.</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence from aerial photographic transcriptions of a landscape containing a number of sites and features of probable later prehistoric and Romano-British date. These are located both within the proposal allocation site, and in the fields to the immediate north and south east. There is high potential for associated remains of medieval settlement and activity to extend into the allocation area. Evidence of former medieval fields systems has also been recorded within the</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>allocation site, which may relate to the deserted settlement of Lylands, and may also be masking earlier features.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is a combination of modern improved fields and a smaller part is planned large scale Parliamentary enclosure. The former has fragmentary visibility and covers the majority of the proposed allocation site, which is a smaller part of a much wider area of similar historic landscape character. The latter has significant legibility and comprises a few fields around Moor Farm, which forms a smaller part of a larger area of similar character which extends to the north, beyond the allocation site.</p> <p>It is felt that the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the area which is modern improved fields, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 20% of the HLC project area has been identified as modern improved fields, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>It is felt that extraction would have a negative effect upon the area that is planned large scale Parliamentary enclosure. However, as this is a smaller part of a larger area of similar historic landscape character, the effect is considered to be minor negative.</p> <p>In terms of archaeology there is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks, AONBs: None within 10km; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE: Upper Dunsforth 1km north-east</p> <p>NCA: Southern Magnesian Limestone; NY&Y LCA: Area 6- Magnesian Limestone Ridge; District LCA: Harrogate LCA Area 91 Marton Rolling Arable Farmland.</p> <p>Tranquillity: Disturbed. Urban intrusion: Disturbed (CPRE 2007)– the site lies within the noisy A1 (M) corridor, and there is nearby quarrying, landfill and construction of a major waste facility. Light pollution: Low – 51 on a scale of 1 -255, with 1 representing maximum darkness (CPRE 2000). However light pollution is likely to have significantly increased since 2000 in this area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape There are unlikely to be any effects on nationally or locally designated landscapes. Similarly the setting of settlements is preserved as there are unlikely to be direct effects on Little Ouseburn or Great Ouseburn (both approximately 1 km distant at nearest point).</p> <p>The site is largely screened from roads and settlements, but this is a relatively open landscape and it would be visible from public rights of way.</p> <p>This is a relatively tranquil area with an established small / medium field pattern & woodland so its loss would have a moderate harm to landscape character. There would be impacts on the bridleway & other rights of way. There are potential cumulative impacts with the Allerton Waste Recovery Park (AWRP) development. The site is also close to Allerton Park which is grade II on the EH Register of Parks and Gardens which has influenced landscape character in the locality. Indeed, to the south west the landscape is estate influenced. The site is also within a landscape enhancement area for Allerton Park.</p> <p>The significance of impacts in this assessment is influenced by proximity to Allerton Park, cumulative effects on the setting, situation within the AWRP Landscape Management and Enhancement Zone where the presumption would be improvement not disturbance, effect on productive grade 2 agricultural land, and likelihood of low level but dry restoration which may not integrate well with the surrounding landform and landscape pattern. However it may be possible to restore productive farmland, depending on contours.</p>	✓		✓		-- ?	-- ?	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> The A1 lies in close proximity to the site and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is good.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 2 million tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> In Ouseburn IMD Area. Not in most deprived 20%. Great Ouseburn is the closest settlement circa 900m east of the site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Some job opportunities would arise from this site, and while the site would provide a source of sand and gravel which could aid future development, the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. Impacts are therefore considered to be neutral in relation to this objective. Opportunities exist following restoration for the site to boost tourism in the area should a recreational use be implemented.</p>					0	0	0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> Three rights of way run through the site, 15.48/4/1, 15.48/4/2 and 15.48/9/1. Additionally bridleway 15.48/2/1 runs along the northern boundary of the site. Two further footpaths run north from the northern boundary of the site. The site visit also noted an informal footpath connecting footpath 15.48/4/2 (from The Dale) to Moor Lane as footpath stops mid-way along field boundary. No common land or village greens identified within 500m.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> Three rights of way would need to be diverted as a result of the development, and 3 further rights of way would, at points be in range of visual, dust and noise impacts. It is also anticipated that the site would be accessed via Moor Lane (Bridleway 15.48/2/1) and users of this route would therefore experience increased levels of traffic and associated risks. Upon restoration rights of way may be restored however this is uncertain as restoration plans are currently</p>		✓	✓	✓	--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	unknown.							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing No hospitals, clinics or health centres lie within 1km. A number of settlements and individual properties lie within 1km of the site (including Great Ouseburn 900m east, Little Ouseburn 950m south-east. Properties- Moor Farm and 3-4 other properties appear to lie within the site boundary (but it is assumed that the boundary would skirt these properties), Lylands Farm 120m south, Marton Cottage Farm 400m north, Low Farm 300m north).</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing There are scattered buildings and settlements adjacent and in close proximity to this site which may be within range of noise and dust impacts, particularly as soil is stripped or re-profiled (if wet worked dust may lessen, though some operations such as drying may also generate dust). The access route to the site is also anticipated to be along Moor Lane bridleway and therefore users of this route are likely to be exposed to a greater health and safety risk due to increased levels of traffic, particularly HGVs. Restoration may bring some wellbeing benefits (although this is currently uncertain as site restoration plans are unknown). Impacts are considered to be minor to major negative.</p> <p>A high pressure gas pipeline crosses the site which will require mitigation (possible re-routing).</p>		✓	✓	✓	- --	- --	- -- ?
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones The site lies in Flood Zone 1. About 7% of the site is at 1 in 30 risk of surface water flooding, a further 2% at 1 in 100 risk and 5% at 1 in 1000 risk.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Site is not particularly prone to flooding and is water compatible. Impacts are therefore considered to be neutral during the operation of the site. In the longer term, restoration to water in the floodplain may be beneficial in terms of reducing risk elsewhere in the catchment (however restoration plans are currently unknown). A flood risk assessment is required.</p>					0	0	0 ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Great Ouseburn is the closest settlement circa 900m east of the site.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> WJP08 lies circa 1 km south-west.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> A cluster of historic applications associated with extraction and tipping lie 1km south-west (Allerton Park), while the Allerton Waste Recovery Park is under construction 1.6km south-west. 1.6km north there are historic extraction applications (granted in 1950s) at Marton-cum-Grafton.</p> <p>The site would be a large site close to the Allerton Park Quarry/Landfill/AWRP sites so there would be cumulative effects on landscape character and views without mitigation, particularly for those using the PROW network. The site is also close to Allerton Park which is grade II on the EH Register of Parks and Gardens which has influenced landscape character in the locality.</p>							
		✓	✓	✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹³ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

¹³ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP39 – Quarry House, West Tanfield

Site Name	Site MJP39 (Quarry House, West Tanfield, Harrogate)
Current Use	Current Use: agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	Size: 13.5 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: Unknown at present
Notes	Notes: Proposed new quarry. Restoration unknown at present.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions: Timescales are unknown and therefore for the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that extraction would cease at the end of the medium term and that during the long term the site would be restored.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 8.5km west - North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC; SSSI: 2 SSSIs within 5km- Ripon Parks 2.55km south-east and Hack Fall Wood 3.2km west; SINC: 16 SINCs (former/current/proposed) within 2km. Of these 4 lie within 1km- Nosterfield LNR (ratified SINC, SE27-04) 300m north, West Tanfield Quarry (ratified SINC, SE27-08) 640m north-east, Green Lane Nosterfield (deleted SINC, SE27-11) 940m north-east, Westwood (Haw Leas) Disused Railway (ratified SINC, SE27-29) 530m west; LNR: Nosterfield circa 325m north.</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: None on site or immediately adjacent. Note deciduous woodland 30m to SW and 130m to east and traditional orchards 116m north and 160m east.</p> <p>Site visit: Hedgerows noted along the west side of the site adjacent to the A6108, stand-alone trees in north east corner of site, arable (wheat) fields present on site. Eco networks: circa 30% of site lies within NY10</p>	✓		✓	✓	0	0	0
						-	-	?
								+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>River Ure Corridor Living Landscape. Site entirely within R16 Ure regional GI corridor.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> This site is unlikely to result in a significant effect upon an SAC / SPA. It is considered that the site has the potential to impact upon Ripon Parks SSSI (e.g. through water discharges) as a hydrological link exists. Protection of the River Ure will need careful consideration. There may also be a hydrological link with Nosterfield LNR. A hydrological study is required in order to assess potential impact on flood water movement & whether development would impact on the river. It could also consider the effects of flooding on biodiversity.</p> <p>Protected species are likely to be associated with the boundaries of the site including foraging bats, otter, badger, nesting birds and brown hare. Habitats include riverine woodland and the river itself. There is a small risk of invasive species affecting this site as regular flooding increases their spread, especially Himalayan balsam & <i>Crassula helmsii</i>, which are both an existing on-going management issue in the area, so a potential long-term management issue here as well.</p> <p>There is the opportunity through restoration to create priority habitats of high quality, but this depends on the depth of extraction and final levels. It is considered that wet woodland and creating a riverine buffer would be priorities here. Restoration plans are however currently unknown.</p> <p>There may be cumulative negative impact due to disturbance from mineral extraction as there are several large sites in this area (e.g. Nosterfield Quarry, West Tanfield Quarry and landfill, Ripon Quarry (at North Stainley)). There is also another MWJP submission across the river (MJP38)). There is also opportunity for cumulative positive impacts if a high quality restoration and long term management can be secured.</p> <p>In summary, in the short term ecological impacts are considered to be low – though much depends on protected species present and impacts to the river and nearby SSSI. In the medium term, which is assumed to be dominated by the operational phase, there may be a continuation of hydrological impacts. Impacts are uncertain in the long term as site restoration plans are currently unknown however it is considered that impact are likely to range from neutral to minor positive.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Biodiversity needs to be examined in context of a strategic overview of the area. There are restoration opportunities if it becomes a wetland as this could be a 'stepping stone' to Nosterfield Local Nature Reserve, but it needs to be shallow water to be beneficial. As the site is relatively small it is considered to be on the low side of restoration viability, but with potential for wetland, wet grassland or wet woodland. MOD safeguarding may be an issue.							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site lies within an existing groundwater NVZ and new surface water NVZ. Not within or adjacent to a Source Protection Zone. Humber RBMP: Site in SUNO Management area. Ure from Thornton Steward Beck to River Skell adjacent to the site to the north and east. Current ecological status is moderate. Overall status is moderate. Objective is good by 2027. Groundwater: SUNO Magnesian Limestone (overall status: good / objective: good by 2015).</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Extracting may expose groundwater to risks such as fuel spills or changes to levels but these are likely to be mitigatable through good site practices. However, without mitigation there are minor risks. No information is provided as to whether working would take place above or below the saturated zone, though it is next to a river so wet working is considered a possibility. As the site is also very close to the Ure discharges to surface water may potentially act as a pathway for on-site pollutants or increases in turbidity / nutrient loading, so appropriate management measures would be needed to put in place. There may also be geomorphological impacts on the river. Restoration may have impacts of its own on hydrology, so hydrological survey is needed.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	- ?
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport	Proximity of transport receptors The A1 lies around 7.2km east of the site and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is good. Access: Exact location of access not finalised, but would be on western side of site onto the A6108 approximately mid-way along the western boundary of site in a position to best suit the sight lines coming out onto the A6108. HGV Vehicles: 20 two way movements Light Vehicles: 20 two way movements							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>PROW: This site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: 13.65 km E (Thirsk Station) / No railheads within 10km; Strategic / Major Road: A1 is 6.7 km east (longer via the road network). A6108 is a timber freight route; Canal / Freight waterway: Although the site is next to the River Ure, the nearest navigable waterway is the Ripon Canal 8.6 km S.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport This site will generate a relatively small amount of traffic and the Highways Assessment concludes that HGV movement is acceptable onto the A6108. However, works will be required to improve the existing road A6108 and extend existing footway / street lighting to improve safety at the site access.</p> <p>The opportunities for sustainable transport seem limited, but will need to be determined by a traffic assessment and/or travel plan identifying travel modes beyond the local highway network.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No AQMAs within 2km. The site does not lie within a hazardous substances consent consultation zone. A number of residential receptors lie within 1km of this site- West Tanfield lies 100m north-west and individual properties include Tanfield Mill 100m east, Quarry House 600m south-west, Sleningford Park 900m south, Home Farm 950m south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The village of West Tanfield and a number of individual properties lie in very close proximity to the site and may be within range of dust. The output of this site would also lead to sufficient lorries to transport 100,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per year. Though these may combine with other lorries depending on routes taken to the A1 with potential low level dust and particulate pollution impacts. Due to the location of the site within 100m of the nearest settlement, impacts in relation to this objective are considered to be moderate negative (represented as -/-) during the operation of the site although appropriate mitigation is likely to reduce the magnitude of this effect. There may be some longer term potential for longer distance journeys from sites such as this to switch to the Ripon canal, though suitable wharfage would first be required (this is a general observation for sites in this area, rather than a specific observation for this site).</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors ALC Grade 2; Greenfield site - No known risk factors for contaminated land.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land 13.5 hectares of Best and Most Versatile land would be lost and it is uncertain whether this site would be restored to agricultural land.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	?
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Site visit noted hedgerows along the west side of the site adjacent to the A6108 and stand-alone trees in north east corner of site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change This site would produce 100,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per year (up to 1 million tonnes in total), which would generate a modest amount of CO2, particularly as this site has a slightly longer journey to the A1 than some other sites (though has good access to Ripon). No significant loss of carbon storage potential from on-site habitats.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹⁴ of a site About 90% of the site is in Flood Zone 3 and a further 7% in Flood Zone 2. In terms of surface water flooding circa 2% of site is at high risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30), 1% is at medium risk (1 in 100) and 1% at low risk (1 in 1000). Eco networks: About 30% of site lies within NY10 River Ure Corridor Living Landscape. CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation The majority of the site is located in flood zone 3. In terms of surface water around 4% of the site is vulnerable (low, medium and high risk combined). Although site is water compatible, the high risk of flooding to this site mandates the need for emergency planning. In the longer term there is the potential for this site offer flood storage to the wider catchment. The element of standoff from the river corridor at this site means it is not likely to hinder species movements along an ecological corridor (River Ure Living Landscapes Corridor NY10). In the longer term, the site could offer</p>		✓	✓		-	-	?

¹⁴ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	some future potential to enhance ecological networks in the area and thus species' adaptive capacity.							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that up to 1 million tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The impact would continue until such time as extraction ceases.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	0
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation Areas: West Tanfield Conservation Area 60m north. Registered Parks and Gardens: Hackfall (Grade 1, ID 1,000,130) 3.2km south-west, Norton Conyers (Grade 2, ID 1,001,068) 4km south-east; Registered Battlefields: none within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments: 920m north-east - 'Earth circles, cursus, pit alignments and burial sites near Nosterfield and Thornborough, including Centre Hill round barrow' (ID 1,004,912), 60m west - 'Tanfield Bridge' (ID- 1,003,681), 250m west - 'Marmion Tower (former gatehouse of Tanfield Castle fortified manor)'</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
character	<p>(ID 1,011,669), 1.2km SE - 'East Tanfield deserted medieval village' (ID 1,016,260), 1.6km north-east - 'Three round barrows at Three Hills 500m north east of Camp House' (ID 1,015,764), 1.7km east - 'Round barrow 425m north west of Rushwood Hall' (ID 1,016,262); Listed buildings: 20 listed buildings within 1km (18 grade 2, 2 grade 1), mainly concentrated in West Tanfield circa 100m to the west. Nearest 70m North - Prospect House (Grade 2, NHLE no. 1,150,782).</p> <p>Named designed landscapes: two unnamed areas within 2km circa. 500m south and 1.4km SW. HLC broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – Modern improved fields. The proposed allocation site lies within an area of high archaeological significance and sensitivity, which contains a number of prehistoric monuments and deposits that have been the subject of recent investigation and publication. This Thornborough Henges landscape is considered to be internationally significant.</p> <p>In addition to the designated, scheduled monuments, within the vicinity of the proposed allocation site, undesignated archaeology includes evidence revealed by previous archaeological fieldwork and metal detecting, comprising a number of finds of early prehistoric date, including Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, and Bronze Age arrowheads and tools. Such activity occurs along the margins of former wetland areas.</p> <p>Topographic modelling of this landscape suggests that the allocation site lies in an area of higher ground which would have been dry during the Neolithic and Bronze Age, and subsequently has high archaeological potential.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is modern improved fields. As the allocation site is a smaller part of a much larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is fragmentary, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area. However, it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 20% of the HLC project area has been identified as modern improved fields, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>earlier prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the permanent loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The site is also within the setting of Thornborough Henges which may be deleterious to this important scheduled monument.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> National Park: Not within 10km; AONB: Nidderdale 1.6km west; Heritage Coast: none within 10 km; ITE Land: 4 km south-east is Norton Conyers ITE.</p> <p>NCA: Southern Magnesian Limestone; NY&Y LCA: Landscape Character Type 24: River Floodplain; Harrogate LCA- 98% of site in Area 79 River Ure and West Tanfield Farmland, 2% Area 78- River Ure Corridor.</p> <p>Tranquillity: Undisturbed; Urban intrusion: Undisturbed on CPRE map (2007) although in practice it is affected by the A6018 corridor and the extensive historic and current quarrying to the north. Light pollution: Low – 48 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness (CPRE 2000).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> There are no predicted effects on any nationally or locally designated landscapes. However, the site lies very close to West Tanfield Conservation Area, and close to the listed Tanfield Bridge from which a scenic view of the village, associated cluster of listed buildings, and River Ure can be obtained. There would be a significant negative impact on the approach, and there could also be views into the site from properties in West Tanfield and local rights of way. There could be cumulative effects on townscape and setting with site MJP38 (Mill Cottages, West Tanfield) which lies on the north side of the river. The Quarry Hill caravan site has permission to expand which heightens the consideration of the impact on local public rights of way further.</p> <p>The landscape/townscape is locally sensitive, and extraction on this site would permanently alter its setting, with unacceptable short term effects. The site is close to Sleningford Park (undesigned historic designed</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>landscape). It is also within the setting of Thornborough Henges. The wider landscape has suffered extensive disturbance from mineral extraction so there would be cumulative effects, particularly with MJP38.</p> <p>The site is partly screened, but there are views from the A6108, which the site is close to. The site may also be visible from Tanfield Bridge viewpoint and West Tanfield Conservation Area so it is likely to increase visual intrusion.</p> <p>Working the site would give limited or no benefits in landscape terms. The perception is that West Tanfield has had limited disturbance, whereas to north-east there is more apparent disturbance and this would introduce that to the area south of the river.</p> <p>Effects are major negative in the short to medium term. Beyond that restoration is unknown, though a wet restoration scheme seems likely. The landscape and townscape are both locally sensitive, and extraction on this site would permanently alter its setting.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is relatively close to the A1 giving access to York, Leeds and Teesside.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 1 million tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. There may also be a severance and economic impact on Sleningford Mill caravan site and West Tanfield, as the Ripon Rowell route provides an access route from the caravan site to West Tanfield (pub, shop, etc.). There is potential for an impact on the amenity of users of the cricket pitch as well.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0
						++	++	?
						-	-	
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area is Kirkby Malzeard - not in most deprived 20%. West Tanfield is the nearest settlement 100m north-west.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> This is a relatively small site that would provide limited jobs, so</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
local communities	positive effects are limited. Proximity of the site to tourist attractions such as Thornborough Henge and Sleningford Watermill Caravan and Camping Park may have a minor negative impact on tourism in the area.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Footpath 15.102/4/1 runs through the site and Ripon Rowel (long distance regional route) footpath runs along the river along the east and north boundary of the site. Footpath 15.102/3/1 starts 110m south of the site. An area of draft common land, Courby and the Green, lies 220m west. No Registered Village Greens listed within 500m. GI: Site entirely within R16 Ure regional GI corridor.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Footpath 15.102/4/1 would need to be re-routed as a result of the development. The impact on the Ripon Rowell may be more difficult to mitigate. It may not be possible to divert this route. Could there be a buffer between quarrying and the route? The site boundary appears to go right up to the River Ure which is a key attribute of the Ripon Rowel. There may also be a severance and an economic impact on Sleningford Mill caravan site, as the Rowell route provides an access route to West. These footpaths and other routes in close proximity to the site may experience amenity impacts such as dust, noise and visual impacts without mitigation. As this site is in a GI corridor there is potential to restore it to GI.</p>		✓	✓		--	--	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing There is a school 400m north west in West Tanfield. No hospitals, clinics or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is West Tanfield 100m north west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing West Tanfield lies in very close proximity to this site and residential receptors could, without mitigation, be within range of noise and dust impacts, while local roads could get busier. As noted above, the site may also obstruct two local and regional rights of way. Further assessment is needed. Effects could be cumulative with MP38.</p>		✓	✓	✓	--	--	0
					?	?	?	

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones About 90% of the site is in Flood Zone 3 and a further 7% in Flood Zone 2. In terms of surface water flooding circa 2% of site is at high risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30), 1% is at medium risk (1 in 100) and 1% at low risk (1 in 1000).</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding As a sand and gravel site this site is water compatible. However, because a substantial part of the site is at risk of flooding appropriate safety measures, such as an emergency plan, will need to be adopted. This site, if restored for water storage, could provide some minor benefits in terms of flood storage. A flood risk assessment is required.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	?
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a modest contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> West Tanfield is the nearest settlement 100m north-west. West Tanfield is in the Hambleton LDF and is a 'Service Village' (Hambleton policy CP6: '<i>Outside the Service Centre development will be supported in the designated Service Villages..... at a level appropriate to the needs of the local communities and within the defined development limits...</i>'). No allocations are within 200m of this site.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Other potential allocations lie within 2km - MJP38 70m east, MJP14 1.6km south-east, MJP10 1.6km south. A little further afield lie MJP57 2.3km south, MJP06 2.4km</p>							

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	north-east, and MJP7 2.3km north.							
	<u>Historic Mineral and Waste Sites:</u> Within 2km there are numerous historic minerals applications to the immediate north of the site associated with Nosterfield and West Tanfield quarries, including historic landfilling at West Tanfield. Nosterfield is also an active sand and gravel site. To the south east (from 1.8 km away) minerals extraction has historically taken place, and still does take place, at Ripon Quarry. A dormant sand and gravel site (Haw Wood) lies 1.8km south west.	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	+
	There may be cumulative negative impacts on local species, but cumulative positive impacts for biodiversity through restoration.							++
	Site MJP38 lies 70m east in close proximity to the River Ure. It is possible that these two sites in combination could result in significant hydrological impacts upon the River.		✓	✓		-	-	?
	Due to the proximity to West Tanfield and other residential receptors, cumulative negative impacts may result in relation to wellbeing, health and safety of local communities, particularly in relation to increase traffic levels.		✓	✓	✓	--	--	0
	There is the potential for a cumulative positive impact in relation to flooding should this site and other nearby quarries be restored to water in the floodplain.	✓		✓		?	?	?
	There could be cumulative effects on the townscape and setting of West Tanfield with site MJP38 (Mill	✓	✓	✓		0	0	+
		✓	✓	✓		-	-	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	Cottages, West Tanfield) which lies on the north side of the river.								
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹⁵ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative								

¹⁵ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

MJP41 – Scalibar Farm, Knaresborough

Site Name	Site MJP41 (Scalibar Farm, Wetherby Road, Plompton, Knaresborough, Harrogate)
Current Use	Current Use: agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	Size: 29.4 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: Unknown at present
Notes	Notes: Proposed new quarry. Restoration unknown at present.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions: the lifetime of the site is currently unknown however for the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that the site will be operational in the short and medium term and has been restored in the long term.

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 4.5km south-east- Kirk Deighton SAC; SSSI: 4 SSSIs within 5km - Birkham Wood 1km west, Hay-a-Park 2.3km north, Newsome Bridge Quarry 2.7km south and Kirk Deighton 4.4km south; SINC: Braham Wood SINC (SE35-09) is 0.97 km away. Grimbald Crag (SE35 - 13) potential SINC is 0.87 km away.</p> <p>Priority Habitat: Deciduous woodland adjacent to north and west of site.</p> <p>Ancient Woodland: None within site however Scalibar Wood lies circa 13m SW.</p> <p>Eco networks: Area of core EHN overlaps slightly with the site to the north (circa 3% of site) and a further area overlaps slightly with the site to the west (circa 2% of site); GI: Site entirely within R8 Nidd regional GI</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	0	+
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>corridor. Living Landscapes: Site entirely within NY26 Knaresborough Nidd Woodlands.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> Considering source - pathway - receptor for this site it is considered that there would be no significant effect on any Natura 2000 site. There would, however, be potential impacts to Birkham Wood SSSI from increased traffic along A658 which need to be considered (primarily if road upgrades are required to accommodate increased traffic loads as well as dust impacts from lorries). There would be no impact to SINCs.</p> <p>Based on the habitats present protected species that could be affected include badger, bats (if mature trees affected), and nesting birds.</p> <p>Potential impacts to Scalibar Wood¹⁶ should be investigated, e.g. from possible de-watering at the site if wet worked, dust deposition etc. Care would also be required in developing the site access as would not wish an impact if the road needed widening to accommodate the access</p> <p>In summary, there would be possible impacts to protected species in the short term. Although the life of the site is unknown, opportunities to enhance biodiversity in the area through appropriate site restoration though no details are yet known.</p> <p>If shallow worked then this site may have restoration potential with opportunities for wetland creation, or for woodland or scrubby grassland if it is a dry site.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> Site in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater); no groundwater source protection zones onsite or adjacent; In Humber RBMP. Nearest section of river is 'River Nidd from Birstwith to Crimple Beck' (current ecological quality- moderate potential, current chemical quality- does not require assessment) at 0 m distance (runs along the northern and eastern boundary of the site). NO RBMP lakes. Groundwater: site lies in SUNO Magnesian Limestone (current quantitative quality- good, current chemical quality- good).</p>					- ?	- ?	- ?

¹⁶ Shown as ASNW on the ancient woodland inventory

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Extracting may expose groundwater to risks such as fuel spills but these are likely to be mitigatable through good site practices. However, without mitigation there are minor risks. No information is provided as to whether working would take place above or below the saturated zone, though it is next to a river so wet working is considered a possibility. As the site is adjacent to the Nidd discharges to surface water may potentially act as a pathway for on-site pollutants or increases in turbidity / nutrient loading, so appropriate management measures would need to be put in place. Wet working may also modify groundwater levels which may impact on flow rates in the river, or levels elsewhere. In the long term it might also impact on the geomorphology of the river. Restoration may have impacts of its own on hydrology, so hydrological survey is needed.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors The A1 lies around 4km east of the site and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is good. Access: Location unknown at present, but site abuts the 6164 Wetherby Road; HGV Vehicles: 72 -121 (estimate) Light Vehicles: 10 -18 (estimate); PROW: The site is not affected by a registered public right of way.</p> <p>Rail: 2.73km north-west is Knaresborough Station / Railhead: 27.3 km south-west; Strategic Road: A658 770m north / A1 4 km east (direct) Canal / Freight waterway: Ouse is 11.3 km east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport The number of HGVs is potentially quite high and could combine with traffic from Knaresborough / MJP35 traffic. Access is acceptable onto the Wetherby Road. However, works will be required to enable the junction and alignment improvements are likely to be required to the existing highway (B6164). A transport assessment is required. Sustainable travel is unlikely to be possible. This site is not likely to generate significant passenger transport demand.</p> <p>A routing agreement would be preferred ensuring vehicles travel to the A59 in most instances.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
						--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No AQMAs within 2km (the Knaresborough AQMA is 2.9km NW). The site does not lie within a Hazardous Substances Consultation Zone. A number of settlements and individual properties lie within 1km of the site (including Knaresborough 450m north-west, Goldsborough 650m north-east, Little Ribston 950m south-east. Properties- 70m and 140m west of site, Tickhill Farm 150m west, Scalibar Farm 220m west, Low Grange Farm 970m west, Goldsborough Mill Farm 540m north-west).</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The site lies in close proximity to a number of residential receptors which may experience air quality impacts in relation to dust from the site. Should wet working take place at the site dust impacts would be less likely, aside from during initial soil stripping and during restoration. Minor negative impacts are predicted during site construction, operation and restoration, with uncertainty noted depending on whether the site would be wet worked. Long term impacts are uncertain as site restoration plans are currently unknown.</p> <p>Traffic may also be generated from this site, though it is unlikely that it be routed anywhere near the Knaresborough AQMA, though at a low level would add to background levels of pollution (not rising to significant levels)</p>		✓	✓		- ?	- ?	- ?
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors ALC: 98% of site in grade 3, 2% in grade 2. Contaminated land: Greenfield site / not applicable.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Up to 29.4 ha of possible best and most versatile land (although it is not clear whether the site is 3a or 3b) could be lost. Some of this may be restored (although this is uncertain at present).</p>	✓	✓	✓		- --	- --	- ?

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Priority Habitat: Deciduous woodland adjacent to north and west of site. Site visit noted arable farmland, hedgerows along the western boundary, remnant hedgerows between middle and northern fields and standalone trees.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Although the annual output of the site is currently unknown, ultimately up to 2 million tonnes of sand and gravel would be transported from the site over its operational lifetime. The A1 lies approximately 4km E of the site and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is good. It is therefore considered that the location of the site would not constitute a significant additional source of carbon. No significant loss of carbon storage potential from on-site habitats. Overall, impacts are considered to be minor negative.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity of a site Circa 35% of the site is in Flood Zone 3 and a further 15% is in Flood Zone 2. Around 5% of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30), another 5% is at medium risk (1 in 100) and 10% at low risk (1 in 1000). CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted. Area of core EHN overlaps slightly with the site to the north (circa 3% of site) and a further area overlaps slightly with the site to the west (circa 2% of site); Living Landscapes: Site entirely within NY26 Knaresborough Nidd Woodlands.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Flooding is considered insignificant to minor negative as sand and gravel extraction is considered water compatible, though workers on site would need emergency planning in place for severe flood events. The site is considered unlikely to impair the movement of species vulnerable to climate changes. In the longer term restoration to nature conservation could provide an opportunity to deliver climate change adaptation (e.g. habitat refuge) or restoration to water may be beneficial in terms of reducing flood risk elsewhere in the catchment. These impacts are uncertain however as restoration plans are unknown.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	+
8. To minimise the use of resources and	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
encourage their re-use and safeguarding	However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that up to 2 million tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted over the lifetime of the site which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The impact would continue during the operational lifetime of the site.							
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Goldsborough (DNY973) Conservation Area lies 550m north-east and Knaresborough Conservation Area lies 850m north-west; Registered Parks and Gardens: Ribston Hall (Grade 2, ID 1,001,071) 850m south-east, Plumpton Rocks (Grade 2*, ID 1,000,535) 1.7km south-west, Rudding Park (Grade 2, ID 1,000,403) 3.6km south-west, The Long Walk, Knaresborough (Grade 2, ID 1,000,132) 2.3km north-west, Allerton Park (Grade 2, 1,000,402) 4km north-east; Registered battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage sites: None within 5 km.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments: 'St Roberts Cave medieval hermitage, 90m north of Plumpton Mill Farm' (ID 1,015,540) 1.1km north-west, 'Medieval cross base south west of St Mary the Virgin's Church' (ID 1,019,079) 1.1km north-east; Listed buildings: 8 Listed Buildings within 1km (all Grade 2), mostly concentrated in Goldsborough. Nearest to site- Mile post near entrance to Tickhill Farm (NHLE - 1,191,578) 80m west.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

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	<p>Named Designed Landscapes: Goldsborough Park 350m north-east, Ribston Park 800m east, Plompton Park 1.4km south-west.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – Modern improved fields. Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence from aerial photographic transcriptions of a landscape containing a number of sites and features of probable later prehistoric and Romano-British date. These are located in the fields to the immediate east, south and west of the proposed allocation site, and within the northern part of the allocation site. They comprise a number of rectilinear enclosures, suggestive of settlement sites with associated trackways and boundary features, and some small pits. There is also a possible Roman villa site to the south west and a number of metal detected finds of Romano-British date in the immediate area, which suggest high potential for remains to be present within the allocation site. Evidence of former medieval fields systems has also been recorded within the allocation site, which may be masking earlier features.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The HLC type of this area is modern improved fields. As the allocation site is a smaller part of a much larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is fragmentary, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area. However, it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 20% of the HLC project area has been identified as modern improved fields, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There are, however, potentially negative effects on the setting of Goldsborough Hall, which is grade II*, and its associated designed landscape, which is around 0.5 km away at its nearest point, and also on Goldsborough Conservation Area which lies under 0.75 km to the north east, with its cluster of listed buildings</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the permanent loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out.							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks, AONBs: None within 10km; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE: None within 5km in plan area (may be areas outside); Local designations- Harrogate Borough Council Special Landscape Area 1km west at closest point.</p> <p>NCA: Southern Magnesian Limestone; NY&Y LCA: Area 24- River Floodplain; District LCA: Harrogate LCA Area 66- Nidd corridor at Goldsborough.</p> <p>Tranquillity: disturbed. Urban intrusion: Disturbed by proximity to settlement, roads and overhead electricity transmission line, though in practice the area feels rural - CPRE (2007). Light pollution: Moderate - ranges from 74 at the southern end to 141 at the northern end which is closer to Knaresborough (CPRE 2000)</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape There are no impacts on nationally or locally designated landscapes. There are, however, potentially negative effects on the setting of Goldsborough Hall, which is grade II*, and its associated designed landscape, which is around 0.5 km away at its nearest point, and also on Goldsborough Conservation Area which lies under 0.75 km to the north east, with its cluster of listed buildings. Potential inter-visibility would need to be assessed. The site is visible to the east of the B6164 approach to Knaresborough from the south and to Little Ribston to the south. The potential impact on Knaresborough Conservation Area, approximately 1 km to the north west, would need to be assessed, but it is likely to be insignificant.</p> <p>The site is shown in the NY&Y LCA as being within the River Nidd floodplain but in practice only part is within the EA floodplain, the remainder being sloping land which in the Harrogate LCA is within a character area named North Wetherby Arable Rolling Land.</p> <p>As the site straddles two local landscape character types, there could be local negative effects on the distinctiveness of each. There is also a need to maintain distinctiveness of the 2 character areas.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-- ?	-- ?	-- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>There has been previous sand and gravel extraction in a loop of the River Nidd to the south east of Knaresborough, at Grimbald Quarry, which is now an industrial estate with a negative landscape impact. There are unlikely to be any cumulative visual effects with other quarries, but the question of incremental urbanisation of the countryside arises. The pylons already present are visually intrusive, but this is a completely reversible impact.</p> <p>The site is low-lying but would be prominent within this section of the River Nidd valley. In terms of screening, the site is largely open to view from the B6164, and would be open to view from the eastern side of the Nidd valley where the Knaresborough Round walk passes along a minor road and PROWs. It is potentially visible from some properties in Goldsborough, 0.75 km distant. This site could add to the increasingly disturbed character to the south of Knaresborough resulting in permanent change. There is potential to add woodland to screen site from views from the east. Vehicle movements will not affect the character of the surrounding area.</p> <p>This assessment is tentative as the lifespan of the quarry is not known, nor is any restoration information provided. Integration into the wider landscape would depend on the final landform. The pylons and road may constrain quarrying and result in an unsatisfactory scheme. Woodland along the river corridor might be desirable restoration to give setting to watercourse.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth The A1 lies around 4km east of the site and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is good.</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth This site would ultimately result in up to 2 million tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight.</p>		✓	✓	✓	++	++	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> In Ribston IMD Area. Not in most deprived 20%. Knaresborough is the closest settlement 450m north-west and Goldsborough also lies 650m north-east.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Some job opportunities would arise from this site, and while the site would provide a source of sand and gravel which could aid future development, the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. Impacts are therefore considered to be neutral in relation to this objective. Opportunities exist following restoration for the site to boost tourism in the area should a recreational use be implemented.</p>					0	0	0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> Footpath 15.46/5/1 runs 80m north-east of the site, Knaresborough Round runs 180m east of the site, Bridleway 15.46/4/1 runs 300m north of the site. No common land or village greens identified within 500m.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> Although there would be no direct impacts on rights of way, it is considered that users of nearby rights of way may experience minor visual, noise and dust impacts as a result of the allocation. Impacts are therefore considered to be negligible to minor negative during the operational lifetime of the site.</p> <p>There may be an opportunity to improve access along the river through restoration.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	?
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> A school lies 900m north-east of the site. No hospitals, clinics or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlements are Knaresborough 450m north-west, Goldsborough 650m north-east and Little Ribston 950m south-east. Nearby properties- 70m and 140m west of site, Tickhill Farm 150m west, Scalibar Farm 220m west, Low Grange Farm 970m west, Goldsborough Mill Farm 540m north-west.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> There are scattered buildings and settlements around this site which may be within range of noise and dust impacts, particularly as soil is stripped or re-profiled (if wet worked dust may lessen, though some operations such as drying may also generate dust). The site is also likely to result in increased levels of traffic on local roads surrounding the site, a possible health and safety</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>risk. Restoration may bring some wellbeing benefits (although this is currently uncertain as site restoration plans are unknown).</p> <p>An overhead power line crosses the edge of the site which will require consultation with the National Grid.</p>							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones circa 35% of the site is in Flood Zone 3 and a further 15% is in Flood Zone 2. Around 5% of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30); another 5% is at medium risk (1 in 100) and 10% at low risk (1 in 1000).</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flooding is considered insignificant to minor negative as sand and gravel extraction is considered water compatible, though workers on site would need emergency planning in place for severe flood events. In the longer term, restoration to water in the floodplain may be beneficial in terms of reducing risk elsewhere in the catchment. A flood risk assessment would be required.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	?
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans. A National Grid overhead line passes through the site and it is likely that this would need to be re-routed as a result of the development.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Knaresborough is the closest settlement 450m north-west and Goldsborough also lies 650m north-east. Knaresborough is a Group A settlement in Harrogate's Core Strategy (main focus of growth).</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> None within 2km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Grimbald Quarry (extraction) granted 1950s (now an industrial estate) lies 730m to the north west, while Brimbald Quarry (also 1950s extraction) lies slightly further north-west at 1.4km. A historic landfill site called 'Land West of Whetherby Road is 650m north-west. A waste transfer station (Greystones Aggregates and Recycling) is 1.3 km north. A small historic quarry application (Hopperton Quarry) is 1.8 km north-east, and a historic landfill site at Plompton Hall Farm is 1.9km west.</p> <p>In landscape terms there may be some on-going incremental urbanisation of the countryside that this site would add to (in combination with local pylons and the industrial estate that is now on Grimbald Quarry).</p>					?	?	?
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹⁷ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

¹⁷ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP11 – Gebdykes Quarry, Near Masham

Site Name	Site MJP11 (Gebdykes Quarry, near Masham, Harrogate)
Current Use	Current Use: Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of limestone
Size	Size: 25.8 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: Estimated commencement in 2025-2030, proposed lifespan unknown at present
Notes	Notes: Proposed extension to existing quarry (Existing quarry site restoration is to agriculture and woodland). Restoration unknown at present.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> SAC/SPA: 6km west-North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC; SSSI: Site is 1.1 km from Mar Field Fen SSSI.; SINC: Marfield Gravel Pit SINC (c1.16 km), Watlass Moor Lane Grassland (deleted SINC) (c1.16 Km).</p> <p>Priority habitats: Deciduous woodland 10m east of the site, 25m south-east and 20m south-west.</p> <p>No ancient woodland on site or adjacent. GI network: Site in regional GI Network 'Ure R16'. Although the site is not located within a Living Landscape, it lies circa 60m east of the River Ure Corridor NY10.</p> <p>Site visit noted arable farmland (wheat crops), hedgerows and standalone trees.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> Due to the distance and type of development it is unlikely that there would be any significant effects on Natura 2000 sites. There is limited uncertainty over impacts on Marfield Fen SSSI as there are concerns about hydrology, so this may need further consideration. However, the current quarry appears to be dry worked.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	?
						-	?	+
						?		

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>This potential issue will depends a lot on depth. There is currently no indication that dust is currently having an impact on the SSSI. Dust impacts on the SSSI need to be investigated.</p> <p>The main area of the site appears to be arable farmland with boundary trees and hedgerows. There is the potential for the site and surrounding area to support nesting birds, badger, foraging bat and brown hare. Impact upon standalone trees is –dependent on their age.</p> <p>Exposing limestone provides an opportunity to create priority calcareous grassland or scrub habitat and possible geological diversity interest, which would strengthen habitat corridors. So this could be encouraged through restoration.</p> <p>The site is a relatively small quarry. One problem may arise if quarry operators extract right to the boundary, which may leave less habitat for cliff nesting birds (though good practice requires appropriate standoff). Also, calcareous grassland needs an appropriate gravelly substrate and grazing / management to get established but its viability would depend on whether wet or dry quarrying had been pursued. It would be preferable to avoid a big lake. If restoration is limited in scope biodiversity offsetting may be appropriate.</p> <p>There is a cumulative impact associated with disturbance in relation to the existing Gebdykes quarry and also with the quarrying at Marfield. However, appropriate ‘Nature after Minerals’ type restoration proposals could provide a long term positive cumulative effect for the area.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (Surface water and groundwater); Not in or adjacent to a Source Protection Zone; Site is in Humber RBMP. Nearest section of river is ‘Ure from Thornton Steward Beck to River Skell’ 800m W. Current ecological status is moderate, chemical quality does not require assessment. Groundwater: in ‘SUNO Magnesian Limestone’: Current quantitative quality is good, chemical quality is good. CAMS: for most of site surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Because this site is in a NVZ, water may be vulnerable during the</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>restoration phase of the project if fertilizers are used. Some nitrogen enrichment may come through traffic from site depositing nitrogen close to roads, though this is likely to be at insignificant levels for this type and size of site. As with all minerals sites there is a risk of water pollution from fuel spills however, such occurrences should be readily avoidable through good site management.</p> <p>Overall the effect is predicted to be neutral during the lifetime of the quarry, with impacts following restoration uncertain (as restoration is currently unknown) as although there is some risk to water quality due to onsite operations, it is assumed that the relevant environmental permits and regulations will operate effectively.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is relatively close to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Harrogate and Teesside; Access: Confirmed as being the existing Gebdykes Quarry access onto B6268 approximately 250m south of Five Lane Ends junction with means of crossing from MJP11 into current Gebdykes quarry to be confirmed, but may be a conveyor beneath the C133 lane, at a point somewhere between Five Lane Ends and Gebdykes Farm but still to be decided; HGV Vehicles: 48 two-way movements; Light Vehicles: 7 two-way movements.</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generation: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: green.</p> <p>PROW: Access to this site is not affected by a PROW.</p> <p>Rail: 15.27 km east; Strategic Road: a1 is 8.5 km east (direct) Canal / Freight waterway: 14.2 km south-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport There are relatively low levels of HGVs predicted from this site. This site is also slightly more distant from the A1 than other sites, though there are relatively few receptors en route to the A1 as access would utilise the existing Gebdykes Quarry access point onto the B6268 which leads to the B6267 and then onto the A1.</p> <p>As an extension traffic impacts are likely to be a continuation of existing impacts rather than a new impact, (however that could just mean that receptors will have to endure impacts for longer).</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
						-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	According to the Highways Assessment the HGV movement is acceptable onto Five Lane Ends, but if existing access is used minor works to improve them may be required. A transport assessment and travel plan will be required (though sustainable transport is not likely to contribute to this site). While the Joint Plan traffic assessment has deemed this site unlikely to have significant effects, our broader assessment under this objective rates the impact as insignificant to minor negative, largely due to the increased distance to markets from this site. Some uncertainty is noted as the site may be affected by a Highway Authority improvement scheme and also because some further reduction of impact could occur through use of a conveyor to connect to the existing quarry.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Not within a hazardous substances consent consultation zone. Not within 2km of an AQMA. Applying the 1km buffer around a site for possible impacts advised by MPS2 shows that it is possible that a number of individual properties including Gebdykes Farm adjacent to site to SW, Snape Lodge Farm 400m east, Watlass Moor House 540m north-east, High Burton 580m west, Gebdykes Farm 750m south are in range of dust.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Properties to the east are relatively well screened from the site by intervening deciduous woodland, whilst those to the south and the west may be exposed to small scale dust impacts (negligible to minor negative due to distance). There could also be possible dust impacts on adjacent priority woodland. In terms of traffic, the site could result in 55 vehicle movements a day (100,000 tonnes to be transported annually), which if it were to route through nearby settlements, could lead to minor dust / air pollution impacts in combination with other quarries (though this will be an extension of existing impacts rather than a new impact). Uncertain to minor negative.</p>		✓	✓	✓	?	?	?
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptor Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 3; Greenfield site - no known risk factors in relation to contaminated land.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Up to 25.8 ha of best and most versatile land could be lost during the operational lifetime of this site. However, if restoration is to be to agriculture this farmland loss will not be permanent.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
								?
								0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Deciduous woodland 10m east of the site, 25m south-east and 20m south-west. Trees and hedgerows noted at site boundaries / field boundaries during site visits.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change There would be some loss of vegetation including hedgerows and trees from the site, while dust impacts on nearby woodland may reduce its productivity. However, these impacts are small scale and likely to be insignificant. A higher order impact would come from traffic from the site which would eventually need to ship limestone offsite at a rate of 100,000 tonnes per year. The site is reasonably proximal to the strategic road network (A1 8km east) although the site is midway between northern and southern markets. Minor impact on climate change anticipated during the operation of the site.</p>					-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹⁸ of a site Site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding only affects circa. 0.5 % of site at high risk (1 in 30), a further 0.5% at medium risk and circa 3% at low risk (1 in 1000). No EHN adjacent. CAMS: For most of site surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Flooding is not a particular risk to this site and it is unlikely to impair the movement of species vulnerable to climate changes.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for limestone. However, depending on whether it is extracted as crushed rock or whether some building stone is extracted it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace them. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 100,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted each year which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

¹⁸ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> No Conservation Areas within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: Thorp Perrow (Grade 2, ID 1,001,075) 2.3km north-east, Swinton Castle (Grade 2*, ID 1,001,074) 3.4km SW, Hackfall (Grade 1, ID 1,000,130) 4.8km S; Registered Battlefields: none within 5km; World Heritage Sites: none within 5km; Scheduled Monuments: none within 2km; Listed Buildings: 1 listed building within 1km - Dovecote (Grade 2, NHLE no. 1,151,189) 680m north-east.</p> <p>Designed Landscapes- Snape Park 1km east, Clifton Castle 1.1km north-west, The Hermitage 1.7km north, Bellfield Gardens Allotments 1.7km south-west.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type - Unknown planned enclosure.</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence from metal detected finds, which include material of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. There are high-status Roman remains in the vicinity to the north-east and south-east at Snape and Well. The deserted medieval settlement of High Burton lies to the immediate west of the site. There is potential for evidence of earlier settlement and activity from the prehistoric period onwards to be present in the area, although current archaeological evidence for this is sparse as there has been limited archaeological fieldwork in this area to date.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is unknown planned enclosure and as the allocation site amounts to about two thirds of the area characterised as such in this location, with significant legibility, it is felt that there will be a negative impact upon historic landscape character of this HLC type.</p> <p>However, there are other areas of unknown planned enclosure to the south west of the site, and so the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system, so it is felt that the impact will be a minor negative.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks / AONBS: Yorkshire Dales National Park 8km west, Nidderdale AONB 2.7km west; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE land: None within 5km; District level landscape designations: No.</p> <p>National Character Area: Southern Magnesian Limestone; NYLCA: Landscape Character Type 6 'Magnesian Limestone Ridge', Local LCA: - Site within area 41 (River Ure Corridor- Charlcot to Aldburgh Hall) of the Harrogate LCA.</p> <p>Tranquillity: Relatively tranquil; Urban intrusion – undisturbed rural area, apart from existing quarry; Light</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>pollution – low (score of 55 on CPRE (2000) scale of 1-255, where 1 represents maximum darkness.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> There are no effects on any designated landscapes and the site is not close to any settlements, so there is no impact on their setting.</p> <p>The site would be a continuation of the existing Gebdykes Quarry, on the other side of a minor road, and there would be cumulative effects on the flattened ridge on which it is situated (not a good location for a quarry given the potential for quarrying to be visible on the skyline (e.g. from river corridor)). However the site is not inter-visible with other quarries. Indeed, the site could potentially increase visual intrusion as it is located on a ridge (albeit a relatively flattened ridge which has shelterbelts and woodland blocks which break up views. A square hole with cliffs would not be desirable. The restoration profile needs to give scope for softening the edges, e.g. through formation of benches & screes, rounded corners, etc.</p> <p>The site is partly screened by screening associated with the existing quarry, and there is an existing shelterbelt to the east. However the site will still be visible from the minor roads on two sides affecting some road users approaching Masham.</p> <p>There is also a landform issue as cannot develop a comprehensive scheme for the whole area including the existing quarry (as the landform would be divided by the retention of the road between Five Lane Ends & Gebdykes Farm).</p> <p>There may be cumulative impacts with the quarry to the south. When effects are combined Lime Kiln Lane may be visually impacted. There may also be a loss of field pattern and hedgerows. There could also be impacts on the setting of Gebdykes Farm (early 19th Century development / an undesignated heritage asset), particularly if any buildings are proposed. There may also be visual effects on a right of way to the west. Strips of woodland buffers might be desirable – probably on the top of the quarry to lessen effects.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is relatively close to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Harrogate and Teesside (though its central location does not align it with one specific market area).</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth This site would ultimately result in 2 million tonnes of limestone being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight.</p>		✓	✓	✓	++	++	++
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability IMD Mashamshire - Not in most deprived 20%. No villages lie within 1km- the nearest settlement is Masham 1.6km south-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability Job opportunities arising from this site are likely to be limited, and while the site would provide a source of limestone which could aid future development, the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. The site is unlikely to either hinder or boost local tourism. Overall any effect is considered to be insignificant.</p>					0	0	0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Footpath 10.133/10/1 begins circa 30m SW of the site. No village greens or common land within 500m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning A short stretch of footpath that is likely to be of local use begins circa 30m south of the site and it is considered that users of this path may experience visual, noise and dust impacts as a result of the allocation The road to the south may be used by walkers – so they would need to be accommodated. Green Lane, which is assumed to be an unclassified road, may also be used by walkers. Impacts are considered to be minor negative during the operation of the site.</p> <p>As the site is in the Ure Regional Green Infrastructure Corridor access to the restored site should be considered.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> No villages within 1km (Masham is 1.6km south-west). Individual properties nearby: Gebdykes Farm adjacent to site to SW, Snape Lodge Farm 400m east, Watlass Moor House 540m north-east, High Burton 580m west, Gybdykes Farm 750m south. No schools within 1km. No hospitals, health centres or clinics within 1km.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> Without mitigation it is possible that noise and dust could affect nearby properties, particularly Gebdykes Farm, so full assessment of these impacts will be needed. Traffic may also add to dust, noise and air pollution at a low level, cumulatively with other quarries and local traffic.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> Site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding only affects circa 0.5 % of site at high risk (1 in 30), a further 0.5% at medium risk and circa 3% at low risk (1 in 1000). No EHN adjacent.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> Flooding is not a significant issue. As with all sites above 1 ha however, a flood risk assessment is required.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of Magnesian limestone and may also support markets outside of the plan area</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> The nearest settlement is Masham 1.6km south-west. Not in the Harrogate Settlement</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>Hierarchy.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP16 is 1.8km west.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> An active quarry (Marfield Quarry) lies 1.5km west. The site is an extension to Gebdykes Quarry immediately adjacent to the south</p> <p>There is a possible cumulative biodiversity impact associated with disturbance in relation to the existing Gebdykes quarry and also with the quarrying at Marfield. However, appropriate restoration proposals that include measures for biodiversity could provide a long term positive cumulative effect for the area.</p> <p>The site would be a continuation of the existing Gebdykes Quarry, on the other side of a minor road, and there would be cumulative effects on the flattened ridge on which it is situated (not a good location for a quarry given the potential for quarrying to be visible on the skyline (e.g. from river corridor)). However the site is not inter-visible with other quarries.</p> <p>Traffic may also add to dust, noise and air pollution at a low level, cumulatively with other quarries and local traffic.</p>		✓	✓	✓	0 -	0	0 +	
			✓	✓		-	-	-	
			✓	✓	✓	0 -	0	0 -	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant								

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹⁹ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design to include landscaping to mitigate impact on heritage assets (Listed Buildings and archaeological remains, Conservation Areas, Registered Historic Park and Garden) and their settings, and local landscape features • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include landscaping to mitigate impact on users of local roads and rights of way and on the heritage assets in the vicinity (Listed Buildings) and their settings • Design to include appropriate arrangements for crossing road between existing quarry & MJP11 site and improvements to existing quarry access • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

¹⁹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP10 Potgate Quarry, North Stainley

Site Name	MJP10 (Potgate Quarry, North Stainley, Ripon, HG4 3JN)
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of limestone
Size	14.8 ha
Proposed life of site	17 years
Notes	Agriculture with some biodiversity habitats. Proposed extension to existing quarry. An area of land to the west of the site, Musterfield, is subject to a current application (NY/2012/0319/ENV) which is awaiting determination.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> Natura 2000: North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC is 8km west. SSSI: 1.55 km east of site is Ripon Parks SSSI. 2.86 km to the south is Cow Myers SSSI. 3.1 km west is Hack Fall Wood SSSI. Five Ponds Wood ratified SINC is immediately adjacent to the south-west corner of the site. No further SINC are within 2km. Priority Habitat: Deciduous woodland patches touch the edges of southern and eastern boundaries of the site (very small overlap may be mapping anomaly). More deciduous woodland to north east about 45 m away. Core EHN woodland buffer overlaps fringes of south of site.</p> <p>Site visit: Pasture / grassland, hedgerows and standalone trees on site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> As an arable location, the current biodiversity interest of this site is relatively low. Any hydrological links between the proposed site and Ripon Parks SSSI need to be investigated as changes to surface or groundwater resulting from extraction have the potential to impact upon the SSSI. Impacts from dust deposition also</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
								0 + +

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>need considering.</p> <p>Five Ponds Wood SINC could be compromised in its functional connectivity with other habitats and hydrology by being bordered by high cliffs (with only a thin corridor remaining to connect this site to the wider landscape when other extant quarries are considered). There are, therefore, concerns as to whether the wood will retain ecological connectivity or become isolated.</p> <p>Habitats of importance on site include old hedgerows and mature trees. Protected species that may be affected by this development include foraging bats, badger, great crested newt (which is known to be present on the existing Potgate quarry), nesting birds and brown hare. There is a veteran oak on site. Losses of habitats and species could be cumulative with other sites.</p> <p>This site provides a major opportunity to create calcareous grassland priority habitat and is only currently found in small isolated fragments within the area. There are already commitments within the existing quarry restoration to create calcareous grassland and this could be further expanded – providing a more viable management unit to a future grazier. This would provide an extremely valuable resource for a range of associated species. Any benefit could be maximised by aligning with existing commitments and restoration at other nearby sites and ensuring the restoration is managed.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> NVZ: Site in NVZ for surface and groundwater. Source Protection Zone: None onsite. Nearest circa 60m south-west. RBMP: Nearest water body, at 560m east is Ure from Thornton Steward Beck to River Skell - ecological quality is moderate / chemical quality is 'does not require assessment. Overall status is moderate. Objective - good by 2027. No RBMP lakes present. Groundwater: SUNO Magnesian Limestone Quantitative quality good / chemical quality good / at risk-objective: good by 2015.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u> Although run off of overburden and fuel from the site could affect water quality without mitigation the site is not an Source Protection Zone and the site appears distant from</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	sensitive surface water bodies. The neighbouring quarry application NY/2012/0319/ENV states that there are no obvious points of groundwater ingress into existing quarry excavations and that that application would not expect to have significant impacts on groundwater flow / no requirement for dewatering, while pollution of groundwater from spills of fuel and lubricants can be managed via appropriate storage and emergency procedures. The situation may be different at this site as the height AOD of extraction may be lower on this downslope site, so effects would be dependent on the depth of quarrying (details not available from nearest borehole in application). Most impacts would be expected to be managed via an environmental permit.							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is reasonably accessible to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside. Access: Confirmed as being the existing Potgate Quarry access via Water Lane (bridleway) from A6108 100m south of North Stainley with access to MJP10 through Musterfield extension area into the western field of MJP10.</p> <p>HGV Vehicles: 90-160 two-way movements; Light Vehicles: 32 two-way movements; PROW: Access would be along Water Lane which is a Bridleway (an alternative route may need to provided)</p> <p>Rail: 14km east / Railhead: 51.2 km south; Strategic Road: A1 is 6.1 km east (direct), 13km along roads; Canal / Freight waterway: Ouse 6.75 km south</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site traffic will potentially meet traffic from North Stainley as well as other quarry traffic and possibly traffic associated with Lightwater Valley so there may be significant impacts on local roads from traffic. However, these are likely to be an extension of existing impacts to some extent as the site is an extension to an existing quarry (so impacts endure for longer). Access would be along Water Lane which is a Bridleway leading to disturbance with bridleway users.</p> <p>According to the Highways Assessment HGV movement is acceptable onto the A6108, though minor works may be required to improve the existing access arrangements. A Transport Plan and Travel Assessment will be required to identify if there any sustainable transport opportunities. The Highways Assessment noted that while this is an existing site, the vehicles generated may have an additional impact as the area is</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	already heavily used by HGVs. We have considered this to be an extension of existing impacts (which would otherwise have subsided).							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No hazardous substances consent sites or AQMAs within 2km. North Stainley is 450m north-east. An outlet shopping centre is 500m south-east. Lightwater Valley 500m south-east. Musterfield village is 300m south-west. Friars Hurst at 150m north. Isolated properties / farms also occasionally around site. Priority Habitat: Deciduous woodland patches touch the edges of southern and eastern boundaries of the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality This site is relatively close to Musterfield Village and Friar's Hurst, which could be within range of quarry dust and traffic dust impacts (depending on routes taken). Other receptors are more distant, though may still be within range of occasional low level dust impacts from smaller particles so dust assessment would be needed. Similarly dust may impact on habitats next to the site, though as woodland sites these are thought to be of low sensitivity and the effect is likely to be insignificant. The neighbouring site NY/2012/0319/ENV utilises a dust action plan to minimise dust nuisance. Without mitigation impacts are considered moderate, though mitigation could substantively reduce these impacts. Although relatively close to the A1 movement of 380,000 tonnes of material per year will add to background pollution levels and may impact more directly on receptors close to any route to the A1 to a degree dependent on the route taken.</p> <p>There is the potential for cumulative traffic (and associated noise and dust) impacts that could occur with other minerals and waste sites, depending on routes taken. As this site is an extension, we have considered this to be an extension of existing impacts (which would otherwise have subsided).</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
						--	--	0
						?	?	
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors ALC: c75% in grade 3. Eastern 25% in Grade 2. Green field site - no known risk factors. Coal mining subsidence: Site does not lie within or adjacent to a development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Extraction operations would result in the temporary loss of up to 14.8</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0
			?			--	--	?
						?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
quality	ha of possible BMV land (though there is uncertainty over whether it is grade 3a or 3b). Impacts are therefore considered to be moderate negative in the short and medium term, with uncertainty, as agricultural land is temporarily lost and neutral to uncertain in the long term depending on the quality of restoration.							
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Priority Habitat: Deciduous woodland patches touch the edges of southern and eastern boundaries of the site (very small overlap may be mapping anomaly). Hedgerows and standalone trees on site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Although small areas of carbon storage habitat are on site, the loss of this would be negligible in terms of this objective. However, an annual output of up to 380,000 tonnes per year would significantly and permanently add to greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	--
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity²⁰ of a site Site is in Flood Zone 1. c10% of site at 1/1000 risk, c3% at 1/30, c 1% 1/100 - spread across the site in patches. CFMP: Ouse CFMP / River Washburn unit / Policy 6. Core EHN woodland buffer overlaps fringes of south of site. In Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation The site is subject to a negligible degree of flooding and would be 'less vulnerable' in terms of the categories of development promoted by the planning system. There appears to be some risk that connectivity between priority woodland patches could be lost by extracting too close to the south western edge which could affect the adaptive capacity of species to a minor extent.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
						?	?	?

²⁰ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site will contribute to the need for limestone. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace limestone. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 5.2 million tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. This impact would continue until such time as extraction ceases (though the loss of resources is permanent)</p>	✓			✓	-	--	--
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not specifically deal with waste. No impacts identified.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation areas: none within 1 km; Registered parks and gardens: Norton Conyers (Grade 2, ID 1,001,068) 2.8KM east, Hackfall (Grade 1, ID 1,000,130) 3km west, Studley Royal (Grade 1, ID 1,000,410) 4.1km south; Registered battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km (Studley Royal 5.6km south but site outside of buffer zone); Scheduled monuments: Castle Dikes defended Roman villa (ID 1,017,467) 1.2km south-east, East Tanfield deserted medieval village (ID 1,016,260) 1.4km north-east, Tanfield Bridge (ID 1,003,681) 2km north.</p> <p>Listed buildings: 15 Listed Buildings within 1km (14 grade 2, 1 grade 2*). Concentrated largely in/around North Stainley circa 550m east, Old Sleningford Hall circa 650m west and Sleningford Park circa 550m north. Nearest to site- Friars Hurst (grade 2, NHLE no. 1,315,294) 260m north. Named designed landscape: Azerley Chase Deer Park and Former Azerley Park circa. 2km SW, 3 further areas highlighted</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>within 1km of the site.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – Modern improved fields. Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence from aerial photographic transcriptions of a landscape containing a number of sites and features of probable later prehistoric and Romano-British date. These are located both within the proposal allocation site, and in the fields to the immediate north and south east. They comprise a number of rectilinear ditched enclosures, suggestive of settlement sites with associated trackways and boundary features.</p> <p>The HLC type of this area is modern improved fields. As the allocation site is a smaller part of a much larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is partial, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area. However, it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 20% of the overall HLC project area has been identified as modern improved fields, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>The enclosure to the south east has been archaeologically investigated in advance of the currently permitted quarrying. This has revealed evidence for settlement activity, as well as human burials of the Iron Age period.</p> <p>There is, therefore, high potential for associated remains of later prehistoric/Romano-British settlement and burial activity to survive within the allocation area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment There is high potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the permanent and total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> National Parks: None within 10 km; AONBs: Nidderdale is c575 m away to west; Heritage Coast: None within 10 km; ITE: Norton Conyers - 2.86km east. Locally protected landscape: Harrogate Local Plan Special Landscape Area 4.8km to south. Core Strategy policy EQ2 recognises special landscape areas as part of the suit of green assets that contribute to the district's character; Site not in Green Belt.</p> <p>NCA: Southern Magnesian Limestone; NYLCA: 6- Magnesian Limestone Ridge- Increased pressure for quarrying of the limestone resource resulting in potentially intrusive landscape features, potential damage to archaeological monuments / their setting and deposits as a result of mineral extraction; District LCA: Harrogate LCA - North Ripon Farmland.</p> <p>Intrusion: Undisturbed. Urban Intrusion: The site is rural and according to the CPRE 2007 mapping the context is relatively undisturbed, but the existing quarry and the Lightwater Valley theme park/shopping attraction lie to the south and detract from the experience of tranquillity.</p> <p>Light pollution: The area has low light pollution levels - 49 on the CPRE scale (2000) of 1-255, with 1 representing the maximum darkness.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> This site may potentially affect the setting of the AONB due to its proximity and the fact that this site is on a ridge (this opens up views from the Vale of Mowbray and Ripon Parks SSSI also). The setting of North Stainley may also be affected. North Stainley is less than 0.5 km from the nearest point, and there are potentially views of part of the site. Although it is not a Conservation Area it contains a number of listed buildings including Stainley Hall, which has an associated designed landscape (undesignated).</p> <p>The area has gently rolling topography and in the vicinity of the site it rises from the Vale of Mowbray towards a minor ridge to the west of the site. There would be cumulative effects with the existing Potgate Quarry and recently approved Musterfield extension. Field sizes are medium to large. Views are broken up by woodland blocks but this site would isolate a visually significant area of woodland which would be undesirable.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	--	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>The site lies close to several undesignated designed landscapes, at Stainley Hall, Sleningford Park and Sleningford Old Hall. These sites all contain groups of listed buildings. The area in question also slopes towards the Vale of Mowbray, and there could be glimpses of the site from a wide area.</p> <p>The site will only be partly screened as it is sloping. From the A6108 and parts of North Stainley it is possible that glimpses of quarrying activity close to the skyline would be obtained. However there are hedges and blocks of woodland which break up views. Vehicle movement won't, however, significantly change the character of the area as there is already activity due to the existing quarry</p> <p>The site would isolate Five Ponds Wood on a bluff, which is not considered acceptable in landscape terms. The area is characterised as estate influenced countryside & extraction would cause loss of historic landscape character. A field boundary may also be lost. Given the site may affect the setting of listed buildings such as Friar's Hurst it would require a thorough LVIA.</p> <p>The impact of Lightwater Valley has impacted on the baseline already. The landscape is quite enclosed so this may lessen impacts on the local landscape to a degree.</p> <p>To summarise, in the short term quarrying is likely to be a continuation of the Musterfield extension and may partly benefit from existing screening. In the medium term, quarrying will extend downslope and closer to viewpoints, including long distance views from the Vale of Mowbray. Fiveponds Woods will become increasingly cut off. Quarry faces could be visible close to the skyline as intervening field boundaries and hedgerow trees are removed. The setting of the Nidderdale AONB may be affected. In the long term, post restoration, a new landscape would have been created, with limestone outcrops and low level pasture. The degree to which it would integrate with the surrounding landscape is questionable, given the isolated block of woodland which would remain.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is reasonably accessible to the A1 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 5.2 million tonnes of limestone being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material (as well as supporting freight jobs).</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	++	+
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD - Kirkby Malzeard - not in worst 20%. North Stainley is 450m north-east. An outlet shopping centre is 500 m south-east. Lightwater Valley 500m south-east. Musterfield village is 300m south-west. Friars Hurst at 150m north.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> The site would support a small number of jobs in quarrying and freight leading to minor positive impacts in the short and medium term. Whilst the site would provide a source of sand and gravel which could aid future development, it is considered that the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. There is, however, some concern over traffic impacts around North Stainley and dust, noise and traffic impacts (depending on route taken) on Lightwater Valley and a nearby birds of prey centre, which could harm perceptions of visitors. Overall minor negative to uncertain in the short and medium term.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> Rights of Way: Bridleway 15.102/9/1 runs along eastern boundary of site. Bridleway 15.102/10/2 runs parallel to eastern boundary at 430m east. Footpath 15.102/7/1 parallel to north eastern boundary at 455m north-east. Footpath 15.102/3/1 lies 410m north. Footpath 15.102/2/1 lies 440m north. No common land or village greens within 500m.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> Footpaths are generally relatively distant from this site and may be out of range of dust, though noise (particularly if blasting occurs) and visual impacts might still occur. The one exception is Bridleway 15.102/9/1 which runs along eastern boundary of site. This could be impacted by noise, dust and visual impacts, particularly on equestrian users (horses could be</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>spooked by blasting for example). There is particular concern that because this bridleway leads into North Stainley a wide number of local people would see significant change on a local recreational asset. Screening would therefore be required to mitigate these impacts.</p> <p>.Access would be along Water Lane which is a Bridleway, leading to a potential need to divert access.</p> <p>There may also be minor impacts on Lightwater Valley, an outlet shopping centre and the Birds of Prey Centre (from traffic, occasional dust and occasional noise). Any restoration at the site could build on the presence of Lightwater Valley nearby, attracting tourists / visitors to walks etc.</p>							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing North Stainley is 450m north-east. An outlet shopping centre is 500m south-east. Lightwater Valley 500m south-east. Musterfield village is 300m south-west. Friars Hurst at 150m north. Isolated properties / farms also occasionally around site - closest North Stainley Hall at 450m south-east. School in North Stainley is 650m north-west. No health centres, hospitals or clinics.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Dust may affect some nearby receptors such as Musterfield and noise could be an issue to even greater distances if blasting, for example, occurs. Traffic may present an increased hazard to non-motorised road users on local roads. If a bridleway continues to run alongside this site there may be future issues of trespass resulting in possible injury without mitigation.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in Flood Zone 1. c10% of site at 1/1000 risk, c3% at 1/30, c 1% 1/100 - spread across the site in patches. CFMP: Ouse CFMP / River Washburn unit / Policy 6.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding The site is subject to a negligible degree of flooding and would be 'less vulnerable' in terms of the categories of development promoted by the planning system. A flood risk assessment would be required.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of limestone and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+
						+	++	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> North Stainley is 450m north-east. An outlet shopping centre is 500 m south-east. Lightwater Valley 500m south-east. Musterfield village is 300m south-west. Friars Hurst at 150m north.</p> <p>North Stainley is a Group C settlement (only very limited growth). Although the LDF has no allocations DPD in place, the earlier 2001 Local Plan shows no allocations within 200m this site.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP14 (1.95 km east), MJP38 (1.8km north), MJP39 (1.65km north), MJP57 (40m west) all within 2km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Numerous historic applications clustered around Nosterfield (c3.6km north), West Tanfield (2.1km north) and North Stainley (1.2km east). Fewer applications to south (2 around Sutton Grange (1.9km south). None to west. Active Magnesian limestone quarry adjacent – Potgate Quarry. Dormant sand and gravel site (Daw Wood) is 1.1 km west.</p> <p>There is the potential for cumulative traffic (and associated noise and dust) impacts that could occur with other minerals and waste sites, depending on routes taken.</p>							
			✓		✓	-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	In terms of biodiversity restoration, any benefit could be maximised by aligning with existing commitments and restoration at other nearby sites.		✓	✓		0	0	+ +
	There would be cumulative landscape character / visual effects with the existing Potgate Quarry and recently approved Musterfield extension.	✓		✓		-	--	-
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score	Significance							
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ²¹ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

²¹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP15 – Blubberhouses Quarry, West of Harrogate

Site Name	MJP15 Blubberhouses Quarry, Kex Gill Moor, Blubberhouses, Harrogate
Current Use	Mothballed quarry
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extension of time to allow continuation of extraction of silica sand from existing site
Size	83.43 of which 38.66 is proposed for extraction
Proposed life of site	25 years
Notes	moorland and wet bog; Site is existing quarry which is subject to a current application (NY/2011/0465/73) to extend the period of time for working the site until 2036

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

This assessment considers that the effects of this possible allocation would be dependent on the outcome of the current application, which is as yet undetermined, but that the application would run from a point in time within the plan period for a period of 25 years.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features SAC/SPA Ramsar: North Pennine Moors SAC/SPA adjacent to site to the west, north and south, 8km south- South Pennine Moors SAC/SPA; SSSI: West Nidderdale, Bardon and Blubberhouses Moors SSSI is immediately adjacent to the north, west and south of the site; SINC: 3 SINCS: SE15-05 Thruscross Reservoir (1.1km east) and SE15-01 West End Marsh (0.53 SE) and SE15-07 Timble Ings (1.95km) are all within 2km.</p> <p>IBA: IBA (North Pennine Moors) immediately adjacent; UK Priority Habitats: Site surrounded by / contains a mix of upland heathland and blanked bog. An area of upland flushes, fens and swamps lies 50m to the south; Ancient woodland: no. 95% of site within EHN. 50% of this is core mire fen and bog / 50% core heathland (max 0.8 km movement envelopes). Living Landscape: Site almost entirely within NY24 Nidderdale Moors- Key habitats- upland heath, blanket bog, dry and wet heath, woodland.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	0
						--	--	?
						?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> It is considered that there will be an impact upon the SAC SPA. A HRA will need to be prepared for the current application (which is for a variation of a condition to extend working at the site) – however this has not yet been completed and submitted to Natural England.</p> <p>Information that supports the current planning application shows that protected species on site include breeding and wintering birds. Habitats include: managed heath and dry modified bog; acid grassland; marshy grassland; open water; running water; plantation woodland; bare/disturbed ground and tall ruderal, all of which may impacted by this allocation without mitigation. There is some plantation woodland on site. There is also wider biodiversity in this area, including bats and great crested newts.</p> <p>Loss of land and traffic disturbance to breeding birds are key issues, as are issues of monitoring and long term management and the moving of a road (construction impacts).</p> <p>There are also issues in relation to peat (which supports habitats such as blanket bog) and how this is stored and re-used. Because no-one is certain of the depth of peat a better understanding of this needs to inform restoration. Long term storage of peat is an issue as it rapidly degrades It may be difficult to maintain peat in a sufficient state to allow habitats found now to be re-instated. Therefore given that this area is already of high ecological value any restoration is only likely to mitigate any impacts.</p> <p>In summary, effects depend on the outcome of the application and associated HRA and the degree to which it can be mitigated. In the long term restoration should offset impacts from operational phase – potential for some minor benefits depending on restoration and management to be agreed.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors NVZ: Not in NVZ; Source Protection Zone : Not in or adjacent to Source Protection Zone; RBMP: Stream adjacent to northern boundary flows into 'Washburn source to Spinksburn Beck' current Eco quality- moderate potential / chemical quality 'does not require assessment' / at risk. Overall potential: moderate. Objective: Good by 2027. Downstream of this lies RBMP Lake 'Fewston Reservoir' current Eco quality- moderate potential / chemical quality 'does not require assessment' / at risk. Overall potential: moderate. Status objective: good by 2027. Groundwater: Wharfe and Lower Ouse Millstone Grit and Carboniferous limestone. Current Quantitative quality - good / current chemical quality - poor / Probably at risk. Objective good qualitative and chemical status by 2015. CAMS: Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS: surface water resources available at less than 30% of the time. New extraction licenses are likely to be restricted²².</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The current planning application for the site includes a hydrological analysis which describes that dewatering will take place in the following way: "Dewatered water pumped from the quarry workings will be pumped to the silt settlement lagoons along with water from the mineral washing process so that the suspended solids can settle out before the water is discharged off site....the SAC area to the west of the site is dependent upon surface water rather than groundwater for the maintenance of the blanket bog and upland heath vegetation. We can therefore conclude that the quarry dewatering will have no detrimental impact upon the surface water conditions required for these habitats. Furthermore, the surface water conditions will be maintained by culverting surface drainage below the proposed diversion of Kex Gill road"²³. The Environment Agency have stated that this assessment will only be acceptable if further details are provided of the dewatering scheme's impact on nearby water users and the water environment, and any proposed mitigation measures. As with other assessments it is assumed that there could be a potential risk from fuel / fluid spills on site, though such impacts are expected to be readily mitigated. However, until the application is decided and conditions discharged these impacts would remain uncertain. Uncertainty over water availability is also noted, which will need to be resolved through</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?

²² Water may still be available for further licensing at high flows with appropriate restrictions. Water may be available if you can buy (known as licence trading) the amount equivalent to recently abstracted from an existing licence holder.

²³ Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd, Proposed Renewal of Time Limited Planning Permission Reference C6/105/6A/PA at Blubberhouses Silica Sand Quarry, Kex Gill, North Yorkshire: Environmental Statement.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	the licensing regime if water extraction is needed.							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors The site is close to the A59, though markets for Silica Sand may well be national. Access: confirmed to be the existing Blubberhouses Quarry access onto Kex Gill Road (unclassified U2478) approximately 155m from junction with A59, with use of the existing conveyor tunnel under Kex Gill Road to area north-west of Kex Gill Road. Note: the development does involve the proposed movement of Kex Gill Road as the quarrying progresses, see application details NY/2011/0465/73; HGV Vehicles: 80 two way trips per day Light Vehicles: 46 two way trips per day.</p> <p>PROW: This site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: 16.5km east / Railhead: 45km south-east; Strategic Road: Site borders the A59 (a timber freight route); Canal / Freight waterway: 14.5km south Leeds to Liverpool canal.</p> <p>This is a remote location & so traffic impact (given the tendency of the A59 to landslips) is a concern.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport The site will generate 80 two way HGV trips per day which is acceptable onto the A59, though minor works may be required to extend existing footway / street lighting to serve the site. A traffic assessment will be needed (which will also confirm any sustainable travel opportunities). There are few significant settlements or junctions close by so effects are considered to be negligible to minor negative on account of the minor works.</p> <p>The site is not expected to generate significant passenger transport demand.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No Hazardous substances consent sites or AQMAs within 2 km. Moorcock Hall 100m south. Burnt House is 430m north. Next nearest property Spittle Ings House circa 540m north. Occasional scattered buildings beyond that up to 1km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The Environmental Statement establishes that prevailing winds come from the south west and that the nearest residential property is Burnt House, which would be in the path of winds from the site only 6% of the time. Given the distance, impacts from dust are considered to be insignificant. Projected concentration of PM10 is also considered to significantly be below the Defra set significance threshold. The application also proposes a range of mitigation measures²⁴.</p>					0	0	0
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors ALC Grade 5. In terms of land stability, site does not lie within or adjacent to a development high risk area though site is in a Coal Mining Reporting Area and appears to include a mine entry. A coal mining report would be required for property transaction and the conveyance process.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land No impacts on best and most versatile land or subsidence. Arguably in terms of land lost this land would have been lost under the original, now mothballed application, though only since the site has been mothballed has there been an opportunity for land to rest and be considered again in this assessment.</p>					0	0	0

²⁴ Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd, Proposed Renewal of Time Limited Planning Permission Reference C6/105/6A/PA at Blubberhouses Silica Sand Quarry, Kex Gill, North Yorkshire: Environmental Statement.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Priority Habitats: Site surrounded by / contains a mix of upland heathland and blanket bog. An area of upland flushes, fens and swamps lies 50m to the south. Site visit: Woodland / copse, standalone trees and heathland / blanket bog on site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Peat to a depth of 50cm is found across the site with deeper peat in the centre. This represents a significant loss of a carbon sequestration resource. Although this will be stockpiled. Without mitigation this is likely to degrade. Up to 250,000 tonnes of saleable silica sand product would also leave this remote site by road each year which would also generate considerable tonne/km loads and associated CO2.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity²⁵ of a site Flooding: site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding: c10% of site at 1/1000 risk, c3% at 1/30, c 1% 1/100 - spread across the site in patches. Ouse CFMP / River Washburn unit/ Policy 6; Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS. 95% of site within EHN. 50% of this is core mire fen and bog / 50% core heathland (max 0.8 km movement envelopes). Living Landscape: Site almost entirely within NY24 Nidderdale Moors- Key habitats- upland heath, blanket bog, dry and wet heath, woodland. CAMS: Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS: surface water resources available at less than 30% of the time. New extraction licenses are likely to be restricted²⁶</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation The Environmental Statement for the current site concludes there are no flooding issues on or off site²⁷. However, arguably a large amount of land in an ecological network would be lost, but given the size of the network this is unlikely to block species movement, though it may or may not have impacts on the populations of species (which may be under</p>	✓	✓		✓	- ?	- ?	? +

²⁵ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

²⁶ Water may still be available for further licensing at high flows with appropriate restrictions. Water may be available if you can buy (known as licence trading) the amount equivalent to recently abstracted from an existing licence holder.

²⁷ Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd, Proposed Renewal of Time Limited Planning Permission Reference C6/105/6A/PA at Blubberhouses Silica Sand Quarry, Kex Gill, North Yorkshire: Environmental Statement Section 3: Non-Technical Summary

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>further threat due to climate change) and diminish their habitat without mitigation. These impacts are unknown until the completion of a HRA report, but impacts are only likely to be reduced given the historic nature of this habitat (which takes many decades to form). Restoration may restore some degree of baseline conditions.</p> <p>Uncertainty over water availability is also noted, which will need to be resolved through the licensing regime if needed,</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> Silica sand is a nationally important asset. Apart from glass cullet, for some specialist process there are currently no alternative resources for silica sand so although this is extraction of a finite resource, it should be set in that context. Industry arguably could do more to recycle and efficiently use existing silica sand, but there is little that the Plan can do to address this.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> This site would not have an impact on the waste hierarchy.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation areas: None within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: None within 5km; Registered battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km; Scheduled Monuments: None within 2 km; Listed buildings: 5 Listed Buildings within 1km (all Grade 2).</p>	✓		✓		0	0	0
						--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Closest to site 'Mile post approx. 30 metres west of paradise' (NHLE no. 1,174,261) 350m south; Named designed landscapes (from pre validated dataset derived from HLC): None within 2km. HLC Broad type - Unenclosed land & partly Extractive /HLC Type – Moorland & partly extractive sandstone</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for former lead mining, as well as a number of prehistoric finds, comprising of an axe, whetstone and quern, suggestive of prehistoric activity in the area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is a combination of moorland and extractive sandstone. It is felt that extraction would have a negative effect upon the moorland historic landscape character, which has a combination of complete & significant legibility in different areas of the site. Listed buildings are mostly well screened.</p> <p>Arguably, however, as the site is mothballed this impact would ultimately have happened anyway. However, extraction has yet to take place over much of the allocation site, An application to extend the time period of working this mothballed site has been submitted and is yet to be determined. This considers that some land was not worked in the original proposals and would thus be lost under proposed new phases of working. Without mitigation this concludes that: "Based upon the frequency of Mesolithic sites in the surrounding landscape (including one excavated in about 1960 within the permission area) it is considered that the potential for the further Mesolithic sites within the proposed extraction area is very high and that therefore direct impacts of substantial harm are very likely". Impacts on upstanding earthworks would be moderate. This assessment therefore considers that, although the possible plan allocation would last further into the future than the planning application, effects will be broadly similar and would at least be in line with the proposals if unmitigated. However, the current application has proposed a mitigation strategy for these effects. Effects remain uncertain as discussions over the current application are on-going.</p>					?	?	?
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks: Yorkshire Dales is 1.31 km W; AONBs: Site is within Howardian Hills AONB; Heritage Coast: Not within 10km; ITE: Bolton Abbey Estate ITE land borders northern edge of site. NCA: 70 % of site (western part) is in Yorkshire Dales NCA. Remaining eastern part is Pennine Dales Fringe NCA. Green Belt: No</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and townscapes	<p>NYLCA: 34. Gritstone High Moors and Fells - High visual sensitivity as a result of elevated, open nature of the landscape; High ecological sensitivity as a result of the distinctive patchwork of blanket bogs and heather moorland; High landscape and cultural sensitivity resulting from the predominantly intact landscape pattern of blocky gritstone outcrops, predominantly rural character and strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity throughout with associated dark night skies. District LCA: Most of site in 'upland moorland' category of Harrogate LCA. Small part within northern boundary is within Upper Washburn Valley. Small part on southern fringe of site within Washburn Valley</p> <p>Intrusion: Undisturbed. Urban intrusion: Part of the quarry lies within the disturbed corridor of the A59, and part lies within landscape that is shown as undisturbed on the CPRE 2007 map. Light pollution: Low – 46 on a scale of 1-255, where 1 represents maximum darkness (CPRE, 2000)</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> This site is within the Nidderdale AONB and is visible from the skyline. Distance views from Coldstones Cut and the National Park may be possible. However, the site already exists and it is apparent from Kex Gill Road that the landscape has been disturbed. Further working of the existing inactive quarry would intensify existing visual disturbance to the landscape and introduce noise. The area is very open and any changes could be visible from afar. However the site is close to the A59 which is a corridor of noise and activity, so the change would not be substantial.</p> <p>The site is inactive, and the scale of future quarrying is not known, but the scores represent maximum impact due to the location within a sensitive and relatively tranquil landscape. In practice, impacts may be reduced. Effects of quarrying are irreversible, but much of the impact has already occurred, and only part of the site is proposed for future extraction.</p> <p>Impacts from transport will also affect character. Possible future impacts from improving connectivity on the A59 could combine with this site in the future (though there are currently no formal plans to do this).</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> The site is close to the A59, though markets for Silica Sand may well be national.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> Silica sand is a nationally important mineral for glass making and foundry sand. This will help support a number of high value industries across the UK.</p>	✓		✓		++	++	++
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> Washburn - Not in worst 20%. Tiny bit of site <1% is Nidd Valley - Not in worst 20%. Blubberhouses is 2.1km east.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Communities are relatively distant from this remote site. While the site may support a small amount of jobs, these may come from some considerable distance away.</p>					0	0	0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> Footpath 15.14/3/1 crosses northern part of site. Footpath 15.14/4/1 runs adjacent to southern boundary of site. Bridleway 15.14/5/1 runs adjacent to south-east corner of site. Bridleway 15.14/17/1 runs along part of north-west boundary of the site. Footpath 14.134/16/1 lies 140m north. Footpath 13.134/12/1 lies 430m north; Site in draft common land / CROW Access land. More access land 330m north.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> The current application recognises that a footpath crosses the northern part of the site. While that application proposes liaison with user groups over the mitigation for this, as the diversion of a local route it would score minor negative without mitigation in this assessment. Impairment of views, noise and dust may affect users of the other adjacent routes and the occasional user of open access land for short periods and noise may be a factor on more distant routes. No identified noise receptors exceeded MPS2 thresholds in the Environmental Statement, though recreational users may suffer impairment of their recreational experience at relatively low levels of noise.</p>		✓	✓	✓	--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Access land would also be cut off. Footpaths and open access land are an important element of recreation in the AONB.</p> <p>Without mitigation the overall effect is considered major negative until restoration.</p>							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> Moorcock Hall 100m S. Burnt House is 430m north. Next nearest property Spittle Ings House circa 540 m north. Occasional scattered buildings beyond that up to 1km. No schools or hospitals within 1km.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> The Environmental Statement establishes that prevailing winds come from the south west and that the nearest residential property is Burnt House, which would be in the path of winds from the site only 6% of the time. Given the distance impacts from dust are considered to be insignificant. Projected concentrations of PM10s are also considered to significantly be below the Defra set significance threshold. The application also proposes a range of mitigation measures²⁸. Similarly noise levels are generally kept below MPS2 noise thresholds, except for one receptor, Redshaw Hall which experienced worst case scenario noise at equal to the MPS2 criteria of 44db²⁹. This is interpreted as a minor negative effect without mitigation in this assessment.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-

²⁸ Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd, Proposed Renewal of Time Limited Planning Permission Reference C6/105/6A/PA at Blubberhouses Silica Sand Quarry, Kex Gill, North Yorkshire: Environmental Statement.

²⁹ ibid

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Flooding: site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding: c10% of site at 1/1000 risk, c3% at 1/30, c 1% 1/100 - spread across the site in patches. Ouse CFMP / River Washburn unit/ Policy 6;</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding The Environmental Statement for the current site concludes there are no flooding issues on or off site³⁰.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population This site does not conflict with any known allocations.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population No direct effect noted</p>					0	0	0
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Blubberhouses is 2.1km east. This is not in the Harrogate Settlement Hierarchy.</p> <p><u>Other Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Sites:</u> None within 2km</p> <p><u>Previous minerals and waste planning applications:</u> Site contained within Washburn Valley granted application for 'borehole' - 1970s. A number of applications have occurred in the Coldstones Quarry area 6.72 km north. Other small scale applications remotely scattered to the east of the site within 5km.</p> <p>No cumulative effects noted. It is possible there may be a cumulative effect on biodiversity from future improvements to the A59. However as this is not currently a funded proposal or within the planning system</p>							

³⁰ Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd, Proposed Renewal of Time Limited Planning Permission Reference C6/105/6A/PA at Blubberhouses Silica Sand Quarry, Kex Gill, North Yorkshire: Environmental Statement Section 3: Non-Technical Summary

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	the SA has not scored this effect.							
Limitations / data gaps	More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects, and it will be important that issues relating to biodiversity are resolved through Habitats Regulations Assessment. This should be addressed at both the strategic level (in relation to the allocation) and any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score	Significance							
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ³¹ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

³¹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP32 – Barsneb Wood, Markington

Site Assessment Framework Template

Site Name	Site MJP32 (Barsneb Wood Quarry, Hob Green, Markington, Harrogate)
Current Use	Current Use: woodland and agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of sandstone
Size	Size: 6 ha (2 areas 2 and 4 ha)
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: 16 years
Notes	Notes: Proposed new extraction site adjacent to former quarry. Restoration unknown at present.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features SAC/SPA: 8 km north-west lies North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC; SSSI: 1 SSSI within 5km- Burton Leonard Lime Quarry 4.1km east; SINC: 5 SINCs (former/current/proposed) within 2km. 2 of these lie within 1km of the site- Horse Hill Wood (deleted SINC, SE26-10) 107m north-east and Cayton Gill Marsh (ratified SINC, SE26-02) 350m south-east.</p> <p>Priority habitats: circa 20% of the site is covered by deciduous woodland. Site is also bordered to the north, west and south by areas of priority habitat (all deciduous woodland). Ancient Woodland: entire southern site area is covered in ancient woodland (PAWS³²). The northern area of the site is bordered by ancient woodland to the west and partly to the north.</p> <p>GI network: Entire site lies within D50 Markington and Ripon Railway GI corridor.</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--

³² Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>England Habitat Network: entire southern site area covered by core England Habitat Network and circa 25% of northern area of site covered by core EHN.</p> <p>Site visit noted arable land, woodland/copse and hedgerows.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> Considering source - pathway - receptor for this site it is considered that there would be no significant effect on any Natura 2000 site. Similarly, the assessment would consider it unlikely there would be an impact on SSSIs. There may be possible impacts to Cayton Gill SINC - further information would however be needed on traffic and access, dust deposition, and hydrological links to make this judgement.</p> <p>The southern area of this site is entirely ancient woodland (shown as PAWS on Ancient Woodland Inventory). Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) also borders both the proposed southern and northern quarry areas. Protected species that could be affected include bats, nesting birds, and badger given the probable loss of habitats noted on site.</p> <p>There may be hydrological impacts on the nearby Cayton Marsh SINC site to the south east.</p> <p>There may also be an impact on the PAWS in relation to accessing the site and taking materials out. There is some evidence of wind destruction of trees already near the site. Extraction from the agricultural area is preferable to extraction from the ancient woodland area (though a buffer would still be needed), which would represent loss of irreplaceable habitat. Dust deposition may also impact on PAWS ground flora depending on scale of quarry.</p> <p>The void likely to be formed would create issues including the steepness of the sides upon restoration.</p> <p>Site visit photos on this site show extensive stands of Himalayan balsam, which could be a management challenge.</p> <p>To summarise, loss of ancient woodland (PAWS) would cause a major negative effect. There are also probable negative impacts to adjacent areas of ASNW and potential negative impacts to a SINC and protected species. Negative effects endure to the long term as they represent a permanent loss of a national</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>asset.</p> <p>A buffer would be needed between the edge of the northern site and the ancient woodland.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is not within a nitrate vulnerable zone or a Source Protection Zone; Site is in Humber RBMP. Nearest section of river is 'Holbeck Catchment' 850m north (current ecological quality- good status, current chemical quality- does not require assessment). Groundwater: in SUNO Millstone Grit and Carboniferous Limestone: Current quantitative quality- good, current chemical quality- poor.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Although it is not classed as an RBMP River, a minor watercourse Cayton Beck lies adjacent to the southern parcel of the site.</p> <p>As with all minerals sites there is a risk of water pollution from fuel spills, sedimentation etc. however, such occurrences should be readily avoidable through good site management.</p> <p>Overall the effect is predicted to be neutral in the short, medium and early long term as although there is some risk to water quality due to onsite operations, it is assumed that the relevant environmental permits and regulations will operate effectively. Following restoration, impacts are considered to be uncertain as site restoration plans are currently unknown.</p>					0 ?	0 ?	0 ?
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport	<p>Proximity of transport receptors The A1 lies around 7.2km east of the site and access to market, particularly York, Leeds and Harrogate is good; Access: to use a track from the MJP32 (south area) to the north edge of the proposed MJP32 (north area) and then the Redgate Lane (bridleway) northwards along the bridleway to join the Dole Bank (C263 road between Markington and Bishop Thornton) which is approximately 160m south-west of Hob Green.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>HGV Vehicles: 14 two way movements (estimate); Light Vehicles: 1-2 two way movements (estimate); PROW: The site is affected by a registered public right of way which must keep clear of any obstructions until such time as an alternative route has been provided and confirmed.</p> <p>Rail: nearest 8.2 km S (Harrogate) / nearest railhead / wharf is 39km SE; Strategic / Major Road: A59 is 11.5 km SE / A61 is 2.5 km S; Canal / Freight waterway: 6.8 km NE (Ure Navigation).</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Very low levels of traffic are expected from this site, which although remote from strategic transport routes is reasonably close to possible markets such as Harrogate.</p> <p>The Highways Assessment highlighted that the site does not have sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the highway (currently the access is not suitable). Impacts on the highway network and the potential for sustainable transport will need to be determined by a traffic assessment. The site is not likely to generate significant passenger transport demand.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Not within a hazardous substances consent consultation zone. Not within 2km of an AQMA. Applying the 1km buffer around a site for possible impacts advised by MPS2 shows that it is possible that a number of individual properties (including High Cayton 480m south-east, Barsneb 250m north, Shutt House 350m north-west, Thornton Moor Farm 440m south-west) are in range of dust.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Dust could be a risk to a small number of residential receptors although some nearby properties are likely to be relatively well protected by intervening woodland. There could be possible dust impacts on adjacent priority woodland/ancient woodland. Traffic could lead to small numbers of HGV movements (25,000 tonnes to be transported annually). This is likely to be below the significance threshold. Impacts are considered to be negligible to minor negative.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
						-	-	-
								0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Agricultural Land Classification: Northern parcel of land is Grade 3 and southern parcel is Grade 4; Greenfield site - no known risk factors in relation to contaminated land.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land The southern parcel of land does not constitute best and most versatile land. Up to 4 hectares of possible best and most versatile land could be lost as a result of the site (this is uncertain as it is not known if the site is Grade 3a or 3b). This would constitute a minor negative impact with some uncertainty. It is uncertain whether this would be a permanent loss of agricultural land as site restoration plans are currently unknown.</p>	✓	✓	✓		- ?	- ?	- ?
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Southern site area is ancient woodland. Site visit noted the presence of hedgerows bordering the northern parcel of land.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Development of the site would involve the loss of 2 hectares of ancient woodland and possibly some hedgerows, while dust impacts on surrounding ancient/priority woodland may reduce its productivity. However, these impacts are small scale and likely to be of low significance. The site is relatively small although a modest amount of traffic would be generated to transport 25,000 tonnes of sandstone from site per annum. The site lies circa 2km from the A61 and is proximal to markets in Harrogate and Leeds (6km and 22km respectively). It is considered that this site is likely to have a negligible to minor negative impact in relation to climate change.</p>	✓		✓		- 0	- 0	- 0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity³³ of a site Site is in Flood Zone 1. Around 2% of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30), a further 0.5% is at medium risk (1 in 100) and 3% is at low risk (1 in 1000). England Habitat Network: entire southern site area covered by core England Habitat Network and circa 25% of northern area of site covered by core EHN.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p>					0	0	0

³³ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p><u>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</u> Flooding is not a particular risk to this site. Although much of the site is core EHN, it is considered unlikely to significantly impair the movement of species vulnerable to climate change as much of the land surrounding the site still contains ancient woodland. Impacts are considered to be neutral.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site will contribute to the need for sandstone however it will constitute the extraction of up to 1 million tonnes of virgin minerals over the lifetime of the site which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The impact would continue into the early long term and then cease.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors Conservation Areas: None within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: Ripley castle (Grade 2, ID 1,000,401) 2km S, Studley Royal (Grade 1, ID 1,000,410) 3.3km north at closest point; Registered Battlefields: none within 5km, World Heritage Sites: Studley Royal including the ruins of Fountains Abbey 4.1 km north (but site outside of buffer zone); Scheduled Monuments: Cistercian grange and medieval settlement at High Cayton (ID 1,020,747) 340m south-east, Wallerthwaite medieval village (ID 1,017,657) 1.6km north-east, Round barrow 250m west of Wallerthwaite (ID 1,017,658) 1.6KM north-east; Listed Buildings: 7 listed buildings within 1km (all grade 2), Nearest 'barn and wheel house approx. 30m north west of the western farmhouse at High Cayton' (Grade 2, ID 1,174,353) 470m south-east.</p> <p>Named Designed Landscape: Cayton Hall 1.7km east, Ripley Park 1.7km south, Ingerthorpe Grange 1.9km north.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land & woodland / HLC Type – Piecemeal enclosure & Ancient & semi-natural woodland</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for a medieval chantry chapel and possible site of a nunnery to the north-west at Dole Bank, as well as former earthworks in the field to the south of Dole bank which may have been associated with the nunnery.</p> <p>There is potential for evidence of earlier settlement and activity pre-dating the medieval period to be present in the area, although current archaeological evidence for this is sparse as there has been limited archaeological fieldwork in this area to date.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is a combination of piecemeal enclosure and ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW). It is felt that there will be a negative impact upon historic landscape character. However, as the allocation site amounts to a smaller part of wider areas of similar historic landscape character - the woodland with complete legibility and the piecemeal enclosure with significant legibility – it is felt that the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area. Though because part of the area</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>of ASNW is on the site of the former quarry (& although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier quarry and field system) it is felt that the impact will be a minor negative. However, the site may be visible from the site of the medieval village of Cayton and Listed buildings at High Cayton,</p> <p>There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the prehistoric period onwards so it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the permanent loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. However, archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> National Parks: None within 10km; AONBS: Nidderdale AONB 2km W; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE: None within 5km; District level landscape designations: Harrogate Borough Council Special Landscape Area 3.1km south-east.</p> <p>National Character Area: Pennine Dales Fringe; NY&Y LCA: Landscape Character Type 6 'Magnesian Limestone Ridge'; District LCA: - Harrogate LCA- Area 50 Brearton and Nidd Arable Farmland.</p> <p>Tranquillity: Undisturbed; Urban intrusion: undisturbed (CPRE 2007); Light pollution: Low – 51-54 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness (CPRE 2000)</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> There are no predicted impacts on any designated landscapes and no settlements likely to be affected in terms of their setting. However, the site is in a small scale landscape with small field patterns & woodland along the Cayton Beck. This landscape is potentially highly sensitive to change. Visual intrusion could potentially increase as the site is at the top of a rounded hill, with potential for views from the south east of part of the site. Strategic rights of way / roads nearby afford high levels of sensitivity. Vehicle movements could affect character too as there are no other active quarries nearby and local roads are minor. However there are disused quarries locally.</p> <p>In terms of tranquillity, this is a very tranquil area with a lack of light pollution & disturbance– so disturbance may be significant.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>The site is partly screened: one part of the site is within woodland. The other has woodland to the west, with isolated blocks of woodland to the north east.</p> <p>The scores in this assessment take into account the skyline location, with potential for wider visibility, the adverse impact on tranquillity, and the loss of woodland, but also the existence of existing screening and distance from viewpoints. It is not known whether there would be benefits such as availability of local stone for repair of vernacular buildings.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is within 2km of the A61 giving good access to markets in Harrogate, Leeds and Bradford.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 1 million tonnes of sandstone being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight. In the medium to long term conditions would return to the baseline.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+
						++	++	++
								0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD Area id Bishop Monkton- Not in most deprived 20%. Markington is the nearest settlement 1.1km north-east.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Job opportunities arising from this site are likely to be relatively limited, and while the site would provide a source of sandstone which could aid future development, the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. The site is unlikely to either hinder or boost local tourism. Overall any effect is considered to be insignificant.</p>					0	0	0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> A right of way 15.86/31/1 runs along the northern boundary of the site. The Nidderdale Way passes 280m south of the site and an on-road national cycle route runs 570m north of the site. No village greens or common land within 500m.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> Bridleway 15.86/31/1 would be used as the site</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
						--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
learning	access route. It is therefore considered that users of this route would experience major negative impacts as a result of the development due to increased traffic levels, dust and noise and visual impacts are also likely. The Nidderdale Way passes 280m south of the site however impacts are likely to be minimal to users of this long distance route as the site is well screened by woodland and dust and noise are unlikely to be significant at this distance. During the site visit a number of woodland tracks were noted on the north & east sides of southern site area. A track from south-east corner of south area goes parallel to Cayton Beck towards the crossing of the beck and Nidderdale Way, but is not a public right of way. Impacts (noise, dust, visual) may also be experienced by users of these informal routes. Overall impacts are considered to be minor to major negative.							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Markington 1.1km north-east and a number of individual properties lie nearby including High Cayton 480m south-east, Barsneb 250m north, Shutt House 350m north-west and Thornton Moor Farm 440m south-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Without mitigation it is possible that noise and dust could affect nearby properties (particularly those to the north-east and north-west), so full assessment of these impacts will be needed, though intervening blocks of trees may decrease impacts at some surrounding properties. Visual impacts are also likely in locations where woodland do not screen views of the site. Impacts are considered to be minor negative.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in Flood Zone 1. Around 2% of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding (1 in 30), a further 0.5% is at medium risk (1 in 100) and 3% is at low risk (1 in 1000).</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flooding is not a significant issue at this site. The site will require a Flood Risk Assessment.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sandstone and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+	
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Markington is the nearest settlement 1.1km north-east. Markington is not in the Harrogate settlement hierarchy.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> None within 2km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> A historic landfill site at Scarah Bank Quarry lies 1.6 km south.</p> <p>No cumulative effects noted.</p>								
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ³⁴ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

³⁴ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

WJP08 – Allerton Park, near Knaresborough

Site Name	Allerton Park
Current Use	Landfill
Nature of Planning Proposal	Retention of landfill and associated landfill gas utilisation plant and use of site for growth of energy/biomass crops beyond 2018. Proposed composting, transfer station and materials recycling facility, recycling (including of minerals for secondary aggregates).
Size	29 ha
Proposed life of site	Unspecified at present
Notes	Currently has planning permission until 2018 for landfill; with restoration including short rotation coppice of energy/biomass crops

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Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features SAC/SPA: 9km S- Kirk Deighton SAC; SSSI: Not in SSSI IRZ. Upper Dunsforth Carrs SSSI is c4km north-east, Hay-a-Park SSSI 4.1 km south-west.</p> <p>SINC: SE45-07 Allerton Park (ratified SINC) covers about 25% of site (veteran trees and grassland); Allerton Park Lakes SINC (ratified) is 25m beyond southern boundary; SE45-03 Bog Plantation deleted SINC is 413 km east, SE45-08 Broadleaved Wood SINC (ratified) is 830m west; SE46-07 Marton-cum-Grafton Carr (ratified SINC) is 1.63 km north</p> <p>UK Priority Habitat: According to map site is c80% covered on Lowland fens, small patches of deciduous woodland within 200m with small amount of overlap (5%) in NE corner) – however much of this land</p>	✓		✓		0	0	0
						-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>appears to have been lost to previous quarrying / landfill activity (remnants may remain on site in north-east and south-west and along perimeters). Site in District GI corridor (Allerton Park); Shepherds Wood (ancient woodland) overlays c5% of site in north-east corner. EHN: Patches of woodland EHN habitat overlap north east and south of site.</p> <p>Site visit noted water bodies, grassland, arable land, woodland and standalone trees on site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity There are no likely significant effects on Natura 2000, SSSI or SINIC sites from this site. Upper Dunsforth Carrs SSSI lies to the north east, but is considered to be too distant to be impacted.</p> <p>Although previously the site may have contained important habitats, much will have been lost due to historic quarrying / landfill. However, aerial photos appear to show areas of woodland, wetland and grassland on site, and mapped data suggests there may be remnant ancient woodland in the north east fringe of the site and possibly remnant fen on site (which would need to be investigated, as this may be a mapping anomaly). This suggests the site could support amphibians, nesting birds, badger, and brown hare (but no evidence). An up to date survey would be required.</p> <p>Impacts on the water table may occur through the proposed works, though sensitive wildlife sites are some way distant.</p> <p>Most impacts will be dependent on the location of facilities within this site, with most impacts arising in the short term and depending on the potential impact on ancient woodland and protected species. During the operational phase new impacts are less likely (though species / habitats may not recover) but in the long term there may be a very minor benefit through the proposed restoration, which could be enhanced if biodiversity were further integrated into restoration.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors SPZ: No, NVZ: no; RMBP: Humber RBMD: Nearest surface water body is 'River Nidd from Crimple Beck to River Ouse' (1.2 km S) which is of moderate ecological potential / good by 2027 (no connectivity noted). RBMP Groundwater Unit: SUNO Sherwood Sandstone (chemical quality poor / at risk / good by 2027).</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality There are no major concerns in relation to water due to the lack of major spatial constraints. Though landfill and other waste management uses could have an impact on groundwater and surface water (e.g. via ditches in the north west part of Shepherd's wood or through leachate passing through soil) this is expected to be dealt with through the environmental permitting regime.</p>					0	0	0
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is adjacent to A1 and A168 giving it good access to York, Harrogate Knaresborough etc. Access: Existing access at Allerton Park Landfill onto A168 approximately 3km north of junction 47 of A1(M) PROW: This site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternative route has been provided and confirmed by order</p> <p>Vehicles: 8 two-way movements (as sourced from Application details NY/2011/0328/ENV), 72 two-way movements (as sourced from Application details NY/2011/0328/ENV)</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: Yellow.</p> <p>Rail: Nearest rail network 2.4km south / railhead 34.9km south; Strategic Road: Site is adjacent to A1 and A168; Canal / Freight waterway: Ouse is 6.19 km north</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport. In all 80 vehicles per day would use this site. However, this would be a continuation of existing vehicle movements from a site which currently has permission to operate until 2018 (though this assessment notes the extension of impacts that would otherwise have ceased into the future). This is seen by the Highways Assessment as acceptable on to the A168 County Road, though minor works</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
						+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>may be required to improve the existing access arrangements (though the existing AWRP development also requires improvements to access arrangements which may lessen the need for some further improvements to access from this site).</p> <p>The Joint Plan traffic assessment points out that <i>'the HGV access routes to the site are part of a Section 106 legal agreement restricting HGVs to dedicated approach routes to minimise traffic impacts..... It is recommended that routing agreements are maintained as part of any planning approval to continue operation of the site to minimise traffic impacts on local communities'</i>.</p> <p>Sustainable travel options seem limited though a site specific traffic assessment would be required to look at this in more detail. The site is not likely to generate significant passenger transport demand.</p> <p>There will be some positive impacts through the transfer of waste, which will presumably bulk up and sort waste for onward processing (reducing the need for longer journeys).</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p><u>Proximity of air quality receptors</u> Not within Hazardous Substances consent consultation zone; AQMA: None within 2km</p> <p>Built development receptors: Coneythorpe 1.2 km west, Clareton Moor 1.3 km west; Arkendale Moor 1.54km north-west, Flaxby 1.5 km south-west, scattered buildings to the north; occasional farm buildings with 2 km, buildings associated with Allerton Park within 2 km. Walls Close House 200m east.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on air quality</u> A number of air quality impacts could occur, including dust from construction and traffic pollutants, at worst affecting only occasional very occasional buildings.</p>		✓	✓	✓	- ?	- ?	- ?
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their	<p><u>Proximity of soil and land receptors</u> Majority of site mapped as grade 3. Remainder 30% is Grade 2 However, much of this has been quarried / landfilled. Most of the site in former quarry - contamination risk may need further investigation; Subsidence: Site does not lie within or adjacent to a development high risk area.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on soil / land</u> Much of this site has already been quarried (though a soil stockpile was</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
quality	observed during the site visit). Impacts will be insignificant.							
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change</u> 80 vehicles a day would generate CO2 that would contribute to climate change over time. Landfill, similarly will generate methane, though the plan allows for utilisation of landfill gas for energy (which would reduce methane to CO2 and also offset some energy production – though this is simply an existing facility at this site that will be retained, so is not scored in this assessment).</p> <p>These issues would be combined with a composting facility and a transfer facility (which would bulk up waste for more efficient transit). Short rotation coppice would also sequester CO2. It is thought likely the overall impact will be positive.</p>	✓		✓	✓	+	+	+
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity³⁵ of a site</u> Site is in Flood Zone 1; Updated Flood Maps for Surface Water (UFMSW): c 10% of site vulnerable to 1/30 flood risk. Further 2% vulnerable to 1/100. Further 5% 1/1000.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</u> Although there is a future opportunity to strengthen an ecological network through this site, this is not currently proposed. Insignificant.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of	<u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified	✓		✓	✓	++	++	++

³⁵ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	Summary of effects on resource usage. This site will compost waste streams and grow biomass. It will also recycle and transfer waste. This is broadly positive for this objective. Highly positive.							
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy This site will move waste up the waste up the waste hierarchy through composting and recycling. Whether it is as high up as is practicable is dependent on the wastes accepted at the landfill site. Broadly very positive.</p>	✓		✓		++ ?	++	++
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors Conservation areas: None within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: Overlap with Allerton Park in south; Registered battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km; Scheduled Monuments: None within 2km; Listed buildings: 3 within 1 km (all to south of site) associated with Allerton Park Estate; Non-designated historic parks and gardens: Allerton Park overlaps SE corner; Named designated landscapes: Designed Landscape (Allerton Park) borders south and east of site (associated with Capability Brown);</p> <p>HLC Broad type – Extractive; HLC Type – Quarry aggregates. The HLC type of this area is quarry aggregates, with an invisible legibility. The site is therefore assumed to have no overall impact historic landscape character.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for a wider landscape of later prehistoric and Romano-British activity and settlement. This</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>evidence is known from a combination of previous archaeological survey and fieldwork undertaken in advance of and during mineral extraction within this area. However, it is anticipated that there will be no impact upon the archaeological resource as the proposed development is within an area of former quarry, where it is assumed with a high degree of certainty that any archaeological resource has previously been destroyed.</p> <p>There may however, be impacts to the setting and extent of registered parkland and impacts on the setting of the Grade II* Temple of Victory and the grade I listed castle. Archaeological remains have been lost from the quarry previously³⁶. As the neighbouring AWRP development predicted a large adverse effect on Allerton Park and Gardens as well as the nearby listed buildings, as well as slight adverse effects on more distant receptors prior to mitigation³⁷ it is considered that this site too would have an impact prior to mitigation, albeit a smaller one, depending on the scale of the proposals. Restoration would have no impact.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks / AONBs / Heritage Coast: none within 10km; ITE: Upper Dunsforth ITE lies 4.2 km north-east.</p> <p>NCA: Southern Magnesian Limestone; NY LCA: 6. Magnesian Limestone Ridge: Moderate to high visual sensitivity (views to and from the Magnesian limestone ridge are sensitive to the introduction of tall vertical elements or large-scale development); High ecological sensitivity (as a result of the presence habitats sensitive to changes in land management). High landscape and cultural sensitivity (as a result of the nationally significant Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, in addition to the predominantly intact landscape pattern). District LCA: Site encompasses 3 character types in Harrogate LCA.</p> <p>District landscape designations: Not within 5km; Green belt: No;</p> <p>Intrusion: Disturbed – due to the A1 (M) corridor, and because the site is within a mineral extraction site; Light pollution – relatively low in 2000 according to the CPRE study which rated light pollution as 69 on a scale of 1-255 with 1 the lowest. However since then the A1 has been upgraded and construction work is</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

³⁶ Amey Cespa, 2011, Allerton Waste Recovery Park Environmental Statement Non-Technical Summary

³⁷ ibid

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>underway on the AWRP which will include lighting.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape This site could affect views from Allerton Park, which is on the Register of Parks and Gardens. However, the proposed developments are unlikely to affect views from settlements.</p> <p>As well as the setting of Allerton Park there could be effects on the setting of the wider landscape undergoing restoration and enhancement (apart from the Allerton Waste Recovery Park site itself). The restoration of Allerton Park Quarry to the north has been largely completed, whilst there is a restoration scheme for Allerton Quarry Landfill site which involves filling up to at least original ground levels (to a domed landform) to tie in with the Allerton Park parkland and with the adjoining countryside. There is an approved landscape scheme for the AWRP site (which overlaps with the current WJP08 submission boundary) and there is a substantial Landscape Management and Enhancement Zone Section 106 fund covering a number of character areas around the AWRP site too. It is not clear where the proposed waste developments might be located within the site but it is important that restoration is not impeded. However there will be at least a minor residual adverse impact due to the loss of part of the nationally designated parkland. (NB this differs from the historic environment assessment which puts the impact at neutral following restoration)</p> <p>The scale of the proposals needs to be clarified. A lot of effort has been put into landscape enhancement to compensate for the adverse impact of the AWRP development within the countryside and adjacent to a registered park. This submission is likely to be a detractor in terms of landscape and visual impact, which in combination with similar development nearby would have negative cumulative effects without mitigation.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is adjacent to A1 and A168 giving it good access to York, Harrogate Knaresborough etc.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would provide jobs and also contribute to energy security (through landfill gas / biomass crops). The relationship with the adjacent AWRP facility is unclear however. For instance, would the two plants compete to handle the same waste streams? However, at least in terms of any Local Authority Collected Waste the situation is that waste that goes into the existing Allerton Park Landfill would instead go to AWRP.</p>		✓	✓	✓	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> Coneythorpe 1.2 km west, Claretton Moor 1.3 km west; Arkendale Moor 1.54 Km north-west, Flaxby 1.5 km south-west. IMD: Eastern part in IMD area Ribston, western part in IMD Area Claro.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Jobs may be provided in nearby communities. Possible impacts on the setting of the castle may affect tourism and thus tourist jobs in the local area if unmitigated.</p>		✓	✓		- +	- +	- +
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> PROW: Bridleway 15.2/5/1 appears to overlap north east site boundary slightly. Further bridleways lie 300m east, 30m north; 120m west. Common land / Village Greens: No</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> There is a potential issue with a bridleway as submission area includes the track to Walls Close properties which is a bridleway. However, it is expected that this would be accommodated as this bridleway was created as part of the landscaping for the original sand and gravel development. Impacts on Allerton Castle and Parkland may diminish recreational opportunities locally if unmitigated.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> Built development receptors: Coneythorpe 1.2km west, Claretton Moor 1.3 km west; Arkendale Moor 1.54km north-west, Flaxby 1.5km south-west, scattered buildings to the north; occasional farm buildings with 2 km, buildings associated with Allerton Park within 2 km. Walls Close House 200m east; No schools or hospitals</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
safety of local communities	<p>within 1km; No on-site National Grid infrastructure (e.g. pipelines).</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Noise is unlikely to be significant due to proximity to the A1, while dust, odour and bio-aerosol impacts would at worst affect only occasional very occasional buildings.</p>							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in flood zone 1; Surface water flooding: circa 10% of site vulnerable to 1/30 flood risk. Further 2% vulnerable to 1/100 flood risk. Further 5% 1/1000 flood risk.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flooding issues would be manageable though an on-site sequential approach and appropriate drainage. Not significant. A Flood Risk Assessment would be required to consider surface water drainage and other flood risk.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population No spatial factors identified</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population Site appears to have some overlap with AWRP, but largely skirts around its perimeter.</p> <p>This site would support effective waste management and energy security</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Coneythorpe 1.2 km west, Clareton Moor 1.3 km west; Arkendale Moor 1.54km north-west, Flaxby 1.5 km SW all lie within 2km. None of these sites are listed in Harrogate's settlement hierarchy so development levels would be expected to be low and in line with Harrogate's Policy SG3 ('Settlement Growth: Conservation of the Countryside, Including Green Belt') which focuses on affordable homes, rural building conversions, small scale community facilities and sustainable rural enterprises.</p> <p><u>Other minerals and waste plan sites:</u> MJP37 (Moor Lane Farm – sand and gravel extraction) lies about 1km</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>north east (discounted site).</p> <p><u>Historic minerals and waste sites:</u> The site lies next to Allerton Waste Recovery Park. There are also several historic applications associated with minerals extraction and landfill. Claro (minerals extraction) was granted in the 1950s, and lies about 60 m west. 450m to the southwest there is another group of historic quarrying and landfill applications around Flaxby Quarry / Allerton Grange Farm. Borrow pits associated with the A59 were granted in the 1950s about 1 km south. About 1.5 km south east lie a cluster of applications associated with Hopperton Quarry and related A59 Borrow Pits.</p> <p><u>Landscape:</u> The submission is likely to be a detractor in terms of landscape and visual impact, which in combination with similar development nearby would have negative cumulative effects without mitigation.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ³⁸ .							

³⁸ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on heritage assets (Registered Park and Garden, Listed Buildings) and local landscape features and their respective settings, Allerton Waste Recovery facility and right of way • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include suitable arrangements for public rights of way (diversion or retention, and associated mitigation, as appropriate) • Design to include suitable arrangements for access to local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

WJP23 Potgate (Former Piggery), North Stainley

Site Name	WJP23 Potgate Quarry, North Stainley, Ripon, Harrogate
Current Use	Abandoned piggery
Nature of Planning Proposal	Recycling of inert construction and demolition waste for secondary aggregates
Size	6.3 ha
Proposed life of site	No end-date known at present.
Notes	Proposed long term facility, so no firm restoration plans, but potentially light industrial use once restored. Planning permission for a concrete block manufacturing plant (MIN3474) was granted in 2011, but it has lapsed without implementation. Waste annual tonnage import of 30,000 tonnes / annual export: 30,000 tonnes.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: North Pennine Moors SAC / SPA is 7.9 km west; SSSI: 3 SSSIs within 5km. Nearest is Cow Myers SSSI at 2.2 km south. Ripon Parks is 2.53 km east. Hack Fall Wood is 3.8km west.</p> <p>SINC: SE27 -19 (Coal Bank Wood - Ratified) is 1.9km west, while SE27-24 (Ellington Banks) is 1.5 km south. UK Priority Habitat: Deciduous woodland is 20m west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity There are unlikely to be any effects on Natura 2000 or SSSI sites from this site. Although there are no priority habitats on site, great crested newt are known from surveys carried out in 2012 to be present within Potgate Quarry. The proposal site itself (based on aerial photos) comprises redundant farm buildings with associated structures, equipment, piles of rubble/debris, areas of rough grassland etc. The site therefore has potential to support foraging, commuting, hibernating GCN. Other species that could be present include nesting birds. There may be some impact from dust deposition on the priority habitat to the south though this is unlikely to be significant. Impacts will fall in the short term, and where newt habitat is lost, without</p>	✓		✓		-	0	?
						-		+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	mitigation this would be a permanent impact, though there may be some longer term benefit through restoration, particularly if biodiversity is integrated into restoration.							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors NVZ: site in groundwater NVZ and surface water NVZ; SPZ: None on site or adjacent; RBMP: Humber RBMD - Nearest section of river is 'Aire from River Calder to River Ouse' 850m SW (ecological quality- moderate, chemical quality=fail). No clear connectivity. No RBMP lakes present. Groundwater: Aire and Don Magnesian limestone water body - good quantitative quality / poor chemical quality, current overall status = poor, overall status objective 'good by 2027'.</p> <p>CAMS: Surface water resource available at least 50% of the time (Q95=red).</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality While there may be a risk from fuel spills and possible leachate there are no major receptors to which there is clear connectivity (nonetheless such incidents could contaminate groundwater and other minor water bodies). This is expected to be regulated by an environmental permit.</p>					0	0	0
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is 7.7 km from junction 50 on the A1. Access: Existing Potgate Quarry access via Water Lane (bridleway) onto A6108 approximately 100m south of North Stainley village. HGVs: 8; Light Vehicles: Up to 23.</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: up to 23; HGVs: 8. Traffic assessment rating: Green.</p> <p>PROW: Site access will be on to a bridleway.</p> <p>Rail: The nearest rail network lies 100m west of the site. Nearest station is Hensall 2.4km north-west; Road: Nearest strategic road network is the M62 30m north of site, though Junction 34 is nearest access point circa 5km west (may be longer on road network); Canal / water freight: Aire and Calder Navigation runs 550m to the south; Railheads / wharves: Nearest railhead lies 500m west of site.</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Summary of effects on transport Traffic modelling in the traffic assessment predicts that HGV numbers are low and as other quarries use this road all HGVs are required to turn right to the junction with the A6108. Traffic impacts are not, therefore, significant. However, there is a possible very minor conflict with bridleway users which may need some additional consideration at the planning application stage.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a Hazardous Substance Consent Site or an Air Quality Management Area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Dust from site could affect New Zealand Farm (300m S), though prevailing winds are westerly. Other receptors are more distant or screened by trees or intervening topography.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors ALC: Grade 3; Contaminated land: Site has extant development on it – check for land contamination issues; Gypsum dissolution area. Site not in a gypsum dissolution area. Site does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Authority development high risk area. Site is listed in Abandoned Mines Catalogue (NE969 and NE970).</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Although on grade 3 land, this site already has an abandoned piggery on it (so brownfield). Although land contamination may be possible, as the site is on old farm buildings risks are less than an industrial site (especially as buildings still seem intact from aerial photos). Broadly positive.</p>	✓	✓	✓		+	+	+
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change No high carbon habitats on site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change This site involves low number of vehicles, and while reasonably accessible to the A1, it would generate a small amount of carbon over time. The site would also recycle inert construction and demolition waste, which is expected to be positive for climate change as ultimately it will reduce the embodied energy of construction materials. On balance, minor positive.</p>	✓	✓		✓	+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity³⁹ of a site Site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding affects around 205 of the site, with circa 5% at 1/30 risk and circa 5% at 1/100 risk. This is spread across the site. No ecological networks affect the site. CAMS: Surface water resource available at least 50% of the time (Q95=red).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation No significant effects.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will recycle construction and demolition waste and handle secondary aggregate which will ultimately reduce resource usage. If higher value products are simply used in quarry restoration however this effect will be lessened.</p>	✓			✓	++	++	++
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy This site will recycle construction and demolition waste and handle secondary aggregate which will ultimately reduce waste.</p>	✓		✓		++	++	++

³⁹ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation Areas: None within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: Hack Fall (Grade I) is 3.9km north-west, Norton Conyers (Grade II) is 3.4 km north-east; Studley Royal (Grade I) is 3.4 km south; Registered Battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage sites: Studley Royal Park including the ruins of Fountains Abbey is c 5km south (not within buffer zone); Scheduled Monuments: 1 within 2km - Castle Dikes defended Roman Villa; Listed buildings: None within 1km.</p> <p>Named Designed Landscapes (within 2km): Unnamed designed landscape 1.4km north-west, unnamed designed landscape 1.5 km north, North Stainley Hall 930m north-east, Azerley Chase 1.73 km south-west. Former Azerley Park 1.85 km south-west.</p> <p>HLC Broad type – Settlement; HLC Type – Farm complex. The proposed materials recycling facility lies within an area of existing development as a pig farm. Within the surrounding area, the undesignated archaeological interest includes areas of prehistoric settlement and activity. Archaeological recording has been undertaken in response to previous extensions to Potgate Quarry and this has recovered archaeological evidence.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The HLC type of this area is farm complex. The allocation site is the entirety of this character type. It is assumed that within the allocation site the historic landscape character has already become invisible as the development has replaced an earlier field system. Accordingly, the use of the site for the proposed purposes is assumed to have no overall impact on historic landscape character.</p> <p>This site is a new site as the planning permission for the previous planning permission has lapsed. This means that there is the potential for irreversible loss of archaeology so this would need to be investigated. Without mitigation, however, impacts would be negative. The site is not likely to affect the setting of any historic features significantly.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> National Park: Yorkshire Dales is 19.3km west; AONB: Nidderdale is 280m west; ITE: Norton Conyers ITE land is 3.6 km west; District Level Landscape Designation: Harrogate Special Landscape Areas lie 4km S and 4.8 km south-west.</p> <p>National Character Area: 30 - Southern Magnesian Limestone; North Yorkshire and York LCA: 06 - Magnesian Limestone Ridge; District LCA: 77 - North Ripon Farmland in Harrogate LCA; Green Belt: No.</p> <p>Urban Intrusion: The site is rural and according to the CPRE 2007 mapping the context is relatively undisturbed, but the existing quarry and the Lightwater Valley theme park/shopping attraction lie to the south and detract from the experience of tranquillity. Light pollution: The area has low light pollution levels - 49 on the CPRE scale (2000) of 1-255, with 1 representing the maximum darkness.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> The site is close to the Nidderdale AONB and views and potential noise disturbance would need to be assessed. The area to the west, between the site and the AONB boundary which currently has planning permission for mineral extraction will not in fact be quarried due to the quality or quantity of the mineral, and will remain in agricultural use.</p> <p>The site is brownfield land adjacent to a working quarry so it could be accommodated as a temporary use. However there is an approved low level restoration scheme for Potgate Quarry which is being implemented in phases. The proposed new use will be a mixture of nature conservation and grazing, with some public access in the long term. Secondary aggregates recycling would be visually intrusive and out of place in the restored landscape.</p> <p>A further concern is the precedent set by this site close to the AONB. The land may be seen as 'previously developed' once this development has finished, so it will be important to ensure that it is restored to open space rather than built development.</p> <p>The site is relatively low in the landscape and generally screened by topography and vegetation in views from local roads (although this would need to be checked). However, viewpoints in the area tend to be higher than this site, so the site will be visible from some locations. There is an adjacent right of way, and</p>		✓	✓		0	-	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	there would also be views from the diverted right of way which follows the northern boundary of Potgate Quarry.							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is 7.7 km from junction 50 on the A1 and 4.8 miles north of Ripon, so has reasonable access to key markets (and is quite close to Ripon).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> Recycling construction and demolition waste will add value to what would otherwise have been a waste product (and will save landfill tax). However, if this waste is simply used in quarry restoration the effect will be considerably lessened.</p>	✓		✓		++ ?	++ ?	++ ?
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area is Kirkby Malzeard, not in worst 20%; Nearest settlement is North Stainley (1.5km NE), Ripon is 4.8 miles south.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Traffic is at a low level so unlikely to significantly affect community vitality, and jobs are likely to be minimal. No significant effect.</p>					0 0	0 0	0 0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> PROW: Bridleway 15.102/9/1 lies 410m north. Bridleway 15.102/10/2 runs immediately adjacent to the south. Common Land: None within 500m; Registered Village Greens: None within 500m.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> There is a possible minor conflict with bridleway users from low levels of traffic. This effect would be cumulative with MJP10, though this site's contribution would be minimal.</p>		✓	✓		0 -	0 -	0 -
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> No on-site National Grid infrastructure (e.g. pipelines). No schools or hospitals within 1 km (nearest school 1.7 km NE). Lightwater Valley is 650m east.</p>		✓	✓		0 -	0 -	0 -

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
safety of local communities	Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Dust and noise from site could affect New Zealand Farm (300m S), though prevailing winds are westerly. Other receptors are more distant or screened by trees or intervening topography. Very small cumulative effect of traffic with MJP10 would have a negligible effect on health.							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding affects around 20% of the site, with circa 5% at 1/30 risk and circa 5% at 1/100 risk</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Some surface water flooding is possible, but with only 5% at a 1 in 30 level which would be readily manageable at this 'less vulnerable' site.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site could make a contribution to the supply of aggregates and other building product for the Plan Area and beyond (if it is concerned with construction / demolition waste recycling) which may support the housing and employment markets. However, much depends on whether and how much of the recycled waste / secondary aggregate is used in quarry restoration.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p>Planning context: North Stainley is 1.5 km north east. North Stainley is a Group C settlement in Harrogate. These settlements will accommodate only very limited growth mainly in the form of sustainable development within their existing built up areas. Although Harrogate has not yet developed a new development sites DPD, the 2001 Local Plan shows a North Stainley to be largely confined to its settlement boundaries.</p> <p>Other minerals and waste plan sites: MJP10 is about 700m north (discounted at this stage).</p> <p>Historic minerals and waste activity: Further extraction around Potgate quarry has taken place historically.</p>					?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>Sutton Grange mineral extraction site was granted during the 1940s and lies 1.25km south. Ripon Quarry (granted in the 2000s) and still active lies 1.3 km northeast.</p> <p>There are possible cumulative effects on transport and air quality with other sites, but this site's contribution would be very low (particularly as MJP10 has at this stage been discounted).</p>					0	0	0	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁴⁰ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								

⁴⁰ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to include landscaping to mitigate impact on local landscape features, local residents and users of rights of way • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include suitable arrangements for public rights of way (diversion or retention, and associated mitigation, as appropriate) • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme integrating with existing quarry scheme and using opportunities for habitat creation

**Appendix S5: Assessment of Sites in Richmondshire District
Joint Minerals and Waste Plan**

Preferred Options Consultation

Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Volume 2: Assessment of Sites

Contents

Reference	Site Name	Preferred or Discounted	Type of site	Page
MJP03	Scarborough Field, adjacent to Forcett Quarry	Preferred	Extraction of Carboniferous limestone	1
MJP62	Land at Toft Hill, near Kiplin	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	16
MJP46	Kiplin plant processing site, Kiplin	Discounted	Retention of sand and gravel processing plant site	29
WJP01	Hillcrest, Harmby	Preferred	Waste Transfer Station (including recycling)	41
WJP18	Tancred, near Scorton	Preferred	Landfill, recycling (including treatment, bulking and transfer), open windrow composting	52

MJP03 – Scarborough Field, adjacent to Forcett Quarry

Site Name	MJP03 (Scarborough Field, adjacent to Forcett Quarry, East Layton)
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of limestone
Size	13.3 ha
Proposed life of site	10- 20 years
Notes	Possible restoration noted as agriculture. Site is proposed extension to existing (but currently mothballed) quarry

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 8.5 km to the south lies North Pennine Dales and Meadows Special Area of Conservation (SAC); Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): 8.1km from Gingerfields SSSI, 7.72km from Brignall Banks SSSI; Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): 2 SINC's border the site at 0m (Forcett Quarry North (potential) / Forcett Quarry (existing). A third SINC lies 0.4 km away (Scott Butt Quarry). Forcett Lake SINC and Dairy Wood SINC (deleted SINC) also circa 1 km away.</p> <p>Priority habitats: Deciduous wood immediately adjacent to north (with very slight overlap) and east of site. No ancient woodland on site – nearest c400m to east. Green Infrastructure (GI) network: site is within Forcett/Cliffe District Level GI Network supported by Richmondshire Local Plan. Site visit noted ephemeral pond and some boundary trees, woodland and hedgerow perimeter planting.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity Considering sources, pathways and receptors for this site it is considered that there would be no significant effect on any Natura 2000 site. Similarly, there is unlikely to be impacts on SSSIs. It is possible there</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	0
						-	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>would be impacts to the two SINC's bordering the proposed site. However, there is a lack of up-to-date survey information for these SINC's, so further information on the current ecological interest and the proposed quarry operation is needed to fully assess any impacts.</p> <p>Based on the habitats on or adjacent to the site (mainly arable with boundary hedges & trees) protected species present could include: badger, bats, nesting birds, and possibly water vole along the beck to the west of the site. There is also a possible loss of some mature trees along site boundaries (there is a risk that without careful design there will be a detrimental impact on Hallmires Plantation by it becoming isolated on a promontory).</p> <p>The SA notes that, although the proposed restoration is likely to be agriculture, there are opportunities to create significant areas of priority habitats e.g. species-rich limestone grassland by extension of the existing restoration scheme for Forcett Quarry and by linking to the two former quarry SINC's bordering the site. These SINC's are shown as already supporting priority habitats and opportunities for the enhancement and appropriate long term management of these could be taken.</p> <p>In terms of geodiversity, there could be minor positive impacts as there is a possibility that this site could create a future Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS).</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (Surface water) (NVZ); Not in a Source Protection Zone; Site is in Northumbria River Basin Management Plan (RBMP). Nearest section of river is Forcett Park Catchments (tributary of Aldborough Beck) 400m north. Current ecological status is good. Current overall potential is good by 2015. Status objective 'good by 2015'. Groundwater: Site is in 'Tees Carboniferous Limestone and Millstone Grit' groundwater body: Current</p>					0 ?	0 ?	0 ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
water use	<p>overall quality is good. Objective: Good quantitative status by 2015, good chemical status by 2015.</p> <p>Site is in Tees Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS): CAMS: surface water resources available at less than 30% of the time. New extraction licenses are likely to be restricted¹</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Maps do not show any surface connectivity with the Forcett Park catchment (though aerial photos show a small beck with an unknown destination several meters to the west (separated by a vegetated buffer), while the current quality of the groundwater unit is good. It seems unlikely that a site of this scale and type would hinder the achievement of water quality objectives (which are already at or close to being achieved). Although there may be minor risks to groundwater and surface water from fuel spills etc. this is not expected to pose a major risk and could potentially be mitigated. A greater risk would come from extraction below the saturated zone however it is not known if this would be the case, so uncertainty is highlighted until such time that a hydrological survey can be undertaken.</p> <p>Uncertainty over water availability is also noted, which will need to be resolved through the licensing regime if water extraction is needed.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is within 5 miles of the A1 giving reasonably good access to markets to the north of the Plan Area; Access: Would be worked direct from existing Forcett Quarry and stone would leave using the existing access onto Limekiln Lane (unclassified U1330) & existing private quarry haul road (which bypasses the village to the west of Moor Lane) onto Moor Lane (U1333) and then to A66. No direct access from MJP03 site to public highway.</p> <p>Light vehicles: 20 (based on most recent application for an extension to Forcett Quarry NY/2007/0024/ENV); HGV vehicles: Estimate 80-110 (based on most recent application for an extension to Forcett Quarry NY/2007/0024/ENV).</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-

¹ Water may still be available for further licensing at high flows with appropriate restrictions. Water may be available if you can buy (known as licence trading) the amount equivalent to recently abstracted from an existing licence holder.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
modes of transportation	<p>Net change in daily two-way trip generation: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>Public Right of Way (PROW): Site is not affected by a registered PROW. However, part of Limekiln Lane (the access road) is also a bridleway.</p> <p>Rail: 12.5km east (nearest station Darlington 13km east) Strategic Road: A66 2km south / A1 6km east. Canal / Freight waterway: none within 20km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate 80-110 HGV and 20 light vehicle movements, however, these are at similar levels to the existing site (which has planning consent until 2016) at this location (so traffic would not get worse, though without this site the generation of these vehicles would be expected to cease). HGV movement is acceptable onto Moor Lane and the A66 (existing haul road bypasses the village and links to Moor Lane using a routing agreement); however, minor works may be required to improve the existing access arrangements (and without such a routing agreement East Layton could be affected by traffic from this site).</p> <p>There may also be a need to mitigate impacts on the bridleway at Limekiln Lane. No sustainable transport is likely to contribute to the site. Proximity to the A1 and northern markets is relatively good. As traffic from this site is expected to bypass settlements (providing the routing agreement is maintained) and proximity to the A1 and northern markets is relatively good, impacts are considered to be minor for the duration of the operation (prior to mitigation, including the routing agreement impacts would be moderate), The traffic assessment also recommends that Personal Injury Collision data for the A66 junction is reviewed at the time of any future planning applications as despite a recent road safety scheme at the junction onto the A66 the collision record for this area is still emerging (this adds a degree of uncertainty to this assessment).</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Not within a hazardous substances consent consultation zone. Not within 2km of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Applying the 1km buffer around a site for possible impacts advised by MPS2 shows that it is possible that areas of East Layton are in range of dust (circa 650m S).</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Although dust could be a risk to East Layton and buildings at Carkin Fields, East Layton is relatively well protected by intervening plantation woodlands. There could be possible dust impacts on adjacent priority woodland. Traffic impacts could lead to quite substantial numbers of lorries per day (150,000 tonnes to be transported annually, estimated 80-110 HGV movements daily), though as lorries from this site are expected to bypass settlements (providing the routing agreement is maintained) air pollution impacts are considered to be negligible for the duration of the operation. However, unmitigated, if access to the A66 were to route in close proximity to residential properties minor dust and air pollution impacts could occur. Uncertain to minor negative impacts anticipated.</p>		✓	✓		?	?	?
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Best and Most Versatile Land (BMV): Most of site is grade 3 Agricultural Land, c20% of site is Grade 2 (at southern end); Greenfield site - no known risk factors in relation to contaminated land. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Up to 13.3 ha of best and most versatile land could be lost in the short and medium term, possibly continuing to the long term. However, if restoration is to be to agriculture this farmland loss will not be permanent.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Deciduous wood immediately adjacent to north (with very slight overlap) and east of site. Trees and hedgerows noted at site boundaries during site visits.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change There would be some loss of vegetation including hedgerows and trees from the site, while dust impacts on nearby woodland may reduce its productivity. However, these impacts are small scale and likely to be insignificant. A higher order impact would come from traffic</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	from the site which would eventually need to ship limestone offsite at a rate of 150,000 tonnes per year. The site is reasonably proximal to the strategic road network and markets to the north of the Plan Area. A minor negative impact is therefore anticipated in the short term and a moderate negative impact in the medium and long term (as impacts are cumulative and permanent).							
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity² of a site Site is in flood zone 1. Surface water flooding only affects 2% of the site at a 1 in 30 risk. No EHN adjacent. CAMS: surface water resources available at less than 30% of the time. New extraction licenses are likely to be restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Flooding is not a particular risk to this site and it is unlikely to impair the movement of species vulnerable to climate changes. Uncertainty over water availability is also noted, which will need to be resolved through the licensing regime if water extraction is needed.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for limestone. However, depending on whether it is extracted as crushed rock or whether some building stone is extracted it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace them. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 150,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted each year which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective and is scored as a moderate negative impact.</p>					-	-	-

² Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> East Layton conservation area is 0.5km to the south. Forcett Hall Grade 2 registered park and garden (ID1,001,063) is 0.5km north east.</p> <p>Several scheduled monuments within 2km: ‘Stanwick Late Iron Age Oppidum, iron age and medieval settlement, early Christian church and sculpture and post-medieval emparkment’ (ID 1,016,199) is 350m east at closest point (this is a nationally important proto town and fortifications of the town spread out to the site location); ‘Two moated sites (the site of a dovecote and further associated features 120m northwest and 180m north of the Old Hall- ID 1,021,039)’ are located 560m south of the site.</p> <p>In addition to the above constraints, the site is 430m from the ‘named designed landscape’ Forcett Park, which lies to the east, while Stanwick Park also lies around 1.5 km to the east (this dataset is purely contextual and merely flags up the potential for impacts as the data set does not provide information the extent of survival of those assets.)</p> <p>Historic Land Characterisation (HLC) Broad type - Enclosed land: HLC Type - Unknown planned enclosure.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The HLC type of this area is unknown planned enclosure and the allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>legibility is partial. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 17% of the whole HLC project area has been identified as planned enclosure, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction for however many years this will be. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p> <p>The impact upon historic landscape character is not felt to be significant.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks / Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBS): None within 10km; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; Inheritance Tax Exemption Land (ITE): None within 5km; District level landscape designations: none within 5km (but site is close to an area which had a local landscape designation under the previous Richmondshire Local Plan. It is also 0.5 km from Forcett Park, which is grade II on the Historic England Register).</p> <p>National Character Area (NCA): 'Tees Lowlands'; North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (NYLCA): Landscape Character Type 13 'Moors Fringe' but towards its northern edge and is transitional in character with Type 27 Vale Farmland with Dispersed Settlements (Farmed, Lowland and Valley</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	- ?	- ?	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Landscapes Broad Type). The inclusion of this area within the Tees Lowlands NCA shows that it has affinities with lower lying areas; Local LCA: - none available for Richmondshire; Intrusion: Undisturbed³.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> There are unlikely to be effects on nationally or locally identified landscapes.</p> <p>There would probably be little or no effect on the setting of settlements, as there is already an existing active quarry close to the village. East Layton lies on a minor ridge at around 165-170m AOD, whilst the quarry site lies on lower ground at around 140-145m AOD to the north. Hallmires Plantation, which currently intervenes, has been greatly reduced in size by the expansion of the existing quarry. The restoration plan for the current quarry to the south of the site shows land sloping steeply from the ridge, down to a lake, with a wide belt of plantation woodland to the west, thinning to the boundary with the proposed site. There is therefore potential for the site to be visible in the short and medium term, depending on the restoration programme.</p> <p>The site lies in an area of undulating topography that is transitional in character, between the Pennine Fringe and the Tees Lowlands. The local area has a remnant estate character, with plantations and other historic landscape features present, as well as extensive historic quarrying. The varied topography, together with intervening hedgerows, trees and areas of woodland will help to reduce visual impact if the proposed site is quarried. There will however be cumulative effects with existing and previous areas of</p>							

³ In terms of urban intrusion this is not a particularly tranquil area. Although the wider landscape is undisturbed the existing quarry represents an area of local intrusion (disturbance to cultural landscape features and pattern, noise when active). The area lies 2 km from the A1 and could also be affected by distant traffic noise. In terms of light pollution, the area is relatively dark (score is 40 on CPRE scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness). Overall, the locality has a low-moderate level of intrusion.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>extraction, leading to an area of future landscape with even greater disturbance to topography and historic landscape features than at present⁴.</p> <p>It is likely that the varied topography, together with intervening hedgerows, trees and areas of woodland will help to reduce visual impact if the proposed site is quarried. However this would need to be checked.</p> <p>In terms of urban intrusion this is not a particularly tranquil area. Vehicle movements are not expected to change the character of the existing area.</p> <p>This assessment is dependent on a) further information on cumulative effects with historic quarrying and on historic landscape and b) the timescale for working and restoration of the adjoining active quarry to the south, south west and west.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is within 5 miles of the A1 giving reasonably good access to markets to the north of the Plan Area.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 3 million tonnes of limestone being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight. In the medium to long term (depending on the actual lifetime of the site) conditions would return to the baseline.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++
							0	0

⁴ The local landscape has been subject to considerable change over the last century or so as small quarries have developed into larger ones. The 1st edition and 5th edition OS maps show that an area of mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland (possibly an estate plantation associated with Forcett Park) called Fox Covert was lost from the SE corner of the site between 1954 and 1978 (air photo evidence). Similar plantations are still characteristic of the area, although Hallmires Plantation to the south has been greatly reduced by the expansion of the current quarry. Small, sometimes odd, areas of new woodland have been established in conjunction with quarrying.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD): Newsham and Eppleby - rank- 19,997 - Not in most deprived 20%.</p> <p>East Layton is the nearest Settlement at 650m south. The following significant settlements are within 2km of MJP03: East Layton, West Layton, and Forcett. These are defined as 'elsewhere in the plan area'. 5% of housing development is directed towards 'Elsewhere in the Plan Area'. The site is located in the North Richmondshire sub area of the district and in this area housing growth is low (there are no major housing developments proposed).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Job opportunities arising from this site are likely to be limited, and while the site would provide a source of limestone which could aid future development, the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. The site is unlikely to either hinder or boost local tourism. Overall any effect is considered to be insignificant.</p>					0	0	0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> No PROW adjacent to site, though site access is shared with a bridleway on part of Limekiln Lane. Bridleway 20.23/2/1 is 510m south-west and running parallel to the west of the site. A footpath also follows a similar route to the bridleway though gets slightly closer to the western point of this site (600m west). Footpath 20.30/3/1 is 340m south-east. No village greens or common land within 500m.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> Public Rights of Way are relatively distant from this site, though a bridleway runs along part of Limekiln Lane which is also used for site access. Given the levels of traffic generated an acceptable form of mitigation, such as separating out traffic will be needed. Intervening woodland should to a degree help partially screen this footpath from dust, noise and visual impacts from the site, though views from the footpath and bridleway to the west may be more open. Effects are considered to be moderate negative.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing,	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is East Layton 650m to the south.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> Without mitigation it is possible that noise, dust, traffic and</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
					--	--	--	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
health and safety of local communities	fumes could affect East Layton and nearby properties at Carkin Fields, so full assessment of these impacts will be needed, though intervening blocks of trees and distance suggests the significance of any impacts from dust would be relatively low. Increased traffic on the A66 in proximity to this site may have an uncertain negative impact in terms of health and safety as this is an undulating, single carriageway stretch with a high level of accidents occurring.					?	?	?
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> Site is in flood zone 1. Surface water flooding only affects 2% of the site at a 1 in 30 risk.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> Flooding is not a significant issue.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of Magnesian limestone and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	0	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> East Layton is the nearest Settlement at 650m south. The following significant settlements are within 2km of MJP03: East Layton, West Layton, and Forcett. These are either defined as 'elsewhere in the plan area'. 5% of housing development is directed towards 'Elsewhere in the Plan Area'. The site is located in the North Richmondshire sub area of the district and in this area housing growth is</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>low (there are no major housing developments proposed).</p> <p>Policy 23 of the earlier local plan is the only saved policy within that plan, which allows development within development limits. As the site does not lie within any settlement limits it does not conflict with any allocations.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> No other MWJP sites lie within 2km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Several previous applications have been associated with Forcett Quarry, including for extraction and plant. Further (1.8km) west lies West Layton Quarry (granted 1970s).</p> <p>There are opportunities to create significant areas of priority habitats e.g. species-rich limestone grassland by extension of the existing restoration scheme for Forcett Quarry and by linking to the two former quarry SINC's bordering the site.</p> <p>In terms of landscape and visual impacts, there will be cumulative effects with existing and previous areas of extraction, leading to an area of future landscape with even greater disturbance to topography and historic landscape features than at present⁵.</p>	✓		✓		0	+	+	
		✓		✓		-	-	-	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								

⁵ The local landscape has been subject to considerable change over the last century or so as small quarries have developed into larger ones. The 1st edition and 5th edition OS maps show that an area of mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland (possibly an estate plantation associated with Forcett Park) called Fox Covert was lost from the SE corner of the site between 1954 and 1978 (air photo evidence). Similar plantations are still characteristic of the area, although Hallmires Plantation to the south has been greatly reduced by the expansion of the current quarry. Small, sometimes odd, areas of new woodland have been established in conjunction with quarrying.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁶ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include landscaping to mitigate impact on heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, other potential archaeological remains, listed buildings, registered park and garden, Conservation Area) and their settings, and on local landscape features • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. on amenity

⁶ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

- Appropriate restoration design including potential for habitat creation

MJP62 – Land at Toft Hill, near Kiplin

Site Name	Land at Toft Hill, Near Kiplin, Sled Lane, Ellerton upon Swale, Richmondshire
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	8.7 ha
Proposed life of site	Commence in 2015-16, with 8 – 10 year life
Notes	Proposed new quarry with mineral to be processed at existing Kiplin plant site. Possible restoration: lake with partial reed fringe, extension to Toft Hill copse & grassland (to be managed for a species-rich sward) & new/reinforced hedgerow along B6271 & Sled Lane.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> Natura 2000: 8.9km north-west; North Pennine Dales Meadows; SSSI: 0.565 km from nearest SSSI (Swale Lakes); SINC: Nearest SINC 800m away (SE29-04 River Swale, Great Langston to Kiplin).</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: Deciduous woodland c0.37 km to south. Site visit: The following features were found on site – Pasture / grassland, hedgerows, one standalone tree, (and aerial photos indicate occasional arable use); Eco networks: Site almost entirely within NY08 Swale Washlands Living Landscape; site within Bee Lines buffer; GI: Site lies entirely in R13 Swale Regional GI Corridor. Supported by Richmondshire's local plan policy CP12.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> No significant effects predicted for Natura 2000 sites. However, hydrological links with the nearby Swale Lakes SSSI will need investigating (uncertainty noted). No direct impacts are predicted for local SINC sites, though any impact of dewatering on SINC's will need to be investigated. Protection of the river corridor from indirect</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	0
						-		+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>impacts will need to form part of any application.</p> <p>Protected species associated with habitats on site include bats, badger, water vole, great crested newt, birds and brown hare. There are trees associated with field boundaries at the site, which will need to be identified.</p> <p>Restoration is noted as being to open water with nature conservation habitats. There are opportunities to create priority habitats for biodiversity. Long term management of this area will be key to the delivery of the benefits. There is, however, a need to consider MoD bird strike issues (the site lies within Leeming aerodrome and technical consultation zone) so that there are not conflicts with the intended after use. It is not clear how achievable the nature conservation element will be.</p> <p>Japanese knotweed and Himalayan Balsam are known from the river corridor.</p> <p>Cumulative impacts related to disturbance to species and loss of habitat in conjunction with Killerby (MJP21), Home Farm (MJP33) and existing sites at Scorton and Ellerton are possible. However, if high quality habitat is created as the predominant after use and the management of the site can be secured then there is the potential for significant cumulative benefits for biodiversity.</p> <p>To summarise, in the short term there would be impacts relating to loss of habitat and disturbance to species. In the medium term these impacts would largely be neutral, but in the long term positive effects may occur depending on the level of biodiversity measures incorporated into the scheme and the degree to which these are secured in the long term.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors No NVZ or groundwater source protection zone present. RBMP: In SUNO Management Catchment. Boundary of site seemingly connected with Scorton Beck from Source to River Swale. Moderate ecological status / chemical: does not require assessment. Floodplain may connect the corner of the site to Swale from Muker Bk to Bedale Beck (Ecological quality - moderate potential / chemical: does not require assessment with overall potential moderate. Objective is good by 2027. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: SUNO Magnesian Limestone (overall status: good / objective: good by</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>2015).</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality This is a small site, though there could be pollutant impacts that occur through fuel / chemical spills or run off of overburden when moved. There may also be impacts on groundwater or surface water flow. Impacts are likely to be relatively easy to mitigate, as there are no major constraints, though the Scorton Beck to River Swale water body may, if pollution episodes do occur repeatedly, be less likely to achieve its WFD status objective. Minor impacts could be cumulative with other nearby quarries draining to the Swale.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors The site is reasonably close to the A1 (1.8km although the distance to the nearest junction would be c. 5km) giving access to York, Leeds and Teesside. Access: Confirmed access to be onto Sled Lane (U1423 unclassified road) which is 85m from Ellerton Cross junction with B6271 at Ellerton, with options for transport of the as-raised material being by road on B6271 to the Kiplin Hall Plant site (MJP46) for processing & distribution; or by conveyor or an off-road haul route to the Kiplin Hall Plant site (MJP46) for processing & distribution; or by taking the material to another location with existing processing facilities; Light Vehicles: estimate of 6 two-way daily movements; HGV Vehicles: estimate of 24 two-way daily movements; PROW: This site is not affected by a registered public right of way.</p> <p>Rail: 7.7km south; Strategic Road: A1 1.8km west; Canal / Freight waterway: Tees Navigation 17km north-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport An estimated 24 two-way HGV movements and 6 two-way light vehicle movements would occur daily. This site does however lie in close proximity to Kiplin Hall processing plant where the mineral may be processed depending if permission is granted for the retention of the site. There is also the possibility that material would be transported to the processing plant via a conveyor system thereby reducing the number of on road vehicle movements (this is uncertain at present). The initial highways assessment indicated that movement of HGVs on to the B6271 would be acceptable however</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
						-	-	
						?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>works will be required to improve safety at the site access. As there is a lot of cumulative development in this area (existing and proposed quarries, A1 upgrade) the cumulative impact would need to be considered in terms of capacity of the local road network. A traffic assessment would be required for this site.</p> <p>There could be some minor positive impacts associated with this site should a conveyor be installed to transport material to the nearby processing plant thereby reducing overall road transport miles, though there would still be small scale indirect negative effects as the processed mineral would still need to reach market. There is a great deal of uncertainty in this assessment pending the traffic assessment and confirmation of transport arrangements.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p><u>Proximity of air quality receptors</u> No Hazardous substances consent sites and no AQMAs within 2km.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on air quality</u> Although this is a relatively small site Ellerton is potentially in range of dust impacts (particularly when overburden is removed and potentially if processes such as drying out of materials takes place on site, or if reprofiling occurs during restoration). Other properties, e.g. at Ellerton Hill may also occasionally be affected at a low level without mitigation. In summary, this is a relatively small site but with proximal receptors, equating to minor negative impacts. However, traffic would route to the nearby Kiplin Plant meaning that receptors would be those between the two sites (i.e. Ellerton Hill which is greater than 250m from the transit route and out of reach of significant traffic pollutants and traffic generated dust⁷) and priority woodland at the side of the road (possibly vulnerable to minor impacts through dust deposition).</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their	<p><u>Proximity of soil and land receptors</u> ALC Grade 3. Greenfield site - No known risk factors for contaminated land. Coal mining subsidence: none noted.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on soil / land</u> 8.7 hectares of possible Best and Most Versatile land (it is not known if this land is grade 3a or grade 3b) would be lost and it is not intended that this site would be restored to</p>	✓		✓		- ?	- ?	-

⁷ Citations needed – Design Manual Roads and Bridges have 200m significance threshold for pollutants and dust from roads (Volume 11, Section 3 Environmental Assessment Techniques). MPS2 looks at small particles from dust from a quarry itself as travelling 1000m or more, but recognises rapid drop off rates moving away from source.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
quality	agricultural land.							
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Site visit: The following features were found on site – Pasture / grassland, hedgerows, one standalone tree.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Traffic from the site will be relatively low level and only move a short distance to processing. On site habitats have insignificant carbon storage potential. Arguably ensuring local processing would have some benefits for climate change.</p>	✓			✓	0 +	0 +	0 +
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁸ of a site South west and south east corners (total <5%) in flood zone 3. Further 15% in flood zone 2 mainly in south east corner and a small patch in the west. There are a few small patches of 1 in 1000 year surface water flooding risk and a tiny (c1%) patch of 1 in 100 risk flooding. Ouse CFMP - Unit: Swale Washlands / Policy 6. Site in SUNO CAMS. Eco networks: Site almost entirely within NY08 Swale Washlands Living Landscape; site within Bee Lines buffer.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Although the site is barely affected by flooding and is water compatible, there is the prospect that Flood Zone 3, which overlaps the corners of this site could drain into the site during extraction. While it is not known if this site would be wet worked, whether wet or dry worked under such a scenario water levels could rise – so appropriate emergency procedures will need to be planned for. In the longer term there could be an advantage to having water bodies on this site in terms of their flood storage capacity, which would be consistent with the CFMP policy. The site is unlikely to block</p>		✓		✓	- +	- +	+ +

⁸ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	ecological networks significantly, but could contribute to them in the future through ecological restoration.							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 500,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The impact would continue until such time as extraction ceases.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation areas: None within 1km. Nearest is Bolton on Swale Conservation area at 1.1 km north-west. Registered Parks and Gardens: Hornby Castle Park (Grade II) is 3.72 km SW. Registered Battlefields: None within 5km. World Heritage Sites: None within 5km; Scheduled Monuments: 4 within 2km. These are: Castle Hills medieval motte and bailey castle, and 20th century airfield defences, 700m north east of Oran House (850m SW of site); World War II fighter pens and associated defence at former RAF Catterick, 120m south and 340m north east of Oran House (1.24 and 1.61 km SW); Bainesse Roman roadside settlement and Anglian cemetery (1.89 Km SW); and Pallet Hill</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
character	<p>motte and bailey, 80m north west of St Anne's Church (1.92 km W of site).</p> <p>Listed buildings: 6 listed buildings within 1km (2 at Ellerton, both Grade II; 3 at Kiplin Hall, all grade II). Nearest are at Ellerton (350 - 400m SW); Named designed landscapes: Kiplin Hall (Designed Landscape - unidentified parkland) 570m SE. Killerby Hall 1.4 km S.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type - piecemeal enclosure. Undesignated archaeology in this area includes the remains of former medieval field systems. There is potential for evidence of earlier settlement and activity pre-dating the medieval period to be present in the area. Although current archaeological evidence for earlier activity in this area is limited, it can be inferred from similar areas of sand and gravel alongside the River Swale where archaeological evaluation has been carried out, which have revealed remains of early human activity in the Mesolithic period, and subsequent settlement and burial activity dating from the later prehistoric period onwards.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is piecemeal enclosure. The allocation site is a small part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is significant. It is felt that the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 14% of the whole HLC project area has been identified as planned enclosure, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>Castle Hill Scheduled Monument lies 850m from the site and impacts upon this designated asset would need to be considered.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The results of such work would provide more certainty about the nature and significance of below</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>ground deposits.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks / AONBs: None within 10 km; Heritage Coast: None within 10 km; ITE: No. Locally protected landscape: no.</p> <p>NCA: Vale of Mowbray; NY LCA: 24 - River Floodplain. This has high visual sensitivity due to open / flat landform; high ecological sensitivity due to patchwork of habitats; high landscape and cultural sensitivity due to lots of historic assets and 'dynamic' landscape pattern of narrow river corridors. Local LCA: Not covered in local LCA. Light pollution: The site scores 60 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape No impact predicted on nationally or locally designated landscapes. However, the site would have a negative impact on the approach to the small settlement of Ellerton-on-Swale.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to the Ellerton Quarry site, although the quarry itself lies to the south and it does not appear that the field to the east has been excavated. To the east lies Kiplin Hall Quarry. There are obviously cumulative effects - the local area is dominated by sand and gravel extraction, past and present, the threshold for it to be accommodated without change in character having been exceeded many years ago. This site would be more conspicuous than some, being bounded on three sides by roads or lanes.</p> <p>There would be no impact on urban intrusion, although the CPRE map does show it as undisturbed. However the Ellerton-on-Swale area is affected by extensive historic or current quarrying. Overall, this is not a particularly tranquil area, with moderate intrusion.</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	The site is mostly open and not well screened. This site would be very visible from the B6271 road & the track to the east & south of the site; there is also a potential impact on the café at Ellerton. Vehicle movements would not change the character of the area. There would be a loss of productive agricultural land, and yet another water body but as the site is above the floodplain the water level may be lower than at Ellerton Quarry and therefore less capable of satisfactory integration into the landscape.							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> The site is reasonably close to the A1 giving access to York, Leeds and Teesside.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 500,000 tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a modest contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD Area is Brompton on Swale and Scorton – Not in the most deprived 20%. Nearest settlement is Ellerton at 90 metres. The larger Catterick lies 1.5km west while 3.5 km to the north west is Brompton on Swale. Kirkby Fleetham lies 3.4 km south-east.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> This is a relatively small site that would provide limited jobs, so positive effects are limited. It would however help supply the nearby Kiplin Plant with material, helping to sustain jobs there. There is however some concern that Ellerton on Swale may be affected by dust and the comings and goings of lorries which might have a slightly deleterious effect on community interactions in the settlement. Local people are likely to benefit from the restoration in the longer term in terms of access to accessible countryside.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> Bridleway 20.26/2/1 is 350m north-west. No common land or village greens within 500m. GI: Site lies entirely in R13 Swale Regional GI Corridor. Supported by Richmondshire's local plan policy CP12.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> The site does not have any rights of way</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
learning	immediately adjacent. While there is a bridleway to the north. Short intervening hedges downslope from this receptor may mean that the site is still visible and possibly susceptible to limited noise. Minor negative in the short term, but longer term restoration is likely to be positive.							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing No schools or health centres with 1km. Nearest settlement is Ellerton at 90 metres.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Although this is a relatively small site Ellerton is potentially in range of noise and dust impacts (particularly when overburden is removed and potentially if processes such as drying out of materials takes place on site, or if reprofiling occurs during restoration). Other properties, e.g. at Ellerton Hill may also be affected. In summary, this is a relatively small site but with proximal receptors, equating to minor negative impacts. However, traffic may be cumulative with MJP46 and MJP33, depending on the route, so there is uncertainty as to whether dust, noise, vibration, road safety and congestion impacts may combine with the aforementioned proximal impacts to create a lower order major negative effect.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones South west and south east corners (total <5%) in flood zone 3. Further 15% in flood zone 2 mainly in south east corner and a small patch in the west. There are a few small patches of 1 in 1000 year surface water flooding risk and a tiny (c1%) patch of 1 in 100 risk flooding. Ouse CFMP - Unit: Swale Washlands / Policy 6.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flood risk to this site is very small scale and it is water compatible. Nonetheless, it is possible the very small overlap with Flood zone 3 could cause wider flooding (as site would drain the floodplain) depending on which part of the site is being worked so appropriate emergency planning would need to be in place. In the medium to long term flood storage could be offered by this site with small scale positive effects on the catchment.</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a modest contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Within 2km the nearest settlement is Ellerton at 90 metres. The Catterick lies 1.5km west. Catterick is a Primary Service Village (provide for fewer services than Local Service Centres that support the needs of rural communities – 13% of housing is directed to these settlements), while Ellerton is ‘elsewhere in the plan area’ (5% of housing development is directed towards ‘Elsewhere in the Plan Area’). Policy 23 of the earlier local plan is the only saved policy within that plan, which allows development within development limits. As the site does not lie within any settlement limits it does not conflict with any allocations.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP46 is 600m south-west; MJP21 is 800m south; MJP33 is 1.6km south-east.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> to the south of the site lie historic applications (granted 1950s and 1990s) associated with extraction at the River Swale (650m) and Manor House Farm (immediately adjacent). Kiplin Hall extraction is 300m south-east. An historic landfill site, Swale Quarry, lies 720m north-west, with waste disposal taking place at 3 locations across this site. A cluster of historic applications group around Tancred Quarry form 1.6km north-west and beyond.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>Biodiversity: Cumulative impacts related to disturbance to species and loss of habitat in conjunction with Killerby (MJP21), Home Farm (MJP33) and existing sites at Scorton and Ellerton are possible. However, if high quality habitat is created as the predominant after use and the management of the site can be secured then there is the potential for significant cumulative benefits for biodiversity.</p> <p>Landscape: The site is adjacent to the Ellerton Quarry site, although the quarry itself lies to the south and it does not appear that the field to the east has been excavated. To the east lies Kiplin Hall Quarry. There are obviously cumulative effects - the local area is dominated by sand and gravel extraction, past and present, the threshold for it to be accommodated without change in character having been exceeded many years ago. This site would be more conspicuous than some, being bounded on three sides by roads or lanes.</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	0	
						-		+	
		✓	✓	✓		--	--	+	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁹ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								

⁹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

MJP46 – Kiplin Plant Processing Site

Site Name	Site MJP46 (Kiplin Processing Plant Site, Kiplin, Richmondshire)
Current Use	Current Use: Quarry processing plant site
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Retention of processing plant site to serve future extraction in the local area
Size	Size: 6.7 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: 12 years
Notes	Notes: Proposal to retain processing plant (which is currently only permitted until 4 June 2017). Current permission requires restoration to agriculture.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000 sites- 10km north-west - North Pennine Dales Meadows. The site lies 1.59 km from nearest SSSI (Swale Lakes). Nearest SINC 445m south (SE29-04 River Swale, Great Langston to Kiplin) - Functional connectivity- floodplain. In terms of Priority Habitat, the site lies adjacent to / has some overlap with deciduous woodland to the south, east and north.</p> <p>Ecological Networks- Around 30% of the site is covered by core England Habitat Network (eastern area). Site lies within R13 Swale regional GI corridor and entirely within NY08 Swale Washlands Living Landscape (key habitats- River Swale, wetlands. Management issues- Aggregate extraction site restoration).</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity The plant site and access track are currently in existence and active – therefore unless they were to lie dormant for a period of time it is not considered that there would be any significant impact on international or national sites, priority habitats or protected species or ecological networks as a result of the proposals</p>	✓			✓	0	0	?/+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>(however, there would still be a need to investigate dust deposition and water extraction / discharge impacts on wildlife as conditions may have changed since the site was established).</p> <p>The current permission requires restoration to agriculture which would have limited benefits for biodiversity. It is considered that minor positive impacts could arise should biodiversity enhancements be included or should a non-agricultural restoration scheme be implemented (as this site lies in a Living Landscape this represents an opportunity to restore the site in a way that is sympathetic to this designation) and therefore a result of ?/+ has also been recorded.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> Site does not lie within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. Site is located in Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3.</p> <p>The site is in the Humber RBMP and an RBMP watercourse, Scorton Beck from Source to River Swale, passes through the site (it crosses the access track in the north of the site). This watercourse has moderate status in terms of ecological quality and does not require assessment for chemical quality. In terms of groundwater the RBMP identifies the site as being in the SUNO Sherwood Sandstone water body which has good quantitative quality / poor chemical quality.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u> The retention (and thus extended operation of the plant) will potentially draw on and dispose of water for screening and washing into the future. While this appears to be acceptable at present (notwithstanding the presence of a source protection zone), the disposal of water has the potential to affect the status of local water bodies and the drawing of water has potential impacts upon water quantity/availability. Until it can be shown that impacts on water are acceptable the effect will remain uncertain.</p>		✓		✓	?	?	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to the A1 (2.5km) giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Teesside. Access: existing Kiplin Plant site access onto B6271 approximately 440m west of entrance to Kiplin Hall & then via B6271 & A6136; Light Vehicles: 10 two-way daily movements; HGV Vehicles: 24 two-way daily movements; PROW: This site is not affected by a registered public right of way.</p> <p>Rail: Nearest national rail network 7.2km E4.7km south (nearest station Leeming Bar 5.4km south-east); Strategic Road: A1 2.5km west; Canal / Freight waterway: Tees Navigation 16.5km north-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport The retention of this site would mean that existing traffic flows would continue for a further 12 years. As there is a lot of cumulative development in this area (existing and proposed quarries, A1 upgrade) the cumulative impact of retaining this facility would need to be considered in terms of capacity of the road network. The initial highways assessment indicates that HGV movement would be acceptable on to the B6271 although some minor works may be required to upgrade the existing access arrangements. It is not likely that any sustainable modes of transport would be utilised at this site (although there is a possibility that material could arrive at MJP46 from the nearby Toft Hill site via a conveyor- uncertain). Impacts are considered to be minor negative with some uncertainty.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a hazardous substances consent consultation zone or an AQMA. The site is around 800m from the nearest settlement, Kiplin although a number of isolated properties lie in closer proximity (nearest property 80m NE). The site is bordered by deciduous woodland to the north, east and south and these may be receptors for dust.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Given that the site is some distance from the nearest settlement and individual properties are well screened by intervening woodland, air quality impacts to residential receptors are predicted to be largely insignificant, though there may be small scale minor impacts on the priority woodland surrounding the site (e.g. reduction in tree health) which should be further investigated.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site in on Grade 3 agricultural land though this has already been developed. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Under the current planning permission, the site would be restored to agriculture after 2017. This allocation would prolong the amount of time that the site is not available for agricultural use. A minor negative impact is therefore recorded during the possible extended operation period of the processing plant.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Woodland lies adjacent to the site. Some woodland and standalone trees lie on site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change This site is already in place although possible minor loss of productivity to on site and adjacent trees and woodland from dust deposition on leaves may occur. The continued operation of the site would result in continued vehicle movements to and from site (10 two-way light goods movements and 24 two-way HGV movements) however as material is being received from the nearby Toft Hill site, the retention of this site may negate the need for minerals to be transported further to another processing site. Overall impacts are considered to be largely neutral.</p>					0	0	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹⁰ of a site Surface water flooding affects around 20% of the site at 1000 year return period. C. 75% of site lies in flood zone 3 and 25% in flood zone 2. Ecological Networks- Around 30% of the site is covered by core England Habitat Network (eastern area). Site lies within R13 Swale regional GI corridor and entirely within NY08 Swale Washlands Living Landscape (key habitats- River Swale, wetlands. Management issues- Aggregate extraction site restoration). CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction</p>					0	0	0

¹⁰ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	licenses may be more restricted. Summary of effects on climate change adaptation As the plant site is already in place, no additional effects are predicted in relation to this objective.							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for minerals through processing. Although it does not directly lead to minerals extraction, keeping this plant and haulage road in situ will indirectly prevent other plant / roads being required. This is a minor positive impact.		✓	✓		+	+	0
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified. Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy No impact.					0	0	0
10. To conserve or	Proximity of historic environment receptors No conservation areas within 1km. Hornby Castle Park (Grade 2) lies 4.1km south-west. No registered battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km. Two					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Scheduled Monuments within 2km- 1.5km south-west 'Castle Hills medieval motte and bailey castle, and 20th century airfield defences, 700m north east of Oran House' (ID 1,020,991), 1.7km south-west 'World War 2 fighter pens and associated defences at former RAF Catterick, 120m south and 340m north east of Oran House' (ID 1,020,990). 10 Listed Buildings within 1km (1 grade 1 and 9 grade 2). The majority of these are related to Kiplin Hall (Grade 1, ID 1,315,476) 280m south-east. Closest Listed Building to site - Boundary Stone (Grade 2, ID 1,150,997) 60m north-east. Site lies within Kiplin Hall Named Designed Landscape.</p> <p>HLC Broad type – Extractive, HLC Type – Quarry aggregates. Undesignated archaeology in this area includes the remains of former medieval field systems. There is potential for evidence of earlier settlement and activity pre-dating the medieval period to be present in the area, although current archaeological evidence for this is limited.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is quarry aggregates. The allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is partial. Within the allocation site the previous historic landscape character of piecemeal enclosure has already become invisible as the extractive development has replaced an earlier field system. Accordingly, the continued use of the site for the quarry processing purposes is assumed to have no overall impact. It is anticipated that there will no effect upon historic landscape character.</p> <p>It is anticipated that there will be no impact upon the archaeological resource as the proposed development is for the continuing use of a former quarry, where it is assumed with a high degree of certainty that any archaeological resource has previously been destroyed.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km. No Inheritance Tax Exemption Land within 5km. In terms of tranquillity landscape is 'disturbed'. Light pollution: In 2000, the site scored 57 on the CPRE scale of 1-255, with 1 as the maximum darkness, therefore had relatively low levels of light pollution. These may have subsequently increased.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
townscapes	<p>The site is not within a local landscape designation but it lies within the boundary of the undesignated historic designed landscape of Kiplin Hall, much of which is well maintained and a tourist attraction.</p> <p>Site lies within the Vale of Mowbray National Character Area and is categorised as '24 River Floodplain' in the North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment. This character type has high visual sensitivity (as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform (which facilitates long distance open views across the landscape and promotes strong inter-visibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types). High ecological sensitivity as result of the patchwork of fen, flood meadows, floodplain mires, marsh and swamp, inland bare ground and calcareous grassland habitats. Several of these habitats are designated as SSSI and Ramsar sites. High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence of numerous historic settlement sites and designated landscapes, coupled with a dynamic landscape pattern of narrow river corridors. The site lies in Richmondshire and is not covered by a district level LCA, however the site is adjacent to the district boundary with Hambleton. The Hambleton LCA identifies the adjoining Kiplin Hall area as 7b Estate Landscape (including parkland).</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape It is considered that views from Kiplin Hall (a visitor attraction) would continue to be affected should the processing plant be retained. The site will not affect nearby settlements.</p> <p>The landscape in this area has already been disturbed by extraction of sand and gravel, and by the location of the processing plant on this site. However it is a very sensitive location and the impacts of re-siting the plant elsewhere need to be assessed against the further impact on the historic designed landscape of Kiplin Hall and the potential for restoration that is appropriate for the location. As the retention of the plant is linked to new areas of extraction in the vicinity, there will be new cumulative effects as well as the existing.</p> <p>In terms of visual intrusion, the site is in an area that is generally well screened from the public, though it is in an intrusive location in relation to Kiplin Hall as it is sited on land that was historically parkland (possibly pre-war though). It is partially screened from the remaining parkland and Hall in winter and</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>probably more effectively in summer.</p> <p>Although the site is not in a particularly tranquil area, it is in a transitional area between largely unspoilt countryside to the east, and areas affected by mineral extraction, settlement, roads and other urbanising activities to the west.</p> <p>In summary, impacts are considered to be minor negative for the additional 12 years that the site would be operational. Because the lifetime of the plant would be extended, effects are related to this continuation relative to the previously anticipated baseline which would have seen the site restored to agriculture after 2017. It is considered that the site may become more conspicuous in the landscape as other surrounding sites are restored. A more sensitive restoration scheme could fit in with the surrounding parkland.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to the A1 giving it good access to key markets such as Darlington (16km) and Middlesbrough (26km) to the north.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> The site is reasonably proximal to possible markets so will help support growth there. Limited numbers of jobs will be supported, which may support a few workers in nearby areas (most likely existing workers at the site). The site, being for processing, adds value and creates a high quality product using existing infrastructure (which at least in terms of the embodied energy of plant is more sustainable), though does not particularly represent low carbon development however as possible markets are accessed by road, which could increase the carbon footprint of building, though not particularly significantly. The effect overall is however positive during the operational period of the site.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area is Brompton-on-Swale and Scorton. Not in worst 20%. Nearest significant communities: Kiplin 800m south-east, Ellerton-on-Swale 1.2km west. Properties 80m north-east, Several properties 150m-200m east, Kiplin Hall 250m east, properties as Ellerton Hill 600m north-west and Plantation Farm 720m north.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Given that the site is well screened from nearby receptors,</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	+/ ++	+/ ++	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
communities	visual amenity impacts are considered to be negligible. The processing plant site forms part of the Kiplin Hall Estate and it is understood (from the supporting statement for consent C1/21/16H/CM) that revenues gained from the processing plant site have been re-invested into Kiplin Hall and Estate, an important historic asset and successful tourist attraction. It is therefore considered that the retention of this site may enhance the viability of Kiplin Hall whilst also enabling the provision of locally available construction materials. A moderate positive impact is therefore recorded under this objective.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> Bridleway 20.26/2/1 begins 150m NW of the site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> The site is well screened and so visual impacts upon users of nearby rights of way are considered to be negligible. The retention of the site would lead to the continued use of B6271 by site traffic although the impacts of this upon users of rights of way that adjoin this road are considered to be negligible.</p>					0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> No hospitals, clinics or health centres within 1km. The village of Kiplin lies 800m south-east and Ellerton-on-Swale 1.2km west. Individual properties lie 80m north-east, several properties 150m-200m east, Kiplin Hall 250m east, properties as Ellerton Hill 600m north-west and Plantation Farm 720m north.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> The retention of this facility would result in the continuation of existing amenity issues including noise, dust and traffic impacts for a further 12 years. This is considered to constitute a minor negative impact in the short and medium term.</p>					-	-	0
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> Surface water flooding affects around 20% of the site at 1000 year return period. Circa 75% of the site lies in flood zone 3 and 25% in flood zone 2.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> This allocation would seek to retain a processing site in an area of high flood risk and will be subject to sequential testing as part of the SFRA. Impacts are uncertain pending the outcome of this assessment.</p>					?	?	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a small contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel products and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓		✓	0 +	0 +	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Nearest significant communities: Kiplin 800m south-east, Ellerton-on-Swale 1.2km west. Catterick is 2km west at the nearest point.</p> <p>Catterick is a Primary Service Village in Richmondshire (provide for fewer services than Local Service Centres that support the needs of rural communities – 13% of housing is directed to these settlements), while Ellerton and Kiplin are ‘elsewhere in the plan area’ (5% of housing development is directed towards ‘Elsewhere in the Plan Area’). Policy 23 of the earlier local plan is the only saved policy within that plan, which allows development within development limits. As the site does not lie within any settlement limits it does not conflict with any allocations.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Other possible allocations lie within 2km of MJP46. These are: MJP62 500m west, MJP21 500m south, MJP33 1.3km south-east.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> to the south of the site lie historic applications (granted 1950s and 1990s) associated with extraction at the River Swale (400m) and Manor House Farm (immediately adjacent). Kiplin Hall extraction is adjacent to the south-east. An historic landfill site, Swale Quarry, lies 1.7km north-west, with waste disposal taking place at 3 locations across this site.</p> <p>Landscape: As a number of other existing and proposed quarries exist in the area, the retention of this processing plant combined with other cumulative development may have a cumulative impact upon Kiplin Hall (visual amenity, visitor experience, site traffic etc.).</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹¹ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

¹¹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

WJP01 – Hillcrest, Harmby

Site Name	Site WJP01 Hillcrest, Harmby, Richmondshire
Current Use	Current Use: Scrap yard including end of life vehicle dismantling
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Waste transfer station (including recycling)
Size	Size: 0.64
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: Permanent
Notes	This allocation would include a building 30m by 24m, 10m high to be located at the east end of site together with an office/toilet facilities (10m by 7m, one or two storey) by entrance gate

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> Natura 2000: 4km- North Pennine Moors SAC/SPA, 12km North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC/SPA. 6 SSSIs within 5km. Closest to site is Leyburn Glebe 2.75km west of the site. Others include River Ure Grasslands 3.2km south-east, East Nidderdale Moors (Flamstone Pin-High Ruckles) 4.75km south, Thowker Corner 4.6km west, Bellerby Fields 3.5km north-west and Lovely Seat - Stainton Moor 4.1 km north-west.</p> <p>9 SINC/s/former SINC/s within 2km. Closest is Pasture at Harmby (SE18-16, Deleted SINC) adjacent to the site to the south. All other SINC/s/former SINC/s lie in excess of 500m from the site.</p> <p>In terms of Priority Habitat, an area of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh lies adjacent to the site to the south and an area of deciduous woodland lies circa65m to the west.</p> <p>Ecological Networks: Site lies entirely within the Ure regional GI corridor.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> It is</p>		✓	✓		-	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>considered unlikely that there would be any significant effects on Natura 2000 sites, SSSIs or SINCs due to the type and location of development. The site is an existing scrap yard but contains vegetated areas with tall herbs, bramble, scrub, mature trees and ruderal vegetation with potential for protected species such as roosting bats (mature trees) and nesting birds. It is considered that there may be a possible impact on protected species during the construction of the waste transfer/recycling site, particularly if mature trees are affected (there are a number of Tree Preservation Orders locally). Following construction, it is not considered that any further biodiversity impacts would arise during the operation of the site.</p> <p>This is a small site with not many restoration opportunities however things like integrating habitats into buildings and maintaining standoff from trees could be pursued.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> The site is not located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone or a Groundwater Source Protection Zone.</p> <p>Humber RBMP: RBMP water body 'Ure from Duerley Beck to Thornton Steward Beck' lies c. 570m E. Ecological Quality: moderate status / Chemical quality: 'does not require assessment'. No local RBMP lakes. RBMP Groundwater: 'SUNO Millstone Grit and Carboniferous Limestone': current quantitative quality - good / chemical quality - poor.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u> Site is for waste transfer and recycling so potential impacts will result from construction run off, leachate from storage of waste in the transfer facility and fuel spills / run off from vehicles. These are all expected to be readily resolvable through good site management / vehicle washing etc. Overall impacts in relation to this objective are considered to be neutral as it is assumed that the relevant environmental permits and regulations will operate effectively.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors The site is fairly distant from larger markets and other recycling facilities. There are however two additional waste transfer stations located within 4km. Access: Confirmed to be as existing, which is onto A684 at Harmby, approximately 205m east of the junction with C42 road to Spennithorne; Light Vehicles: estimate of 1-2 two-way daily movements; HGV Vehicles: estimate of up to 10 two-way daily movements;</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generation: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: This site is not affected by a registered public right of way.</p> <p>Rail: Nearest national rail network 24km east (a private rail network lies c. 100m North); Strategic Road: A684 adjacent to the site to the north; Canal / Freight waterway: none within 20km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport This site would generate a relatively small amount of light vehicle and HGV movements (none above the current site, so the limited number of vehicles associated with this site are a continuation of traffic when traffic from this site would have been expected to cease). The initial Highways Assessment found that HGV movement would be acceptable onto the A684, however works will be required to improve the existing major road and existing site access. The site is not likely to generate significant travel demand and sustainable modes of transport are considered unlikely to contribute to access to the site.</p> <p>Aside from local effects this site is a transfer station, so it will serve a role in bulking waste from smaller to larger vehicles, this saving on net journeys, which is positive. The site may also be affected by a Highway Authority improvement scheme. Therefore there is an element of uncertainty in this assessment.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No AQMAs lie within 2km and the site does not lie within a hazardous substances consent consultation zone. In terms of receptors for dust and odour Harmby lies 150m south, Spennithorne 830m south-east, Leyburn 900m west. Individual properties- Argill Farm 280m north, Property 120m north-east, Woodlands 550m north. A primary school lies 900m south-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The site lies in close proximity to a number of residential receptors and</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
					+	+	+	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	therefore dust (from construction and vehicles travelling to/from site) and odour may be an issue. It is considered that practices such as vehicle washing and could reduce this impact. Emissions would be generated by vehicles delivering waste to site and possibly by onsite operations (however this process will facilitate the bulking of waste so that it can be transported onwards in a more efficient manor). Positive and negative impacts.							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site is located in an area of ALC Grade 3 land however the site currently constitutes a scrap yard and end of life vehicle dismantling facility and historic maps indicate it was previously a quarry. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land The site is currently developed and therefore no further agricultural land would be lost to the site. Neutral impact.</p>					0	0	0
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change In terms of Priority Habitat, an area of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh lies adjacent to the site to the south and an area of deciduous woodland lies circa 65m to the west. Trees are located onsite in the west and south of the site area. Various areas of woodland lie in close proximity to the site including: unnamed wood abutting south-east corner; Harmby Gill is 65m west/south-west; copse on south side of railway is 60m north; unnamed wood is 230m south-east (north of Colliwath Lane U1137).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Should the development of the site lead to the removal of mature trees in the southern and western site area, this would result in a loss of carbon storage. Due to the small area involved, this would constitute a very minor negative impact. It is acknowledged that areas of woodland lie in close proximity to the site and is considered that dust deposition on leaves may lead to a minor loss of productivity; however the effect on this objective is considered to be insignificant. It is estimated that the site would receive between 10,000 and 15,000 tonnes of waste per annum. The site would allow waste material to be sorted and bulked up for more efficient transit or recycled, ultimately diverting waste from landfill and saving carbon emissions in waste transportation. Overall, both minor</p>	✓			✓	+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	positive and minor negative impacts are recorded.							
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹² of a site Site is not affected by surface water flooding. Site is in Flood Zone 1. CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation The site is not located in an area that is likely to flood and is considered unlikely to block the ability of neighbouring land uses to adapt to climate change. Neutral impact.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site The site would transfer/recycle 10,000 to 15,000 tonnes of waste per annum.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage A waste transfer station (including recycling) would ultimately help to get waste to recycling and other treatment centres (assisting the circular economy by ultimately reducing resource consumption). Its indirect beneficial effect would be dependent on the final destination of the waste.</p>	✓			✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++

¹² Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> A waste transfer and recycling facility would ultimately help to get waste to recycling and other treatment centres (moving it up the waste hierarchy in most cases). Its indirect beneficial effect would be dependent on the final destination of the waste.</p>	✓		✓		+	+	+
						++	++	++
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Spennithorne conservation area lies 450m south-east. Constable Burton Hall (Grade 2, ID 1,001,060) Registered Park and Garden lies 2.4km north-east. No Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites lie within 5km. No Scheduled Monuments lie within 2km. 5 listed buildings lie within 1km (all Grade 2), nearest to site- Manor House (Grade 2, ID 1,130, 934) 300m south-west.</p> <p>In terms of historic landscape character, the site lies in HLC Broad Type- Enclosed Land, HLC Type- Open Field. Undesignated archaeology in this area includes former quarrying activity and evidence for medieval and later field systems.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The HLC type of this area is open field, however, the allocation site has been characterised as such as part of a larger area even though the historic landscape character has already been replaced by the current and previous land use as a quarry and scrapyard, and is therefore invisible. It is anticipated that there will no effect upon historic landscape character. It is anticipated that there will be no impact upon the archaeological resource as the proposed development is for the use of a former quarry/ scrapyard, where it is assumed with a high degree of certainty that any archaeological resource has previously been destroyed.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character Yorkshire Dales National Park lies 3.2km west and Nidderdale AONB lies 5.2km south.</p> <p>Bolton Castle Estate Inheritance Tax Exempt land lies 2.5km west.</p> <p>The site is located in Pennine Dales Fringe National Character Area. The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment identifies the site as 'Moors Fringe (upland, fringe and valley landscapes)' landscape character type. This area is characterised by: High visual sensitivity as a result of strong inter-visibility with adjacent higher and lower Landscape Character Types; Moderate ecological sensitivity overall as a result of the numerous small woodlands and hedgerows which provide key habitats. These have, however, been depleted in places by agricultural improvement; 'High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the predominantly intact pattern of hedgerows and dry stone walls at field boundaries, the patchwork of historic designed landscapes, predominantly rural character and relatively strong sense of tranquillity. In terms of tranquillity the site is classed as 'undisturbed'.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape The site currently detracts from the setting of Harmby as it is visible on the approach from the east on the A684. Although this is a small site, it lies within the Lower Wensleydale sub-area of Richmondshire and constitutes a relatively large development in the local context. There is a former landfill site across the road, which has now been restored therefore no cumulative effects are anticipated. There are mature trees on the boundaries, with a stone wall between the site and the road. A waste transfer station could be as (or more) intrusive as the existing use as new buildings will be required, and mature trees could be damaged. However the site is largely screened from the wider landscape.</p> <p>In summary, minor negative impacts are anticipated in the short, medium and long term as it is considered that a waste transfer station would be likely to require more permanent infrastructure, areas of hard standing and may involve a more densely developed site. There is some uncertainty in this assessment until detailed site layout information is provided.</p>	✓		✓		- ?	- ?	- ?
12. Achieve sustainable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth The site is fairly distant from larger markets and other recycling facilities. There are, however, two additional waste transfer stations located</p>	✓		✓	✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>within 4km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth Whilst the site would create a limited number of employment opportunities, it would be replacing an existing facility and the jobs that it supports. It is considered that the recycling element of the site would allow value to be added to waste products, however the existing scrap yard and end of life vehicle dismantling would also allow for this. The site lies in close proximity to two existing waste transfer stations and would need to be considered at a plan level to determine whether demand exists for another facility in the area. Should demand exist, this waste transfer station/recycling facility will be an important part of ensuring that waste can be transported to disposal or recycling / reuse in a more cost effective way. As it is considered that the site would divert waste from landfill it is considered that financial savings would be made in terms of landfill tax. Overall the impact in relation to this objective is considered to be neutral to minor positive.</p>					+	+	+
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability IMD area is Leyburn. This is not in the worst 20%. Harmby, Leyburn, Spennithorne and Middleham all lie within 2km of the site. Leyburn is identified as a Local Service Centre in the Richmondshire Local Plan Core Strategy, whilst Middleham is a Primary Service Village and Harmby and Spennithorne are Secondary Service Villages. Spatial Principle SP2 of the Core Strategy states that Local Service Centres should 'provide appropriate levels of market and affordable housing, job opportunities and assist in achieving long term economic and social sustainability'. Primary and Secondary Service Villages provide fewer services that support the needs of rural communities.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability Although this site may provide a small number of jobs (this may be offset by job opportunities that would be lost at the existing facility), it is considered that there are unlikely to be any significant benefits to local communities. The site is located in close proximity to properties and settlements including tourist facilities such as a caravan park c. 200m from the site. Whilst the site is already developed, a change of use to a waste transfer/recycling facility may have additional impacts on nearby facilities/attractions for example odour and traffic impacts. The site would however provide local infrastructure to enable and encourage the treatment of waste higher up the waste hierarchy. On balance, minor positive and minor negative impacts may arise in relation to this objective.</p>	✓			✓	+	+	+
						-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> In terms of public rights of way, six short stretches of local footpaths lie within 250m of the site concentrated in Harmby to the south-west (closest path to site- 70m west). Site lies 80m from an area of draft common land and is entirely within the 250m buffer.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> Recreational routes in close proximity to the site are likely to be of local use/importance. A change in use of the site may impact upon users of the rights of way in different ways for example, should the new site use lead to an increase in traffic movements, odour, noise etc. These impacts are uncertain however it is considered that in comparison to the existing baseline situation, impacts are likely to be negligible.</p>	✓		✓	✓	0 ?	0 ?	0 ?
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> Nearby Populations: Harmby 150m south, Spennithorne 830m south-east, Leyburn 900m west. Individual properties- Argill Farm 280m north, Property 120m north-east, Woodlands 550m north. No hospitals, health centres or clinics within 1km. Primary school 900m south-east.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> Waste Transfer Stations can have noise, dust and odour impacts on receptors, which may affect wellbeing. The site lies in close proximity to Harmby and individual properties and therefore it is considered that a minor negative impact may result in relation to this objective.</p>	✓		✓	✓	-	-	-
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> Site is not affected by surface water flooding. Site is in Flood Zone 1.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> No significant impacts anticipated.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> No real benefits to a changing population.</p>					0	0	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Harmby, Leyburn, Spennithorne and Middleham all lie within 2km of the site. Leyburn is identified as a Local Service Centre in the Richmondshire Local Plan Core Strategy, whilst Middleham is a Primary Service Village and Harmby and Spennithorne are Secondary Service Villages.</p> <p>Spatial Principle SP2 of the Richmondshire Core Strategy states that Local Service Centres should 'provide appropriate levels of market and affordable housing, job opportunities and assist in achieving long term economic and social sustainability'. Primary and Secondary Service Villages provide fewer services that support the needs of rural communities. Policy 23 of the earlier local plan is the only saved policy within that plan, which allows development within development limits. As the site does not lie within any settlement limits it does not conflict with any allocations.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> No other potential MWJP sites lie within 2km</p> <p>Historic Minerals and Waste Plan Sites: Harmby dormant carboniferous limestone quarry (with associated historic applications) lies 500m north-west.</p> <p>No significant cumulative impacts are anticipated as a result of the development.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹³ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on village, users of rights of way and local landscape features • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, odour, etc.

¹³ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

WJP18 – Tancred, near Scorton

Site Assessment Framework Template

Site Name	WJP18, Tancred, Near Scorton, Tancred landfill and Recycling Facility, Brompton Road, Scorton
Current Use	Waste transfer and recycling, open windrow composting and landfill.
Nature of Planning Proposal	Proposed retention of landfill, recycling (including treatment, bulking and transfer) and open windrow composting facilities
Size	10.0 ha – inert landfill, 1.98 ha – recycling and composting facility
Proposed life of site	15-20 years
Notes	Compost to be used in restoration to agriculture of the landfill site near Tancred Grange (which is currently permitted until June 2016). Operation of the transfer station / recycling facility and composting area is currently permitted until March 2025 with restoration to agriculture. Possible restoration: not specified.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 6km W-North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC, 13km west - North Pennine Moors SAC/SPA; SSSI: 650m from nearest SSSI (Swale Lakes to the south); SINC: 4 SINCS within 2km (various statuses). Nearest are Scorton Quarry (NZ20-04) 110 m north; Catterick Gravel Pitts (SE29-16) 100m north and Howe Hill Riverside (deleted SINC) (SE29-08) - 190m south.</p> <p>Priority habitats: Deciduous woodland borders the northern, western and southern boundaries; Site visit: The following features were noted on site: woodland / copse; Eco networks: circa 45% of site within NY08</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	0
						-	-	
						+	+	
						?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
connectivity	<p>Swale Washlands Living Landscape; GI: Site in Scorton / Croft Regional GI Network (D67). Supported by Richmondshire's local plan policy CP12.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> No significant effects expected on Natura 2000, SSSI or SINCS sites. Protected species likely to be present would be associated with farmland and boundary features such as badger, breeding birds, foraging bats. There is woodland on boundaries of site – with effective mitigation no impacts would be expected.</p> <p>Imported materials have the potential to include invasive species. Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam are along the River Swale corridor just to the south. Cumulative effects in terms of disturbance to habitats and species in combination with adjacent works at Scorton Quarry. Sympathetic restoration of the two sites has the potential to lead to cumulative benefits for biodiversity although there are some concerns about the juxtaposition of the landfill element of this site with the lake being formed at Scorton Quarry.</p> <p>However, in the short and early medium term this proposal is about retention of facilities so impacts are not expected. In the later medium and longer term it is possible those facilities will operate for longer meaning that impacts endure into the future.</p> <p>There are opportunities to include benefits for biodiversity within any future restoration scheme, including agricultural schemes (farmland birds are important in this area and restoration to wildlife friendly farming may be beneficial), such as species rich hedgerows, native trees and field margins. In order to minimise impacts during operation, the introduction of buffers to the margins of the site could be considered.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> No Nitrate Vulnerable Zones, No Groundwater Source Protection Zone. In SUNO Management Catchment. Boundary of site seemingly connected with Scorton Beck from Source to River Swale. Moderate ecological status / chemical status: does not require assessment. Floodplain may connect the corner of the site to Swale from Muker Bk to Bedale Beck (Ecological quality - moderate potential / chemical quality: does not require assessment with overall potential moderate). Objective is good by 2027. NO RBMP lakes. Groundwater: SUNO Magnesian Limestone (overall status: good / objective: good by 2015).</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>CAMS: For most of site surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The transfer station/ recycling facility and composting area are already in place and permitted until 2025. As such they are considered to have no short or medium term impacts. In the long term, although runoff from these facilities could make its way into watercourses. This may have occasional residual impacts on the Muker Beck to Bedale Beck catchment without mitigation to which there is connectivity and may contribute to a diminished chance of achieving its RBMP / Water Framework Directive objectives. Impacts are seen a lower order as site is not in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone, and would likely be dealt with via environmental permit.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors This site is close to the A1 (c.1.1km) making it easily accessible from nearby settlements. Access: Existing onto B6271 at c. 1400m west of Scorton village.</p> <p>Light Vehicles: estimated 20 daily two-way movements; HGV Vehicles: estimated 218 daily two-way movements.</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generation: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic Assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: This site is not affected by a registered public right of way.</p> <p>Rail: 8.6km east; Strategic Road: A1 1.1km west; Canal / Freight waterway: Tees Navigation 17km north-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport A relatively large amount of vehicle movements would result from this development, however in the short and early medium term there would be little change from the baseline situation as the site is consented until 2025 so some elements are on-going (beyond that, even though vehicle numbers are large, they should be seen as a continuation of current vehicles (which would have been, by this time, expected to cease)). An initial Highways Assessment found that HGV movement is acceptable on to the B6271 although minor works may be required to improve the existing access arrangements. No modes of sustainable transport are likely to contribute to access the site. A Travel</p>		✓	✓		0	0	-
							-	--
							--	+
							+	?
							?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Assessment and Travel Plan would be required.</p> <p>The Joint Plan Traffic Assessment reports that “to minimise traffic impacts, HGVs exporting waste are required to route to the west and along the A6136 to travel to and from the A1”. However, the restriction does not apply to vehicles delivering waste, some of which pass through Scorton, though these are mostly lighter refuse vehicles. That assessment recommends that the existing mitigation measures on HGV routing are retained.</p> <p>Overall impacts are considered to be largely neutral in the short and early medium term as transport miles are likely to remain similar to the baseline situation. In the late medium term and long term impacts are likely to be minor to moderate negative (due to lorries passing settlements, but at existing levels) though some positive impacts are noted because the waste transfer element effectively bulks up waste for more efficient transit.</p> <p>Some uncertainty is noted as the Highway Assessment notes that a highway authority improvement scheme may in the future affect the site.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Zone or within 2km of an AQMA.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The transfer station / recycling facility and composting area are already in place and permitted until 2025. As such they are considered to have no short or early medium term impacts. After 2025 windrow composting may have an effect in terms of bio-aerosol release to air. Bio-aerosols are not expected to impact on Scorton due to its distance (650m east)¹⁴. Pollution from transport may combine with that of quarries to the west to create a minor negative effect on receptors around the edge of Brompton on Swale, or without a traffic routing agreement could affect receptors to the east (with</p>		✓	✓		0	0	+
							+	-
							-	--
							--	

¹⁴ See HSE. 2010. Bio aerosol emissions from waste composting and the potential for worker’s exposure [URL: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr786.pdf>] which concludes that “Downwind of compost handling activities, although at some sites the bio-aerosol levels at times were higher than upwind, even at 100 to 250 m distance.....there was little evidence therefore that the composting operations studied made a major contribution to the overall bio-aerosol burden by a distance of 250m from activities”

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	moderate negative effects) . However, aside from these local effects, waste transfer will take traffic off the roads, which is positive for pollution.							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors This site is on ALC Grade 3 land, though was not being farmed according to aerial photos. In addition a previous planning application at the site (MIN3111) reported no Best and Most Versatile Land. Most of the site is covered by historic permissions. Legacy of waste management (inert landfill). Site needs further investigation for contaminants. Coal mining subsidence: none noted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Although the site is a little less than 12 hectares, and is already in place this proposal may delay any restoration. There are some positive effects as compost will be produced and used in the restoration of a landfill site. Current permissions require the site to be restored to agriculture.</p>	✓	✓	✓		0 +	0 +	+
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Priority habitats: Deciduous woodland borders the northern, western and southern boundaries; Site visit: The following features were noted on site: woodland / copse.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Arguably windrow composting would prevent anaerobic degradation of future waste (a contributor to climate change). As there is existing waste transfer at the site, this would, presumably shorten onward journeys for waste (though may also generate some journeys of its own). No significant impacts on carbon storing habitats. Overall a positive impact is anticipated.</p>	✓			✓	0	0 + ++	+ ++
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹⁵ of a site 30% of site (mainly in the west) is in flood zone 3. Additional 5% in flood zone 2 (mainly in the west). Surface water flooding affects about 10% the site, mainly in the west. This is mainly high risk (1 in 30 year) flooding. Eco networks: c. 45% of site within NY08 Swale Washlands Living Landscape. Ouse CFMP / Unit: Catterick / Policy 5.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be</p>		✓	✓		0	0 - ?	-- ?

¹⁵ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation This site may be vulnerable to future flooding, depending on the positioning of buildings on site. There may be opportunities to avoid flood risk through raising levels or co-ordinating drainage. These flood risks may get worse with climate change in the longer term. SUDS could be an option in this CFMP policy area. No effect on ecological networks, though the network could be enhanced, e.g. through SUDS.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will produce a growing medium (compost). Positive.</p>		✓		✓	++	++	++
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy This site would move waste up the waste hierarchy, but only to lower levels of the hierarchy.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+
10. To conserve or enhance the	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors Conservation areas: Scorton (DNY1136) 700m east, Bolton-on-Swale (DNY1135) 900m south-east; Registered Parks and Gardens: None within 5km; Registered Battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Site: None within 5km; Scheduled Monuments:</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>880m south-west - 'Cataractonium Roman forts and town' (ID 1,021,181), 1.6km south - 'Pallet Hill motte and bailey castle, 80m north west of St Anne's Church' (ID 1,021,136), 1.8km north - 'Uckerby medieval village and open field system' (ID 1,017,691); Listed buildings: 23 Listed buildings within 1km (21 grade 2 and 2 grade 2*). 15 of these lie in Scorton c. 850m east and 7 lie in Catterick Bridge c. 880m south west. Nearest Listed Building to site- Old Rectory (Grade 2, NHLE no. 1,131,463) 800m east; Named designed landscapes: Brough Hall designed landscape 1.3km south-west.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land; HLC Type – Modern Improved Fields; Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British and early Medieval activity, as well as a later, modern, former airfield. The earlier remains comprise a range of monument, settlement and burial sites which are known from a variety of sources, including aerial photographic transcription and archaeological fieldwork conducted in advance of previous quarrying activities in the area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is modern improved fields. The allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is fragmentary.</p> <p>It is assumed that within the allocation site the historic landscape character has already become invisible as the development has replaced an earlier field system.</p> <p>Accordingly, it is anticipated that there will no effect upon historic landscape character.</p> <p>It is anticipated that there will be no impact upon the archaeological resource as the proposed development is a continuation of an existing, permitted use in an area of former quarry, where it is assumed with a high degree of certainty that any archaeological resource has previously been destroyed.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Park: Yorkshire Dales 8km W; AONBs: None within 10km; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE: None within 5km; Locally protected landscape: None within 5km.</p> <p>NCA: Vale of Mowbray; NYLCA: 24 - River floodplain; Local LCA: Not included in local LCA; Intrusion: Most</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	0
							?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and townscapes	<p>of site disturbed. Eastern fringe (c10%) undisturbed. On the 2007 CPRE map of urban intrusion most of the site is shown as disturbed and in fact quarrying has subsequently extended eastwards over adjacent land towards Tancred Grange. Light pollution: The area is shown on the 2000 CPRE map as having a level of 86 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness. Although this is moderate-low, it is very likely that levels have increased over the past 15 years.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape There are no effects on nationally or locally designated landscapes. The site lies next to the fairly busy B6281 between Scorton and Brompton-on-Swale, and could negatively affect the approach to both of them. There is existing roadside screening but this in itself indicates that this is not unspoilt countryside, and it is apparent that the site behind is very disturbed.</p> <p>The threshold for accommodation of landscape change has long been exceeded in this area, which is dominated by extensive past and present sand and gravel extraction and associated uses. 'Restored' areas are a mixture of wet and dry schemes, forming new sunken landscapes that rarely resemble original countryside and may include unnatural landforms. There is already a waste transfer station on the western part of the proposed allocation site and it is considered that this industrial development would be out of place with wider restorations. Sand and gravel extraction has been completed, and the eastern part is undergoing landfill, with an access strip connecting east and west parts of the site. The proposals appear to be a continuation of existing uses over a longer timescale. However, as the main transfer station for Richmondshire, if the site was not here it would have to go somewhere else (so it is not known if that would be a positive or negative impact).</p> <p>The site is screened although not completely effectively in winter. There is already a lot of vehicle movement so this won't change overall character. There is uncertainty over planned restoration however this site has a separate landform to surrounding sites and is higher than surrounding land. The restoration scheme for this site should therefore not necessarily directly reproduce more of the features of other quarry restorations surrounding the site as this is a different landform.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> This site is close to the A1 making it easily accessible from nearby settlements.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> The site, as it is retained for longer, may retain jobs for longer.</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0 +	+
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD Area is Brompton on Swale and Scorton – not in the most deprived 20%. Nearest settlement is Scorton at 650m east. Brompton is 850m west. Catterick lies 1.2km. Catterick is a Primary Service Village in Richmondshire (13% of the housing – 240 houses across this category of settlement). Brompton is a Service Village in the Hambleton Local Plan (5% of housing directed to Service Villages).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Jobs could be retained for longer, which might benefit some local people. There is also a potential housing extension to the north-west of the site and impacts in relation to this would need to be considered.</p>		✓		✓	0	0 + ?	0 + ?
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> Bridleway 20.58/11/1 is 40m south. No draft common land or village greens within 500m. Nearest draft common land is 'the Bogs, Scorton' 1.1 km east.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> It is possible users of the right of the way may experience additional noise, dust and odour in the medium and longer term. Negative.</p>		✓		✓	0	0 -	-
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> No schools or health centres within 1 km. Nearest settlement is Scorton at 650m east.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> The transfer station/ recycling facility and composting area are already in place and permitted until 2025. As such they are considered to have no short or early medium term impacts. After 2025 windrow composting may have an effect in terms of bio-aerosol release to air. Bio-</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0 ? -	? - --

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
communities	aerosols (and odour (subject to an assessment)) are not expected to impact on Scorton due to its distance (650m east) ¹⁶ . Pollution from transport may combine with that of quarries to the west to create a minor negative effect on receptors around the edge of Brompton on Swale, or without a traffic routing agreement could affect settlements to the east with moderate effects.						--	
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones 30% of site (mainly in west) is in flood zone 3. Additional 5% in flood zone 2 (mainly in west). Surface water flooding affects about 10% the site, mainly in the west. This is mainly high risk (1 in 30 year) flooding. Ouse CFMP / Unit: Catterick / Policy 5.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding This site may be vulnerable to future flooding. There may be opportunities to avoid flood risk through raising levels or co-ordinating drainage. These flood risks may get worse with climate change in the longer term. SUDS could be an option in this CFMP policy area.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	-
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population Site would manage waste, essential for a changing population.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p>Planning Context: Nearest settlement is Scorton at 650m east. Brompton is 850m west. Catterick lies 1.2km south. Catterick is a Primary Service Village in Richmondshire (13% of the housing – 240 houses across</p>							

¹⁶ See HSE. 2010. Bio aerosol emissions from waste composting and the potential for worker's exposure [URL: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr786.pdf>] which concludes that "Downwind of compost handling activities, although at some sites the bio-aerosol levels at times were higher than upwind, even at 100 to 250 m distance.....there was little evidence therefore that the composting operations studied made a major contribution to the overall bio-aerosol burden by a distance of 250m from activities"

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>this category of settlement). Brompton is a Service Village in the Hambleton Local Plan (5% of housing directed to Service Villages). Policy 23 of the earlier local plan is the only saved policy within that plan, which allows development within development limits. As the site does not lie within any settlement limits it does not conflict with any allocations.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Nearest is MJP62, 2.4km south-east.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> There are 2 authorised landfill areas (Tancred and Scorton) just to the east of this site and the site also overlays an authorised landfill area (another part of Tancred). Further historic landfilling extends westward associated with Catterick Bridge Civic Amenity Site. Further west (a little over 1 km) lies a transfer station for non-hazardous waste. A number of historic landfill sites lie to the south within 2km. Numerous historic applications cluster around this site, mainly associated with Scorton and Tancred quarries, with additional extraction at Minto Grange and Hollow Banks Quarries and to the south extraction at Catterick Racecourse and Bridge Farm, and Pallet Hill Quarry further south.</p> <p><u>Landscape:</u> The threshold for accommodation of landscape change has long been exceeded in this area, which is dominated by extensive past and present sand and gravel extraction and associated uses. This site and other sites would continue to exceed the landscape's capacity to accommodate impacts resulting in a negative impact.</p> <p>Traffic / Pollution / Health: Traffic may combine with that of quarries to the west to create a minor negative effect on receptors around the edge of Brompton on Swale</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
			✓	✓		0	0	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹⁷ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: local landscape features, cumulative effects of quarrying and its associated restoration in vicinity

¹⁷ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

- Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage
- Improvements to access
- Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc.
- Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

**Appendix S6: Assessment of Sites in Ryedale District
Joint Minerals and Waste Plan**

Preferred Options Consultation

Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Volume 2: Assessment of Sites

Contents

Reference	Site Name	Preferred or Discounted	Type of Site	Page Number
MJP08	Settrington Quarry	Preferred	Extraction of Jurassic limestone	1
MJP12	Whitewall Quarry, near Norton	Preferred	Extraction of Jurassic limestone	14
MJP64	Cropton Quarry, Cropton	Still to be decided	Extraction of Jurassic limestone	27
MJP30	West Heslerton Quarry	Preferred	Extraction of sand	37
MJP50	Sands Wood, land to east of Sandy Lane, Wintringham	Discounted	Extraction of sand	48
MJP63	Brows Quarry, Malton	Preferred	Extraction of Building Stone	63
MJP13	Whitewall Quarry near Norton (recycling)	Preferred	Enlarged area for recycling of inert waste	73
WJP09	Whitewall Quarry Materials Recycling Facility, near Norton	Discounted	Materials recycling facility	86

MJP08 - Settrington Quarry

Site Name	Site MJP08 (Settrington Quarry, Settrington, Malton, Ryedale)
Current Use	Current Use: Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of limestone
Size	Size: 5.6 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: 25-30 years
Notes	Notes: Possible restoration- nature conservation and grazing. Proposed extension to existing quarry.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions: In this assessment impacts are taken to occur from the start of the extended quarrying (not the start of the plan period). This could be at any date during the lifetime of the plan.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 3.5km north-west is the River Derwent Special Area of Conservation (SAC). 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within 5km: Three Dykes 2.5km south-west, Cow Cliff Pasture and Quarry 3.7km south-east, Nine Spring Dale 3.8km east and River Derwent 3.5km north-west. No SINCs lie within 2km of the site. No priority habitats have been identified within 200m of the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity This site is considered unlikely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites, SSSIs or SINCs as a result of the proximity to designated sites and type of development. The site consists of improved grassland with field boundary hedgerows. No priority habitats have been identified onsite or in close proximity. Protected species that could be affected by the development of the site include badger and nesting birds.</p> <p>Overall, some minor negative impacts are anticipated in the short, medium and early long term due to</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	0
						-	-	-
								+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	disturbance to/possible impacts upon protected species during the operational phase of the quarry. Following restoration there is potential for benefits to biodiversity through sympathetic restoration, including creation of / natural regeneration of priority habitats such as limestone grassland.							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater) but lies outside of a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ).</p> <p>According to the Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) the nearest section of river is 'Settrington Beck catch (tributary of Derwent)' 810m east of the site. This river is of moderate ecological quality and does not require assessment for chemical quality. No RBMP lakes present. In terms of groundwater the site lies in a groundwater unit called 'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian' (quantitative quality= good, chemical quality=good, overall risk=probably at risk).</p> <p>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS): surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Because this site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone, groundwater may be vulnerable during the restoration phase of the project if fertilizers are used. Some nitrogen enrichment may come through traffic from site depositing nitrogen close to roads, though this is likely to be at insignificant levels for this type and size of site. As with all minerals sites there is a risk of water pollution from fuel spills however, such occurrences should be readily avoidable through good site management.</p> <p>Overall the effect is predicted to be neutral in the short, medium and long term as although there is some risk to water quality due to onsite operations, it is assumed that the relevant environmental permits and regulations will operate effectively. Following restoration, impacts are considered to be neutral with an element of uncertainty as restoration to grazing and nature conservation is proposed (although the exact details are unknown).</p>				0	0	0 ?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p><u>Proximity of transport receptors</u> The site is relatively distant from larger markets (York 25km, Hull, 45km), though only 2.7 m from Norton/Malton. Access: Confirmed as being use of existing Settrington Quarry access from the C350 (between Settrington & B1248 from Norton) approximately 75m east of Langton Lane (U8022).</p> <p>Light vehicles: 24 two-way movements (based on application details MIN3070); HGV Vehicles: 36 two-way movements (typical), with maximum of 44 two-way movements.</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Transport assessment rating: green.</p> <p>PROW: According to Highways Assessment this site is affected by a registered public right of way (to right of site) which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order. Closer examination records this as an 'other route with public access'.</p> <p>Rail: 3.3km north-west (station at Malton is 4.2 km north-west) Strategic Road: A64 is 2.8km north (to junction with B1248 direct)) B1248 is a timber route; Canal / Freight waterway: 29km south-west (Ouse)</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on transport</u> Site would generate up to 44 HGV and 22 light vehicle movements (however, the site currently has planning consent until 2042, so impact should be seen as a continuation of current levels longer into the future, where impacts would otherwise have been expected to cease). HGV movement is acceptable onto the road; however, minor works may be required to improve the existing access arrangements so a traffic assessment would be required.</p> <p>According to the Joint Plan traffic assessment "<i>The likely routing to the Strategic Road Network (A64) does however require quarry traffic to route through the centre of Norton and Malton. The likely future implementation of restrictions preventing HGVs from passing through the centre of Malton is therefore likely to require HGVs from the site to continue along the B1248 to the eastern A64 junction. This will involve additional HGV traffic passing through the centre of Norton which would involve passing a number of sensitive receptors including residences fronting onto the B1248, a care home and retail and employment sites</i>". This adds significant uncertainty to the assessment, though given that the traffic from this site would</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
						?	?	?
								0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>result in an additional 4 to 5 vehicles an hour, impacts are likely to be relatively imperceptible.</p> <p>No sustainable transport is likely to contribute to the site. Some longer journeys may be generated alongside more local journeys (e.g. to Malton). Minor negative to uncertain (pending site specific traffic assessment).</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors The site is not within an AQMA. No hazardous substances consent sites nearby. The nearest settlement is Settrington 850m north-east although individual properties including Sparrow Hall 100m north-west and Settrington Grange 390m east lie closer to the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Traffic would be generated by this extension, which would presumably prolong the life of the existing quarry to extract and move 80,000-120,000 tonnes of limestone per annum over a period of 25 to 30 years. Possible air pollution impacts may result from traffic fumes and the generation and deposition of dust, though there are no particular local receptors other than Sparrow Hall. Nearby individual properties, particularly Sparrow Hall may be in range for dust impacts from the site, though again such receptors are relatively few. It is however acknowledged that mitigation may reduce any impacts significantly however this is currently unknown until a dust / air quality assessment is undertaken and any required mitigation is outlined.</p> <p>Some uncertainty is added as if traffic is routed through Malton, or re-routed through Norton, the traffic from this site, together with other traffic, may either continue to generate traffic that could make it more difficult to remove Malton's AQMA status, or add to air pollution in Norton. Due to the low number of vehicles from this site this effect is very small, but uncertain.</p>		✓	✓	✓	- 0 ?	- 0 ?	- 0 ?
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Land is Agricultural Land Category (ALC) Grade 3. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land 5.6 hectares of best and most versatile land will be lost. Assuming soil would be retained (and correctly stored / looked after) for restoration, ultimately this land could be restored to its previous quality.</p>		✓	✓		0 -	0 -	0 -

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</u> Field boundary hedgerows on site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change</u> There would be some loss of vegetation including hedgerows; however this impact is considered to be insignificant in terms of climate change. The site is relatively distant from larger markets (York 25km, Hull, 45km) and therefore depending upon where the stone will ultimately be used, this may increase the climate change impact of the site. Following restoration, impacts are uncertain as it is not clear whether 'restoration for nature conservation' would include the creation of new carbon sinks.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹ of a site</u> Site lies in flood zone 1. Surface water flooding does not affect this site. No ecological networks identified. CAMS: surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</u> Flooding risk is seen as negligible at this site which is classified as 'less vulnerable' in terms of its flood risk vulnerability classification.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site will contribute to the need for limestone. However, depending on whether it is extracted as crushed rock or whether some building stone is extracted it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace them. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 80,000 to 120,000 tonnes per annum of virgin minerals would be extracted, which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

¹ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Settrington Conservation Area (DNY1063) lies 740m north-east. No Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km. One Scheduled Monument lies within 2km: Medieval settlement earthworks on and around Town Green (ID 1,019,092) 730m north. Village of Settrington lies circa 800m north-east at closest point and 51 listed buildings lie within this settlement (49 Grade 2 and 2 Grade 2*). 2 further listed buildings lie within 1km - nearest to site is 'Farm buildings approx. 40m north of Settrington Grange Farmhouse' 375m south-east. Settrington House Named Designed Landscape lies 660m east.</p> <p>Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Broad Type- enclosed land, HLC Type- unknown planned enclosure. Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for early prehistoric activity and settlement. Monuments include ditched enclosures, ring ditches and ladder settlements. This evidence suggests a multi-period settlement continuing into the Romano-British period.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The HLC type of this area is unknown planned enclosure and the allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is significant. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 17% of the whole HLC project area has been identified as planned enclosure, this effect is not</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>considered to be significant. The setting of nearby historic assets, particularly the Listed Building nearby Settrington Grange may be sensitive to this development.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the early prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. Archaeological potential is however deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The results of such work would provide more certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> No National Parks or Heritage Coast within 10km. Howardian Hills AONB lies 6km west. The site is also located within an area that has been mooted as a potential AONB. No Inheritance Tax Exemption land within 5km. Site is within Ryedale Borough Council Area of High Landscape Value. In terms of tranquillity the site is 'disturbed'. Light pollution is moderately low - 48 on CPRE scale of 1-255 (1= dark).</p> <p>The relevant National Character Area (NCA) is Yorkshire Wolds. The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment (NY&Y LCA) lists site as Character Area 30 Sand and Gravel Vale Fringe. This is characterised by high visual sensitivity as a result of strong inter-visibility with Enclosed Vale Farmland Landscape Character Type and open views along the Sand and Gravel Fringe; Low ecological sensitivity resulting from the fact that this landscape predominantly consists of improved agricultural fields; and, high landscape sensitivity as a result of the striking settlement pattern, archaeological sites and designed landscapes.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> It is considered that the allocation site could have a potential effect locally on the Area of High Landscape Value. Photos from site visits in summer 2014 show</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>that site is largely screened by vegetation and/or topography, but winter views would need to be assessed. The site is approximately 1 km from the village of Settrington and from photographs it does not appear that its setting would be affected.</p> <p>In terms of visual intrusion, the site lies at around 50-60 m AOD and is not likely to be unduly prominent. In terms of wider landscape there is scope for the extension area to benefit from the same factors that screen the existing quarry. Locally, the area adjacent to Langton Lane would need to be assessed as it might be best left as a continuation of the field opposite Sparrow Farm that was taken out of the original boundary (s106 agreement c2003).</p> <p>In the short term, soil stripping and early phases of work before mitigation planting has reached full effectiveness may make the quarry more visible. There will be a continuing loss of agricultural land. In the medium term the area affected by extraction will continue to enlarge, but restoration will be under way in the existing quarry. In the long term impacts are likely to be the same as the medium term as extraction could take place for up to 30 years. Irreversible changes will have occurred in the landscape, although progressive restoration will soften effects.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> The site is relatively distant from larger markets (York 25km, Hull, 45km).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> The allocation would result in 3 million tonnes of limestone being made available to the market over 25-30 years. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight. The site does not represent low carbon development however as possible markets are relatively spread out, which could increase the carbon footprint of construction using limestone from this site. The effect overall is however positive.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
13. Maintain and enhance the viability	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Area is Derwent. Not within lowest 20%. Nearest significant communities: Within 5km of the site lies Norton on Derwent / Malton, Langton, North Grimston, Settrington, Scagglethorpe and the edge of Rillington. The</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and vitality of local communities	<p>Ryedale Plan Local Plan Strategy identifies Malton and Norton as a Principal Town which is the primary focus for growth. Rillington is listed as a service village under policy SP1 where limited small scale growth is the ambition. The other settlements within 5km are not specifically listed in the settlement hierarchy however policy SP1 states that in all other villages, hamlets and in the open countryside development will be restricted to that which is necessary to support the economy and communities, can be justified in terms of improvements to the environment or the conservation of heritage assets or is justified through the neighbourhood planning process.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability Settrington is largely screened from the site and most other communities are too distant to experience significant amenity impacts that may impact on tourism etc. Although the site might support small numbers of jobs in nearby communities the overall effect is considered to be negligible.</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors An 'other route with public access' lies adjacent to the site to the west. Yorkshire Wolds national cycle network lies 270m north of the site at the closest point. The Centenary Way leisure trail passes 670m east of the site at the closest point.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Access to the site will be via the existing Settrington Quarry rather than the adjacent 'other route with public access' (Langton Lane). Although users of the adjacent 'other route with public access' may experience some further disturbance as a result of the operation of the site, this impact is considered to be of a very minor magnitude. The site is well screened from the Yorkshire Wolds, National Cycle Network (NCN) and Centenary Way leisure trail, however users of the NCN may experience increased traffic along the C350 should this route be utilised for vehicle access. Following restoration, there may be some opportunities for learning should the site for restored to nature conservation purposes.</p>		✓	✓		0/-	0/-	0/- ?
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing The village of Settrington lies circa 850m north-east. A number of individual properties including Sparrow Hall 100m north-west and Settrington Grange 390m east lie close to the site. No clinics, hospitals or health centres</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
safety of local communities	<p>within 1km. Primary School circa 1.1km north-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Traffic on roads is likely to continue to be experienced beyond the current quarry lifetime as a result of this extension and without mitigation it is possible that noise and dust could increase. The site may also heighten traffic levels affecting an area used by walkers and cyclists. As these impacts are localised and there are a limited amount of nearby receptors, impacts are considered to be negligible to minor negative during the operation of the site.</p> <p>Some uncertainty is added as if traffic is routed through Malton, or re-routed through Norton, the traffic from this site, together with other traffic, may either continue to generate traffic that could make it more difficult to remove Malton's AQMA status, or add to air pollution in Norton. Due to the low number of vehicles from this site this effect is very small, but uncertain.</p>					?	?	?
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site lies in flood zone 1. Surface water flooding does not affect this site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flooding risk is seen as negligible at this site which is classified as 'less vulnerable' in terms of its flood risk vulnerability classification.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a small contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of limestone and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>					+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Nearest significant communities: Within 5km of the site lies Norton on Derwent / Malton, Langton, North Grimston, Settrington, Scagglethorpe and the edge of Rillington. Only Settrington lies within 2 km. The Ryedale Plan Local Plan Strategy identifies Malton and Norton as a Principal Town which is the primary focus for growth. This is not specifically listed in the settlement hierarchy however policy SP1 states that in all other villages, hamlets and in the open countryside development will be restricted to that which is necessary to support the economy and communities, can be justified in terms of improvements to the environment or the conservation of heritage assets or is justified through the neighbourhood planning process. The site does not overlap or is adjacent to any allocations in the existing Ryedale Local Plan Proposals Map (though is in an Area of High Landscape Value (not a saved policy).</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> No sites within 2km. Further afield within 5km of MJP08 lie another 2 possible MWJP allocations: MJP12 3.3km west and MJP13 3.4km west. Settrington active Jurassic limestone quarry lies adjacent to the north, Whitewall active Jurassic limestone quarry lies 3.5km west and Whitewall quarry waste transfer station lies 3.3km west. Malton HWRC lies 4.6km north-west, Palm Recycling Ltd WTS 4.8km north-west and Porky's Auto Spares recycling (ELV) 4.8km north-west.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Historic landfill sites lie to the east and west of the site (both within 1km). A sewage treatment works lies 1.7 km north. The original part of Settrington Quarry is adjacent.</p> <p>In terms of cumulative effects it is possible that freight traffic from the other active sites and proposed allocations could combine to increase traffic on the local road network depending on their chosen access route. This might amplify effects, but would not lift them above minor negative. Some uncertainty is added as if traffic is routed through Malton, or re-routed through Norton, the traffic from this site, together with other traffic, may either continue to generate traffic that could make it more difficult to remove Malton's AQMA status, or add to air pollution in Norton. Due to the low number of vehicles from this site this effect is very small, but uncertain.</p>		✓	✓		- ?	- ?	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ² .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land

² This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

- Design to include landscaping to mitigate impact on heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, other potential archaeological remains, Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) and their settings and local landscape features
- Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage
- Design to include suitable arrangements for other rights of way including associated mitigation, as appropriate
- Improvements to access
- Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc.
- Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

MJP12 – Whitewall Quarry, near Norton

Site Name	MJP12 (Whitewall Quarry, Welham Road, Norton, Ryedale)
Current Use	Agriculture and woodland
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of limestone
Size	9 ha
Proposed life of site	Commencement prior to 2023, end date unknown as yet
Notes	Proposed extension to existing quarry. Existing quarry restoration scheme is for agriculture and tree/shrub planting. An outdoor recycling facility is proposed at MJP13 and a materials recycling facility as WJP09.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features SAC/SPA: 1.38km north-west- River Derwent SAC; SSSI: 1.23 km east is Three Dykes SSSI. 1.38km north-west- River Derwent SSSI; SINC: Bazeley's Lane (SE77-18) 785 m to North. Welham Hill Verges SINC (SE76-10) immediately adjacent along adjoining road.</p> <p>Priority Habitat: Block of deciduous woodland on site (circa 5% of site). Site visit noted hedgerows on site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity While the site is relatively close to the River Derwent there is no apparent surface water connectivity. However, the recent nearby application's³ Committee Report highlights concerns raised over pollution of groundwater due</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 - ?	0 ? ?	0 ? +

³ For an Asphalt Production Plant and the creation of Aggregate Storage Bins. North Yorkshire County Council Planning and Regulatory Affairs Committee, 2015. C3/13/00086/CPO-Planning Application for the purposes of the installation of an Asphalt Production Plant and the creation of Aggregate Storage Bins

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>to removal of some of the protection for the aquifer. This may also present a risk to the nearby River Derwent if there is a link between it and underlying groundwater. However, the recommendation made in the Committee Report that the issue for the current application be resolved through an environmental permit and would likely be resolved through routine measures to prevent fuel spills means that impacts at this site are also likely to be readily avoidable. No further pathways have been identified that are likely to give rise to significant effects on Natura 2000 sites. <u>A recommendation for resolving this issue is made in policy W05.</u></p> <p>There may, however, be potential impacts to Welham Hill Verges SINC if HGV traffic increases and impacts arise due to encroachment, salt spray, demands to widen the road etc. (particularly as other sites are proposed close by).</p> <p>Potential habitat for bats and badgers exists on site, which could be impacted. In the longer term, the site provides the opportunity to restore to limestone grassland which is a priority habitat. The existing quarry restoration scheme is for agriculture and tree/shrub planting but there could be potential biodiversity benefits through creation of priority habitats e.g. limestone grassland as part of restoration scheme.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Northern 40% in NVZ for groundwater / Southern 60% in NVZ for surface water. Site not in Source Protection Zone. In Humber RBMP SUNO Management Area. Nearest water body is Menethorpe Beck Catchment (tributary of Derwent) 1.5 km south. Ecological status moderate. Overall status moderate. Status objective good by 2027. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian (Current overall status: good / objective: good by 2015).</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted and new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows). However, it seems unlikely that significant water extraction will be required for this small site (possibly small amounts for processes such as wheel washing if required).</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	-
						?	?	?

(5 No.) on land at Whitewall Quarry, Whitewall Corner Hill, Norton on behalf of W Clifford Watts Limited (Ryedale District) (Norton Electoral Division): Report of the Corporate Director – Business and Environmental Services

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Summary of effects on water quality No surface water connectivity is noted with Menethorpe Beck and site is quite distant. Extracting may expose groundwater to risks such as fuel spills but these are likely to be readily mitigatable and the groundwater body appears to be already good and unlikely to be significantly affected by this relatively small site. However, without mitigation there are minor risks. No information is provided as to whether working would take place above or below the saturated zone, though the neighbouring site is well above the water table so this is not considered to be a significant issue.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to A64 giving reasonably good access to York and Hull. Access: confirmed to be the existing quarry access approximately 330m south of edge of Norton on Whitewall Corner Hill road (C177); HGV vehicles: 50 two-way movements; Light vehicles: Confirmed as 46 two-way movements (based on application details NY/2013/0058/FUL).</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0.</p> <p>PROW: No PROW issues affecting immediate access though on road route no.166 (on road cycle route) lies 150m north-west.</p> <p>Rail: 1.8 km north to Malton Station / nearest known railhead 39.2 km south-west. Strategic Road: A64 is 2.5km north-west (though nearest junction is more distant (closer to 5km by road); Canal / Freight waterway: 26km south-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport This site will generate up to 96 vehicle movements per day (though as these movements are in line with those associated with the current site, they should be seen as a continuation of current levels longer into the future (the current site has permission to operate until 2023) rather than new traffic movements).</p> <p>According to the Joint Plan traffic assessment “<i>The likely routing to the Strategic Road Network (A64) does however require quarry traffic to route through the centre of Norton and Malton. The likely future implementation of restrictions preventing HGVs from passing through the centre of Malton is therefore likely to require HGVs from the site to continue along the B1248 to the eastern A64 junction. This will involve additional HGV traffic passing through the centre of Norton which would involve passing a number of</i></p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p><i>sensitive receptors including residences fronting onto the B1248, a care home and retail and employment sites”</i></p> <p>However, spread across the day vehicle numbers are likely to amount to 5 to 6 HGVs per hour which is considered by the traffic assessment to be unlikely to be perceptible.</p> <p>While HGV movement is acceptable onto the road minor works may be required to improve the existing access arrangements. A traffic assessment will be required and this assessment or a travel plan will also need to determine if any sustainable travel modes are feasible. If quarrying was undertaken concurrently with extant works the situation may be temporarily worse and the Highways Assessment has highlighted that in circumstance where this traffic becomes additional traffic the Local Highways Authority would want to limit the total traffic generated.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p><u>Proximity of air quality receptors</u> Not in a hazardous substances consent zone or within 2km of an AQMA.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on air quality</u> Welham Wold Farm is 230m from the site and may be within range of dust impacts, while Welham Hall Farm and Whitewall Stables are more distant and less likely to be affected (though impacts cannot be ruled out). Pollution from traffic will depend on the direction taken, though if traffic is prevented from going through the centre of Malton this will prevent impacts on the AQMA, though receptors in Norton may still receive pollution impacts at low levels. Traffic pollution impacts may be cumulative with other development (e.g. MJP08)</p>		✓	✓		- ?	- ?	- ?
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p><u>Proximity of soil and land receptors</u> The site is ALC Grade 3. It is a greenfield site so there are no known risk factors for contaminated land. No known subsidence issues.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on soil / land</u> Minor negative effects are attributed to the loss of 9 ha of possible best and most versatile agricultural land. It is anticipated that land would return to agriculture at some unspecified date.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Block of deciduous woodland on site (circa 5% of site). Site visit noted hedgerows on site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change A small amount of woodland would be lost to site development. Traffic impacts would be more likely to generate significant carbon however as although this site has good access to York and Hull, it would still generate traffic to transport 250,000 tonnes of limestone per year, with a minerals reserve of 2 million tonnes.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁴ of a site Site is in Flood Zone 1. No surface water flood risk. Not part of any known ecological network. Northern part of site in Derwent CFMP / Unit: Malton and Norton / Policy 3. CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted and new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows). However, it seems unlikely that significant water extraction will be required for this small site (possibly small amounts for processes such as wheel washing if required).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation No significant effects noted.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for limestone. However, depending on whether it is extracted as crushed rock or whether some building stone is extracted it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace them. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 250,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted each year which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

⁴ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation areas: none within 1 km; Registered parks and gardens: none within 5km; Registered battlefields: none within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km; Scheduled monuments: The Three Dykes (or Five Riggs) (ID1,004,911) is c1.2km east. West Wold Farm Round Barrow (ID1,004,103) is 1.14km south-east; Listed buildings: 2 listed buildings within 1 km (circa 800 metres north at Whitewall Corner).</p> <p>English Heritage Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance: No, but site circa 2km to the south of significant area; Named designated landscapes (from pre-validated dataset derived from HLC): Norton Cemetery (designed landscape) is 1.8km to north. Menethorpe Hall (designed landscape / country estate) is 1.9km south-west. Langton Hall (designed landscape / country estate) is 1.63 km south-east.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land; HLC Type - Planned large scale parliamentary enclosure; The proposed quarry extension lies within an area of undesignated archaeological interest to the south of areas of Romano-British settlement, burial and industrial activity at Norton. Archaeological recording has been undertaken in response to previous extensions to Whitewall Quarry and this has recovered evidence for a double-ditched Romano-British track way, known from aerial photography, which crosses the western side of the current allocation site. Other archaeological remains have also been identified dating from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods, including a linear ditch interpreted as belonging to a wider system of</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>prehistoric dykes which are known in the Yorkshire Wolds.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is planned large scale parliamentary enclosure. Although the legibility of this is significant, as the allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area. It is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 17% of the whole HLC project area has been identified as planned enclosure, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The results of such work would provide more certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction for however many years this will be. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p> <p>The impact upon historic landscape character is not felt to be significant.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks: None within 10km; AONB: Howardian Hills is 2.4km east (Site is within area of search for a potential Yorkshire Wolds AONB (Natural England has confirmed this but there is no current timetable for starting the process); Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE: None within 5km; Local Landscape: Ryedale Area of High</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and townscapes	<p>Landscape Value.</p> <p>NCA: Yorkshire Wolds NCA; NY LCA: Landscape character type 05: Limestone Ridge (Limestone Landscapes); Local LCA: No. Intrusion: Disturbed.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape The site is approximately 1.3 km from Norton-on-Derwent, and located on a ridge so there is potential for a quarry to affect its setting. It could also affect Sutton Wold, a ridgeline in the Jurassic limestone, which currently screens the existing quarry in views from the south.</p> <p>The area is defined as 'disturbed', and in terms of urban intrusion it is adjacent to an existing quarry and about 1.3 km from the town of Norton-on-Derwent. Light pollution is moderate, with the CPRE map showing levels of 92 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness. Overall, there is a moderate level of intrusion.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is close to A64 giving reasonably good access to York and Hull.</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth This site would ultimately result in 2 million tonnes of limestone being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight. The long term effect includes some uncertainty as it is not known when this would occur. The location of the site in an area where the horse racing industry forms an important part of the local economy may result in some minor negative economic impacts. Increased traffic and noise associated with the site may lead to concerns regarding the safety of jockeys and thoroughbred horses (the site lies on an identified exercise route for horses), which may in turn have an economic impact on the local horse racing industry.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
13. Maintain and enhance	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability IMD Norton West - Not in most deprived 20%, Whitewall Corner is the nearest settlement with Norton the next nearest at around 1.2 km. Malton /</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Norton is defined as a principal town and is the primary focus of development in Ryedale. The site is located in 'wider open countryside' where development that is necessary to support a sustainable and healthy rural economy will be supported. Across the Ryedale Plan, 3000 net new homes will be delivered between 2012 and 2027. In Malton /Norton this means 1500 houses mainly in and adjacent to the built up area (via large extension sites). Residential Sites could, if allocated come within 600 metres of this quarry with a connecting minor road.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability Job opportunities arising from this site are likely to be limited, and while the site would provide a source of limestone which could aid future development, the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. The site is unlikely to either hinder or boost local tourism. Overall any effect is considered to be insignificant.</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors On road route no.166 (on road cycle route) lies 150m north-west. Next nearest bridleway (25.55/1/1) 610 m E. Long distance cycle way (Centenary Way) 2 km north. No draft common land within 500m. No village greens listed within 500m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Noise, dust and visual impacts may be evident on route 166. It is not certain how long such impacts would endure for before returning to baseline conditions with restoration.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Norton on Derwent 1.2km to the north east. There are several properties along Whitewall Corner Hill which come within 700 m of the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing There are several properties along Whitewall Corner Hill which come within 700 m of the site, as well as other scattered properties, the nearest of which appears to be a farm 200 m south-west. There is a reasonable possibility that this property could be affected by dust and noise and a lower probability that more distant properties would be affected. Local roads to the A64 are likely to get busier (cumulatively with MJP13) which could add to noise and pollution levels depending on the route taken (particularly if traffic is not routed to avoid the Malton AQMA, but also where traffic goes through</p>		✓	✓	✓	?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	the centre of Norton, though at a lower level of significance). As the site lies on an identified equestrian exercise route (thoroughbred stables lie in close proximity), there may be some concerns regarding the safety of jockeys and horses, due to increased traffic levels as a result of the development. Impacts are considered to be uncertain to minor negative.							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in Flood Zone 1. No surface water flood risk. Northern part of site in Derwent CFMP / Unit: Malton and Norton / Policy 3.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding No significant effects.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of limestone and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	++ ?
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Whitewall Corner is the nearest settlement with Norton the next nearest at around 1.2 km. Malton / Norton is defined as a principal town and is the primary focus of development in Ryedale. The site is located in 'wider open countryside' where development that is necessary to support a sustainable and healthy rural economy will be supported. Across the Ryedale Plan, 3000 net new homes will be delivered between 2012 and 2027. In Malton / Norton this means 1500 houses mainly in and adjacent to the built up area (via large extension sites). Residential Sites could, if allocated come within 600 metres of this quarry. The site does not overlap or is adjacent to any allocations in the existing Ryedale Local Plan Proposals Map</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>(though is in an Area of High Landscape Value (not a saved policy).</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> There are two other potential MWJP allocations within 2km: MJP13 250m north, WJP09 240m north. MJP08 is 3.4km east.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> A PEDL licenced area lies 2.1km north-west. There are a number of active/dormant minerals and waste sites within 5km, but only two within 2km. These are Whitewall active Jurassic limestone quarry which lies 600m north of the site and Whitewall Quarry WTS lies 125m north-east. Further afield Browns active building stone site lies 2.3km north-west and Settrington active Jurassic limestone quarry lies 3.5km east. Palm Recycling WTS lies 3.4 km north. There are no authorised landfill sites within 2km and 1 historic landfill site (2km north).</p> <p>Air quality: Cumulative effects are observed in relation to this site plus additional planned development in Norton and Malton, particularly if traffic from this site is routed through the Malton AQMA.</p> <p>Transport: While HGV movement is acceptable onto the road (though minor works may be required to improve the existing access arrangements), the site is very close to Malton/Norton and strain on the road network towards the A64 is a key consideration</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	
			✓	✓		-	-	-	
						?	?	?	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁵ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues, particularly any impacts on the River Derwent • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design to include landscaping to mitigate impact on heritage assets (Listed Buildings and archaeological remains, Scheduled monuments, Conservation Area) and their settings, and local landscape features (such as the ridgeline near the south end of the site) • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include improvements to existing quarry access and traffic mitigation measures to limit impact on amenity and the local economy • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, blasting, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

⁵ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site



MJP64 – Cropton Quarry, Cropton

Site Name	MJP64 Cropton Quarry, Cropton, Ryedale
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of Jurassic limestone from proposed extension to former quarry
Size	2.4 ha
Proposed life of site	10 years
Notes	Site was subject to a planning application for extraction, which was withdrawn in 1974. The land immediately to the south of the MJP64 site is a dormant quarry, which can only be re-opened if new planning conditions are submitted to and determined by North Yorkshire County Council. To the south of that is a former quarry area which does not have planning permission for extraction but which is the former location of the weighbridge). Restoration: No detailed design yet, but would be to nature conservation.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: North York Moors SPA is 3.9km north; SSSI: 8 SSSIs within 5km: Cropton Banks and Howlgate Head Woods (1.14km west), Bull Ings (1.05km north-west) are the closest with others >3km away. SINC: 2 sites within 2km - SE78-03 (Bedale Wood - ratified) is 1.2 km east, SE&8-02 (Stables Wood) is 1.09km west (Both ratified SINC).</p> <p>UK Priority Habitat: Site appears on maps to coincide with area of deciduous woodland (95% coverage), However, site visits confirmed that much of this has been lost / doesn't exist.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity This site is unlikely to have any effects on Natura 2000 sites. While dust may have effects on on-site and</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>adjacent habitats, the impact is likely to be insignificant.</p> <p>The southern part of the site is previously quarried area which appears not to have been worked for several years and aerial photos show areas of natural regeneration including scrub and ruderal vegetation, which through quarrying could potentially be lost. It is also possible that early successional calcareous grassland may have developed – this will need to be assessed by survey. Other habitats appearing to be present include exposed rock faces, bare ground, soil / rubble / rock piles. This site therefore has the potential to support priority habitats of calcareous grassland and scrub. Aerial photos show the northern extension area to include arable, pasture grassland, hedgerows, trees and scrub which could potentially be lost. Associated species could include bats, reptiles, badger, nesting birds, amphibians (if water bodies present).</p> <p>There may be an opportunity through restoration to create priority habitats including calcareous grassland and woodland/scrub which will link with other semi-natural habitats in the area to strengthen the network and improve connectivity and movement for species.</p> <p>Impacts in the short and early medium term are associated with habitat loss, while in the medium to longer term restoration may be beneficial as new habitats are created.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors NVZ: Site in groundwater NVZ; SPZ: Site in Groundwater Source Protection Zone 2; RBMP: In Derwent CFMP. Nearest water body is Costa Beck from Source to Pickering Beck (500m west). Ecological quality is moderate potential / chemical quality: does not require assessment / at risk (overall potential: good by 2027). No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: Derwent Vale of Pickering Corallian Limestone (current overall status: poor / Good by 2027) / at risk.</p> <p>CAMS: Surface water available at least 30% of the time (Q95 and q70 red so water may be unavailable for at least 30% of the time).</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Site is 500m from a surface water body, and there is intervening topography making risks low. However, as the site is in a Source Protection Zone there may be a risk from fuel or chemical spills on exposed rock if worked above the water table (work below the water table is considered less likely but would carry greater risk). This is thought to be a moderate but manageable risk</p>		✓	✓		-	-	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	given the size of the site and as it is assumed this site would be worked above the water table. Restoration to nature conservation may have a positive effect on the Nitrate Vulnerable Zone.							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is 1.3 km N of A170 with reasonable access to Pickering and the coast, but more distant from major cities. HGVs: 90 two way movements per day; Light vehicles: 20 per day. Access: No direct access to the site from the public highway rather the access would be via the former quarry site entrance approximately 160m to the south-east, onto Cropton Lane (C63 road) and south to the A170 at Wrelton.</p> <p>Rail: nearest 16km south (Malton Station); Road: A170 is 1.22 km south; Canal / freight waterway: none within 10km; Railheads / wharves none within 10km (nearest 59.6km south).</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport This site would bring up to 90 HGVs per day into Wrelton, leading to an increase in traffic levels in the village and an increase in vehicles turning onto the A170. Given the site's proximity to the National Park (a potential tourist route), and the fairly narrow roads and tight turns of Wrelton there could be major negative impacts on this receptor.</p>		✓	✓		--	--	0
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a hazardous substances consultation zone or near to an AQMA. The nearest significant settlement is Wrelton (1.3km south). Land House lies 25m west, Hillside Farm lies 320m north and Cass Hagg Farm is 530m south. Sensitive habitats include. Patch of deciduous woodland to east of site at Wrelton Dale 300m east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality There are a few individual properties that may be within range of dust impacts and which would likely need further assessment / mitigation. An increase in vehicles in Wrelton may also occur, though this is unlikely to significantly affect air quality. Minor negative.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors ALC: Grade 3: Contaminated land: Greenfield site, no known risk factors. Not in gypsum dissolution area. Subsidence: Not in a development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Site could potentially result in the loss of 2.4 ha of Best and Most Versatile Land.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Site appears on maps to coincide with area of deciduous woodland (95% coverage), However, site visits confirmed that much of this has been lost / doesn't exist. There are still some trees on site however.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change 90 HGVs journeys daily (at peak) would use this site. The site is quite far from significant markets but may serve more local markets such as Pickering / the coast. Minor negative.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁶ of a site Site is in Flood Zone 1. Very low level surface water flooding (mainly 1/1000 risk) affects circa 5% of site. No ecological networks noted. CAMS: Surface water available at least 30% of the time (Q95 and q70 red so water may be unavailable for at least 30% of the time).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation No significant effects predicted.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial effects identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage Depending on whether it is extracted as crushed rock or whether some building stone is extracted, the output from this site may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace them. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

⁶ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and safeguarding	relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 180,000 to 250,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted each year which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The effect is permanent.							
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors Conservation Areas: None within 1 km; Registered Parks and Gardens: None within 5km; Registered battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage sites: None within 5km.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments: 2 within 2km. 'Nutholme Cross Dyke, 100m south of Appleton Mill Farm' (ID: 1,018,596) (1.4km north-west) and 'The Old Hall, 50m north west of All Saints Church' (ID: 1,017,992) (1.57 km SW of site); Listed buildings: 3 listed buildings within 1 km. 1 is adjacent to south west corner of site (Loand House Farmhouse Grade II) and 2 Grade II farmhouses to NW. Named Designed Landscapes: None within 2km</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land; HLC Type – Strip fields. The HLC type of this area is strip fields and as this allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>development will replace an earlier field system. This effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The results of such work would provide more certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction. It is also assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant. However, this would be acceptable if a suitable scheme of mitigation were in place.</p> <p>The impact upon historic landscape character is not felt to be significant.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks: North York Moors is 1.32 km W; AONB: Howardian Hills is 11.2 km SW; Heritage Coast: not within 10km; ITE: Appleton Hill farm and Nutholme is 1.3 km NW; District landscape designations: the site lies within Ryedale Area of High Landscape Value (Fringe of the Moors AHLV).</p> <p>NCA: 25. North York Moors and Cleveland Hills; NYLCA: 04 - Limestone Valleys and Foothills</p> <p>District LCA: North Ryedale LCA: 'Fringe of the Moors'.</p> <p>Urban intrusion: undisturbed; Light pollution: The site lies in an area that had low light pollution in 2000 (45 on the CPRE scale of 1-255, with 1 representing the maximum darkness).</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape The site is unlikely to affect views from key visual</p>		✓	✓		--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>receptors such as landscape designations, nor would it be likely to affect the setting of the nearest settlement, Wrelton. However, the overall landscape character type (NY&Y LCA) has high visual sensitivity. The current dormant quarry is sited in a dry upland valley within the south-facing slopes of the Tabular Hills and is partly enclosed by landform. The extension would be upslope into a more open area. The landscape is generally open undulating farmland with narrow wooded valleys.</p> <p>A northern extension will potentially be more visible than the existing dormant quarry as it would move into this more open landscape. The site is near a minor road, which could be a visual receptor, but not close to public rights of way. Traffic from this site may also affect perceptions of the landscape, depending on the frequency, but there is likely to be some impact on the current level of tranquillity.</p> <p>There is some uncertainty about this assessment as more detailed work would be needed to establish impacts more fully. There is an extant restoration scheme for the existing dormant quarry (agriculture). However a new set of planning conditions would need to be determined prior to that part of the site becoming operational again. So there is a need for integration of restoration across these sites through a restoration scheme for both the existing and proposed quarries.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is reasonably accessible to Pickering, though other markets may be more distant.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 1.8 million tonnes of limestone being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material (aggregate or building stone). It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight. This effects would last for the 10 years of operation</p>	✓	✓	✓		+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area: Cropton - Not in worst 20%. The nearest significant settlement is Wrelton (1.3km south).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> A small amount of jobs may be provided, but Wrelton may experience a significant increase in traffic levels. Minor positive to major negative.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0
						--	--	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
communities								
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Public Rights of Way: Bridleway 25.26/5/2 is 650m north. Footpath 26.26/4/1 is 760m south. Common land: None within 500m; Village Green: None within 500m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Site is quite distant from public rights of ways so is unlikely to affect views from them apart from fleeting glimpses, though if blasting occurs this may be audible occasionally. Negligible to minor negative. Restoration to nature conservation may be positive, particularly if access is provided.</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	+
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Wreilton is circa 1 km away. No on-site National Grid infrastructure (e.g. pipelines). No schools or hospitals within 1km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Traffic levels in Wreilton would increase (which may increase the risk of accidents, vibration and noise. Given the number of vehicles and the compact layout of Wreilton, a major negative effect on that receptor is predicted.</p>		✓	✓	✓	--	--	0
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in Flood Zone 1. Very low level surface water flooding (mainly 1/1000 risk) affects circa 5% of site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding No significant effects.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a significant contribution to self-</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
a sustainable and inclusive manner	sufficiency in the supply of Magnesian limestone.								
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p>Planning context: Within 2 km: Wrelton is circa 1 km away to the south, Cropton is 1.9 km north and Sinnington is 1.8 km south west. Pickering is more distant at 3.7 km. None of the settlements within 2 km are listed in the Ryedale Local Plan Strategy as Principal Towns or Local Service Centres.</p> <p>Other minerals and waste plan sites: None within 2km.</p> <p>Historic minerals and waste activity: Not within 2km but site is in a PEDL license block.</p> <p>Transport / wellbeing: Traffic from this site may be cumulative with tourist traffic leading to issues of congestion, noise, vibration in the village of Wrelton.</p>					--	--	0	
Limitations / data gaps	No data gaps are noted. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage,								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁷ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains), local landscape features and their respective settings • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

⁷ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP30 – West Heselton Quarry

Site Name	Site MJP30 (West Heselton Quarry, West Heselton, Ryedale)
Current Use	Current Use: Bungalow and associated land
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of sand
Size	Size: 0.29 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: 1 year
Notes	Notes: Proposed extension to area of existing quarry. Site restoration to agriculture in the base of the quarry with batters on sides to tie in with existing restored areas.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPROTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 9km W-River Derwent SAC, 10km north-west - Eilers Wood and Sand Dale SAC. 3 SSSIs within 5km- East Heselton Brow 1.06km south-east, Ladyhills 4km south and Wintringham Marsh 4.95km south-west. 2 SINC's within 2km- West Heselton Brow Road Cutting (ratified SINC, SE97-05) 1.48 km south and West Heselton Links (ratified SINC, SE97-04). No UK priority Habitats lie within 200m. The sites does not lie within a recognised ecological network however a green infrastructure corridor lies 165m south and North East Wolds Scarp Living Landscape lies 600m south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity This site is unlikely to have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 sites, SSSI or SINC's as a result of the proximity and type of development. The proposal site is a bungalow and garden possibly with mature trees and hedgerows. Protected species that could be affected include roosting bats and nesting birds. Overall, it is considered that minor negative impacts may occur in the short term due to possible impacts upon protected species. Impacts following restoration are considered to be minor negative should the site be restored to agriculture without compensating for the loss of habitat (trees) as a result of the development. .</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> The site is not located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone or a Groundwater source protection zone. The site falls within the Humber River Basin District. The nearest section of RBMP river is 'Sherburn Beck catchment (tributary of Derwent)' which is of moderate ecological quality and does not require assessment for chemical quality. CAMS: Surface water resources available at least 30% of the time (At least 30% of the time (at q70/q95) water resource availability is categorised as 'red' so water may be severely restricted).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u></p> <p>As with all minerals sites there is a risk of water pollution from fuel spills and site operations. However, overall the effect is predicted to be neutral in the short term as although there is some risk to water quality due to onsite operations, it is assumed that the relevant environmental permits and regulations will operate effectively. In the medium and long term effects are likely to be neutral following restoration to agriculture.</p>					0	0	0
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p><u>Proximity of transport receptors</u> Site is located in close proximity to the A64 and so is relatively well connected to markets in Scarborough and York. Access: Confirmed to be the existing West Heslerton Quarry access onto A64 approximately 490m east of West Heslerton village. The mineral would be taken direct into the existing quarry without transport on the public highway.</p> <p>HGV vehicles: 14 two-way movements (estimate based on Application details NY/2010/0097/73); Light vehicles: 10 two-way movements (estimate based on Application details NY/2010/0097/73).</p> <p>Net change in daily vehicle trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: green.</p> <p>PROW: The site is not affected by a registered public right of way.</p> <p>Rail: 1.1km north / nearest known railhead: 49km south-west; Strategic Road: A64 170m south; Canal / Freight waterway: Ouse is 36.2 km south-west.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on transport</u> Vehicles will not access the public highway from this site. Instead they will go to the West Heslerton Quarry where there will be extant operations. Although indirectly this may</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>extend traffic from West Heslerton Quarry for an additional 1 year period), this will be at low levels rated as non-significant in this assessment particularly as there are no intervening settlements between the quarry and the A64. However, one negative aspect is noted. This is because the site does not include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway. A traffic assessment will be needed which should investigate this issue.</p> <p>As the access is onto the A64 the Joint Plan traffic assessment has investigated personal injury collision data around the access point and found it to be not significant, and indicated that Highways England have confirmed in principle that they would not object.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors This site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consultation Zone or an Air Quality Management Area. Applying the 1km buffer around a site for possible impacts advised by MPS2 shows that it is possible that East Heslerton, West Heslerton and a number of individual properties are in range of dust.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The site is a very small land parcel that is surrounded on three sides by an area that has already been consented for sand extraction and is currently active. Due to the very small size of the site, its situation in relation to an already active site and proximity to residential receptors, impacts in relation to air quality as a result of this development are considered to be negligible. Following restoration to agriculture impacts are considered to be neutral.</p>					0	0	0
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site is Grade 3 Agricultural Land although part of the site currently accommodates a residential building and its garden.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land The site constitutes a very small area (0.29 ha) of previously developed land. Effects on land use and soil quality during the 1 year operational phase of the site are therefore considered to be negligible. Restoration to agriculture would represent a (very small) increase in productive agricultural land in comparison to the baseline situation.</p>	✓		✓		0	0 +	0 +

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</u> No Priority Habitats lie within 200m. A number of trees are located onsite surrounding the bungalow. Site is located in close proximity to the A64 and so is relatively well connected to markets in Scarborough and York.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change</u> The land/habitats lost to this development would not significantly affect climate change while access to markets is reasonable. The site would form an extension to an existing site and would utilise the access track, processing plant and weigh bridge already existing at the adjacent site. This is therefore considered to be a more sustainable option in terms of the embodied energy of associated plant than a standalone site that would be likely to require additional infrastructure.</p> <p>During the 1 year operational period of the site 10 two-way light vehicle movements and 14 two-way HGV movements are anticipated per day resulting in a very small contribution towards climate change.</p>	✓			✓	0	0	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁸ of a site</u> Site is in flood zone 1 and is not affected by surface water flooding. No ecological networks present.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</u> No effects predicted.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> Site is small, so on its own it is not possible to identify if this site is necessary or unnecessary. The extraction of sand is, however, the extraction of a primary resource. Depending on the end use there may be alternatives available, such as colliery spoil.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

⁸ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> No Conservation Areas within 1km, Scampston Hall Registered Park and Garden lies 4.6km south-west, no Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km. In terms of Scheduled Monuments 'Heslerton Brow barrow group: a bowl barrow 250m north-west of Wold Barn' (ID 1,011,582) lies 1.65km south, 'Heslerton Brow barrow group: a bowl barrow 230m north-east of Wold Barn' (ID: 1,011,585) lies 1.7km south-south-east and 'Heslerton Brow barrow group: three bowl barrows 300m north-east of Wold Barn' (ID 1,011,586) lies 1.7km south-east. 11 Listed Buildings lie within 1km (1 grade 1, 10 grade 2), closest to site 'Coach house and yard wall attached to the Old Rectory' (Grade 2, NHLE no. 1,315,730) 670m south-west). The site lies within the English Heritage Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance area. West Heslerton Hall (country estate) Named Designed Landscape lies 880m south-west.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land, HLC Type – Planned large scale parliamentary enclosure. Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for early Bronze Age settlement features, including domestic pits with large Beaker ceramics and lithics assemblages, ring ditches and ring gullies and cremation burials. A Bronze Age trackway has been identified and later Iron Age activity also. A Neolithic- Anglo –Saxon cemetery also lies outside of the allocation area.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The HLC type of this area is planned large scale parliamentary enclosure and the allocation site is a small part of a larger area of similar character type, of</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>which the legibility is significant. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As the proposed allocation is so small, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. It should be noted that the existing adjacent site owned by the same operator has a good mitigation method/strategy in place and so potential may exist to apply this method of archaeological work to this site also. Archaeological potential is however deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The results of such work would provide more certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant. Nearby scheduled monuments and listed buildings are unlikely to be significantly impacted in terms of character.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character North York Moors National Park lies 7.5km north. No AONBs or Heritage Coast lie within 10km. Although the site does not lie within a district level landscape designation, Ryedale Borough Councils Area of High Landscape Value lies 170m S. The Yorkshire Wolds area has been accepted by Natural England as worthy of assessment for a future AONB (although there is no certainty regarding timescales or the outcome of this).</p> <p>Site is in Vale of Pickering National Character Area. The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment places this site in Landscape Character Type 30: Sand and Gravel Vale Fringe. This character type has: high visual sensitivity as a result of strong inter-visibility with Enclosed Vale Farmland Landscape</p>	✓	✓	✓		0 -	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Character Type and open views along the Sand and Gravel Fringe; Low ecological sensitivity resulting from the fact that this landscape predominantly consists of improved agricultural fields; High landscape sensitivity as a result of the striking settlement pattern of villages located along the spring line, archaeological sites and designed landscapes. In terms of 'intrusion' the area is classified as disturbed.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape The site is small and set within an existing sand quarry on the edge of the Vale of Pickering where there are wide open views. The additional visual impact is considered to be of little significance in the wider landscape context. The site appears to be being worked from north to south towards the edge of the AHLV and the A64, and the extension would be part of this process. However, working this area would involve loss of mature trees. The site will not have a significant adverse impact on the setting of West Heslerton village, which lies approximately 0.6 km distant. The land slopes away from the village and there are some intervening hedges and shelterbelts. In the short term impacts are considered to be negligible to minor negative. In the medium and long term impacts are minor negative as the sunken landscape resulting from agriculture in the quarry base is unlikely to be capable of satisfactory integration with its surroundings.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is located in close proximity to the A64 and so is relatively well connected to markets in Scarborough and York.</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth Due to the small size and short operational period (1 year) of the site, it is considered unlikely that any additional jobs would be created as a result of the allocation (but the additional area of quarrying may keep existing workers at the adjacent quarry in employment for longer). The site would make a small contribution to the supply of a valuable building product: sand. Ultimately this may help keep the construction sector competitive. The site would utilise the access track, processing plant, weighbridge etc. already in place at the existing adjacent quarry and this will help to keep costs down associated with extraction from the site. Overall, impacts are considered to be negligible to minor positive in the short term and neutral in the medium and long term.</p>		✓	✓	✓	0 +	0	0
13. Maintain and enhance	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability IMD Area is Rillington. This is not in worst 20%. Nearest significant communities: Within 5km of the site lies Sherburn, East Heslerton, West Heslerton,</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Wintringham, East Knapton, West Knapton and Yedingham. The Ryedale Plan Local Plan Strategy identifies Sherburn as a service village under policy SP1 where limited small scale growth is the ambition. The other settlements within 5km are not specifically listed in the settlement hierarchy however policy SP1 states that in all other villages, hamlets and in the open countryside development will be restricted to that which is necessary to support the economy and communities, can be justified in terms of improvements to the environment or the conservation of heritage assets or is justified through the neighbourhood planning process.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability Job opportunities arising from this site are likely to be very limited, and while the site would provide a source of sand which could aid future development the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. The site is unlikely to either hinder or boost local tourism. Overall any effect is considered to be insignificant.</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors A local footpath (25.47/4/1) runs 190m north of the site. An area of open access land lies circa 950m south of the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning It is considered that the allocation of this small parcel of land surrounded by an existing quarry would not lead to any significant additional impacts on leisure, recreation and learning over the baseline situation.</p>					0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing The village of East Heslerton lies 850m east and West Heslerton 650m west. Individual properties- Sand Lane Farm and a number of other properties 250m west, property 140m south, property 330m east. West Heslerton School lies 800m south. No hospitals, clinics or health centres within 1km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing It is considered that the allocation of this small parcel of land surrounded by an existing quarry would not lead to any significant additional impacts on the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities over the baseline situation.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> Site is in flood zone 1 and is not affected by surface water flooding.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> No significant effects are predicted.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a small contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand.</p>		✓	✓		+	0	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Nearest significant communities: Within 5km of the site lies Sherburn, East Heselton, West Heselton, Wintringham, East Knapton, West Knapton and Yedingham. However, only West Heselton and East Heselton lie within 2 km. These are not specifically listed in the settlement hierarchy however policy SP1 states that in all other villages, hamlets and in the open countryside development will be restricted to that which is necessary to support the economy and communities, can be justified in terms of improvements to the environment or the conservation of heritage assets or is justified through the neighbourhood planning process. The site does not overlap or is adjacent to any allocations in the Ryedale Local Plan Proposals Map.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> There are no other MJWP sites within 2km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Apart from previous applications associated with West Heselton Quarry</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	adjacent to this site, there are no further historic minerals or waste sites. The site does, however, lie within a PEDL / DECC Onshore License Block. Due to the small scale and very limited lifetime of the site combined with its setting surrounded by an existing quarry, it is not considered that the allocation site would result in any significant cumulative impacts.					0	0	0
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁹ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process

⁹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

- Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues
- Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains) and landform of the area
- Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer
- Maintenance of appropriate standard of access
- Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc.
- Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

MJP50 – Sands Wood, Land to East of Sandy Lane, Wintringham

Site Name	Site MJP50 (Sands Wood, Sandy Lane, Wintringham, Ryedale)
Current Use	Current Use: Agriculture and forestry
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of sand
Size	Size: 56 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: Unknown at present
Notes	Notes: Proposed new extraction site. Possible restoration to woodland, agriculture and natural areas.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPROTUNITIES).

Assumptions- As the proposed life of the site is currently unknown, for the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that the site is operational in the short and medium term and has been restored to woodland, agriculture and natural areas in the long term.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 4.3km west- River Derwent SAC, 10km north - Ellers Wood and Sand Dale SAC. 5 SSSIs within 5km- Wintringham Marsh 450m south, Ladyhills 3.9km south-east, East Heslerton Brow 4.15km east, Nine Spring Dale 4.4km south and River Derwent 4.3km west. One SINC lies entirely within site boundary, Sandy Lane Fields (ratified SINC, SE87-02). A further SINC lies adjacent to the north of the site, West Knapton Road Verge (ratified SINC, SE87-01). A further 3 SINC are located within 2km (2 potential and 1 ratified).</p> <p>Priority Habitat- An area of lowland dry acid grassland lies onsite (covering circa 10% of the site and located in the north-west corner and along the western boundary of the site). An area of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh also lies approx. 30m south-west of the site.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	-
						?	?	+
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Ecological Networks- Circa 10% of the site covered by core England Habitat Network (north western area), A64 Knapton Lane End verge Local Habitat Network lies adjacent to the site to the north, circa 5-10% of site in NY23 North East Wolds Scarp Living Landscape. Key habitats- Calcareous grassland/scrub. Management issues- concentrate on managing and linking good sites with key valley patterns, link valley patterns via strategic road verges, hedge boundaries and 'island' sites.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> This site is unlikely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites as a result of the proximity and type of development. The site lies in close proximity to Wintringham Marsh SSSI and Natural England have been consulted for a view on potential impacts to this designation. The allocation would destroy one SINC site (Sandy Lane Fields SE87-02) and possibly destroy/damage another (West Knapton Road Verge SE87-01). Further clarification regarding the depth of extraction will be required in order to establish whether the site could impact upon the hydrological situation in the area (having knock-on effects on nearby SSSI and SINC sites).</p> <p>Destruction of SINC sites containing UK priority habitat i.e. lowland dry acid grassland would occur. Dry acid sandy grassland community (NVC type U1c) occurs only very locally in the County on the Vale of Pickering sand belt. Sandy Lane Fields SINC is the best example with an assemblage of locally uncommon plants. The SINC is currently in a HLS agreement (the environmental gains through this scheme may be lost). Protected/priority species that could be affected include bats, badger, farmland birds and brown hare.</p> <p>Impacts are considered to be major negative in the short and medium term due to the destruction of a SINC site containing UK priority habitat and due to possible impacts to protected species. In the long term, restoration to woodland, agriculture and natural areas may have some beneficial impacts for biodiversity depending upon how this is implemented (whether this is a positive or negative impact in relation to the baseline situation would be dependent on the details of the restoration plan, whether areas of priority habit are created etc.). The site lies partly within the North-east Wolds Scarp Living Landscape and this should be taken into account in the design of the restoration scheme and habitat connectivity should be prioritised. It is considered that there may be potential to recreate the rare SINC</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	habitat however this would be difficult and is risky.							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> The site is within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (surface water). Site not within or adjacent to a groundwater source protection zone.</p> <p>The site falls within the Humber River Basin District. The nearest section of river is 'Scampston Beck catchment (tributary of Derwent)' 200m W of the site (ecological quality- moderate potential, chemical quality-does not require assessment, overall risk- at risk). No RBMP lakes present. No RBMP groundwater water body present (Hull and East Riding chalk lies adjacent).</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted and new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u></p> <p>Because this site is in a NVZ, surface water may be vulnerable during the restoration phase of the project if fertilizers are used. Some nitrogen enrichment may come through traffic from site depositing nitrogen close to roads, though this is likely to be at insignificant levels for this type of site. As with all minerals sites there is a risk of water pollution from fuel spills however, such occurrences should be readily avoidable through good site management.</p> <p>Overall the effect is predicted to be neutral in the short and medium term as although there is some risk to water quality due to onsite operations, it is assumed that the relevant environmental permits and regulations will operate effectively. There is however an element of uncertainty in this assessment as it has not yet been established if private boreholes exist on site. Following restoration, impacts are considered to be neutral with an element of uncertainty as restoration to woodland, agriculture and natural areas is proposed (although the exact details are unknown).</p> <p>Some uncertainty is also noted due to the possible restrictions on water extraction at the site. This is,</p>		✓	✓		0 ?	0 ?	0 ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	however, expected to be dealt with through the water licensing regime.							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors. Site is adjacent to A64 giving reasonably good access to York and Scarborough (32km and 20km respectively). Access: Exact location not yet known, but site abuts Sandy Lane (U1765) and the A64; HGV vehicles: 12 – 24 (estimate based on estimate of output); Light Vehicles: 2 to 5 (estimate based on estimate of output).</p> <p>Rail: 1.4 km north / nearest known railhead: circa 48km south-west; Strategic Road: Site is adjacent to A64; Canal / Freight waterway: Ouse is 39.5km east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport. Access is likely to be on to Sandy Lane for a very short distance then on to the A64, and vehicle numbers are quite low, while the site is quite accessible to key markets such as York or Scarborough so these impacts are low and possibly below the significance threshold. However, according to the Highways Assessment, works will be required to improve the Sandy Lane and extend the existing footway / street lighting to improve safety at the site access. Further investigation of sustainable transport will also need to be determined by a Traffic Assessment and / or travel plan identifying travel modes beyond the local highway network. As the A64 is a trunk road Highways England will need to be consulted. Additional facilities / service provision for passenger transport may be needed if determined by a traffic assessment.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors The site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consultation Zone or an Air Quality Management Area. Applying the 1km buffer around a site for possible impacts advised by MPS2 shows that it is possible that West Knapton 150m north, East Knapton 600m north-east, Scampston 1km north-west, Wintringham 600m south and a number of individual properties are in range of dust.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Summary of effects on air quality As the site is located within 200m of the village of West Knapton there is potential for minor negative impacts in relation to dust during the construction and operational phase of the development. It is however acknowledged that mitigation may reduce any impacts significantly however this is currently unknown until a dust / air quality assessment is undertaken and any required mitigation is outlined. Air pollution resulting from site traffic and onsite processes may also contribute towards a minor negative impact in relation to air quality during the construction and operational phase. In the longer term, impacts will depend upon the final restoration scheme that is implemented and therefore there is an element of uncertainty, however it is considered that if the identified possible restoration scheme to woodland, agriculture and natural areas is pursued, no significant impacts would occur in relation to this objective.</p>							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Circa 90% of the site is Grade 3 Agricultural Land and 10% Grade 4 Agricultural Land. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area or an area affected by gypsum dissolution.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land The site is a greenfield site so inevitably some land will be lost until restoration is put in place. As the site is relatively large (56 ha) and of good to moderate and poor quality impacts are predicted to be moderate to major negative if site is grade 3b and major negative if the site is 3a (we have recorded this as --/?). Restoration would be to agriculture, woodland and natural areas so no / insignificant long term effect. Effect could also be cumulative (see below).</p>		✓	✓		-- ?	-- ?	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</u> Priority Habitat- An area of lowland dry acid grassland lies onsite (covering circa 10% of the site and located in the north-west corner and along the western boundary of the site). One SINC lies entirely within site boundary, Sandy Lane Fields (lowland dry acidic grassland) and Sands Wood and an area of copse also lie within the site. A number of hedgerows lie within the site (south side of south-east field; west sides of Sandy Lane Fields SINC fields; north side of SINC north field).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change</u> An area of lowland dry acid grassland priority woodland, a relatively large area of forestry, a small copse and a number of hedgerows would be lost as a result of the site. As coniferous woodland, which forms over 50% of the site, has a relatively high carbon storage potential, impacts have been recorded as minor to major negative in the short and medium term (although it is accepted that this managed plantation may be felled regardless of the application site).</p> <p>Additionally, although the annual output of the site and operational period of the site are currently unknown, it is likely that a site of this size will generate a relatively significant amount of traffic movements and therefore emissions. The site is well connected to York and Scarborough however larger markets such as Hull and those in South and West Yorkshire are more distant.</p> <p>In the long term, restoration to agriculture, woodland and natural areas is proposed and a neutral effect has been recorded here as this is largely similar to the baseline situation.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹⁰ of a site</u> Site lies in flood zone 1. Only very small areas of surface water flooding affect the site (<5%).</p> <p>Ecological Networks- circa 10% of the site covered by core England Habitat Network (north western area); A64 Knapton Lane End verge Local Habitat Network lies adjacent to the site to the north, circa 5-10% of site in NY23 North East Wolds Scarp Living Landscape.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
						?	?	

¹⁰ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted and new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation The site is unlikely to form a barrier to future species movement and other opportunities to significantly contribute to climate adaption are considered unlikely. Although dust deposition may occur, this is unlikely to be a significant enough effect to disrupt the wider ecological network. Flooding is not a particular issue for this site.</p> <p>Some uncertainty is also noted due to the possible restrictions on water extraction at the site. This is, however, expected to be dealt with through the water licensing regime.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage The site will contribute to the need for sand in the plan area and outside markets. The site will however result in the extraction of virgin materials during the operational lifetime of the site which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored as a major negative impact but with an element of uncertainty until the estimated reserve/annual output is established for the site.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Wintringham (DNY1035) conservation area lies 890m south. Scampston Hall Registered Park and Garden lies adjacent to the site to the west. No Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km. 4 Scheduled monuments within 2km- 'a cross dyke on Knapton Wold, 500m west of West Farm' (ID 1,008,381) 930m east, 'Staple Howe: a palisaded hilltop enclosure in Knapton Plantation' (ID 1,008,367) 1.7km E, 'Iron Age barrow cemetery, East Field' (ID 1,004,072) 1.45km west, 'Three round barrows on West Heslerton Wold' (ID 1,004,110) 2km south-east. 12 Listed Buildings within 1km (2 Grade 2* and 10 Grade 2). The majority of these are concentrated in Scampston circa 800m north-west of the site. Closest LB is Deer Park House (Grade 2) 180m west. Circa 20% of the site (northern area) lies within Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance Area. Three Named Designed Landscapes lie within 2km- Scampston Park country estate adjacent to the site to the west, Knapton Hall country estate 60m north-east, Place Newton country estate 1.35km south-east.</p> <p>HLC Broad type – Woodland, HLC Type – Coniferous plantation and HLC Broad type – Enclosed Land, HLC Type – Modern improved fields.</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for prehistoric activity dating from the early prehistoric period. The area includes numerous Bronze Age round barrows and ring ditches as well as enclosures and trackways. Aerial photo transcription shows many of these features continuing into the allocation site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The HLC type of this area is coniferous plantation and modern improved fields and the allocation site is a smaller part of larger areas of similar character type, of which the legibility is fragmentary. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. This effect is not considered to be significant. The site lies adjacent to Scampston Park Registered Park and Garden and in close proximity to a number of Listed Buildings and the impact of the site on these historic assets will need to be considered.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-- ?	-- ?	-- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The results of such work would provide more certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> North York Moors National Park lies 7.2km north and Howardian Hills AONB lies 10km west. No Heritage Coast within 10km. Site lies within Ryedale Area of High Landscape Value.</p> <p>Scampston Hall Inheritance Tax Exempt Land lies adjacent to the site to the west.</p> <p>Circa 80% of site lies in Yorkshire Wolds National Character Area (the Yorkshire Wolds has been accepted by Natural England as worthy of further assessment for potential future AONB designation) and 20% in Vale of Pickering NCA. The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment places this site in Landscape Character Type 30: Sand and gravel vale fringe. This character type has: high visual sensitivity as a result of strong inter-visibility with Enclosed Vale Farmland Landscape Character Type and open views along the Sand and Gravel Fringe; Low ecological sensitivity resulting from the fact that this landscape predominantly consists of improved agricultural fields; High landscape sensitivity as a result of the striking settlement pattern of villages located along the spring line, archaeological sites and designed landscapes. Circa 50% of site is categorised in Landscapes of Northern Ryedale LCA category J, Wooded Open Vale. In terms of intrusion, circa 90% of the site is classes as disturbed (northern area) whilst the remaining 10% is undisturbed. Light pollution: In 2000, the CPRE assessed it as 45 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness. Although this is a relatively low score, light pollution may subsequently have increased.</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape It is considered that the site could affect views from the Yorkshire Wolds escarpment, Scampston Park, which is on the EH Register¹¹, and the undesignated historic designed landscape of Knapton Park which lies to its east.</p> <p>In terms of impacts on the landscape setting of settlements, the impact is likely to be neutral for most settlements. The very small villages of Scampston and East Knapton are located on the far side of well wooded Parks. Rillington, a larger village to the west of Scampston Park is also likely to be similarly screened. There is an intervening wood between West Knapton, the nearest settlement, and the site. The approach to Wintringham, about 0.8 km to the south of the site, could be affected.</p> <p>In terms of landscape character, the area is characterised by historic designed landscapes at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds and mineral extraction would be intrusive. Knapton Quarry is less than 0.5 km distant and no longer active (further information needed). West Heslerton Quarry is 4 km distant and cumulative effects are unlikely to be significant.</p> <p>The site is on the edge of the Yorkshire Wolds where the land starts to rise (it may be on a spring line), providing a backdrop for two designed landscapes. An area of coniferous plantation woodland, currently characteristic of the local countryside although angular in outline, would be lost, affecting (but not necessarily adversely) the setting of both of the designed landscapes. Historically the area was farmland, not woodland, so felling alone is not necessarily an issue. The area of excavation could potentially be visible in distant views from the Vale of Pickering. The result of quarrying would be an artificial sunken landform which would not be in keeping with the rounded outlines of the Wolds escarpment.</p> <p>Additional vehicle movements to site may change the character of the surrounding landscape and may be detrimental to the visitor experience at Scampston Park.</p> <p>In summary impacts are considered to be major negative in the short and medium term and following</p>							

¹¹ Scampston Park was designed by Capability Brown and we are now approaching the Capability Brown Tercentenary which may raise the significance of Scampston Park.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	restoration to woodland, agriculture and natural areas a major negative impact is also anticipated as quarrying would result in an artificial sunken landform which would not be in keeping with the rounded outlines of the Wolds escarpment.							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is adjacent to A64 giving reasonably good access to York and Scarborough (32km and 20km respectively).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> The site would make a contribution to the supply of a valuable building product and ultimately this may help keep the construction sector competitive. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight. While the site does not represent 'low carbon development' the proximity of this site to an established market is not likely to significantly increase the carbon footprint of construction projects etc. that ultimately use this sand. Overall the contribution is minor to moderate positive in the short and medium term. A neutral effect is recorded in the long term following restoration to agriculture, woodland and natural areas.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD Area is Rillington. This is not in worst 20%. Nearest significant communities: Within 5km of the site lies West Knapton, East Knapton, Rillington, Scagglethorpe, Thorpe Bassett, Wintringham, West Heslerton, East Heslerton and Yedingham. The Ryedale Plan Local Plan Strategy identifies Rillington as a service village under policy SP1 where limited small scale growth is the ambition. The other settlements within 5km are not specifically listed in the settlement hierarchy however policy SP1 states that in all other villages, hamlets and in the open countryside development will be restricted to that which is necessary to support the economy and communities, can be justified in terms of improvements to the environment or the conservation of heritage assets or is justified through the neighbourhood planning process.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> The site is likely to support small numbers of jobs onsite. Whilst the site would provide a source of sand which could aid future development, it is considered that the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. The site lies in close proximity to a number of visitor attractions including Scampston Hall and Walled Gardens (adjacent to</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	NW) and Wolds Way Lavender (adjacent to the west). It is considered that the allocation site may impact upon these adjacent tourist attractions (due to noise, dust, traffic, visual impacts during the operational period). It is therefore considered that a minor to major negative impact would result in the short to medium term. Following restoration impacts are considered to be neutral.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Footpath 25.81/9/1 begins circa 40m north of the site. Bridleway 25.81/15/1 runs circa 100m east of the site. Footpath 25.81/33/1 begins circa 160m north-east of the site. The Wolds Way passes within 800m of the site and the Centenary Way circa 500m of the site (to the south).</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Users of nearby rights of way may experience an increase in dust and noise and effects on visual amenity and will experience an increase in heavy goods vehicles on the intersecting roads. These users will already be used to noise and fumes coming from the A64 so the rights of way are already likely to be disturbed in close proximity to the site. Due to intervening distance and screening elements, impacts upon the Wolds Way and Centenary Way are not considered to be significant. It is considered that minor negative impacts may result in the short and medium term. It is considered that restoration to agriculture, woodland and natural areas would result in a neutral impact in relation to this objective.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing There are no hospitals, clinics or health centres within 1km. West Knapton lies 150m north, East Knapton is 600m north-east, Scampston is 1km north-west and Wintringham is 600m south. Individual properties lie adjacent to the site to the west, The Linton Mill is 280m west and Scampston Mill Farm is 700m west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Without mitigation it is possible that noise and dust could increase, including noise and dust from traffic travelling along the A64. This may affect a number of individual properties and settlements (particularly West Knapton) and may heighten traffic levels in the area. As these impacts are generally localised they are considered to be minor negative in the short and medium term and neutral in the long term following restoration.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> Site lies in flood zone 1. Only very small areas of surface water flooding affect the site (<5%).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> Flooding is not a particular issue for this site and as sand extraction is 'water compatible' there are no significant effects.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any other known development allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Nearest significant communities: Within 2km of the site lies West Knapton, East Knapton, Rillington, Thorpe Bassett, and Wintringham, The Ryedale Plan Local Plan Strategy identifies Rillington as a service village under policy SP1 where limited small scale growth is the ambition. The other settlements within 2km are not specifically listed in the settlement hierarchy however policy SP1 states that in all other villages, hamlets and in the open countryside development will be restricted to that which is necessary to support the economy and communities, can be justified in terms of improvements to the environment or the conservation of heritage assets or is justified through the neighbourhood planning process. The site does not overlap or is adjacent to any allocations in the Ryedale Local Plan Proposals Map. Map (though is in an Area of High Landscape Value (not a saved policy).</p> <p>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites: None within 2km.</p> <p>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites: Knapton Chalk Quarry and Knapton Gravel Pit are 430m east and</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>580m east respectively. This gravel pit has also dealt with waste in the past. Knapton Gas Station is noted 1.8km north-east. Site is in a PEDL / DECC onshore licensed block.</p> <p>Traffic from this site may combine with other sites along the A64 increasing traffic on this route and raising dust and air pollution levels without mitigation. Noise and visual amenity impacts would also be cumulative. It is not however considered that this cumulative impact would raise effects above a minor negative.</p>							
Limitations / data gaps	More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage. Private boreholes may be present on site and if this is the case, impacts from the development upon this water supply would need to be carefully considered.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹² .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							

¹² This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

MJP63 – Brows Quarry, Malton

Site Name	MJP63 Brow Quarry, Malton
Current Use	Part disused quarry containing woodland and part agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of building stone from part of a former quarry and a proposed extension to the quarry.
Size	0.48 ha
Proposed life of site	25 years
Notes	<p>Planning permission for the extraction of building stone at Brows Quarry (NY/2007/0293/FUL) was granted in 2009, but the permission was not implemented within the specified timescale so has lapsed.</p> <p>No drilling or blasting proposed. About 50% of the stone quarried will be unsuitable for use as building stone due to quality so the operation would involve the extraction of about 1500 tonnes per year to achieve the output, but the surplus material would remain on site in order to form the sloping sides of the restored site.</p> <p>Possible restoration: shallow sloping valley from north-west corner to join existing quarry floor which would be used for agriculture (pasture).</p>

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features N2k: SAC/SPA: River Derwent SAC 150m south-east; SSSI: River Derwent 150m south-east, Jeffry Bog 4.5km south-west, Kirkham Park and Riverside 4.6km south-west, Beck Dale Meadow 5km south, The Ings, Amotherby 4.15km north-west, Three Dykes 3.8km south-east.</p> <p>SINC: 6 sites within 2km- SE77-16 Malton Bypass Cuttings (ratified) 475m north-west, SE77-17 Broughton Lane (Ratified) 945m west, SE77-11 Norton Ings (deleted), 1.45km north-east, SE77-12 Kings Mill Riverbank (Potential SINC) 1.5km north-east, SE77-08 Lady Spring Wood (ratified) 1.62km north-east, SE77-18 Bazeley's Lane (ratified) 1.95km south-east.</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	0
						-	-	+
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>UK Priority Habitat: c 15% of the site lies is deciduous woodland priority habitat. Further deciduous woodland lies adjacent to the access track and the south eastern area of the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity There may be a hydrological link between this site and the River Derwent. However, due to the size and type of proposal there would be no likely significant effect. In addition, there are no likely effects predicted on and SSSI or SINC sites.</p> <p>Habitats in and around the site make it possible that bats, nesting birds and badger could be present and affected by the proposals. Up to date surveys would be required.</p> <p>There is woodland (not ancient) on site that may be affected by the proposals, but it is not clear to what extent it will be affected or what the mitigation might be (adds uncertainty to this assessment). As a relatively small site on the edge of a rural town any benefits from restoration are likely to be local.</p> <p>Broadly effects would range from negligible to minor negative depending on whether woodland or bats are lost. In the longer term there may be some slight benefit from restoration to agriculture if it builds in features for biodiversity.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors NVZ: Site in NVZ for groundwater; SPZ: No; River Basin Management Plan: In Derwent CFMP. Nearest water body is River Derwent from River Rye to Kirkham 160m south-east of the site. Ecological quality is moderate potential/ chemical quality: does not require assessment. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: Derwent Malton Corallian Limestone (current quantitative quality- poor, current chemical quality - poor, overall risk- at risk).</p> <p>CAMS: Surface water available at least 30% of the time (Q95 and Q70 Red).</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality This small site is unlikely to present a serious risk to water quality or quantity. While the river Derwent is quite close at 160m risks are thought to be minimal. There is a small possibility of ingress of pollutants to the river in the event of a fuel spill, but this is a low level risk compared to larger sites and readily avoidable through good site management. Water availability unlikely to be a</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	particular problem for this small site. Insignificant.							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to the A64 giving it good access to markets; Access: Main site access would be onto B1248 approximately 220m south-west of Rockingham Close, Malton. However, there would be a temporary access approximately 280 metres to the west of the proposed main site entrance to enable the delivery of the excavator and the formation of the main site entrance from within the site; HGV Vehicles: Non applicable a stone to be removed in vehicle of up to 7 tonnes weight only; Light vehicles: 4 (submitter information).</p> <p>Net change in daily vehicle trip generations: Light vehicles: 4; HGVs: 0</p> <p>PROW: None on site / affecting access.</p> <p>Rail: 230m south, nearest station Malton 800m east; Major Road: A64 500m west; Canal / water freight: none within 10km; Railhead / wharves: none within 20km</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport This site would generate just a maximum of 4 vehicles per day, with no vehicles over 7 tonnes. This is not considered significant. The Joint Plan traffic assessment points out that “the only major transportation barrier to the site is potentially being able to form a safe point of access although this has been established previously”.</p>					0	0	0
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Zone or within 2km of AQMA.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality While dust may be generated at a low level, the site is relatively well screened from housing. Given the low level of working here risks will be low. Some further screening may reduce the already low dust impact (as well as help with other issues such as visual / noise impacts).</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
						-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors ALC: Grade 3; Contaminated land: Part of site is former quarry though as building stone risk is thought to be low; Subsidence: Site does not lie within or adjacent to a development high risk area or gypsum dissolution area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land This site would lead to a small loss of possible best and most versatile land. In the long term restoration to agriculture would ensure the impact is only temporary.</p>		✓	✓		0 -	0 -	0 +
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Circa 15% of the site lies is deciduous woodland priority habitat. Further deciduous woodland lies adjacent to the access track and the south eastern area of the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change A small amount of carbon storage habitat may be lost (e.g. loss of trees). But traffic generated is very low. Not significant.</p>					0	0	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹³ of a site Flooding: Site is in Flood Zone 1. Low level surface water flooding (1/1000 risk) affects circa 5% of site. England Habitats Network: No; CAMS: Surface water available at least 30% of the time (Q95 and Q70 Red).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Flooding is not a significant issue here, and there are no significant issues with water availability or flooding. Insignificant.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will extract a low quantity of building stone, which is a non-renewable resource. Minor negative.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

¹³ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and safeguarding								
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors Conservation Areas (within 1km): Malton 330m NE; Registered Parks and Gardens (within 5km): Castle Howard (grade 1) 4.4km W; Registered battlefields (within 5km): None; World Heritage sites (within 5km): None; Scheduled Monuments (within 2km): 2 within 2km, these are Site of Malton Castle (ID 1,004,051) which is 1.1km NE, and Roman Fort (ID 1,004,885) 1.25km NE.</p> <p>Listed buildings: Numerous listed buildings lie within 1km of the site and these are all located in Malton. The nearest building is 575m NE.</p> <p>Named Designed Landscapes: 7 within 2km- Unnamed allotments 110m NE, Malton Castle Garden 1.1km NE, Malton Designed Landscape 1.15km NE, unnamed 1.25km NE, Norton Cemetery 1.6km E, Unnamed 1.9km E, Swinton Grange 1.9km W. The site also lies 1.2km S of statement of significance area.</p> <p>The HLC type of this area is planned large scale parliamentary enclosure and as this allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. This effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation.</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The results of such work would provide more certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p> <p>The impact upon historic landscape character is not felt to be significant.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Parks: No National Parks within 10km; AONBs: 500m W Howardian Hills AONB. Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE: None within 5 km. District Level Landscape Designations: Ryedale AHLV lies 1.4km S;</p> <p>NCA: National Character Area- 29 Howardian Hills; North Yorkshire and York LCA- 05 Limestone Ridge; District LCA- North Ryedale LCA- Howardian Hills Foot Slope.</p> <p>Urban Intrusion: The site is rural but close to Malton, the York Road, and an industrial estate, and within an area that is disturbed, according to the CPRE 2007 mapping. Light pollution: The site lies in an area that had moderate light pollution in 2000 (153 on the CPRE scale of 1-255, with 1 representing the maximum darkness). Light pollution is likely to be significantly greater now due to subsequent development and new roads.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
						-	-	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> The site is unlikely to affect views form designated landscapes. The visual impact on the setting of the settlements of Malton and Norton is likely to be very slight or negligible. Although the site is on the northern bank of the River Derwent and close to the York Road on the approach to Malton from the south west, there is a lot of potential screening from woodland that has grown up on the disused quarry, and also from older mixed or coniferous woodland (shown on the 1st edition OS maps) that lies along the north side of York Road.</p> <p>The proposed extension to this disused quarry is small and it is likely (subject to landscape and visual impact assessment) that it can be accommodated within the local landscape without significant adverse impact.</p> <p>Although there are some local constraints to take into account further extraction in terms of the impact of this site (negligible to minor negative), this quarry was approved in 2007 subject to conditions. A relatively large amount of waste stone would be available for restoration to acceptable levels. The availability of local building stone would have positive benefits for sustaining and enhancing local distinctiveness.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to the A64 giving it good access to markets (e.g. Malton, the coast, York)</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> The site may support a very low level of employment.</p>		✓	✓		0 +	0 +	0 +
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD Area - Malton - Not in worst 20%. Malton is very close to this site (200m E).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> The scale of this site and the lack of blasting or significant vehicle numbers would lead to negligible effects. The site may provide a very small number of jobs but not at a level that is likely to boost the vitality of Malton.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors PROW: Centenary Way passes 200m SE of the site at the closest point. Footpath 25.60/51/1 lies 110m east of the site; Common land / village greens: None within 500m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Fleeting glimpses of the site might be possible from the footpath to the east, while intervening features probably mean the site is not visible from the Centenary Way. Negligible to minor negative, and easy to mitigate through screening,</p>		✓	✓		0 -	0 0	0 -
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Malton is 200m east, and an allotment site lies between this site and housing in Malton. Hospital 720m NE, School 1.7 km E, Industrial estate 140 m SW, no on-site National Grid infrastructure (e.g. pipelines).</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Some slight dust episodes are possible at a very low level. Though this is unlikely to affect wellbeing in a significant way, until screened it is possible that low numbers of individuals very occasionally experience short and very low level dust episodes. Insignificant to minor negative.</p>		✓	✓		0 -	0 -	0 -
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Flooding: Site is in Flood Zone 1. Low level surface water flooding (1/1000 risk) affects circa 5% of site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding No significant effects.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population No significant effects.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and inclusive manner								
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context</u>: Malton is 200m east. Malton is the Principal Town in Ryedale and therefore the focus for the majority of new development and growth including new housing, employment and retail space. The adopted proposals map of the Ryedale Local Plan remains part of the Development Plan. No development allocations are noted within 500m, though an existing industrial / business area is noted to the west of this site and an allotment to the east (both within 500m).</p> <p><u>Other minerals and waste sites</u>: None within 2km. MJP13, WJP09 (discounted) and MJP12 lie just beyond 2km to the south east.</p> <p><u>Historic minerals and waste activity</u>: Malton Waste Water Treatment Works was granted in the 2000s 430m SE. PEDL License blocks lie to the north (800m) and east (650m). An active Jurassic limestone site lies around 2km SE (Whitewall Quarry). 3 waste facilities (Household Waste Recycling Centre, plus a vehicle recycling and non-hazardous waste recycling facility lie in the centre of Malton (circa 1.5 km east).</p> <p>No cumulative effects predicted.</p>					0	0	0
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage,							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹⁴ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains), local landscape features and their respective settings • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

¹⁴ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP13 – Whitewall Quarry near Norton (Recycling)

Site Name	Site MJP13 (Whitewall Quarry Recycling, near Norton)
Current Use	Current Use: Part quarry, part recycling area
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Recycling of construction, demolition and soil waste
Size	Size: 2.25 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: Until 2023 (permitted lifespan of existing quarry)
Notes	Notes: Proposed extension to existing area of recycling which lies within the existing quarry boundary. A materials recycling building is proposed as WJP09 and an extension to the area of extraction at the quarry as MJP12. Restoration would be as existing approved scheme (undulating grassland with tree and shrub planting).

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES / SITE ASSESSMENT SPREADSHEET).

Assumptions- It is assumed in this assessment that the expansion of the site will allow for a greater throughput of waste to be processed.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> Natura 2000 sites- 1.4km west - River Derwent SAC. 5 SSSIs within 5km- River Derwent 1.4km north-west, Three Dykes 1.6km south-east, Beck Dale Meadow 4.15km south-west, Jeffry Bog 3.9km south-west, Kirkham Park and Riverside 4.6km south-west. 3 SINCs within 2km- Welham Hill Verges (SE76-10) 160m south-west, Bazeley's Lane (SE77-18) 370m north-east, Norton Ings (SE77-11) 1.9km north. In terms of priority habitat, two strips of lowland calcareous grassland lie in close proximity to the site (100m west and 160m south-west).</p> <p>No ecological networks noted onsite or adjacent.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> While</p>					0	0	0
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>the site is relatively close to the River Derwent there is no apparent surface water connectivity. However, the recent nearby application's¹⁵ Committee Report highlights concerns raised over pollution of groundwater due to removal of some of the protection for the aquifer. This may also present a risk to the nearby River Derwent if there is a link between it and underlying groundwater. However, the recommendation made in the Committee Report that the issue for the current application be resolved through an environmental permit and would likely be resolved through routine measures to prevent fuel spills means that impacts at this site are also likely to be readily avoidable. No further pathways have been identified that are likely to give rise to significant effects.</p> <p>It is considered unlikely that there will be any significant impact upon nearby SSSIs and SINCS (unless the development requires road widening in which case impacts on Welham Hill Verges SINC may occur) due to the nature and scale of this development. The site is an existing active quarry/recycling facility. There are areas of colonising vegetation but it is considered unlikely there would be adverse effects to priority habitats or protected species as a result of the proposal. Overall, a neutral impact on biodiversity is anticipated in the short and medium term. Restoration would be to the existing approved scheme (undulating grassland with tree and shrub planting) and therefore impacts would also be neutral in the long term. It is however acknowledged that opportunities exist for positive biodiversity impacts as a result of site restoration e.g. the natural regeneration of priority habitats, especially limestone grassland (it should be noted that the importation of non-lime based material may limit the potential biodiversity of the quarry floor upon restoration).</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in NVZ (groundwater). Site not within or adjacent to a source protection zone. Site lies in Humber RBMP district and the nearest RBMP water body is 'River Derwent from River Rye to Kirkham' c. 750m NE (Current ecological quality is 'moderate potential' / chemical quality = 'does not require assessment' (no clear visible connectivity). Groundwater: Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian water body - good quantitative quality / good chemical quality.</p>					0 ?	0 ?	0

¹⁵ For an Asphalt Production Plant and the creation of Aggregate Storage Bins - for full reference see assessment MJP12

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted and new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows). Recycling of CDE waste may require the use of water.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The site is relatively distant from Water Framework Directive surface water bodies. Nonetheless impacts may occur, for instance to groundwater, through fuel spills or changes to the chemistry or turbidity of minor water bodies (although the waste accepted is inert, so the risk is relatively low). It is however considered that such impacts could readily be mitigated through good operating procedures and the operation of the relevant environmental permits and regulations. It is therefore considered that operational impacts would be neutral and impacts following restoration would also be neutral as this would be to the currently approved scheme.</p> <p>Although surface water may be significantly restricted in terms of availability for extraction, the assessment notes only uncertainty here as it will be for the water licensing regime to decide the significance of impacts.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site lies in relatively close proximity to the A64 giving access to a number of locations further afield for waste disposal. It is only c380 m from the edge of the Norton / Malton settlement: a key source of waste. Access: Confirmed to be the existing quarry access approximately 330m south of edge of Norton on Whitewall Corner Hill road (C177); HGV vehicles: no additional vehicles (to those of MJP12); Light vehicles: Confirmed that no additional vehicles (to those of MJP12).</p> <p>Net change in daily trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs 0. Traffic assessment rating: green.</p> <p>PROW: No PROW issues noted, but possible impacts on Yorkshire Wolds Cycle Network (see also objective 14)</p> <p>Rail: 1.8 km north to Malton Station / nearest known railhead 39.3 km south-west. Strategic Road: A64 is 2.5km north-west (though nearest junction is more distant (closer to 5km by road); Canal / Freight waterway: 26km south-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport No additional effects to MJP12. See MJP12 assessment if this site is</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	allocated without the other site being allocated.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors The site is not within a Hazardous substances consultation zone. It is not within an AQMA however Malton AQMA lies 1.95km north. Norton-on-Derwent lies 1km north. A number of individual properties lie within 1km including Whitewall Stables 340m north, Welham Wold Farm 750m south-west, Wold House Stables 830m east. School lies 1.1km north-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The extension of this site would not result in any additional traffic movements to MJP12 therefore there are not considered to be any additional impacts on the nearby AQMA or on air quality due to traffic emissions.</p> <p>In terms of dust, it is considered that expansion of the current site would result in very minor changes to the existing baseline situation. Overall, impacts on this objective are considered to be neutral.</p>					0	0	0
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors The site is in an area of grade 3 agricultural land (though this land is already being used for mineral extraction and part of the site also accommodates recycling infrastructure). In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land No direct effect predicted above the baseline situation. Impacts in the late medium term and long term are also likely to be neutral as restoration would be to the currently approved scheme.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Areas of woodland lie along the quarry edges to the north, east and west and a number of standalone trees are located on the quarry slopes.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change It is not considered that the expansion of the existing site within the quarry void would affect any significant carbon sinks and the operation itself is unlikely to produce significant greenhouse gases above the baseline situation. The extension of the site would be for a purpose that would move existing waste up the waste hierarchy thereby possibly reducing emissions (as recycled materials may be used to replace virgin materials). Overall, impacts are considered to be neutral to minor positive in the short and medium term and neutral in the long term as site restoration would be to the currently approved scheme...</p>		✓		✓	0 +	0 +	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹⁶ of a site Surface water flooding affects parts of the site, including small patches at a 1 in 30 year return (circa 3%), 1 in 100 year return (additional c2%), and 1 in 1000 year return (additional c3%). Site is in flood zone 1.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted and new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows). Recycling of CDE waste may require the use of water.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Surface water flooding is a problem in small areas of the site, and this is expected to get worse with climate change. These effects are avoidable. For instance, it will be important for the plant to avoid areas at highest risk through applying a sequential approach to positioning within the site where possible and to execute appropriate emergency planning. This has been assessed as uncertain until further information is available regarding the site layout etc.</p> <p>Although surface water may be significantly restricted in terms of availability for extraction, the assessment notes only uncertainty here as it will be for the water licensing regime to decide the significance of impacts.</p>					?	?	0

¹⁶ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> The extension of operations at this plant will presumably enable more construction, demolition and soil waste to be recycled. It is considered that this increase in recycled waste may offset the need for virgin materials to a small degree. Overall impacts are considered to be minor positive during the site operation.</p>					+	+	0
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> This extended plant would recycle construction, demolition and soil waste. It is assumed that the expanded plant would be able to deal with a greater throughput of waste than the existing site and therefore impacts are considered to be minor positive.</p>					+	+	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> No conservation areas within 1km. No Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km. Four Scheduled Monuments lie within 2km- 'The Three Dykes (or Five Riggs)' (ID1,004,911) is c1.26km south-east, West Wold Farm Round Barrow (ID1,004,103) is 1.52km south-east, Roman fort (ID1,004,885) is 2km north, Site of Malton Castle (ID1,004,051) is 2km north-north-west. Three listed buildings lie within 1 km (two circa 400 metres north at Whitewall Corner, one 900m north at Sutton Grange).</p> <p>A number of designed landscapes lie within 2km of the site (from a dataset derived from the HLC) - Norton Cemetery (designed landscape) is 1.43km north. Langton Hall (designed landscape / country estate) is just over 2km (2.3km) south-east. HNY24065 (no name listed, designed landscape - allotments) is 1.9km north-north-east. Malton Castle Gardens is 2km north-north-west. HNY24530 (no name listed - designed</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>landscape / allotments) is 2km north-west.</p> <p>In terms of historic landscape character, the HLC broad type is extractive and the HLC type is quarry limestone. The proposed extension to the materials recycling facility lies within an area of existing mineral extraction. Within the surrounding area, the undesignated archaeological interest includes areas of Romano-British settlement, burial and industrial activity at Norton. Archaeological recording has been undertaken in response to previous extensions to Whitewall Quarry and this has recovered evidence for a double-ditched Romano-British trackway, known from aerial photography, which crosses the western side of the current allocation site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is quarry limestone. The legibility of this is fragmentary, as the allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have an impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area. It is anticipated that there will be no impact upon the archaeological resource as the proposed development is for the use of a former quarry, where it is assumed with a high degree of certainty that any archaeological resource has previously been destroyed. Impacts in the longer term are considered to be neutral as the site will be restored to the currently approved scheme.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> No National Parks or Heritage Coast lie within 10km. Howardian Hills AONB lies 2.5km west. No Inheritance Tax Exemption Land lies within 5km. In terms of tranquillity landscape is 'disturbed'. Light pollution – the 2000 CPRE map shows moderate light pollution (124 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness).</p> <p>Site lies in Ryedale District Council Area of High Landscape Value.</p> <p>Site lies in the Yorkshire Wolds National Character Area (which has been accepted by Natural England as worthy of further assessment towards a potential AONB designation) and is classed as Limestone Ridge landscape character type in the North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment. This character type is characterised by: High visual sensitivity (as a result of prominent ridge which facilitates panoramic views across the Vale of Pickering, coupled with strong inter-visibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types). High ecological sensitivity (as a result of the patchwork of high quality limestone grassland (mainly linked to grass banks) mature parkland and woodland trees and species rich grass road verges). High landscape and cultural sensitivity (as a result of numerous country houses, historic buildings, historic settlement pattern, mature parkland trees and strong historic character within villages).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> The site is within a quarry which has already had a negative impact on local landscape character, and the proposals are unlikely to result in a significant further change. There is concern that through the continued and expanded recycling operations at the site, the quarry may become a brownfield site in perpetuity, meaning that development in what is a rural area will be more acceptable in the future. Most directly this could be manifested in the potential extension of life of the site & its potential scale should the principle of a recycling facility become established & be sought to be retained. Impacts are however considered to be neutral in the short, medium and long term.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site lies in relatively close proximity to the A64.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> The expansion of the current site may provide limited additional employment opportunities. The allocation of the site may enable value to be added to a greater quantity/type of waste products, another minor positive impact.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area is Norton West. Not in worst 20%. Nearest significant communities: Within 5km of the site lies Malton/Norton on Derwent, Broughton, Swinton, Huttons Ambo, Kenyethorpe, Burythorpe, Langton and Settrington. The Ryedale Plan Local Plan Strategy identifies Malton and Norton as a Principal Town which is the primary focus for growth. Swinton is listed as a service village under policy SP1 where limited small scale growth is the ambition. The other settlements within 5km are not specifically listed in the settlement hierarchy however policy SP1 states that in all other villages, hamlets and in the open countryside development will be restricted to that which is necessary to support the economy and communities, can be justified in terms of improvements to the environment or the conservation of heritage assets or is justified through the neighbourhood planning process.</p> <p>Across the Ryedale Plan, 3000 net new homes will be delivered between 2012 and 2027. In Malton /Norton this means 1500 houses mainly in and adjacent to the built up area (via large extension sites). However, policy SP3 allows 100% rural exception site (for sites with affordable housing). These must be contiguous or well connected with settlements. Local Plan sites are still being evaluated through the potential sites are listed here http://www.ryedaleplan.org.uk/local-plan-sites/78-potential-development-sites-norton. Residential Sites could, if allocated come within 450 metres of this site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> There are a number of growing communities in the surrounding area, though the location of this existing recycling site and possible extension within an existing quarry void, limits impacts upon nearby communities (including visual impacts that could possibly impact upon tourism and community vitality). It is considered that impacts on this objective would be negligible in comparison to the existing baseline situation. Impacts in the longer term are considered to be neutral as restoration would</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	be to the currently agreed restoration scheme.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Yorkshire Wolds National Cycle Network (route 166) runs to the west and north of the site and passes within 100m at the closest point.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning The site is well screened due to its location within a quarry void. Additional visual impacts on surrounding recreation routes/leisure facilities are therefore not anticipated. No further traffic impacts are anticipated as a result of the expansion of this site and therefore further impacts on the Yorkshire Wolds Cycle Network route are not anticipated. Impacts are considered to be neutral.</p>					0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Norton-on-Derwent lies 1km north. Individual properties- Whitewall Stables 340m north, Welham Wold Farm 750m south-west, Wold House Stables 830m east. School lies 1.1km north-east. No clinics, hospitals or health centres within 1km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing The site is well screened due to its location within a quarry void. Additional visual impacts on surrounding communities/receptors are therefore not anticipated. The expansion of the site is not anticipated to lead to any further traffic movements. Impacts are considered to be neutral. See MJP12 assessment if this site is allocated without the other site being allocated.</p>					0	0	0
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Surface water flooding affects parts of the site, including small patches at a 1 in 30 year return (circa 3%), 1 in 100 year return (additional c2%), and 1 in 1000 year return (additional c3%). Site is in flood zone 1.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Surface water flooding affects small parts of the site, and this is expected to get worse with climate change. These effects are avoidable. For instance, it will be important for the plant to avoid areas at highest risk through applying a sequential approach to positioning within the site where possible and to execute appropriate emergency planning. We have assessed this as uncertain until the</p>					?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	situation is made clear.							
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a small contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of recycled aggregate/construction materials and soil.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Whitewall Corner is the nearest settlement with Norton the next nearest at around 920m. Malton / Norton is defined as a principal town and is the primary focus of development in Ryedale. The site is located in 'wider open countryside' where development that is necessary to support a sustainable and healthy rural economy will be supported. Across the Ryedale Plan, 3000 net new homes will be delivered between 2012 and 2027. In Malton / Norton this means 1500 houses mainly in and adjacent to the built up area (via large extension sites). Residential Sites could, if allocated come within 450 metres of this quarry¹⁷. The site does not overlap or is adjacent to any allocations in the existing Ryedale Local Plan Proposals Map (though is in an Area of High Landscape Value (not a saved policy).</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Two allocations lie within 2km: WJP09 is 20m east, MJP12 is 250m south. Both are also associated with Whitewall Quarry.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Whitewall active Jurassic limestone quarry is onsite and Brows active building stone site lies 2.1km north-west. Whitewall Quarry WTS lies 125m north-east.</p>							

¹⁷ Ryedale District Council, 2015. The Ryedale Plan: Potential Development Sites – Norton [URL: <http://www.ryedaleplan.org.uk/local-plan-sites/78-potential-development-sites-norton>]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	No additional cumulative effects to MJP12. See MJP12 assessment if this site is allocated without the other site being allocated.							
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹⁸ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process

¹⁸ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Impacts identified through the assessment were likely to be at a low level, so mitigation is likely to be proportionate to the level of impact

- Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues, particularly any impacts on the River Derwent
- Design to include landscaping to mitigate impact on heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Scheduled monuments and Conservation Area) and their settings
- Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage
- Design to include improvements to existing quarry access and traffic mitigation measures to limit impact on amenity and the local economy
- Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc.
- Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

WJP09 – Whitewall Quarry Materials Recycling Facility, near Norton

Site Name	Site WJP09 Whitewall Quarry, Norton, Ryedale
Current Use	Current Use: Quarry
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Materials recycling facility (to sort/treat household waste including composting)
Size	Size: 0.87 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: Commencement date unknown but end-date proposed to be 2030
Notes	Notes: Restoration would be as existing approved scheme- undulating grassland with tree and shrub planting. Proposed new facility in existing quarry to east of proposed outdoor recycling facility MJP13. A proposed extension to the area of extraction at the quarry in MJP12.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000 sites- 1.5km north-west - River Derwent SAC. 5 SSSIs within 5km- River Derwent 1.5km north-west, Three Dykes 1.5km south-east, Beck Dale Meadow 4.25km south-west, Jeffry Bog 4.25km south-west, Kirkham Park and Riverside 4.75km south-west. 4 SINCs lie within 2km of the site- Bazeleys Lane (ratified SINC, SE77-18) 310m north, Welham Hill Verges (ratified SINC, SE76-10) 280m south-west, Norton Ings (Deleted SINC, SE77-11) 1.9km north, Kings Mill Riverbank (Potential SINC (does not qualify) SE77-12) 1.95km north.</p> <p>No ecological networks noted onsite or adjacent.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity While the site is relatively close to the River Derwent there is no apparent surface water connectivity. However, the recent nearby application's¹⁹ Committee Report highlights concerns raised over pollution of groundwater due to removal of some of the protection for the aquifer. This may also present a risk to the nearby River Derwent if there is a link between it and underlying groundwater. However, the recommendation made in the</p>					0	0	0
						?	?	+
								?

¹⁹ For an Asphalt Production Plant and the creation of Aggregate Storage Bins (for full reference see MJP12 assessment)

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Committee Report that the issue for the current application be resolved through an environmental permit and would likely be resolved through routine measures to prevent fuel spills means that impacts at this site are also likely to be readily avoidable. No further pathways have been identified that are likely to give rise to significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>It is considered unlikely that there will be any significant impact upon SSSIs and SINCS (unless the development requires road widening/ results in a significant increase in traffic in which case impacts on Welham Hill Verges SINC may occur) due to the nature and scale of this development. The site is an existing active quarry. There are areas of colonising vegetation but it is considered unlikely there would be adverse effects to priority habitats or protected species as a result of the proposal. Overall, a neutral impact on biodiversity is anticipated in the short and medium term, whilst impacts are neutral in the longer term as site restoration would be to the existing approved scheme (undulating grassland with tree and shrub planting). It is considered that the natural regeneration of priority habitats, especially limestone grassland would have the potential for beneficial biodiversity impacts.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in a NVZ (groundwater). Site not within or adjacent to a source protection zone Site lies in Humber RBMP district and the nearest RBMP waterbody is 'River Derwent from River Rye to Kirkham' c. 650m NE (Current ecological quality is 'moderate potential' / chemical quality = 'does not require assessment' (no clear visible connectivity). Groundwater: Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian water body - good quantitative quality / good chemical quality.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted and new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows). Waste treatment may require the use of water.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The site is relatively distant from Water Framework Directive surface water bodies. Nonetheless impacts may occur, for instance to groundwater, through fuel spills during site construction. It is however considered that such impacts could readily be mitigated through good operating procedures and the operation of the relevant environmental permits and regulations. It is therefore</p>					0 ?	0 ?	0 ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>considered that operational impacts would be neutral and long term impacts would also be neutral as restoration would be to the existing approved scheme for the quarry.</p> <p>Although surface water may be significantly restricted in terms of availability for extraction, the assessment notes only uncertainty here as it will be for the water licensing regime to decide the significance of impacts.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site lies in relatively close proximity to the A64 giving access to a number of locations further afield for waste disposal. It is only c380 m from the edge of the Norton / Malton settlement: a key source of waste. Access: Confirmed to be the existing quarry access approximately 330m south of edge of Norton on Whitewall Corner Hill road (C177); HGV vehicles: Updated to be 28-32 two-way daily movements; Light vehicles: 2 two-way daily movements; PROW: No PROW issues noted, but possible impacts on Yorkshire Wolds Cycle Network (see also objective 14).</p> <p>Rail: 1.8 km north to Malton Station / nearest known railhead 39.3 km south-west. Strategic Road: A64 is 2.5km north-west (though nearest junction is more distant (closer to 5km by road), Canal Freight waterway: 26km south-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport The site would generate 28 to 32 HGV movements per day. According to the Highways Assessment HGV movement is acceptable onto Welham Norton. Minor works may be required to improve the existing access arrangements. However, the site is very close to Malton/Norton and strain on the road network to the A64 is a key consideration (dependent on route taken). If this is additional traffic to that already generated by the local cluster of sites the Local Highway Authority may wish to further scrutinise the impact with a view to limiting traffic impacts given proximity to the nearby settlements. Therefore, a traffic assessment / travel plan will be needed which can also determine sustainable modes of travel to this site.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors The site is not within a Hazardous substances consultation zone. It is not within an AQMA however Malton AQMA lies 1.95km north. Norton-on-Derwent 950m north. Individual properties- Whitewall Stables 340m north, Welham Wold Farm 810m south-west, Wold House Stables</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0
						?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>740m east, Auburn Hill House 850m north-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality It may be hard to predict the route by which construction traffic/external waste streams will arrive at the site (i.e. where accepted household waste will arrive from although Malton and Norton would provide a nearby waste stream), though this site is relatively proximal to the A64. It should be noted however that some of the possible routes to the A64 pass through AQMAs and it is considered that should these routes be utilised by additional traffic generated by this new materials recycling facility, a minor negative (an possibly higher) impact would arise, particularly in combination with other sites in this grouping and other additional development.</p> <p>In terms of dust, it is considered that some additional impacts may arise during the construction of the materials recycling facility and from heavy goods vehicles delivering/collecting materials from the facility. As a number of individual properties lie in close proximity to the site and it is possible that the site access route will pass through a number of nearby settlements, a minor negative impact may arise. Impacts in the longer term are neutral as restoration would be to the existing approved scheme for the quarry.</p>							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors The site is in an area of grade 3 agricultural land (though this land forms part of a quarry and has already been used for mineral extraction). In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land No effect predicted above the baseline situation (current quarry is permitted until 2023). Impacts in the longer term are neutral as restoration would be to the existing approved scheme for the quarry.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Areas of woodland lie along the quarry edges to the north, east and west and a number of standalone trees are located on the quarry slopes.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change It is not considered that the development of a materials recycling facility within the quarry void would affect any significant carbon sinks. The new facility would be for a purpose that would move existing waste up the waste hierarchy thereby possibly reducing emissions (as recycled materials may be used to replace virgin materials). Overall, impacts are considered to be neutral to minor positive in the short and medium term and neutral in the longer term as restoration would be to the existing approved scheme for the quarry.</p>		✓		✓	0 +	0 +	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity²⁰ of a site The site is not affected by surface water flooding. Site is in flood zone 1. There are no intersecting ecological networks.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted and new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows). Waste treatment may require the use of water.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Mostly no effects are predicted in the short, medium and long term. Although surface water may be significantly restricted in terms of availability for extraction, the assessment notes only uncertainty here as it will be for the water licensing regime to decide the significance of impacts.</p>					0 ?	0 ?	0 ?
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage A materials recycling facility would enable up to 25,000 tonnes per annum of household waste products to be recycled. It is considered that this recycled waste may offset the need for the manufacture of new materials (e.g. glass and plastic products). Overall impacts are</p>		✓	✓		+ ++	+ ++	0

²⁰ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
their re-use and safeguarding	considered to be moderate positive during the site operation.						0	
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy This materials recycling facility would enable up to 25,000 tonnes per annum of waste products to be recycled. This would move waste management up the waste hierarchy and therefore would result in a major positive impact in relation to this objective.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors No conservation areas within 1km. No Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km. Four Scheduled Monuments lie within 2km- 'The Three Dykes' (ID 1,004,911) 1.18 km east, 'West Wold Farm round barrow' (ID 1,004,103) 1.46km south-east, 'Roman Fort' (ID 1,004,885) 1.96km north and 'Site of Malton Castle' (ID 1,004,051) 1.96km north. Three listed buildings lie within 1 km (all grade 2), closest Whitewall House and attached outbuilding (NHLE no. 1,149,544) 400m north-west.</p> <p>A number of designed landscapes lie within 2km of the site (from a dataset derived from the HLC)- Norton Cemetery 1.35km north, Unnamed allotments 1.8km north and Malton Castle Garden 1.96km north.</p> <p>In terms of historic landscape character, the HLC broad type is extractive and the HLC type is quarry limestone. The proposed materials recycling facility lies within an area of existing mineral extraction. Within the surrounding area, the undesignated archaeological interest includes areas of Romano-British settlement, burial and industrial activity at Norton. Archaeological recording has been undertaken in response to previous extensions to Whitewall Quarry and this has recovered evidence for a double-ditched Romano-</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>British trackway, known from aerial photography, which crosses the western side of the current allocation site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The HLC type of this area is quarry limestone. The legibility of this is fragmentary. As the allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have an impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area. It is anticipated that there will be no impact upon the archaeological resource as the proposed development is for the use of a former quarry, where it is assumed with a high degree of certainty that any archaeological resource has previously been destroyed. Impacts in the longer term are neutral as restoration would be to the existing approved scheme for the quarry.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character No National Parks or Heritage Coast lie within 10km. Howardian Hills AONB lies 2.7km W. No Inheritance Tax Exemption Land lies within 5km. In terms of tranquillity landscape is 'disturbed'. Light pollution: Moderate - in 2000, levels were assessed as 124 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness. As the site is close to Norton-on-Derwent, an expanding settlement, this is likely to have increased.</p> <p>Site lies in Ryedale District Council Area of High Landscape Value.</p> <p>Site lies in the Yorkshire Wolds National Character Area (accepted by Natural England as worthy of further assessment as potential AONB) and is classed as Limestone Ridge landscape character type in the North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment. This character type is characterised by: High visual sensitivity (as a result of prominent ridge which facilitates panoramic views across the Vale of Pickering, coupled with strong inter-visibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types). High ecological sensitivity (as a result of the patchwork of high quality limestone grassland (mainly linked to grass banks) mature parkland and woodland trees and species rich grass road verges). High landscape and cultural sensitivity (as a result of numerous country houses, historic buildings, historic settlement pattern, mature parkland trees and strong historic character within villages).</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape The site is within a quarry which has already had a</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	negative impact on local landscape character, and the proposals are unlikely to result in a significant further change (although it is considered that the new building should be a recessive colour if it is visible beyond the quarry and clarifications regarding the building dimensions will be required). There is concern that through the continued and expanded recycling operations at the site, the quarry may become a brownfield site in perpetuity, meaning that development in what is a rural area will be more acceptable in the future. Most directly this could be manifested in the potential extension of life of the site & its potential scale should the principle of a recycling facility become established & be sought to be retained. However, based on the currently proposed scheme, impacts are considered to be neutral in the short, medium and long term.							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site lies in relatively close proximity to the A64.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> The new materials recycling facility may provide limited additional employment opportunities. The allocation of the site would enable value to be added to waste products and may divert some household waste from landfill thereby reducing costs in terms of landfill tax. However, the location of the site in an area where the horse racing industry forms an important part of the local economy may result in some minor negative economic impacts. Increased traffic and noise associated with the site may lead to concerns regarding the safety of jockeys and thoroughbred horses (the site lies on an identified exercise route for horses), which may in turn have an economic impact on the local horse racing industry. Overall minor positive and minor negative impacts are anticipated during the operation of the site.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area is Norton West. Not in worst 20%. Nearest significant communities: Within 5km of the site lies Malton/Norton on Derwent, Broughton, Swinton, Huttons Ambo, Kenyhorpe, Buryhorpe, Langton and Settrington. The Ryedale Plan Local Plan Strategy identifies Malton and Norton as a Principal Town which is the primary focus for growth. Swinton is listed as a service village under policy SP1 where limited small scale growth is the ambition. The other settlements within 5km are not specifically listed in the settlement hierarchy however policy SP1 states that in all other villages, hamlets and in the open countryside development will be restricted to that which is necessary to support the economy and communities, can be justified in terms of improvements to the</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
						+	+	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>environment or the conservation of heritage assets or is justified through the neighbourhood planning process.</p> <p>Across the Ryedale Plan, 3000 net new homes will be delivered between 2012 and 2027. In Malton /Norton this means 1500 houses mainly in and adjacent to the built up area (via large extension sites). However, policy SP3 allows 100% rural exception sites (for sites with affordable housing). These must be contiguous or well connected with settlements. Local Plan sites are still being evaluated through the potential sites are listed here http://www.ryedaleplan.org.uk/local-plan-sites/78-potential-development-sites-norton. Residential Sites could, if allocated come within 400 metres of this site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability There are a number of growing communities in the surrounding area, though the location of this materials recycling facility within an existing quarry void, limits impacts upon nearby communities (including visual impacts that could possibly impact upon tourism and community vitality). The allocation of the site would provide local infrastructure for the management of waste higher up the waste hierarchy. On balance impacts are considered to be negligible to minor positive. In the long term impacts are neutral as restoration would be to the existing approved scheme for the quarry.</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Yorkshire Wolds National Cycle Network (route 166) runs to the west and north of the site and passes within 250m at the closest point.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning The site is well screened due to its location within a quarry void. Additional visual impacts on surrounding recreation routes/leisure facilities are therefore not anticipated. The quarry is accessed from Whitewall Corner Hill road which the Yorkshire Wolds Cycle Network route also utilises. It is therefore considered that as the new facility would result in 28-32 daily two-way HGV movements, a minor negative impact could occur in relation to this objective.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Norton-on-Derwent lies 950m north. Individual properties- Whitewall Stables 340m north, Welham Wold Farm 810m south-west, Wold House Stables 740m east, Auburn Hill House 850m north-east. School lies 1km north-east. No clinics, hospitals or health centres within 1km.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
safety of local communities	Summary of effects on health and wellbeing The site is well screened due to its location within a quarry void. Additional visual impacts on surrounding communities/receptors are therefore not anticipated. As the new facility would lead to an increase in vehicle movements, a minor negative impact may occur in relation to this objective due to health and safety issues for pedestrians, cyclists on the Yorkshire Wold Cycle Network and other road users. As the site lies on an identified equestrian exercise route (thoroughbred stables lie in close proximity), there may also be some concerns regarding the safety of jockeys and horses, due to increased traffic levels as a result of the development.							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	Proximity to flood zones The site is not affected by surface water flooding. Site is in flood zone 1. Summary of effects on flooding No significant effects are predicted.					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans. Summary of effects on a changing population The site would manage waste and provide a source of compost and recycled household materials.		✓	✓		+	+	0
Cumulative effects	Cumulative / Synergistic effects Planning Context: Whitewall Corner is the nearest settlement with Norton the next nearest at around 920m. Malton / Norton is defined as a principal town and is the primary focus of development in Ryedale. The site is located in 'wider open countryside' where development that is necessary to support a sustainable and							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>healthy rural economy will be supported. Across the Ryedale Plan, 3000 net new homes will be delivered between 2012 and 2027. In Malton / Norton this means 1500 houses mainly in and adjacent to the built up area (via large extension sites). Residential Sites could, if allocated come within 470 metres of this site²¹. The site does not overlap or is adjacent to any allocations in the existing Ryedale Local Plan Proposals Map (though is in an Area of High Landscape Value (not a saved policy).</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Two allocations lie within 2km: MJP13 is 20m west, MJP12 is 250m south. Both are also associated with Whitewall Quarry.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Whitewall active Jurassic limestone quarry is onsite and Brows active building stone site lies 2.1km north-west. Whitewall Quarry WTS lies 125m north-east.</p> <p><u>Traffic:</u> The site is very close to Malton/Norton and strain on the road network to the A64 is a key consideration (dependent on route taken). If this is additional traffic to that already generated by the local cluster of sites the Local Highway Authority may wish to further scrutinise the impact with a view to limiting traffic impacts given proximity to the nearby settlements.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0
	<p><u>Air:</u> It should be noted however that some of the possible routes to the A64 pass through AQMAs and it is considered that should these routes be utilised by additional traffic generated by this new materials recycling facility, a minor negative (an possibly higher) impact would arise, particularly in combination with other sites in this grouping and other additional development.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0
						?	?	0

²¹ Ryedale District Council, 2015. The Ryedale Plan: Potential Development Sites – Norton [URL: <http://www.ryedaleplan.org.uk/local-plan-sites/78-potential-development-sites-norton>]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ²² .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

²² This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

**Appendix S7: Assessment of Sites in Scarborough Borough
Joint Minerals and Waste Plan**

Preferred Options Consultation

Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Volume 2: Assessment of Sites

Contents

MJP49	Metes Lane, Seamer	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	1
WJP15	Seamer Carr, Eastfield, Scarborough	Preferred	Retention of existing recycling (including treatment, bulking and transfer), open windrow composting, and energy from waste (biomass) facilities beyond end of current planning permissions which are limited to 2020 and new inert waste screening facility	14

MJP49 – Metes Lane, Scarborough

Site Name	MJP49 Metes Lane, Seamer Carr, Scarborough
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	128 ha
Proposed life of site	Between 20 and 25 years
Notes	Possible restoration: agriculture. Site is proposed new quarry

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 13km south-east lies Flamborough Head Special Area of Conservation (SAC); SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest): 6 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within 5km but all over 3km away. Nearest is Betton Farm Quarries at 3.5km north; National Nature Reserve (NNR): Forge Valley Woods 4.2 km north-west; Local Nature Reserve (LNR): The Dell 1.8km north-east; Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): 10 SINC sites (all statuses within 2km. nearest is Burton Riggs Gravel Pitts (TA08-15) (also a Yorkshire Wildlife Trust reserve) at 80m. Also within 500m is River Hertford (TA08-20) at 420m south, and Flixton Carr Plantation and Fox Covert (TA08-05) at 470m south.</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: 30% of site (eastern part) is coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. Site visit: the following habitats noted on site: watercourses, pasture / grassland, arable, woodland /copse, hedgerows, standalone trees; Ecological networks: circa 70% of site within NY21 Cayton and Flixton Carrs; Green Infrastructure (GI): Site lies within Derwent regional GI corridor - supported by policy SP15 in Ryedale Local Plan Strategy.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity No</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 - ?	0	0 +

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>significant effects predicted for SAC / Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or SSSIs. There is however some functional connectivity between the site and SINC sites close to the River Hertford via Flood Zone 3 and local drains and they may be vulnerable to either pollution or hydrological impacts. However, it is not possible to draw a conclusion on this at the current time without further information on hydrology of site and surrounding area. Similarly, there are habitats in the wider area that are ground water dependent but the impact upon them is unknown at the moment.</p> <p>Great crested newts are known from Burton Riggs SINC. Nesting birds, farmland birds, badger and foraging bats are also likely to be supported given habitats present on site. Watercourses have the potential to support water vole. Excavating this site may also impact upon woodland and trees.</p> <p>In the longer term there are opportunities to create priority habitats that would strengthen local networks (the restoration scheme should be sympathetic to the nearby Burton Riggs Yorkshire Wildlife Trust (YWT) reserve¹ and it will be important to re-instate any priority habitat onsite). Any restoration should consider how it will make links with the wider landscape. Priorities in this area relate to the Cayton and Flixton Carrs project vision.</p> <p>Some of the above effects could be amplified through cumulative impacts relating to this site combined with the waste site adjacent.</p> <p>To summarise, neutral to minor negative impacts during establishment in the short term, while operational effects moving into the medium term are likely to be more neutral. In the longer term, there may be neutral to positive effects depending on what restoration is approved and the extent to which enhancements for biodiversity are provided.</p>							

¹ Litter could be a problem at Burton Riggs reserve/SINC and so it will be important to avoid this e.g. should the land be landfilled as a means to achieve restoration.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Circa 1% of site in Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) for groundwater (northern tip). Circa 0.5% of site (southern tip) is in NVZ for surface water. Northern 40% of site in Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1, 2 and 3.</p> <p>Humber RBMD: Derwent Management Catchment. Nearest water body is Eastfield drain to Lower River Hertford - 0m S (runs along southern boundary of site). Current ecological status is moderate (uncertain). Current overall status is moderate. Status objective is good by 2027. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: Northern tip of site in Derwent Vale and Pickering Corallian limestone (Current overall status: poor, Status objective: good by 2027). In Derwent CAMS.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 70% of time. At very low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The 'Eastfield drain to Lower River Hertford' could be a receptor for pollutants (such as fuel or soil / silt particles) particularly during construction / removal of overburden phase though appropriate stand off and good site management would help mitigate this. A more significant risk is the presence of the quarry in SPZ1, 2 and 3 in the northern 40% of the site (this SPZ protects the main water source for Scarborough and is therefore very sensitive). Quarrying in SPZ1 could remove the protection that soils currently offer groundwater from pollution, or physically alter groundwater flow if the site is wet-worked. The EA would generally object in SPZ1 for development that may disturb an aquifer. Restoration may continue to have hydrological impacts depending on how the site is restored.</p>		✓	✓	✓	--	--	-- ?
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is very close to the A64 giving it good access to markets at the coast, York, Hull, Leeds and Scarborough, though is some way distant from all but Scarborough and coastal settlements. Access: Confirmed to be existing access at Herdborough Farm onto A64, approximately 375m north of A64 junction with B1261; HGV vehicles:40 daily two way journeys; Light vehicles: 8 two-way daily movements; PROW: A bridleway would need to be diverted (see SA14) / no impacts at access point.</p> <p>Rail: Rail line borders the west side of site / nearest known railhead 63 km south-west; Strategic Road: A64 adjacent (this is also a timber route); Canal / Freight waterway:52 km south-west (Ouse)</p>		✓		✓	- -- ?	- -- ?	- -- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
use of sustainable modes of transportation	Summary of effects on transport Site would generate 40 HGV movements daily and 8 light vehicle movements. The proposed site access is on to the exiting A64 which is managed by the Highways Agency. Although vehicle numbers are modest, there is thought to be a transport issue in this area about accessing the A64 especially at peak times. The distance vehicles may travel may also lead to longer range effects and diffuse pollution, though because of this distance much of the sand and gravel may be utilised more locally in Scarborough / Whitby / Bridlington. Although rights of way would not be impacted by immediate access to the site, on site works would clearly require a diversion impacting to a limited degree on sustainable travel by local people. Uncertainty noted until a traffic assessment is carried out.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Zone or within 2km of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Site is close to a farm 74m to the south, which could be in range of dust impacts (mainly occurring during construction and restoration phases if the site is wet worked, though this site may well be phased given its size). Several other farms lie >250m to the west. An industrial estate lie around 320 metres north, which may be at the outer limits of dust impacts. The removal of 2 million + tonnes of material (110,000 tonnes a year) could also lead to traffic impacts, and thus additional dust and particulates, though access to the A64 is good, and there are no intervening receptors (other than the on-site Herdborough House Farm) en route, due to the route taken to the A64. A railway line adjacent may also offer opportunities to take freight off the road. A dust assessment would be required to establish the significance of impacts. There may be temporary cumulative air quality effects with the Seamer Carr waste disposal facility (WJP15) (e.g. dust may combine with bio-aerosols on occasion), though residential receptors where this might occur are quite distant so the effect is likely to only affect the industrial estate. If the industrial estate expands in the longer term the effect may become slightly more significant.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
5. To use soil and land efficiently and	Proximity of soil and land receptors Agricultural Land Classification (ALC): 98% of land is Grade 3. 2% (along south-west boundary) Grade 2. Some of this land (about 35%) however looks to be restored land from the adjacent waste management site. As most of the site is a greenfield site there are no known risk		✓	✓		--	--	--
						-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>factors in this area for contaminated land. However, further investigation of the area of overlap with historic waste management is necessary to verify that there are no contaminants soils. Not in a coal mining development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Assuming restored land is not best and most versatile land (though it could be), about 65% of this land may be high quality farmland (as much of this is grade 3, which can be grade 3a (best and most versatile) or 3b there is considerable uncertainty here) meaning it could represent a loss of circa 80 ha of good quality farmland, which may only be recovered upon restoration (assuming good soil storage procedures etc. are maintained). If the land is 3b, effects would be less negative.</p>					?	?	?
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change 30% of site (eastern part) is coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. Site visit: pasture / grassland, woodland /copse, hedgerows, standalone trees noted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Only small areas of carbon storage habitat, or low carbon storage habitat would be lost, representing an insignificant effect. However, the traffic from this site would over time be moderately significant and would therefore lead to significant climate change impacts, albeit lessened by this site's excellent proximity to the A64.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity² of a site Eastern edge (circa 2%) in flood zone 3, <1% in flood zone 2. Site has small patches of mostly low risk surface water flooding. Very small (less than 1%) patches of medium risk (1 in 100). Derwent CFMP / Unit: The Carrs / Policy 1; Derwent CAMS: surface water resources available at least 70% of time. At very low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p>					0	0	0
								?

² Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Ecological Network: circa 70% of site within Cayton and Flixton Carrs Living Landscape.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Site not particularly prone to flooding. On its own the site is unlikely to hinder the landscape connectivity aspects of the Cayton and Flixton Carrs Living Landscape project, though could contribute through restoration.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 2 million + tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors Conservation Areas: Seamer Conservation area lies 700m to the north-west; Registered Parks and Gardens: Valley Gardens and South Cliff Gardens (Grade II) is 4.4 km north-east. Registered Battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments: 4 Scheduled monuments within 2 km. 'Late Iron Age and Roman Period dispersed</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>enclosed settlement 203m south east of Quartons Gardens' circa 490 m north, 'Starr Carr Early Mesolithic settlement site, 960m north-north-west of Woodhouse Farm' is 490m south. 1.8 km to the south 'Hospital of St Mary, Staxton' and 1.2 km to the north 'Site of Medieval Manor House' are towards the edge of the 2km buffer.</p> <p>Listed Buildings: 1 listed building within 1 km (Bridge End Cottage, Grade II) in Seamer; English Heritage Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance: Site lies within Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance area. Named designed landscapes (from pre validated dataset derived from HLC): None within 2km.</p> <p>Historic Land Characterisation (HLC) Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – Modern improved fields</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology: The proposed aggregate extraction site at Seamer Carr lies within one of the most important and well researched early prehistoric landscapes in Europe. The extraction area straddles the margins of a prehistoric lake, formed at the end of the last Ice Age, which formed the focus for intensive occupation by groups of hunter-gatherers during the Final Palaeolithic (c12,000BC to 11,000BC), Terminal Palaeolithic (circa 9600BC) and Mesolithic (circa 9300BC-4000 BC).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The HLC type of this area is modern improved fields. The allocation site forms the greater part of a slightly wider area of similar character type, of which the legibility is partial. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As nearly 20% of the whole HLC project area has been identified as modern improved fields, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There is certain high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the early prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been fully archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. This major negative impact could have a knock-on effect on nearby designated sites of national importance (including Starr Carr which is the most important Mesolithic site in</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>the country), in particular if it affects groundwater levels. The site would need a robust archaeological assessment before allocation (with associated advance costs that could be significant).</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The results of such work would provide more certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction for however many years this will be. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> National Park / Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): North York Moors is circa 3.8 km north-west; Heritage coast: North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast circa 7.7 km north-east; Inheritance Tax Exemption (ITE) Land: None within 5km. Local landscape designation: No, though site is 2.2 km north of Ryedale's 'Wolds' Area of High Landscape Value (Policy SP13 in Local Plan). The site is also within the Vale of Pickering Area of Historic Environment Significance.</p> <p>National Character Area (NCA): Vale of Pickering; North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (NYLCA): Character area 22 Open Carr / Vale Farmland; Local LCA: In Scarborough LCA as Landscape type 'Vale' / Landscape area Star and Flixton Carrs.</p> <p>Tranquillity / Intrusion: Disturbed. Urban intrusion: Disturbed. The wider context is largely rural but this site is on the edge of urban fringe countryside affected by the A64, railway, settlement, waste facilities and industrial development. Light pollution: there is moderate light pollution (a score of 107 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness, as assessed in 2000 – it may now be considerably worse).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> No predicted impacts on national or locally designated landscapes. However, the site will be visible from elevated viewpoints on the Wolds escarpment. The reflective roofs of the nearby industrial estate are already highly visible and exposed mineral will also be of a</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>light colour and visible. The site is also close to the village of Seamer, and to the settlement of Crossgates / Eastfield, which are potential visual receptors. It is also close to the Seamer Carr landfill site, and a large industrial estate. However the effect on setting is likely to be assessed in an LVIA as of low significance due to distance, and the existence of detractors close by.</p> <p>The area is already disturbed by waste and other development including landfill and waste facilities but the proposed site would include a large extent of greenfield land. All land to the west of Metes Lane appears to be greenfield but there is a question mark over some of the areas to the east. There would be cumulative impact with the raised landfill site, which is out of place in this flat open landscape. New screen planting could also appear alien in this part of the Vale of Pickering. It is not known if the restoration would be entirely dry. The proposal for agricultural after-use implies that it would be. In practice, this is likely to mean a sunken area of land with unnatural slopes, which would not be capable of successful integration with its surroundings. Further information is needed.</p> <p>It is considered that this site would not particularly increase visual intrusion, although it could be looked down on. The industrial estate nearby does draw the eye in views from the Wolds escarpment.</p> <p>The site is partially screened. There is screen planting along Metes Lane, within the site, and the landfill site provides a visual barrier. However the landscape is generally very open (making the site relatively difficult to screen - screening is also likely to be out of character in this low lying area), and hedgerows are not characteristic of the low areas drained by ditches. There would be open views from the A64, which is slightly elevated. There is intermittent vegetation along its boundary. Traffic from the site is unlikely to change the character of the area as it already has a fair amount of traffic.</p>							

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is very close to the A64 giving it good access to markets at the coast, York, Hull and Leeds.</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth This site would ultimately result in 2 million + tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material (as well as supporting freight driving jobs). Some concerns exist regarding the visual impact of the site from road and rail networks approaching Scarborough and the knock on impact this could have on tourism and the economy. It is therefore considered that both positive and negative impacts could arise as a result of this site.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++
						-	-	-
								?
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) rank-26,596 - Not in most deprived 20%, Seamer Ward. Crossgates is the nearest Settlement 375m north. Seamer also lies 800m north-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability The site is likely to support a small number of jobs. Whilst the site would provide a source of sand and gravel which could aid future development, it is considered that the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. The location of the site in close proximity to the rail and road network to Scarborough may have a minor negative impact on the impression that visitors get of the area and on tourism.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
								0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Bridleway 30.20/8/1 crosses site from north to south. Bridleway 30.20/4/1 follows north eastern boundary of the site (immediately adjacent). Footpath 30.20/5/2 touches eastern boundary of site then moves slowly away though always remaining quite close. Footpath 30.20/5/1 is 250m north. Footpath 30.20/3/1 is 60m from north-west corner of site. Common land / Village Greens: None within 500m. Nearest draft common land at Seamer circa 1km north-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning. At least one bridleway would need to be diverted, and 2 bridleways would, at points be in range of visual, dust and noise impacts. 2 other footpaths come quite close to the site and may also suffer impacts. Effects are likely to combine with the adjacent waste site. Upon restoration baseline conditions would return.</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	--
								0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Seamer 300m to the north.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> There are 3 isolated farms within 500m. These may be affected by dust and noise from this quarry. Moreover, Seamer lies to the north with numerous properties within 500m. While this may be beyond the range of dust in most cases, further assessment would be needed to completely rule out significant impacts. Noise levels may also still be significant here. Impacts may combine with those at WJP15.</p>		✓	✓		- ?	- ?	- ?
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> Eastern edge (c2%) in flood zone 3, <1% in flood zone 2. Site has small patches of mostly low risk surface water flooding. Very small (less than 1%) patches of medium risk (1 in 100). Derwent Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) Unit: The Carrs / Policy 1</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> Site is not particularly prone to flooding and is water compatible.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Crossgates is the nearest Settlement 375m north. This merges with Eastfield which is about 600m north of the site. Seamer also lies 800m north-west. The Draft Local Plan for Scarborough positions Eastfield and Crossgates as part of the Scarborough Urban Area settlements, and places Seamer amongst the Service Villages. The Scarborough Urban Area is the Principal Town and the main focus of development, while Service Villages will attract development to meet local needs. The Draft Policies Map shows no allocations on site or adjacent, though policy EG3 is proposed to apply at the end of Meads Lane (Protected Land for Employment Use). This is land reserved for the possible future expansion of Scarborough Business Park.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan sites:</u> WJP15 is adjacent to the eastern boundary. Historic applications for waste management at Seamer Carr adjacent to the east.</p> <p><u>Historic minerals and waste sites:</u> Seamer Waste Water Treatment Works is 1.4 km west.</p>							
	<p>Cumulative effects may occur relating to losses to archaeology in combination with Scarborough District Council allocations (Historic England have stressed that there is a need for a wider archaeological strategy in this area to address cumulative impacts).</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
	<p>Although vehicle numbers are modest, there is thought to be a transport issue in this area about accessing the A64 especially at peak times.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
	<p>There may be temporary cumulative air quality effects with the Seamer Carr waste disposal facility (WJP15) (e.g. dust may combine with bio-aerosols on occasion), though residential receptors where this might occur are quite distant so the effect is likely to only affect the industrial estate. If the industrial estate expands in the longer term the effect may become slightly more significant.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
					0	0	?	

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ³ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

³ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

WJP15 – Seamer Lane, Eastfield, Scarborough

Site Name	Site WJP15 Seamer Carr, Eastfield, Scarborough
Current Use	Current Use: Landfill (under restoration), Recycling (including treatment, bulking and transfer), open windrow Composting, Energy from Waste (Biomass and Landfill Gas Utilization)
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Retention of existing recycling (including treatment, bulking and transfer), open windrow composting, and energy from waste (biomass) facilities beyond end of current planning permissions which are limited to 2020 and new inert waste screening facility
Size	Size: 107.8 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: 15 to 20 years
Notes	Notes: Compost to be used in site restoration of landfill site, which is being restored to woodland, shrubs and grassland with original recycling building to be retained for continued use under current planning permission until 2020. Other recycling building not time limited. Energy from Waste (GEM plant currently time limited to 2020). Landfill gas utilisation plant to be removed when no longer required for that function. No restoration specified.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 13km south-east lies Flamborough Head SAC; SSSI: 5 SSSIs within 5km. Closest to site is Cayton, Cornelian and South Bays 3.4km north-east; National Nature Reserve (NNR): Forge Valley Woods 4.5 km north-west; LNR: The Dell 1.7km north-east; SINC: 7 SINC (proposed/former/current) within 2km. Closest to the site are Burton Riggs Gravel Pits (ratified, TA08-15) 15m north, Cayton Meadow (ratified, TA08-11) 350m north-east, River Hertford (ratified, TA08-20) 405m south.</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: c. 85% of the site is covered by deciduous woodland and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh according to DEFRA mapping (however this site has previously been developed and therefore the site currently comprises landfill, recycling facilities, composting and energy from waste). A</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
						-		+
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>small area of deciduous woodland lies adjacent to the east and the rest of the site is largely surrounded by coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. An area of lowland meadow lies 15m NE. Site visit: the following habitats noted on site: small ponds, pasture / grassland, woodland /copse, standalone trees; Ecological networks- c.15% of the site is covered by mire, fen, bog core EHN, c.15% of the site is covered by coastal and floodplain grazing marsh local network, GI- Site lies almost entirely within Hertford D38 district GI corridor. Living Landscapes- Site entirely within NY21 Cayton and Flixton Carrs. Key habitats- River Hertford, floodplain. Management issues- ensure that spring flashes not affected by any wetland creation.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> No significant effects predicted for SAC/SPAs or SSSIs. There is however some functional connectivity between the site and SINC sites close to the River Hertford via Flood Zone 3 and local drains and they may be vulnerable to either pollution or hydrological impacts. However, it is not possible to draw a conclusion on this at the current time without further information on the hydrology of the site and surrounding area. Similarly, there are habitats in the wider area that are ground water dependent but impacts upon these are considered unlikely as no extraction is proposed.</p> <p>In terms of species that may be present onsite, great crested newt is known from Burton Riggs SINC. Nesting birds, farmland birds, badger and foraging bats are also likely to be supported. Watercourses have the potential to support water vole.</p> <p>In the longer term there are opportunities to create priority habitats that would strengthen local networks (particularly as the site lies in very close proximity to Burton Riggs SINC/YWT reserve). Further details regarding site restoration are required; however any restoration should consider how it will make links with the wider landscape.</p> <p>Some of the above effects could be amplified through cumulative impacts relating to this site combined with the potential mineral site adjacent.</p> <p>To summarise, neutral to minor negative impacts are anticipated in the short term (depending on the presence of protected species), while operational effects moving into the medium term are likely to be more</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	neutral. In the longer term, there may be neutral to positive effects depending on what restoration is approved and the extent to which enhancements for biodiversity are provided.							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors The site does not lie within a nitrate vulnerable zone. Northern 50% of site in SPZ 1 and 2. Humber RBMD: Derwent Management Catchment. Nearest water body is Eastfield Drain Lower to River Hertford - 0m south (runs along southern boundary of site). Current ecological status is moderate. Current overall status is moderate. Status objective is good by 2027. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: Northern tip of site in Derwent Vale and Pickering Corallian limestone (Current overall status poor, Status objective: good by 2027). CAMS: surface water resources available less than 30% of time. More than 70% of the time new extraction licenses may be more restricted or new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 70% of lowest flows).</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The 'Eastfield Drain to Lower River Hertford' could be a receptor for pollutants (such as fuel or soil / silt particles) during construction of the inert waste screening facility or continued operation of the existing site uses. Appropriate stand off and good site management would help mitigate this. The northern area of the site lies in source protection zone 1 and 2. It is considered that the continuation of current site uses would have a neutral impact upon this source protection zone, however if the new inert waste screening facility is constructed in source protection zone 1 or 2, pollution incidents such as fuel spills, even above the saturated zone, could contaminate the aquifer.</p> <p>Some uncertainty is also noted due to the possible restrictions on water extraction at the site. This is, however, expected to be dealt with through the water licensing regime if water is needed.</p> <p>Overall risk to the water environment is considered to be low, though some additional mitigation may be needed to deal with any risk to 'Eastfield Drain to Lower River Hertford' and the Source Protection Zone. Effects are uncertain following restoration as the restoration scheme is currently unknown.</p>		✓	✓		- ?	- ?	- ?
3. To reduce transport miles and	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is very close to the A64 giving it good access to waste arisings at the coast, York, Hull, Leeds and Scarborough, though is some way distant from all but Scarborough and coastal settlements. Access: The site is accessed via Dunslow Road with HGVs exporting waste required to</p>		✓		✓	? +	? +	? +

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>route to the A64. HGV vehicles: 124 -164 (application details MIN3314 and NY/2007/0294/FUL) Light vehicles: 32 (application details MIN3314 and NY/2007/0294/FUL).</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: green.</p> <p>PROW: Footpath 30.20/5/2 passes within 10m of the eastern boundary of the site. Bridleway 30.20/4/1 starts at the northern boundary of the site (See also SA Objective 14).</p> <p>Rail: Rail line borders the east side of site / nearest known railhead 63 km SW; Strategic Road: A64 adjacent (this is also a timber route); Canal / Freight waterway:52 km south-west (Ouse)</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport While this site could generate up to 164 HGV movements, these movements are already in place and are not expected to rise. However, the current site has permission to operate until 2020, so impacts from this submission will continue to be felt beyond 2020, though at the same level as before. The traffic assessment points out that access road leading to the site are newly constructed and designed to cope with traffic volumes.</p> <p>HGV movement is acceptable onto the length of Seamer Carr Road that is proposed to become publicly maintainable. A transport assessment will determine the impact of the proposal on the existing wider highway network and whether any improvements are required. This assessment will also need to review sustainable travel.</p> <p>The site has no direct frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense. The site has an existing dedicated access⁴. Some remedial works may be necessary to the network around the business park before it can be accepted as publicly maintained.</p> <p>While this site may extend significant traffic impacts in the local area, if the current site is not retained, this is</p>					- +	- +	- +

⁴ North Yorkshire Highways are currently in negotiations with Scarborough Borough Council and the developer of the business park road network with a view to Highways formally adopting the business park road network. The most southerly section of Seamer Carr Road which forms the access to the site is privately owned (by NYCC) and it is not part of the negotiations to become publicly maintainable highway

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	likely to result in longer journeys for the waste that currently arrives at this site. Indirectly this would mean this site has a positive effect, notwithstanding the minor works which are needed to improve the network. It is felt that that this proposal is unlikely to generates significant travel demand.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<u>Proximity of air quality receptors</u> Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Consultation Zone or within 2km of an AQMA. <u>Summary of effects on air quality</u> The allocation would allow for the continued operation of the current site uses and therefore minor negative impacts may occur in relation to this objective in comparison to the baseline situation of restoration of the site. Additional air quality impacts including vehicle emissions (maintained at current levels into the longer term), dust, odour and bio aerosols from composting may occur. In addition, the construction of an additional waste screening facility may generate dust/ emissions.		✓	✓		-	-	- ?
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<u>Proximity of soil and land receptors</u> The site is Agricultural Land Classification Grade 3 however it has previously been developed for landfill and is currently used for a variety of waste management purposes. <u>Summary of effects on soil / land</u> The majority of proposed site uses already exist. A new waste screening facility would take up a small area of land (assumed to be on the restored landfill). Impacts in terms of land use are therefore considered to be negligible. The continued operation of the open windrow composting onsite would recover nutrient value from biodegradable waste and could provide opportunities to enhance soil or agricultural land quality onsite (as compost is being used as part of the landfill restoration) and elsewhere. It is therefore considered that a minor positive impact may occur in relation to this objective during the continued operation of the site.		✓		✓	+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change This is an existing site and it is considered that insignificant areas of carbon storage habitat may be lost as a result of the retention of the site and construction of a waste screening facility. Recycling, composting and energy from waste all contribute towards the sub-objective of moving existing waste up the waste hierarchy (thereby reducing emissions). The energy from waste (biomass) function of the site would also continue to provide a source of renewable energy. Overall impacts are considered to be minor positive in relation to this objective.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁵ of a site Western boundary of the site lies in FZ3 (c. 3%), small area also in FZ2 (c.1%). The remaining site lies in FZ1. Site has small patches of high risk (1 in 30) surface water flooding (c. 2% of the site), medium risk surface water flooding (1 in 100) (c.2%) and low risk (1 in 1000) (c.5%). Ecological networks- c.15% of the site is covered by mire, fen, bog core EHN, c.15% of the site is covered by coastal and floodplain grazing marsh local network, GI- Site lies almost entirely within Hertford D38 district GI corridor. Living Landscapes- Site entirely within NY21 Cayton and Flixton Carrs.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available less than 30% of time. More than 70% of the time new extraction licenses may be more restricted or new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 70% of lowest flows).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Site not particularly prone to flooding although this is likely to increase with climate change. Only a small change (the construction of a waste screening facility) is proposed from the current use and it is considered that the site is unlikely to hinder the landscape connectivity aspects of the Cayton and Flixton Carrs Living Landscape project, though the restoration of the landfill site to woodland, grassland and shrubs (not part of the allocation but aided by the windrow composting facility) may contribute to this. The overall restoration of the allocation site may also make a</p>	✓			✓	0 ?	0 ?	0 + ?

⁵ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>contribution depending on the scheme that is agreed. On balance, impacts are considered to be neutral during the extended operation of the site within the potential for minor positive impacts in the long term depending on the restoration scheme.</p> <p>Some uncertainty is also noted due to the possible restrictions on water extraction at the site. This is, however, expected to be dealt with through the water licensing regime if water is needed.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site would be allocated for several uses that would allow the recycling of waste products and would facilitate the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy. Although the majority of facilities that form part of the planning proposal already exist on site, these only have permission until 2017. Therefore the retention of the site (and construction of the new facility) would allow up to 25,000 tonnes per annum of composting, 47,000 tonnes per annum of kerbside recycling (bulking and transfer in existing MRF) and 75,000 tonnes per annum of C and I recycling and municipal waste to be processed. The retention of an existing site makes use of existing facilities and prevents the need for a new facility to be developed elsewhere. Therefore a major positive impact is predicted in relation to this objective (in comparison to the baseline situation of the site being restored to an unknown scheme).</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++ ?
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would be allocated for a number of purposes that would move the treatment of waste up the waste hierarchy. It would contribute to the joint authorities ability to manage their own waste arising's and would allow otherwise wasted resources to be utilised (e.g. waste wood as biomass, organic waste products as compost). Therefore a major positive impact is predicted in relation to this objective (in comparison to the baseline situation of the site being restored to an unknown scheme).</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++ ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
practicable								
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation Areas: none within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: Valley Gardens and South Cliff Gardens (Grade II) is 4.4 km north-east. Registered Battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments: 3 within 2km- 'Late Iron Age and Roman period dispersed enclosed settlement 230m south east of Quartons Gardens' (ID 1,020,788) 725m north, 'Star Carr Early Mesolithic settlement site, 960m north-north-west of Woodhouse Farm' (ID 1,401,425) 480m south, and 'site of medieval manor house' (ID 1,015,409) 1.58km north-west.</p> <p>Listed Buildings: None within 1km; English Heritage Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance: Site lies within Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance area. Named designed landscapes: None within 2km.</p> <p>HLC Broad type – Industrial, HLC Type – Rubbish Tip.</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for a wider landscape of early prehistoric activity focussed around the former Lake Flixton. Further upslope, there are remains of later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and activity. All of this evidence is known from a combination of previous archaeological survey and fieldwork and is set within a wider landscape context of the Vale of Pickering, which has seen a continuous history of settlement and land use from the prehistoric period through to the present day.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The HLC type of this area is an industrial rubbish tip, with an invisible legibility. As this character is the same as the proposed use, accordingly, the use of the site for the proposed purposes is assumed to have no overall impact. It is anticipated that there will no effect</p>				0	0	0	
					?	?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>upon historic landscape character.</p> <p>It is anticipated that there will be no impact upon the archaeological resource as the proposed development is a continuation of an existing, permitted use, where it is assumed with a high degree of certainty that any archaeological resource has previously been destroyed.</p> <p>The setting of Starr Carr would need to be considered in relation to the new element of this site. Further clarification regarding the location of the new inert waste screening facility within the site will be required and therefore an element of uncertainty has been recorded in the assessment.</p> <p>Impacts are therefore considered to be neutral to uncertain during the extended operation of the site and uncertain following restoration as a scheme has not yet been proposed.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character National Park / AONB: North York Moors is c4.25 km north; Heritage coast: North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast circa 7.8 km north; ITE: None within 5km. Local landscape: No, though site is 2.25 km north of Ryedale's 'Wolds' Area of High Landscape Value (Policy SP13 in Local Plan). The site is however within the Vale of Pickering Area of Historic Environment Significance.</p> <p>NCA: Vale of Pickering; NYLCA: Character area 22 Open Carr / Vale Farmland; Local LCA: In Scarborough LCA as Landscape type 'Vale' / Landscape area Star and Flixton Carrs; Intrusion: Disturbed. Urban intrusion: Disturbed. Light intrusion: There are already moderate or higher levels of light pollution – in 2000 this was assessed as 142 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness. It is likely to have significantly increased since then with the urban development that has occurred in this area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape The site lies on the edge of the rural / urban fringe landscape of Eastfield. It already has a negative impact as the artificial landform and waste facilities are intrusive in the otherwise flat and low-lying countryside. The site is only 2 km from the Seamer Conservation Area but separated by the A64, railway, and open countryside. The site is potentially visible in the distance from the Yorkshire Wolds escarpment to the south (Wolds Way is approximately 4 km distant) but the significance would be low. The site is already present (and so will have less of a visual impact than</p>		✓	✓		0 - ?	0 - ?	0 - ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>establishing a new site elsewhere), and its lifespan would be extended. It is not known what the landscape and visual impact of additional facilities would be, but the landfill site would help to screen them in views from the wider countryside (additional screening is likely to be out of character with the area and may draw attention to the site).</p> <p>There is concern as to whether the site would continue on as a brownfield site once the proposed development has gone (i.e. precedent set that increases the likelihood of future development). It is considered that this situation should be avoided.</p> <p>Overall impacts are considered to be neutral to minor negative with an element of uncertainty as there is an existing restoration scheme for Seamer Carr Landfill site and the implications of the proposal on this would need to be clarified.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is very close to the A64 giving it good access to waste arisings at the coast, York, Hull and Leeds.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> It is considered that the extension of the operation of the site would safeguard current jobs at the site for a further 15 to 20 years. There may be limited additional job opportunities as a result of the construction of an inert waste screening facility. It is considered that allocation of the site would allow value to be added to some waste products (waste wood for biomass, organic waste for compost, municipal waste for recycling). The energy from waste facility would contribute towards low carbon development and the continued use of an existing facility is considered to keep the costs of waste management down (in comparison to requiring building new facility/facilities elsewhere). Impacts in relation to this objective are therefore considered to be minor to major positive.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++
								?
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area- Seamer. Not in most deprived 20%. Crossgates is the nearest Settlement 400m north. Eastfield also lies 1.1km north-east and Seamer 1km north-west. An industrial estate lies 300m north-east. Individual properties - Grove Farm 600m east, Herdborough House Farm 900m west.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> As the majority of the planning proposal would constitute the</p>					0	0	0
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
communities	continuation of existing site uses in an urban fringe location, it is considered that impacts on tourism in the area or the viability / vitality of local communities would be negligible. Allocating the site would retain local infrastructure for the management of waste further up the waste hierarchy. Overall impacts are considered to be negligible.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> Footpath 30.20/5/2 passes within 10m of the eastern boundary of the site. Bridleway 30.20/4/1 starts at the northern boundary of the site, Footpath 30.20/10/1 passes within 190m of the site. Common land / Village Greens: None within 500m. Nearest draft common land and village green at Seamer c 1km NW.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> Although the majority of the planning proposals would constitute an extension to the life of existing facilities, some new construction would be required and the retention of the site would lead to continued amenity impacts (visual, noise, odour, dust) on users of nearby rights of way. Impacts are therefore considered to be minor negative during the extended operation of the site. Impacts following restoration are unknown as a restoration scheme has not yet been put forward. Public access to the site could be a consideration as part of the restoration scheme although the management issues associated with this would need to be considered.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Crossgates 400m to the north. Eastfield also lies 1.1km north-east and Seamer 1km north-west. An industrial estate lies 300m north-east. Individual properties- Grove Farm 600m east, Herdborough House Farm 900m west.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> The extension of the operation of the site and additional waste screening facility would lead to the continuation of any existing wellbeing and health and safety issues. Impacts may include a local increase in traffic (although the site lies in very close proximity to the A64 and at a wider level may decrease the need for journeys), continued dust, noise (although background noise is already likely to be elevated due to the railway line and A64), odour and visual disamenity. Impacts are therefore considered to be minor negative during the extended operation of the site.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
					?	?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Western boundary of the site lies in flood zone 3 (circa 3%), small area also in flood zone (circa 1%). The remaining site lies in flood zone 1. Site has small patches of high risk (1 in 30) surface water flooding (c. 2% of the site), medium risk surface water flooding (1 in 100) (circa 2%) and low risk (1 in 1000) (circa 5%).</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flooding is expected to be of insignificant to minor significance as patches of surface water flooding are likely to be small enough to avoid (in relation to the new waste screening facility- all other site uses would remain as present).</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a contribution to self-sufficiency in waste management.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Crossgates is 590m north. This merges with Eastfield which is about 290m north of the site (if the Industrial Estate is included). Seamer also lies 860m north-west. The Draft Local Plan for Scarborough positions Eastfield and Crossgates as part of the Scarborough Urban Area settlements, and places Seamer amongst the Service Villages. The Scarborough Urban Area is the Principal Town and the main focus of development, while Service Villages will attract development to meet local needs. The Draft Policies Map shows no allocations on site or adjacent, though policy EG3 is proposed to apply at the end of Meads Lane and adjacent to the north-east boundary of this site (Protected Land for Employment Use). This is land reserved for the possible future expansion of Scarborough Business Park.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Another potential MWJP site lies adjacent to the site to the west</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>(MJP49).</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Seamer Waste Water Treatment Works is 1.4 km west.</p> <p>Cumulative hydrological impacts may arise as this site and MJP49 both lie adjacent to 'Eastfield Drain to Lower River Hertford' and within a Source Protection Zone. Pollution incidents or disturbance to the aquifer have the potential to have a cumulative impact from these two adjacent sites.</p> <p>Cumulative air quality impacts may also arise as a result of dust and emissions from vehicles and onsite processes.</p> <p>Rights of Way- cumulative amenity impacts may arise on nearby rights of way as a result of this development in combination with the proposed quarry adjacent.</p> <p>Health, wellbeing and amenity- noise, dust and traffic impacts at this site and the proposed adjacent quarry may combine to become more significant.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-	
			✓	✓		-	-	-	
			✓	✓		-	-	-	
			✓	✓		-	-	-	
						?	?	?	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁶ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: Starr Carr Scheduled monument and its setting, local landscape features and users of A64 and rights of way • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, odour, bio-aerosols, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

⁶ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

**Appendix S8: Assessment of Sites in Selby District
Joint Minerals and Waste Plan**

Preferred Options Consultation

Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Volume 2: Assessment of Sites

Contents

Reference	Site Name	Preferred or discounted	Type of site	Page No.
MJP45	Land to north of Hemingbrough	Preferred	Extraction of clay	1
MJP55	Land adjacent to former Escrick brickworks	Preferred	Extraction of clay	18
MJP28	Barnsdale Bar Quarry, Kirk Smeaton	Preferred	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	33
MJP29	Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton	Preferred	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	48
MJP23	Jackdaw Crag, Stutton	Part Preferred/ Part Discounted	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	62
MJP31	Old London Road, Stutton	Discounted	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	80
MJP53	Land to north of Old London Road Quarry, Stutton	Discounted	Extraction of Magnesian limestone	95
MJP58	Old London Road, Stutton (recycling)	Discounted	Extraction of Magnesian limestone, secondary aggregate recycling, storage of mineral fines and partial infilling with imported mineral fines material	107
WJP04	Old London Road Quarry, Stutton	Discounted	Extraction of Magnesian limestone; Temporary storage of mineral fines; and Recycling of construction industry waste and landfill	121
MJP22	Hensall Quarry	Preferred	Extraction of sand	135
MJP44	Land between Plasmor Block making plant, Great Heck and Pollington Airfield	Preferred	Extraction of sand	149
MJP54	Mill Balk Quarry, Great Heck	Preferred	Extraction of sand	162
MJP09	Barlby Road, Selby	Preferred	Rail and road freight distribution facility including handling facility for aggregates	177
MJP24	Darrington Quarry processing plant site and haul road	Preferred	Retention of plant site and haul road for processing of Magnesian limestone	190
MJP27	Darrington Quarry (recycling)	Preferred	Recycling of inert waste	204
MJP26	Barnsdale Bar, near Kirk Smeaton (recycling)	Preferred	Recycling of inert waste	217
WJP10	Went Edge Quarry	Preferred	Recycling of construction	230

	recycling, near Kirk Smeaton		and demolition waste for secondary aggregate	
WJP16	Common Lane, Burn	Preferred	Bulking and transfer of municipal and commercial waste	243
WJP06	Land adjacent to former Escrick brickworks, Escrick	Preferred	Landfill of inert waste for restoration of extraction site	254
WJP21	Brotherton Quarry, Burton Salmon	Preferred	Import of inert waste for restoration purposes	266
WJP22	Land on former Pollington airfield	Preferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import of wood for wood pellet production • Modification to biomass plant permission (reduction to throughput and output) • Additional infrastructure associated with wood processing 	280

MJP45 – Land to the North of Hemingbrough

Site Name	Site MJP45 (Land to the north of Hemingbrough, Hull Road, Hemingbrough, Selby)
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of clay
Size	35.12 ha
Proposed life of site	9-12 years
Notes	Proposed extensions to existing quarry. Possible restoration- range of wetland habitats (Proposed as series of ponds with marginal planting, areas of wildflower meadow, neutral & acidic grassland & species rich hedgerow (see current application for most of site; proposed land to south of the eastern extension application area would be similar based on ponds with marginal vegetation)

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions: It is assumed that the short term covers the construction period and commencement of extraction, the medium term covers the quarry operational period and in the long term the site would be restored.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: River Derwent Special Area of Conservation / Special Protection Area (SAC/SPA) / Ramsar site is 2km east; Skipwith Common SAC 4.8km north, Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar 7km south-east, Thorne Moor SAC/SPA 12.5km south-east. SSSI: 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within 5km: Brighton Meadows 2.1km east, River Derwent 2.2km east, Derwent Ings 3.7km north-east, Skipwith Common 4.7km north.</p> <p>Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): 2 SINCS within 2km - Hagg Lane Green (SE63-22 Ratified SINC) 20m east and Haymoors Wood (SE63-02 Deleted SINC) 600m north-east. National Nature</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Reserve (NNRs): 2 NNRs within 5km (Lower Derwent Valley NNR 2.5km north-west, Skipwith Common NNR 4.8km north-west).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> This site is unlikely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites as a result of the proximity and type of development.</p> <p>Hagg Lane Green SINC is located 20m from the proposal site. The SINC qualifies for its aquatic flora which includes water violet and narrow-leaved water-dropwort both very uncommon plants in North Yorkshire. Ponds also support great crested newt. It is considered that there is a possibility of minor negative impacts on this SINC arising as a result of construction and operation of the allocation site (e.g. impacts from de-watering, pollution of ponds etc.). Restoration could potentially enhance the SINC and further clarification on restoration could ensure a positive benefit. A buffer is needed between this site and the SINC to protect it from this minerals site. In addition to Great crested newt, other protected species that could be present at the allocation site include bats (possible roosts in mature trees), nesting birds, water vole and otter (ditch). It is considered that some minor negative effects on these species or their habitats may occur due to construction and operation of the site.</p> <p>In the longer term the effects would be positive (through the creation of priority habitats such as wetlands and meadows) but dependent on the details of the restoration scheme and whether it is phased. Educational opportunities could also be explored through restoration. Hagg Lane Conservation Group would need to be consulted.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors The site is not in a groundwater source protection zone. It is however within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) (surface water).</p> <p>River Basin Management Plan (RBMP): This site would fall within the Humber River Basin District. The nearest section of river is 'River Ouse from River Wharfe to Trent Falls' (ecological quality is moderate status; chemical quality is 'fail'). Clear connectivity exists between the western area of the site and this section of river. No RBMP lakes are present (nearest is Barmby 3km south-east). The site lies largely within Derwent Sherwood Sandstone groundwater unit (quantitative quality=good, chemical quality=good, current overall status=good, status objective= good by 2015). A small area of site is in 'Wharfe and Lower Ouse Sherwood Sandstone' groundwater unit (quantitative quality=poor, chemical quality=poor, overall risk=at risk, groundwater status objective= good by 2027).</p> <p>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS): surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted or new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows).</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Because this site is in a NVZ, surface water may be vulnerable during restoration phases of the project if fertilizers are used (considered unlikely as site may possibly be restored to wetland). Some nitrogen enrichment may come through traffic from site depositing nitrogen close to roads, though this is likely to be at insignificant levels for this type of site. As with all minerals sites there is a risk of water pollution from fuel spills though occurrences should be readily avoidable through good site management. However, prior to mitigation being known a small scale risk to water quality cannot be ruled out.</p> <p>Overall the effect is predicted to be minor negative in the short and medium term, through with significant uncertainty due to insufficient information on on-site processes, such as whether there would be a need to carry out dewatering (though impacts from this are likely to be manageable). In the long term, it is possible that restoration to a range of wetland habitats could have positive impacts in relation to water quality (for example, should habitats such as reed beds develop that can improve water quality).</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0
						?	?	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Although surface water may be significantly restricted in terms of availability for extraction, the assessment notes only uncertainty here as it will be for the water licensing regime to decide the significance of impacts and it is not known whether water extraction will be required.							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is relatively proximal to a number of major settlements (e.g. Selby 5km, Goole 10km, Castleford 20km, Leeds 30km). Access: Confirmed that new access onto A63 to west of Garth House, Hull Road (A63) approximately midway along the southern boundary of the west extension would be used by HGVs once constructed, but until then the existing access onto Hull Road (A63) opposite the north end of Main Street (U1480) at Hemingbrough would be used in accordance with the existing permission. Once the new access is constructed the existing access would be used by site staff and visitors only to the site offices.</p> <p>Light vehicles: 16 two-way movements (application details NY/2015/0058/ENV); HGV vehicles: 100 HGV two-way movements (application details NY/2015/0058/ENV).</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0; Traffic assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>Public Rights of Way (PROW): The site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternative route has been provided and confirmed by order (if a diversion is needed).</p> <p>Rail: Immediately adjacent to northern site / nearest railhead 4.45km west; Strategic Road: A63 immediately south; Canal / Freight waterway: River Ouse is navigable 1km south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate 116 two way vehicle movements and is very close to Hemingbrough. However, this level of traffic is the same as the levels associated with the Hemingbrough Clay Quarry, so in overall terms should be viewed as an extension in time of existing impacts (though without this extension these impacts would be expected to cease, so an effect is observed).</p>		✓		✓	- ?	- + ?	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>According to the traffic assessment “All HGV traffic from the site would travel to and from the Plasmor Brickworks at Heck approximately 25km from the site by road. The planning application outlines that the applicant would continue to follow the HGV routing agreement whereby HGVs turn right out of the site onto the A63 and use the A63 Selby Bypass and A19 via Eggborough to reach the Plasmor Brickworks”.</p> <p>Access in the short term (until new access is created) would continue to bring vehicles close to the fringes of Hemingbrough (though not into it), potentially causing very minor congestion at the junction. This situation would improve once access is moved, though traffic from the site on the A63 would still continue for an extended period. The traffic assessment puts this into context by stating that “Data provided by the applicant indicates that traffic flows along the A63 are typically in the region of 9,000 vehicles a day, with HGVs accounting for around 11% of traffic. Subject to achieving a satisfactory point of access for HGVs, the traffic generations from the site would remain at present levels and the routing agreement would ensure HGV impacts are minimised. It is thus likely that the traffic impacts of the site would remain as at present or potentially improve on the present situation with the revised point of access removing traffic from Hemingbrough”). Additionally, the Highway Assessment concludes HGV movement is acceptable onto the road (though notes that the site has no direct connection / frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense).</p> <p>The Highway Assessment also concludes that sustainable modes of transport are not likely to contribute to access to site (though proximity to the rail network could suggest that installation of a rail head might be an option, though may well be too expensive in relation to the size of this site or not acceptable on the line).</p> <p>Overall it is considered that minor negative traffic effects would continue for the duration of this extension, though improvements to access would also lead to some improvement. This is, however, subject to the continuation of the routing agreement from the site.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors The site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consultation Zone or an Air Quality Management Area. Applying the 1km buffer around a site for possible impacts advised by MPS2 shows that it is possible Hemingbrough, Cliffe and a number of more isolated properties including two</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>directly adjacent to the western parcel of the site are in range of dust.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality As the site is located within 200m of the village of Hemingbrough and adjacent to a number of more isolated properties, there is potential for minor negative impacts in relation to dust during the construction and operational phase of the development. It is however acknowledged that mitigation may reduce any impacts significantly however this is currently unknown until a dust / air quality assessment is undertaken and any required mitigation is outlined.</p> <p>Air pollution resulting from site traffic (as it routes towards Plasmor Brickworks along the A19 and A63 passing a number of villages) and onsite processes may also contribute towards a minor negative impact in relation to air quality during the construction and operational phases, though as the access to the site will move this impact will be reduced (it should also be noted that air pollution from vehicles will not get any worse as traffic is already generated from this site (though it will endure for longer). In the longer term, impacts will depend upon the restoration scheme that is implemented and therefore there is an element of uncertainty. However, it is considered that if restoration to a number of wetland habitats is pursued, no significant impacts would occur in relation to this objective in the long term.</p>							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Agricultural Land Classification (ALC): Site is Grade 2 Agricultural Land which is classified as very good and constitutes 'best and most versatile land'. The site is a greenfield site and is of a moderate size (35.12ha). Site does not lie within or adjacent to a development high risk area. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Due to the nature of clay extraction and the possible restoration to wetland, the loss of this area of best and most versatile agricultural land would, at least in part, most likely be permanent. For these reasons, it is considered that the site would result in a moderate to major negative impact in the short, medium and long term in relation to safeguarding and enhancing the quality of land and soil. It is recognised that the effect could also be cumulative as an active clay pit lies adjacent to the site.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
						--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change The closest area of priority habitat woodland lies 40m south-east of the site. Parts of the site are bounded by hedgerows and a number of standalone trees are present along the site boundary. The main land use is arable.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Woodland would not be lost to this site although areas of hedgerows may need to be removed to facilitate site access and a number of mature trees would be lost in the eastern parcel of land in order for clay extraction to take place. Clay from the site would be likely to be transported to Plasmor block-making site at Great Heck circa 12.3km south-west. The site is therefore located in relatively close proximity to market and represents the nearest source of clay to the block-making plant (area immediately surrounding the plant consists of sand rather than clay deposits). The site has relatively good transport links and there may be some potential to consider utilising the nearby rail or canal network for removing freight from roads, though given the small distance from source to market this may not be viable. Overall minor negative impacts are recorded due to the number of vehicles and the loss of mature trees and possibly areas of hedgerow, however the site is located in close proximity to market and represents the closest source of clay for an existing block-works and therefore minor positive impacts are also recorded during the operation phase as this site may offset the need for longer journeys should other clay sources be sought instead.</p>	✓		✓	✓	-	-	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹ of a site Site lies in flood zone 1. No ecological networks present onsite however Ouse regional Green Infrastructure network lies adjacent to the western parcel of the site to the south.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted or new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows).</p>	✓		✓		0	0	+
						?	?	?

¹ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p><u>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</u> It is considered unlikely that the site would block nearby ecological networks. Flooding risk is seen as negligible at this site which is classified as 'less vulnerable' in terms of its flood risk vulnerability classification. During the restoration phase, it is considered that the development of a number of wetland habitats may contribute towards climate adaptation in terms of water storage and the possible creation of priority habitats. There is some uncertainty in this assessment as finalised restoration plans are not currently known.</p> <p>Although surface water may be significantly restricted in terms of availability for extraction, the assessment notes only uncertainty here as it will be for the water licensing regime to decide the significance of impacts.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site will contribute to the need for clay. However it is considered that this could to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially be used instead of clay (i.e. blocks made from recycled aggregate). However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. As the site would result in the extraction of a large quantity (1,800,000 tonnes) of virgin minerals which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled) it is considered to score negatively in relation to this objective.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> Overburden and fines are likely to be generated by this site and given the nature of clay extraction and possible restoration to wetland habitats it is likely that this will need to be taken offsite (therefore minor negative impact identified in the short term due to this waste generation). While indirectly the site may allow for continued extraction of primary resources, thus decreasing the opportunity for recycled and secondary aggregates to replace them there is still likely to be demand for minerals such as clay (so this effect can only be considered by considering all clay extraction</p>	✓		✓		-	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
practicable	together and cannot be attributed to a single site).							
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation Areas: 1 Conservation Area within 1km - Hemingbrough 290m south; 16 Listed Buildings within 1km (1 Grade 1, 15 Grade 2, closest to site 240m south).</p> <p>Woodhall Park Named Designed Landscape (ornamental parkland) lies 1.55km east. No scheduled monuments within 2km and no listed buildings within 1 km.</p> <p>There are no currently recorded archaeological sites within the allocation area. However, from evidence for the surrounding area, archaeological potential can be inferred, given the identification from archaeological recording and aerial photographs of activity likely to date from the later Iron Age/Romano-British periods. The full extent of significance of Romano-British settlement remains is not known and may extend into the allocation area.</p> <p>Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): The North Yorkshire HLC broad type is 'enclosed land' and HLC type is 'modern improved fields'. The North Yorkshire HLC Project database record number HNY5305 identifies the allocation site as an area of large irregular fields defined by erratic drainage ditches. This represents the creation of large prairie fields due to the removal of internal field boundaries. This area has fragmentary legibility due to the high degree loss. This area was previously mainly planned enclosure dating to the period between 1750 and 1850. The legibility attribute value is classed as fragmentary, a term which is employed where the previous historic character is only slightly visible within the landscape.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction (assumed to cover the short and medium term in this assessment). It is assumed that excavation would result in the total destruction of any potential archaeological remains. As archaeology is a</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact is therefore considered to be major negative in the short and medium term.</p> <p>In the long term it is assumed that extraction will be complete and the site will be restored (though the loss of archaeology will endure). There is some uncertainty regarding the extent of restoration impacts as details are currently unknown.</p> <p>An informed assessment of the archaeological potential of the site has been made as a result of previous archaeological evaluation. Therefore, the likely effects can be stated with certainty.</p> <p>In terms of historic landscape character, as this allocation site is a small part at the edge of a much larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is considered unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area. A minor impact would be on the nearby conservation area. There is, therefore a need to avoid the most sensitive areas of the site, including parts of the site that affect the setting of the conservation area (particularly the eastern boundary).</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character Locally designated landscape: East Riding Important Landscape Area lies 2.3km east. National Character Area (NCA): Site is in the Humberhead Levels National Character Area. The North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment places this site in Landscape Character Type 23: Levels Farmland (broad type: farmed, lowland valley landscapes). This character type has: high visual sensitivity (as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform, which facilitates long distance open views across the landscape and promotes strong inter-visibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types); low ecological sensitivity (resulting from the fact that much of this landscape character type encompasses improved agricultural land); and moderate landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence of a patchwork of historic drainage features (ditches and dykes), moated sites and grange sites. The site is also in the Selby LCA with 80% of site in East Selby Farmlands and 20% Wharfe Ouse River Corridor. In terms of intrusion the area is classified as</p>	✓		✓		-	-	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>'disturbed'.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape The site is close to the village of Hemingbrough and there is potential for adverse visual impact on roads approaching from the north west (A63 Hull Road) and from the north (Hagg Lane). However clay extraction has been taking place for many years, and because the land is flat and the extraction of clay would largely take place below current ground level it should be possible for workings to be largely screened. Additional screening could however change the semi-enclosed but relatively open character of the landscape and affect long distance views. It is considered very unlikely that that there would be any impact on the Hemingbrough Conservation Area.</p> <p>The scale of effects depends on the operations at any one time. In the short term locally significant negative effects are anticipated in the early stages of development where soil is being stripped, vegetation, trees and hedgerows lost, and there is noticeable disturbance. There will be permanent loss of grade 2 agricultural land. Some of the proposed areas are currently in Environmental Stewardship (ELS) and any related benefits would be lost (although there may well be longer term benefits following restoration). In the medium term, earlier effects may continue, but due to the size of the site a large area will be affected, but screening and rolling restoration should limit visual intrusion. However the changes from arable farmland are likely to be irreversible if water bodies are created.</p> <p>In the long term the restored landscape could be of recreational and nature conservation interest, and should be capable of satisfactory visual integration with the surrounding landscape, particularly if some valuable grade 2 agricultural land can also be restored. However, there is concern over the area next to Hull Road, which may act as a visual receptor throughout the lifetime of this development. The site is also open to views from the railway in this area of quite pleasant countryside.</p> <p>The area between Cliffe and Hemingbrough is becoming continually disturbed by development / more urbanised. This disturbance is likely to increase over time, in part due to this site. In particular there may be a cumulative impact on the experience of railway users.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is relatively proximal to a number of major settlements (e.g. Selby 5km, Goole 10km, Castleford 20km, Leeds 30km).</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth The allocation would enable Hemingbrough clay pit to continue to supply clay to Plasmor block-making site at Great Heck circa 12.3km south-west. It is therefore considered that the site would create, or more likely sustain, a small number of jobs at the allocation site and Plasmor block making site in the short and medium term. The site would make a contribution to the supply of a valuable building product and ultimately this may help keep the construction sector competitive. While the site does not represent 'low carbon development' the proximity of this site to an established market is not likely to significantly increase the carbon footprint of construction projects that ultimately use this clay. Overall the contribution is minor positive in the short and medium term. It is considered that there is some potential for positive effects in terms of economic growth in the long term should the possible creation of wetland create a recreational / tourism opportunity.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Area is Hemingbrough. This is not in worst 20%. Site lies between Hemingbrough, Cliffe and South Duffield (the northern edge of Hemingbrough lies adjacent to the site, Cliffe lies 300m west of the site and South Duffield lies 1.2km north of the site). Hemingbrough is listed as a 'Designated Service Village' where limited further growth is considered appropriate in the Selby Core Strategy and Cliffe and South Duffield are 'Secondary Villages with defined Development Limits'. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities..."</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability The site is likely to support small numbers of jobs onsite and in the associated block-making plant leading to minor positive impacts in the short and medium term. Whilst the site would provide a source of clay which could aid future development, it is considered that the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. In the long term it is considered that possible restoration to a number of wetland habitats has the potential to boost tourism in the area.</p>		✓	✓	✓	0 +	0 +	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Public Rights of Way (PROW): A local footpath runs along the southern boundary of the easternmost parcel of the site and the Trans Pennine Trail runs along the southern boundary of the western parcel of the site. Two village greens are listed in Hemingbrough, which lies 160m south of the site at the closest point (exact locations of village greens unknown).</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning The site may diminish the experience of walking on the local and national footpaths in close proximity to the site as it will have a visual impact, may generate dust and noise and also increase traffic on the road adjacent to the Trans-Pennine Trail. However, the experience of being on this footpath is already likely to be disturbed by proximity to the A63 and the existing quarry adjacent to the allocation site. In addition, this is not one of the more widely used parts of the Trail. However, the Tran Pennine Trail still needs to be screened.</p> <p>In the long term possible restoration to wetland may enable opportunities for recreation or learning (e.g. wetland nature reserve).</p>		✓	✓		-	-	+
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing There are no hospitals or clinics within 1km. Site lies between Hemingbrough, Cliffe and South Duffield (the northern edge of Hemingbrough lies adjacent to the site, Cliffe lies 300m W of the site and South Duffield lies 1.2km north of the site). A number of residential properties are located adjacent to the site boundary, including in close proximity to the proposed new HGV access to site. Two primary schools are located within 1km of the site: Cliffe Primary School 670m west and Hemingbrough Primary School 730m south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Without mitigation it is possible that noise and dust could increase, including noise, vibration and pollution from traffic travelling along the A63. This may affect a number of individual properties and settlements (particularly Hemingbrough and Cliffe) and may heighten traffic levels affecting an area used by walkers and cyclists. As these impacts are localised and essentially no worse than current levels in the case of traffic pollution they are considered to be minor negative in the short and medium term with some uncertainty in the long term depending on agreed restoration plans (as without this extension impacts from the site would otherwise have ceased). The short term impact is more</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	significant due to the access point being at the north end of Main Street, Hemingbrough. Due to the possible restoration of the site to a range of wetlands, impacts on the safety of nearby airfield operations (the site lies within the 13km consultation zone of 4 airfields) in relation to bird strike would need to be taken in to consideration.							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones The site lies in flood zone 1. Small areas of the site (c. 5-10%) are prone to surface water flooding.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flood risk is seen as negligible at this site which is classified as 'less vulnerable' in terms of its flood risk vulnerability classification. Surface water and any other flood risk will need to be considered in a site specific flood risk assessment.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of clay (and therefore blocks as the allocation would support the Plasmor block-making plant) in the plan area.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Site lies between Hemingbrough, Cliffe and South Duffield (the northern edge of Hemingbrough lies adjacent to the site, Cliffe lies 300m west of the site and South Duffield lies 1.2km north of the site). Hemingbrough is listed as a 'Designated Service Village' where limited further growth is considered appropriate in the Selby Core Strategy and Cliffe and South Duffield are 'Secondary Villages with defined Development Limits'. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "<i>Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities...</i>" No allocations in the 2005 Local Plan conflict with this site, however the site is in a 'strategic countryside gap' where proposals '<i>will not be permitted where there would be an adverse effect on the open character of the countryside or where the gap between settlement would be compromised</i>².</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> No other sites lie within 2km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Site lies within a cluster of historic permissions for extraction and landfill associated with Hemingbrough clay pit. There is also a metal recycling plant adjacent. 1.2km north extraction was granted in the 1970s, and a borehole in the 1990s.</p> <p><u>Soils / Land:</u> In terms of land loss, all development is cumulative so this development is best considered within the context of the whole plan area. This development would represent a permanent loss of a moderately large area of best and most versatile land and combined with other development in the area such as the adjacent active clay pit, this may result in a minor negative cumulative impact.</p>							
		✓		✓		-	-	-
								0

² Selby District Council, 2005. Selby District Local Plan 2005 [URL: <http://www.selby.gov.uk/selby-district-local-plan-sdlp-2005>].

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Landscape: The area between Cliffe and Hemingbrough is becoming continually disturbed by development / more urbanised. This disturbance is likely to increase over time, in part due to this site. In particular there may be a cumulative impact on the experience of railway users.		✓	✓		-	-	+
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ³ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							

³ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues, in particular with regard to avoiding impacts on the nearby SINC site • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains and Conservation Area) and local landscape features and their respective settings and users of local roads, public right of way and leisure route and railway • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation, recreation and tourism.

MJP55 – Land Adjacent to Former Escrick Brickworks

Site Name	MJP55 Land adjacent to former Escrick Brickworks, Escrick
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Clay extraction
Size	59 ha
Proposed life of site	25 years extraction upon commencement with 20 years for completion of landfill (WJP06) based on infilling commencing 2 years after extraction commences (likely to be in about 2025).
Notes	Proposed restoration: Agriculture close or at original ground levels. Site is Extension to former quarry.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

This assessment considers the clay extraction only

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000 Sites: 3.5km south-east- Skipwith Common SAC, 7km east- Lower Derwent Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar. SSSI: Acaster South Ings is 3km north-west; Church Ings is 4.8km north-west. Skipwith Common is 2.9km south-east. Skipwith Common is also a National Nature Reserve.</p> <p>SINC: 9 SINCS lie within 2km. Of these the following lie within 500m: SE64-10 (York and Selby Cycle Track (ratified SINC) which runs between and immediately adjacent to the east and west sections of this site and the western boundary of the southern plot; SE64-06 (Heron Wood - Stillingfleet - potential SINC) is immediately adjacent to the northern edge of the western site; SE64-04 (Hollicars Wood, Ratified SINC) is 250m east of southern tip of access track.</p> <p>Priority Habitats: 3 patches of deciduous woodland immediately north and south of the site. A further patch</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
						?	?	0
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>is 30m west of the western boundary. A lowland fen patch is circa 10m to south of site (co-incident with Trans Pennine Trail).</p> <p>Southern part of the site is within a Bee Line buffer. Site visit confirmed ponds, grasslands, arable, woodland, hedgerows and standalone trees were present on site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> Impacts upon the Natura 2000 site at Skipwith Common will need further investigation at the planning application stage if dewatering is required, however an initial assessment of likely significant effects considers that the distance of this site (likely to be beyond any modified water table 'cone of depression') and the fact that clay extraction is generally a low risk to groundwater as clay is a non-aquifer with limited groundwater inflow dependent on permeability⁴, makes any risk to Skipwith Common unlikely.</p> <p>At least in terms of surface water there seems to be little 'connectivity' between this site and Acaster South lngs.</p> <p>Similarly, although invasive species are not noted in this location, the presence of a ditch next to the site could act as a pathway for invasive species that might be brought in during any restoration. This, however, is not scored in this assessment. It is also not known whether Heron Wood SINC, which has several shallow pools and water starwort, is groundwater or surface water dependent, but its proximity means that it may be vulnerable to both surface water flooding transporting polluted water across both sites or local depletion of the water table (though the latter is less likely due to poor groundwater conductivity of clay).</p> <p>There are opportunities to bring long term benefits through restoration, such as through long term management of the nearby SINC and ecological networks / inclusion of features for biodiversity.</p> <p>On site habitats (ponds, hedges, grassland and trees) and associated species (e.g. possible great crested</p>							

⁴ See Stuart, A. and Davies, J, 2002. *An assessment of relative environmental sustainability of sub-water table quarries*. Environment Agency, Bristol [URL: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/290396/sp2-173-tr-2-e-e.pdf]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>newts) may also be lost during construction, while continued disturbance from the site (e.g. from dust or hydrological impacts) will continue through the medium and long term. Completion of restoration should see the baseline return to the norm (i.e. it is important that restoration should replace what is already there, such as existing habitats), though much depends on how it is implemented.</p> <p>Although the site falls within a number of private aerodrome buffers it only falls within the outer area of two MOD 13km buffers so consultation will be needed ahead of any restoration to nature conservation.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. Not in a Source Protection Zone.</p> <p>In the Humber RBMP the nearest section of RBMP river is 'Riccall Dam Catchment (tributary of Ouse)' which runs immediately adjacent to the western boundary of this site and the western edge of the southern plot. This has an ecological quality status of moderate and a chemical quality status of 'does not require assessment'. The overall status is moderate and the status objective is 'good by 2027'. There are no local RBMP lakes. RBMP Groundwater water body is 'Wharfe and Lower Ouse Sherwood Sandstone': current quantitative quality - poor / chemical quality - poor. Overall status: poor / good by 2027.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 70% of the time.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u> Removal and storage of overburden and fuel spills on site could release pollutants which could make their way into the 'Riccall Dam Catchment' RBMP water body. Compaction by vehicles may also be an issue on site which may create pathways for on-site run off. These impacts could occur throughout the operation, and may also depend on the restoration pursued. They would require mitigation. Groundwater impacts would need further investigation, but clay is an 'aquitard' which acts as a low permeability block between an aquifer and the surface so impacts are most likely to be fairly low.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to A19 with good access to key housing markets in York and Selby, though clay may go via another facility such as the Great Heck Block Making site (c20km away). Access: existing access via the former Escrick Brickworks and U722 unclassified road by Escrick Business Park onto the A19. Within the site there is a bridge over the Trans Pennine Trail.</p> <p>Light Vehicles: 10 two-way movements (submitter information); HGV vehicles: 50 two-way movements (application details NY/2007/0127/FUL).</p> <p>Net change in daily trip generations: Light vehicles: 10; HGVs: 50. Traffic Assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: Immediate access to the site is not affected by PROW.</p> <p>Rail: 7.25 km W / nearest railhead: 7.8 km S; Strategic Road: A19 borders eastern edge of site; Canal / Freight waterway: River Ouse is 3.5km W.</p> <p>Selby are undertaking a highways study that could contribute further information to these sites</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate 50 two way HGV movements a day and 7 light vehicle movements. According to the Joint Plan traffic assessment “<i>the MJP55 site would be accessed via the U722 unclassified road which also serves Escrick Business Park and leads directly onto the A19. The U722 passes in close proximity to the Escrick Business Park and mitigation measures are likely to be required to limit impacts from passing HGV traffic such as noise and dust and removing conflicts with pedestrians and road users at the business park. The extraction site is also bisected by the Trans Pennine Trail and mitigation measures are also likely to be required to remove conflict between path users and plant vehicles on site</i>”.</p> <p>The traffic assessment also notes that material from the site is likely to go to the Plasmor brickworks via the A19 and then join the route taken by MJP45 traffic at the junction with the A63. However, “<i>as the MJP55 site would only be reopened following the closure of the workings at the Hemingbrough MJP45 submission site (which is already operational), the only net increase in HGV movements from the MJP55 site would be along the A19 from the south of the site to the junction with the A63 where existing route from the MJP45 site</i></p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
								0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>would be met'. As 14,000 vehicles a day currently use the A19 congestion impacts on the A19 are unlikely to be significant.</p> <p>Although the site has no direct connection / frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense, HGV movements on the receiving road are deemed acceptable. Sustainable modes of transport are unlikely to contribute to the site.</p> <p>As the site would be likely to have dust /noise impacts on the nearby Escrick Business Park and bisects the Trans Pennine Trail mitigation would be required.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No AQMAs within 5km. Not within a Hazardous substances consultation zone. It is noted that the A19 in York forms part of an AQMA for NOX.</p> <p>Park Farm Business Park lies adjacent to the southern boundary of the site and several isolated farms lie within 1km. To the north of the site (around 2km north) is the village of Escrick and around 2km south is Riccall. Further out (all >2km) Stillingfleet lies to the west and Skipwith is to the South east and Kelfield to the south west (all Selby). Nearest School is in Escrick. No hospitals, health centres or clinics within 2km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Presumably waste will arrive at the site via the A19, and clay / bricks will leave the site via a similar route with the destination of Plasmor brickworks. HGV traffic may generate dust in dry conditions (though to a lesser extent than other minerals sites).. Local negative effects from dust and air pollution may affect the adjacent industrial estate and users of the Trans Pennine Trail. As several settlements lie close to the A19 and en route to the brickworks these receptors may see slightly raised air pollution levels, though not at a significant level. Mitigation for local receptors may however be necessary.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site is Grade 3 ALC (good to moderate quality). In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land 59 ha of possible best and most versatile land will be lost. Major negative until restoration. It will be important to retain soils for later restoration. The long term impact</p>		✓	✓		--	--	--
								0
								0
								+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
quality	depends on future restoration.							
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</u> Priority woodlands lie adjacent to the site. Hedges and trees exist on site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change</u> Small areas of habitat would be lost, and neighbouring priority woodland may be deleteriously affected by changes to hydrology (e.g. a changed surface water regime). These are, however, relatively small scale impacts. However, this site would eventually shift 5 million tonnes of clay off site (over 25 years) and also ship in significant waste for landfill (see WJP06). This would over time result in a significant and permanent release to the atmosphere.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	--
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁵ of a site</u> Isolated patches of the England Habitat Network to north of site. Southern block is wholly in flood zone 2. Southern 2/3 of western block is flood zone 2. South-western corner (circa 1/4 of block area) is in flood zone 2. Remainder of site is flood zone 1. Surface water flooding mainly low risk (1000 year return) with small patches of at 30 year high risk.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 70% of the time.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</u> Flooding will be an issue for this 'less vulnerable' site with a moderate risk from future river flooding and a low risk from surface flooding (but with patches of high risk). This will require an appropriate FRA and emergency planning procedure to be put in place and</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-

⁵ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	suitable application of an on-site sequential approach. In terms of habitat connectivity there will be no direct effects, though it is suggested that buffering the isolated patches of habitat adjacent to the site may increase their resilience.							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> The site would ultimately deplete 5 million tonnes of a resource. While clay is not a scarce resource, it is a land intensive resource.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	--
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> Indirectly this site is creating a space for the landfilling of inert waste which will work against this objective.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Escrick Conservation Area 0.977 km north-west. Moreby Hall (Grade II Registered Park and Garden) is 2.3km north-west. Nun Appleton Hall (Grade II) is 4.97km west. There are a Number of Listed Buildings within Escrick conservation area including Grade II* Escrick Park and Coach House 550m to north-east.</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--
						?	?	0
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Named designed landscapes: Escrick Hall (designed landscape - ornamental parkland) is 400m east. Moreby Hall (designed landscape -ornamental parkland) is 2.04km north-west (i.e. just outside 2km).</p> <p>A possible Iron Age or Roman enclosure with field system and trackways has been seen as crop marks on air photographs and transcribed as part of the Vale of York National Mapping Programme project commissioned by English Heritage. There are various other smaller elements within the system which are assumed to be related although perhaps of a different phase.</p> <p>The North Yorkshire HLC project (database records HNY 5413 & 5581) records parts of this allocation area as parts of wider areas of late modern improved fields which consists of large irregular fields defined by erratic hedgerows. This area has fragmentary legibility due to the high degree of boundary loss and was previously planned enclosure which had been enclosed by agreement. The HLC project (database records HNY 6327 & 23913) also records parts of this allocation area as parts of a wider areas of piecemeal enclosure which consists of medium sized irregular fields defined by regular hedges in some areas and medium sized fields which are irregular in form and are defined by erratic external and regular internal hedgerows in others.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. The archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction. It is assumed that excavation will result in the total destruction of the archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p> <p>As this allocation site covers four separate areas of historic landscape character which each extend beyond the allocation site into larger areas of similar character type, of which the legibility is partial, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area. However, it is acknowledged that within the site, the historic landscape character will</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>become invisible as development will replace earlier field systems.</p> <p>Of potentially more significance is the site's proximity to the Escrick Conservation Area. Therefore there would need to be an evaluation of any impact on the Conservation Area and parkland (Escrick Estate). Uncertain impact.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km. NO ITE land within 5km.</p> <p>NCA: Southern 40% in Humberhead Levels. Northern 60% in Vale of York. NYCC Landscape Character Assessment places this site within 'vale farmland with plantation woodland and heathland'. This has moderate visual sensitivity (a strong sense of openness and patches of plantation woodland disrupt views to adjacent Landscape Character Types in places); moderate ecological sensitivity overall (much of this Landscape Character Type comprises improved agricultural fields. There are, however, large areas of lowland heathland and a network of remnant lowland heaths outside these major areas). Moderate landscape and cultural sensitivity overall. (In places, historic landscape patterns are compromised by modern developments. There are, however, numerous historic landscape features present, including parkland landscapes, historic villages and prehistoric earthworks). Selby LCA states that Selby 75% of site (south and east) is in 'Skipwith Lowland LCA Area' (Flat wooded farmland LCA Type) while 25% (north and west) is in Wharfe Ouse River Corridor LCA Area (LCA type: Semi-enclosed farmland).</p> <p>York green belt in Selby is 600m north. In terms of tranquillity 90% of site disturbed. Western 10% is undisturbed.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> Site is not within a locally protected landscape, but it would be visible from the Trans Pennine Trail. The site is about 1.5-2 km from Escrick and is visible from the A19 on the approach from the south. This area may be sensitive to change due to the proximity to Escrick Park. The site is 2 km north of Riccall and would not affect its immediate setting.</p> <p>The site is currently countryside degraded by large scale hedgerow and hedgerow tree loss. It is in intensive agricultural use, but it is relatively unspoilt by development and within a landscape influenced by the Escrick</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
						-	-	-
						?	?	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Estate. Larger scale mineral extraction would represent a significant change. The existing brickworks site is isolated from other similar development and is not currently conspicuous from the A19 although it would be from the Trans Pennine Trail. Although hedgerows and hedgerow trees within the site that are shown on old maps have been largely lost, mature trees around an artificial water body, named Mount Pond, adjacent to a mount, remain (reflecting the former parkland status of this area), and their loss would be significant. They are shown on the 1st edition OS map.</p> <p>The site is not currently fully screened. Partial screening may be provided by hedgerows in some views but the countryside is relatively flat and open. There are blocks of woodland to the north west which would provide screening in views from that direction. There could be some mitigation through screen planting but this would interfere with current open views.</p> <p>Lighting may be visible from local receptors.</p> <p>In the short-term effects depend on the extent of operational area at any one time. Mitigation screen planting would change the character of the local area as it is presently open. A historic artificial pond and associated mature trees would be lost. The land is in Entry Level Stewardship and any benefits from this would be lost. In the medium term effects continue, depending on phasing and restoration proposals. In the long term effects are dependent on restoration. Restoration at original ground levels would have benefits.</p> <p>Wet restoration might have benefits for landscape – e.g. the site could be a country park linked to the Trans Pennine Trail. There may also be some potential to enhance biodiversity along the Trans Pennine Trail.</p> <p>There is a need to establish the landscape sensitivity of this area. Is the site too big for this landscape, or could it be phased? An evaluation of the impact on Escrick Conservation Area & the designed landscape of Escrick Park is required.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to A19 with good access to key housing markets in York and Selby, though clay may go via another facility such as the Great Heck Block Making site (circa 20km away).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> Site would supply 5 million tonnes of brick material which would help support the housing and employment market and would also provide a limited number jobs in minerals extraction and indirectly in freight. Site does not, however, particularly support a low carbon economy. Overall positive to very positive.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++
								0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area is Riccall with Escrick. Not in worst 20%. Nearest significant communities: To the north of the site (around 2km north) is the village of Escrick and around 2km south is Riccall. Further out (all >2km) Stillingfleet lies to the west and Skipwith is to the South east and Kelfield to the south west (all Selby).</p> <p>Escrick and Riccall are designated Service Villages in the Selby Local Plan Core Strategy. Stillingfleet, Skipwith and Kelfield are all Secondary Villages. Secondary Villages are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and which conform to the provisions of Policy SP4 and Policy SP10". Service Villages 'have some scope for additional residential and small scale employment growth', albeit within development limits.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> This site will potentially provide some local jobs. Moreover, it will provide building materials that would directly support the housing market (bricks). Few tourism receptors other than Escrick Park Estate and the Trans Pennine Trail which may be affected by views of this site. Overall the net effect is highly positive.</p>		✓	✓	✓	++	++	++
								0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> Trans Pennine trail goes between the two halves of this site within 10m of each half. And also runs immediately adjacent to the western side of the southern block of this site. 200m west of the western part of the site lies a bridleway (35.62/9/1).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> Users of the Trans Pennine Trail could experience major visual intrusion, as well as noise and dust impacts (including from any movement that might take place on the bridge across the Trans Pennine Trail). Although not a National Trail this is a nationally significant trans regional route. Recreational tourists at Escrick Park Estate may also experience glimpses of this site without mitigation. Usage figures would be needed to more accurately predict effects on the Trans Pennine Trail.</p> <p>Mitigation could include screening as well as improvements and enhancements of the Trans Pennine Trail.</p>		✓	✓		--	--	--
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> Several farm properties and a business park lie within 1 km.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> The main health risk from this site is expected to come from traffic which will increase next to the business park and the Trans Pennine Trail. Receptors along the A19 would experience 60 more vehicles per day though this is thought to have an insignificant effect on wellbeing given current traffic levels. .</p> <p>Local users of the Trans Pennine Trail may find their section of this walking / cycling route changes significantly in terms of character and noise. However at a regional scale this effect is reduced as the trail traverses several industrial sites, which are a notable part of the character of the trail. Overall minor negative until restoration takes effect.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Southern block is wholly in flood zone 2. Southern 2/3 of western block is flood zone 2. South western corner (circa 1/4 of block area) is in flood zone 2. Remainder of site is flood zone 1. Surface water flooding mainly low risk (1000 year return) with small patches of at 30 year high risk.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Site is less vulnerable (though landfill is more vulnerable, though this landfill would be inert (considered as WJP06)) so effects are considered to be minor. A flood risk assessment would still be required.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population This site would provide a large amount of brick building materials, which would support a changing population's desires to own or rent a range of housing types.</p>		✓		✓	++	++	++
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> To the north of the site (around 2km north) is the village of Escrick and around 2km south is Riccall.</p> <p>Escrick and Riccall are designated Service Villages in the Selby Local Plan Core Strategy. Service Villages 'have some scope for additional residential and small scale employment growth', albeit within development limits. A review of the 2005 Proposals Map shows that no allocations or policies appear to conflict with this site.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> This site also forms the boundary of WJP 06.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Within 1km west is an onshore hydrocarbon field (PEDL) Licensed area. This includes a coal mine methane vent. WJPO2 (withdrawn) lies to the north. There is a non-hazardous</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	landfill site immediately adjacent on the southern boundary of the site. Within 2 km there are no historic landfill sites apart from the still active site adjacent (nearest are between 4 and 5 km away). Housing and employment related development is recorded at objective 13.							
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁶ .							

⁶ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on heritage assets (unregistered designed landscape) and local landscape features and their respective settings and the leisure route • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer • Maintenance of access to local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

MJP28 – Barnsdale Bar Quarry, Kirk Smeaton

Site Name	Site MJP28 (Barnsdale Bar Quarry, Kirk Smeaton, Selby)
Current Use	Current Use: Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of Magnesian limestone
Size	Size: 9.3 ha
Proposed life of site	4-5 years but start date unknown. 6-8 years for north-west area. Commencement in 2015 for north area and as being dependent on extraction of north area for north-west area
Notes	Notes: Proposed extension to existing quarry. Low level restoration to agriculture similar to adjacent existing quarry.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions: In this assessment impacts are taken to occur from the start of the extended quarrying (not the start of the plan period). This could be at any date during the lifetime of the plan. As timescales are only partly known, this assessment assumes that the operational period of the quarry will take place in the short term, whilst during the medium and long term the site will have been restored.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features No Natura 2000 sites within 15km. 4 SSSIs within 5km. 1.76km north - Brockadale SSSI; 3.79 km north-east - Forlorn Hope Meadow; 4.35km north-west - Wentbridge Ings; 3.92km south-west - South Elmsall Quarry; just outside of search area 5.25km south-east - Owston Hay Meadows. No SINCs within 2km within the plan area, however Barnsdale Wood Local Wildlife Site lies circa 1.1km south-east of the site in Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council Area. A Wakefield Local Wildlife Site is also located 740m south at the A1 / A6201 Junction.</p> <p>A small patch of priority habitat deciduous woodland lies within MJP28 in the south east corner. 100m north</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	-0
						0	+	
						+		

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>there is a long strip of deciduous woodland with two additional patches 200m north-east and 233m north-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity This site is considered unlikely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites, SSSIs or SINCS/LWS as a result of the proximity to designated sites and type of development. Based on the habitats present on or adjacent to site, protected species that could be negatively affected by construction/operation of the site include badger, nesting birds and foraging bats. Development of the site would result in the loss of broadleaved woodland priority habitat. Overall, some minor negative impacts are anticipated, beginning in the short term.</p> <p>In the medium and long term permanent impacts continue (e.g. loss of woodland). If low level restoration to agriculture is considered this will largely neutralise other impacts. There is some potential for minor positive impacts should the restoration to agriculture incorporate agri-environmental features (e.g. Magnesian limestone grassland). The current application for 3.5 ha in the northern area of the site proposes restoration to agriculture and nature conservation⁷.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater and surface water). Site does not lie within or adjacent to a groundwater Source Protection Zone.</p> <p>This site would fall within the Humber River Basin District. According to this the site lies more or less midway between two RBMP rivers. 'Went from Hoyle Mill Stream to Blowell Drain' lies 1.75 km north has a current ecological quality of 'poor potential' and chemical quality of 'does not require assessment' (no clear visible connectivity). 'The Skell from Source to Ea Beck' lies 2 km south and has a current ecological quality of 'moderate potential' and chemical quality of 'does not require assessment' (no clear visible surface connectivity). No RBMP lakes are present. The site lies within the Aire and Don Magnesian Limestone groundwater water body which has good quantitative quality / poor chemical quality. The current overall</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0

⁷ Darrington Quarries Limited, 2014. Barnsdale Bar Quarry: planning application for a 3.5 hectare extension to existing limestone quarry including use of existing processing plant with restoration to a mixture of agriculture, nature conservation and woodland (non-technical summary).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>status is poor and the overall status objective is 'good by 2027'.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 95% of the time.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Because this site is in a NVZ, surface and groundwater water may be vulnerable during restoration phases of the project if fertilizers are used. Some nitrogen enrichment may come through traffic from site depositing nitrogen close to roads, though this is likely to be at insignificant levels for this type of site. As with all minerals sites there is a risk of water pollution from fuel spills however, such occurrences should be readily avoidable through good site management, however prior to mitigation being known a small scale risk to water quality cannot be ruled out.</p> <p>Overall the effect is predicted to be minor negative in the short to early medium term as this is not a very large site, though with significant uncertainty due to insufficient information on on-site processes. In the medium to long term impacts are considered to be neutral as restoration is likely to be back to agricultural use combined with nature conservation (as in the current application).</p> <p>In relation to this site during the site assessment panels the Environment Agency noted no showstoppers.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to the A1 and M62 giving it good access to key markets such as those in West Yorkshire and the South of the Plan Area (e.g. Wakefield, Leeds, Barnsley); Access: Confirmed as being existing Barnsdale Bar Quarry access along Long Lane onto Woodfield Road (approximately 115m east of Barnsdale Bar junction of A1 with A639/A6201);</p> <p>Light Vehicles: 18 two-way movements (as sourced from Application details NY/2014/0393/ENV); HGV Vehicles: 56 two-way movements (as sourced from Application details NY/2014/0393/ENV).</p> <p>Net change in daily trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic Assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: Immediate access to the site is not affected by PROW although the Doncaster stretch of access is along a bridleway.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Rail: 3.8km south. Nearest railhead: 10.6 km north-east; Strategic Road: A1 junction with A6201 is circa 500m south; Canal / Freight waterway: River Don / River Don Navigation circa 10.2 km south-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport The site has no direct connection / frontage to a public highway. However, the site would generate circa 74 two way vehicle movements per day. According to Highways Assessment site is acceptable in terms of impact on the existing transport network. Sustainable transport is not likely to contribute to access to the site.</p> <p>As this site is an extension traffic levels are predicted to remain at present levels (though this SA recognises that without this extension traffic levels would drop). Currently vehicles turn right from Long Lane onto Woodfield Road and then the A1 slip road. The traffic assessment notes that: "The A1 in this area is identified in the Highways England London to Leeds (East) routing strategy as presently suffering from capacity constraints and being of poor design standard. There is however a committed scheme for improvements between Redhouse and Darrington which should alleviate congestion issues in this area. Given the relatively low traffic generations of the site and that these are presently on the network, it is unlikely that there will be any traffic impacts associated with the MJP28 proposal. It is however recommended that the existing routing agreement is continued should planning consent be granted for the current submission".</p> <p>In our assessment a minor effect recognises that extending the traffic is not insignificant and that, to avoid impacts on the wider road network, mitigation will be needed in the form of continuing the existing traffic routing agreement. In addition, appropriate mitigation for vehicles running along the bridleway would be required, such as separation of traffic or diverting the bridleway (see also objective 14).</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors The site is not within an AQMA, however Wakefield Council M1 AQMA for NO2 lies 350m to the West. No hazardous substances consent sites nearby. Nearest dwelling appears to be 400m west at Glebe Farm although a hotel and motorway service station lies 250m west. A caravan site is also evident on aerial mapping circa 650m west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Traffic would be generated by this extension, which would extract and move approximately 350,000 tonnes of Magnesian limestone per annum during its operational period.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Possible air pollution impacts from this could result from traffic fumes and the generation and deposition of dust (although dust suppression measures can effectively mitigate this impact), with a few possible receptors within possible range of minor impacts from the quarry and access, There are deciduous woodland priority habitats near to the site. However dust effects on these habitats are considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The site lies in close proximity to the A1 AQMA and local air pollution levels have clearly already been raised by vehicle emissions in the vicinity of the allocation site. It is likely that HGV's from site will utilise the A1 and will therefore contribute towards NO2 levels in this AQMA. Close proximity to the strategic transport network makes it possible for site traffic to avoid larger areas of development. Overall impacts are considered to be minor to moderate negative in the short term to early medium term and neutral in the medium and long term following restoration.</p>							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Land is ALC Grade 2 (very good) and constitutes 'best and most versatile land'. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land 12.8 hectares of best and most versatile land will be lost. Assuming soil would be retained (and correctly stored / looked after) for restoration, ultimately this land could be restored to its previous quality after a relatively short period of time (4-5 years for larger parcel of land and 6-8 for the smaller parcel of land). Minor negative impacts are therefore anticipated in the short to early medium term and neutral impacts are considered likely in the medium and long term.</p>		✓	✓		-	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</u> An area of deciduous woodland priority habitat lies onsite. Various standalone trees and hedgerows lie along the site boundaries.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change</u> An area of onsite woodland would be lost and further hedgerows and trees may be lost or degraded by access roads etc. This would result in a loss of onsite carbon storage, an impact that is likely to be permanent unless an area of plantation is incorporated into the restoration plans.</p> <p>The site has good access to the strategic road network and the site is moderately proximal to key settlements. The use of existing infrastructure and facilities at an existing quarry is likely to help to reduce the carbon footprint of Magnesian limestone extraction in comparison to extraction from a new location. On balance, minor negative effects are predicted to arise in the short to early medium term, and endure to the long term (as carbon can last in the atmosphere for several hundred years).</p>	✓		✓	✓	-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁸ of a site</u> Site is in flood zone 1. No habitat networks onsite or adjacent.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 95% of the time.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</u> Although a block of priority habitat woodland would be lost as a result of this site, it is relatively isolated from other woodland patches so it is not considered that this site is likely to block ecological networks. Flooding risk is seen as negligible at this site which is classified as 'less vulnerable' in terms of its flood risk vulnerability classification.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site will contribute to the need for limestone. However,</p>	✓		✓	✓	-	-	-

⁸ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
encourage their re-use and safeguarding	depending on whether it is extracted as crushed rock or whether some building stone is extracted it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace them. This impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 350,000 tonnes of virgin minerals per annum (up to 1.96 million tonnes total) would be extracted during the operational period, which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled) (so permanently lost). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively during the assumed quarry operational period.							
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> Although overburden and fines are likely to be generated by this site they are also likely to be useful in restoration so are unlikely to be taken off site. While indirectly the site may allow for continued extraction of primary resources, thus decreasing the opportunity for recycled and secondary aggregates to replace them (and reduce waste) there is still likely to be demand for primary aggregates and stone that can only be produced from virgin limestone (so this effect can only be considered by considering all limestone extraction together and cannot be attributed to a single site).</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> No conservation areas or listed buildings within 1km (though Kirk Smeaton Conservation Area lies just outside the search area at 1.4km north-north-east. (Plan boundary is 380m away 546m east, and 590m to south – there may be conservation areas outside of the boundary). No scheduled monuments within 2km however 'Multivallate enclosure 550 yards (500m) west of Norton Mills' (ID1,004042) 2.25 km north-east is just outside of search area. Named Designed Landscapes- Stapleton Park (HNY598) (Designed landscape - ornamental parkland) lies 2.475km north, Womersley Park HNY613) (Designed landscape - ornamental parkland) lies 3.525km north-east. Additionally Campsmount Park, Campsall Park and Garden of Special or Local Historic Interest lies c. 2.3km south-east and Owston Park lies c. 5km south-east in Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council Area.</p> <p>Archaeological investigations within the eastern portion of this allocation site have revealed evidence for two phases of activity, an enclosure complex of late Iron Age date and field systems/ settlement of the Romano-</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>British period. Crop marks in the wider area, transcribed as part of the Crop marks of the Magnesian limestone national mapping programme commissioned by English Heritage, comprise an Iron Age or Roman trackway, boundary ditches and double-ditched rectilinear enclosure which suggest a Late Iron Age/Romano British agricultural landscape.</p> <p>In terms of Historic Landscape Character, the HLC Broad Type is 'enclosed land' and HLC Type is 'strip fields'. The North Yorkshire HLC project (database record HNY 652) records this allocation area as part of a much wider area characterised by fields defined by 's'-shaped, curved boundaries, mainly comprising hedgerows. There is quite a lot of variation in shape and size but the area is unified in being derived from the medieval strip open field systems. These fields have been enclosed from the strips worked in middle field and west edge field. There is quite a high degree of boundary loss but it still is a coherent medieval derived landscape. The legibility attribute value is classed as Significant. There are many elements of the previous historic character within the landscape forming prominent landscape features.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards, therefore allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. The archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction and excavation will result in the total destruction of the archaeological remains. A permanent major negative impact is therefore anticipated. In the medium to long term it is assumed that the site is restored to agriculture. However the archaeology will not be restored.</p> <p>In terms of historic landscape character, as this allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system.</p> <p>An archaeological mitigation strategy should be put in place</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km. Site is within Selby District 'Locally Important Landscape area'. Recognised in Core Strategy by policy SP18: 'The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and man-made environment will be sustained by....identifying, protecting and enhancing locally distinctive landscapes...' Para 7.72 of supporting text states: ' designations of specific areas such aslandscape character assessments will be considered in future local plan documents and shown on the proposals map. Until such time, sites identified in the adopted SD Local Plan will continue to be afforded protection'. The Site is in Green Belt for West Yorkshire. In terms of tranquillity the site is 'disturbed'.</p> <p>The relevant NCA is Southern Magnesian Limestone. NY&Y LCA lists site as Magnesian Limestone Ridge: Moderate to high visual sensitivity (as a result of the prominent nature of the ridge and inter-visibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types'); High ecological sensitivity (as a result of the presence of nationally important, habitats scattered along the ridge , and SSSIs which encompass habitats sensitive to changes in land management) and High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the nationally significant Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, in addition to the predominantly intact landscape pattern which is sensitive to changes in land management. Site lies in the West Selby Ridge (Rolling Wooded Farmland) landscape type in the Selby LCA.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape Although the site is in the Green Belt it would be likely to be compatible with the purposes of this designation provided restoration was relevant. However, the Landscape in this area is in need of enhancement so extending impacts will not help There is potential for increased visual intrusion as although the site is not very high at around 60 m AOD and is below the highest parts of the Magnesian Limestone Ridge, the Magnesian Limestone Ridge is relatively high compared with the adjacent Humberhead Levels which are not far above sea level. It is also close to the A1 which greatly increases the number of people who may potentially see the site. The visibility of the site from Middlefield Lane would be reduced due to landform.</p> <p>In the short to early medium term impacts are considered to be major negative as soil stripping and storage, and plant movement, are likely to be most visible as they are at existing ground level, whilst restoration of the wider quarry may not be far advanced, and mitigation has not yet become as effective as it might be,</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>moving to minor negative as mitigation becomes more effective and operations are at a lower level. Following restoration it is considered that although part of a larger quarry, the likely low level restoration scheme may not be easy to integrate into the adjoining countryside due to steep sides and rectangular outline, and there is likely to be a loss of productive farmland.</p> <p>There is a cumulative landscape impact with other limestone quarries in the locality. There is some concern that the perception of this part of Selby District from the A1 might be affected.</p> <p>Effects are considered to reduce to minor negative in the short and medium term</p> <p>There should be a presumption in favour of the restoration benefitting the local landscape</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is reasonably proximal to a number of major settlements / markets (e.g. Pontefract 8km, Doncaster 12km, York 12km, Castleford 12km, Wakefield 17km).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> The site is reasonably proximal to possible markets so will help support growth there. Limited numbers of jobs will be supported, which may support a few workers in nearby areas (most likely existing workers at the parent site), while Magnesian limestone will supply the economy with an important building material The site does not represent low carbon development, however the use of an existing site with existing infrastructure and facilities is likely to reduce costs in comparison with developing a new site.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD Area is Whitley. Not within lowest 20%. Kirk Smeaton is the nearest village 1.4km north. This is a 'Secondary Village with defined Development Limits'. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and which conform to the provisions of Policy SP4 and Policy SP10'. Nearest dwelling appears to be 400m west at Glebe Farm although a hotel and motorway service station lies 250m west. A caravan site is also evident on aerial mapping circa 650m west.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> The site may support small numbers of jobs in nearby communities. Whilst the site would provide a source of Magnesian limestone which could aid future development, it is considered that the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. Overall the effect in relation to this objective is considered to be negligible.</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> A short section of bridleway lies circa 110m west of the site. This links up to Crab Tree Lane which runs along the northern boundary of the site (this lane may therefore also be used as a bridleway). There is also a bridleway 500m to the south of the site. No national/regional routes lie within 500m.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> The site may diminish the experience users of the bridleway in close proximity to the site as it will have a visual impact and may generate dust and noise and increased traffic levels in the local area. However, the experience of being on this bridleway is already likely to be disturbed by proximity to the A1 and the existing quarry adjacent to the allocation site. In the short to early medium term it is considered that impacts would be negligible to minor negative and in the medium and long term, it is considered that restoration to agriculture will result in a neutral effect.</p> <p>There is also a bridleway to the south of the site. However, there is currently a break in the bridleway network along Long Lane (route exists at south & north ends but is not a designated route in the middle section). A possible future bridleway along Long Lane could be instated as part of site mitigation.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> Kirk Smeaton is the nearest village 1.4km north. Nearest dwelling appears to be 400m west at Glebe Farm although a hotel and motorway service station lies 250m west. A caravan site is also evident on aerial mapping circa 650m west. Warren House Farm lies 960m south in close proximity to the quarry access track.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> Traffic on roads is likely to continue to be experienced beyond the current quarry as a result of these extensions. However, the current quarry access route is less</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	than 200m from the A1 and lies in excess of 200m from any residential buildings. The intervening distance between the site and the nearest settlements/individual properties means that noise and dust are unlikely to be of major significance though the site may play a minor role in preventing air quality objectives being achieved on the a1 AQMA. Effects are predicted to be minor to moderate negative in the short and early medium term and neutral following site restoration.							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> Site is in flood zone 1.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> Flooding risk is seen as negligible at this site which is classified as 'less vulnerable' in terms of its flood risk vulnerability classification. A Flood Risk Assessment will be required.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a small contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of Magnesian limestone and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0
Cumulative	<u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
effects	<p><u>Planning Context:</u> Kirk Smeaton is the nearest village 1.4km north. This is a 'Secondary Village with defined Development Limits'. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and which conform to the provisions of Policy SP4 and Policy SP10'. Upton in Wakefield is 1.7 km west. Upton is defined as a Local Service Centre in the Wakefield Core Strategy (<i>'in local service centres the scale of development will be appropriate to the size of the settlement....'</i>)⁹. Site does not conflict with any allocations. Some very limited housing development at Kirk Smeaton and Upton / Elmsall may slightly raise future traffic levels.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Within 2km of MJP28 lie another 2 proposed MWJP sites, MJP26 adjacent to south and MJP29 2km north-west. WJP10 is 2.2km north-west. There is 1 current site marked on the Doncaster Minerals map in the Doncaster Core Strategy, circa 500m south of the site.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> There is a group of historic landfill sites about 1.6 to 2km km south west in Wakefield District, while there is a historic landfill about 2 km south in Doncaster. Waste has also been handled at Barnsdale Bar (and the site is still listed as authorised). To the north Smeaton Limeworks (part of WJP10) has also seen historic landfilling.</p> <p>Air pollution: In terms of air pollution impacts on receptors and the nearby AQMA, there is the potential for cumulative impacts if other quarries and developments use the same route however it is not considered that the cumulative impact would be raised above minor to moderate negative in the short to early medium term.</p>							
		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0	
					--	--		

⁹ Wakefield Council. Local Development Framework Core Strategy [URL: <http://www.wakefield.gov.uk/Documents/planning/planning-policy/local-plan/core-strategy/core-strategy.pdf>]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
						0		
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹⁰ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							

¹⁰ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains and Conservation Area), Green Belt and their respective settings and local landscape features, • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer • Design to include suitable arrangements for public rights of way and associated mitigation, as appropriate • Maintenance of appropriate standard of access • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and to a use compatible with its location in the Green Belt and a Locally Important Landscape Area

MJP29 – Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton

Site Name	MJP29 Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton, WF8 3JS, Selby
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of limestone
Size	5.6 ha
Proposed life of site	15 Years
Notes	Possible restoration: Industrial estate relocated into base of quarry (subject to obtaining planning permission). This is a proposed extension to area of extraction in existing quarry. Commence 2015.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features No Natura 2000 sites within 15km. In terms of SSSIs Brockadale is circa 40m to north. Wentbridge Ings 2.3 km north-west. Forlorn Hope Meadow 4.14km east.</p> <p>SINC sites: SE51-01 Brockadale, Wentbridge (potential SINC) is about 45m north west at its nearest point (though the SINC is divided across 3 distinct parts, with additional areas 250m north-west and circa 300m north. Downward slope to site may suggest some functional connectivity. In terms of priority habitats northern and western boundaries of site are adjacent to upland mixed woodlands.</p> <p>In terms of ecological networks the Site is outside of the EHN (though edge of core woodland comes within circa 20m of northwest corner of site. All of site in WY12 River Went Corridor (Living Landscape) of which the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust managed Brockadale SSSI is a core part. All of Site is in GI Network (SO34 Went Sub-regional).</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
						+	+	
						?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> There are unlikely to be any impacts on N2k sites due to distance. However, opening up new areas adjacent to an existing site may affect local hydrology with an impact on water levels (if extraction takes place below the saturated zone) or pollutant loads (e.g. from spills on site) in Brockadale if there is a hydrological relationship¹¹. However a recent application to for a smaller sub area of this site suggests that groundwater is recharged in lower lying land to the west of Wentbridge and that extraction at that site would be above the saturated zone¹². However, dust deposition may also have an impact on the SSSI, smothering leaves of trees or ground flora affecting the productivity of the site. There may also be impacts on protected species, due to favourable features in and around the site. There may also be tree / hedgerows lost as part of the proposal. There may be some benefits to parts of Brockadale later in the assessment period as the focus of quarrying shifts southwards (but this will to a degree be lessened as new areas of Brockadale come within range of possible impacts).</p> <p>In the longer term there exists the potential to restore or enhance some key habitat features (for the existing Went Edge Quarry calcareous grassland restoration has been mooted in the past) , though the proposal for a possible industrial estate may indirectly bring its own problems, (see also WJP10). Integrating the restoration into the existing SSSI would be easier if the existing industrial estate were not relocated. Mitigation is likely to be possible however.</p>							

¹¹ Natural England's OLD (Operations Likely to Damage) cites 'the changing of water levels and tables and water utilisation (including irrigation, storage and abstraction from existing water bodies and through boreholes)' as a possible source of impacts in Brockadale (see <http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/old/OLD1001489.pdf>).

¹² Went Edge Quarry, 2014. Environmental Statement Non-Technical Summary.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in site in in NVZ (groundwater and surface water). No source protection zones.</p> <p>Site is in Humber River Basin Management District. 160m north is 'heavily modified' RBMP river 'Went from Hoyle Mill Stream to Blowell Drain'. Current ecological quality: poor potential / Chemical quality: 'does not require assessment'. The current overall potential is 'poor' but the overall status objective is 'good by 2027'. Possible connectivity due to severe downhill slope between site and river. No RBMP lakes in vicinity. Groundwater: Aire and Don Magnesian Limestone waterbody (Principal Aquifer) - good quantitative quality / poor chemical quality, current overall status = poor, overall status objective 'good by 2027'.</p> <p>Site is in Don and Rother CAMS. Site is in an area where water is available at low flows (at least 95% of the time). For groundwater, site is in North Magnesian Limestone which has restricted groundwater availability.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The site is physically separated from the River Went and pollution ingress across the surface is considered insignificant. However, the groundwater relationship between the site and the River Went is unknown (though this is thought not to be significant given the findings of recent environmental investigations on part of the site as functional linkages between the river and groundwater recharge bypass this site¹³). In the longer term restoration might also have impacts if an industrial estate changes the hydrology or promotes run off into the SSSI, though this seems less likely than its current more elevated position so the impact is uncertain / positive. Environmental permits will be required for any discharges.</p>	✓	✓		✓	?	?	+ ?
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to the A1 giving it good access to key markets such as those in West Yorkshire and the South of the Plan Area (e.g. Wakefield, Leeds). Access: Confirmed as being the existing Went Edge Quarry access onto Went Edge Road (C344) approximately 290m east of A1(M) south-bound junction at Wentbridge; Light vehicles: an estimate of 6 two-way movements; HGV</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0

¹³ Ibid

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
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from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Vehicles: 100 two-way movements (based on past output).</p> <p>Net change in daily vehicle trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0; Transport assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: Immediate access to the site not affected by PROW. The site is not likely to generate significant transport demand.</p> <p>Rail: 4 km east; Nearest known railhead is 10.5km east; Strategic Road: A1 is 290m west; Canal / Freight waterway: 6.4 km north (Aire and Calder Navigation).</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate 100 two way HGV movements per day. However, as this site is an extension to an existing site the trip generations of the overall site would remain at similar levels to present (though this assessment recognises that the period of time that vehicles are on the road will also be prolonged and without this extension those trip generations would cease).</p> <p>According to the Joint Plan traffic assessment “<i>The A1 in this area is identified in the Highways England London to Leeds (East) routing strategy as presently suffering from capacity constraints and being of poor design standard. There is however a committed scheme for improvements between Redhouse and Darrington which should alleviate congestion issues in this area. Given that the trip generations of the overall site would remain at similar levels to present with the development in place, it is unlikely that there will be any traffic impacts associated with the MJP28 proposal although..... minor mitigation measures relating to highway maintenance and signage are likely to be required</i>”</p> <p>According to Highways Assessment this site is acceptable in terms of impact on the existing highway network. However, the site does not include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway (so improvements will be needed). Sustainable travel modes are not likely to contribute to the site.</p> <p>Overall minor negative impacts are predicted as a limited number of probably relatively short, though not insignificant, distance journeys are likely to continue to be made via non-sustainable modes while mitigation</p>							

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	measures will also be required. A Traffic Assessment is required.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consultation Zone. Not within AQMA, however Wakefield Council has an AQMA along the A1 (circa 450m to west) for NO2. Cridling Stubbs lies 975m east, Knottingley lies 1.2km north. To the south lie Scombeck Farm (850m south), Keepers Lodge (assumed residential 820m south), Beech House Farm (950m south) and 2 unidentified buildings (900m south).</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Dust might be an issue at the site in dry conditions, which may affect receptors such as Brockdale SSSI, though human receptors are likely to be out of range. Dust may play a role in smothering vegetation, though rain will help wash dust off to some extent. In the longer term impacts to air are dependent on users if the site becomes an industrial estate.</p> <p>The continuation of traffic associated with minerals extraction is likely to generate traffic on local roads. This is unlikely to affect local human receptors away from the strategic road network given the proximity of the A1. However the site's traffic would make a moderate continued contribution to the AQMA (when considered in combination with traffic from the A1) which affects a number of human receptors along its route. This contribution could be mitigated to some extent (e.g. through good vehicle management / efficiency).</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site is on Grade 2 Agricultural land. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land A small amount of best and most versatile land will be lost. If the site is restored to an industrial estate this will be lost forever.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Woodland lies adjacent to the site (Brockadale) which is part of a wider living landscapes area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Traffic from the site would generate carbon, though the site is well placed in relation to the strategic road network and access to markets in the south of the plan area and beyond. Some trees / hedgerows may be lost, and it is possible that dust would reduce productivity in a small area of Brockadale. While the latter 2 impacts are very small scale, and at the very low end of the significance scale, a minerals output of 600,000 tonnes per year would generate not insignificant tonne-km freight journeys (it is presumed that this level is for the Went Edge Quarry as a whole). The impact is thus seen as permanent minor to moderate negative with an uncertain long term impact dependent on restoration.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹⁴ of a site Site is in flood zone 1. Only very small areas of surface water flooding affect the site (<5%). Brockadale is part of a wider living landscapes area.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 95% of the time.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Although dust deposition may occur and uncertain effects on the hydrology may affect Brockadale, this is unlikely to be a significant enough effect to disrupt the wider ecological network (Living Landscape / England Habitat Network). Flooding is not a particular issue for this site.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for limestone. However,</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

¹⁴ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
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encourage their re-use and safeguarding	depending on whether it is extracted as crushed rock or whether some building stone is extracted it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace them. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 600,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted each year, which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The permanent impact would cease in the long term.					--	--	--
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> No conservation areas within 1km but Kirk Smeaton Conservation Area just outside of search area is 1.4km east. Wentbridge in Wakefield District also contains a conservation area. 3 listed buildings within 1 km. These are: 1 listed building 450m to west (Wentbridge viaduct carrying bypass over valley of river Went) Grade II. 1 listed building 750m north-west (Church of St. John the Evangelist) Grade II. 1 listed building 950m west (Went Bridge) Grade II.</p> <p>The area has recently been subject to archaeological evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching which has identified evidence of archaeological remains in the form of boundary ditches of a possible coaxial or brickwork field system that existed on the site of late Iron Age and Romano-British date. The site also has potential for surviving evidence of settlement of this period. The certainty of this is high due to the results of the archaeological evaluation and the results of geophysical survey and aerial photographic</p>	✓		✓		- ?	- ?	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
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	<p>transcription in the immediately adjacent areas.</p> <p>The North Yorkshire HLC project (database record HNY 652) records this as part of a much larger area characterised by fields defined by 's-curved', mainly hedgerow, boundaries. There is quite a lot of variation in shape and size but the area is unified in being derived from the medieval strips. These fields have been enclosed from the strips worked in middle field and west edge field. However, as this allocation site is a small part at the northern edge of a much larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is considered unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment From a heritage perspective there are no likely impacts on the Wentbridge Conservation Area. The archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction. It is assumed that excavation will result in the total destruction of the archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant. However, this is a small site so impacts are minor. Some uncertainty until an archaeological assessment is carried out.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km; No Inheritance Tax Exemption land within 5km.</p> <p>Site is in Selby District 'Locally Important Landscape area'. Recognised in Core Strategy by policy SP18: 'The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and man-made environment will be sustained by:....identifying, protecting and enhancing locally distinctive landscapes...'. Wakefield MDC does not have local landscape designations but the Went Valley (Brockdale within NYCC) is designated as a Wildlife Habitat Network.</p> <p>Site is in NYCC Landscape Character Assessment as Magnesian Limestone Ridge: Moderate to high visual sensitivity (as a result of the prominent nature of the ridge and inter-visibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types');; High ecological sensitivity (as a result of the presence of nationally important habitats scattered along the ridge , and SSSIs which encompass habitats sensitive to changes in land management).</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	--	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the nationally significant Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, in addition to the predominantly intact landscape pattern which are sensitive to changes in land management. Site is defined as West Selby Ridge (rolling wooded farmland) in the Selby LCA.</p> <p>In terms of tranquillity landscape is 'disturbed'. Site is in West Yorkshire Green Belt.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape The landscape in this area is in need of enhancement so extending impact will not help. There is some concern that the site will work against the purposes of the green belt if the existing industrial estate is re-located within the quarry. Although the site itself is relatively high (in comparison with the nearby Humberhead Levels), it is below the highest parts of the Magnesian Limestone Ridge, and will not appear on the skyline. The site is also screened in the wider landscape by woodland, and by topography. There could be some views from the A1.</p> <p>Vehicle movements could affect tranquillity as although there are already vehicle movements, the extension could significantly increase the timescale over which the disturbance will be experienced.</p> <p>In the short term impacts will be small scale and of local significance. In the medium term. The quarry will be at its maximum extent but mitigation should also be effective. A large void will be present within the LILA. It will have a low level restoration scheme which will not be easily integrated into the local countryside due to its depth and unhappy relationship with the adjoining incised river valley. Productive farmland will have been permanently lost. Significance depends on whether the industrial estate proposal remains.</p> <p>There may be some screening lost if the existing industrial estate is moved or as a result of further quarrying. Further vegetation / bunding may be required, but ultimately it is difficult mitigate the large hole left through quarrying.</p> <p>There is a cumulative impact on landscape arising from the range of uses on site / ad hoc development taking place over a long period of time. A possible cumulative risk also comes from quarrying and other uses nearby.</p>							

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is close to the A1 giving it good access to key markets such as those in West Yorkshire and the South of the Plan Area (e.g. Wakefield km, Leeds km)</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth This site coupled with extraction at the existing site would ultimately result in 3.6 million tonnes of limestone being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight. Locating an industrial estate in the base of the quarry in the long term would ensure some businesses have good access to the A1 (though these may be the same businesses as currently exist within the Smeaton Industrial Park.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability IMD rank- 16,354 - Not in most deprived 20%,Whitley Ward. To the north and east of the site is Selby District with Kirk Smeaton the nearest settlement around 1.5 km to the East, and Womersley about 3.5km away to the north east (both are Secondary Villages in the Selby Local Plan.</p> <p>To the west of the Site lies Wakefield District. Only Wentbridge lies within 2 km in Wakefield. Kirk Smeaton is a secondary village (allow limited development within Development Limits), Wentbridge is not in the Wakefield Settlement Hierarchy though is constrained by Green Belt policy.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability Most communities are too distant to experience significant amenity impacts that may impact on tourism etc. and the sites proximity to the A1 generally avoids community receptors. The site will continue to provide some job opportunities for local communities. In the longer term the industrial estate will continue to provide jobs, though these may be the same as the existing industrial estate.</p>		✓	✓		0	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors A public right of way (Footpath: 35.43/2/1) adjoins a possible access road 130m west of site. This intersects a further footpath (35.43/9/1) running north south 40m to the west. A further footpath running through Brockadale SSSI (Footpath 35.43/1/2) lies, shielded by trees, 182m north.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Users of the footpath to the west may experience an increase in dust and noise and effects on visual amenity (until the site is screened) and will experience continued heavy goods vehicles on the intersecting road. These users will already be used to noise and fumes coming from the A1 so the footpaths are already highly disturbed. Nonetheless, The quarry is close to a popular route through Brockadale SSSI, though this would be shielded from view (and probably noise) by trees. There is possibly a negative visual / noise impact on the route across the field to the west until the site is screened. They will experience continued heavy goods vehicles on the intersecting road as a result of this proposal. These users will already be used to noise and fumes coming from the A1 so the footpaths are already highly disturbed. Nonetheless, impacts are rated minor negative.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest property is Rectory Farm and nearest settlement is Kirk Smeaton 1.5 km away to the east).</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing No direct effects predicted. However, continued traffic from this site may help work against air quality objectives associated with the nearby A1 AQMA, which has the potential to adversely affect properties close to the A1. Although the problem is associated with far greater volumes of traffic, so the actual effect of this quarry is small, it should not be discounted. The effect of traffic from the industrial estate is likely to be less.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in flood zone 1. Only very small areas of surface water flooding affect the site (<5%).</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flooding is not a particular issue for this site. The effects of locating the industrial estate in the base of the quarry would need to be assessed. A Flood Risk Assessment would be</p>					0	0	0
						?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
flooding	required which should include consideration of surface water attenuation from the industrial estate (e.g. through SUDS)							
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of Magnesian limestone and may also support markets outside of the plan area. The industrial estate would also support jobs.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> To the north and east of the site is Selby District with Kirk Smeaton the nearest settlement around 1.5 km to the east. To the west of the Site lies Wakefield District. Only Wentbridge lies within 2 km in Wakefield. Kirk Smeaton is a secondary village (allow limited development within Development Limits), Wentbridge is not in the Wakefield Settlement Hierarchy though is constrained by Green Belt policy. No site allocations in other plans conflict with this site (though site is in the Green Belt marked in these plans)</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> WJP10 is adjacent and MJP 28 is 2km south.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> To the immediate north Smeaton Limeworks (part of WJP10) has seen historic landfilling. Stapleton landfill site lies 2km north-east (1960s). Kellingley Colliery extraction area is 1.3 km north-east at its nearest point.</p>							

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>Air: A cumulative effect is associated with the pollution from this site and pollution from the A1 AQMA. The site is predicted to make small but perhaps not insignificant contribution.</p> <p>Landscape: There is a cumulative impact on landscape arising from the range of uses on site / ad hoc development taking place over a long period of time. A possible cumulative risk also comes from quarrying and other uses nearby.</p>	✓	✓		✓	0	0	0	
			✓		✓	-	--	-	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹⁵ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains) and Green Belt and their respective settings, a Locally Important Landscape Area and local landscape features and users of the A1 • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer • Improvements to access • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and to a use compatible with its location in the Green Belt and a Locally Important Landscape Area

¹⁵ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP23 – Jackdaw Crag, Stutton

Site Name	Site MJP23 Jackdaw Crag Quarry, Moor Lane, Stutton, Tadcaster
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of Magnesian limestone
Size	6.7 ha
Proposed life of site	Unknown at present (South area is 10 years, life of east and west areas unknown at present)
Notes	Possible restoration: Unknown at present but likely to be low level restoration similar to adjacent existing quarry. The site is a proposed extension to existing quarry

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Assumptions: In this assessment impacts are taken to occur from the start of the extended quarrying (not the start of the plan period). This could be at any date during the lifetime of the plan.

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features 11km north-west lies Kirk Deighton SAC. At nearest point this cluster of 3 locations is 1.37km away from Stutton Ings SSSI (south-east of site). In terms of SINC sites 1 SINC – SE44-15 Crag Wood – is directly adjacent to the proposed site with previous and current extraction on all sides. This SINC is currently un-surveyed. There are also 2 deleted SINC within 2km. These are SE52-21 (Disused Pit - part in Eggborough (deleted SINC)) which is 0.95km west and SE52-02 (Disused Railway line - deleted SINC) which is 1.5km S.SE52-21. A patch of the priority habitat deciduous woodland (i.e. Crag Wood) is immediately adjacent to easternmost location (possible overlap - may be mapping anomaly). 120m east, 190m north, 600m east, 400m west there are more deciduous woodland patches. The site is within regional GI corridor S19 'Limestone Ridge', which is supported by policy SP12 in Selby Core Strategy.</p> <p>4 private airfield consultation zones affect this site as well as one MOD 13km consultation buffer</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	? ++

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>(although this site is at the outer edge of that buffer).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> Natural England's SSSI Impact Risk Zones show that quarry sites have the potential to cause impacts in the vicinity of MJP23. The western part of the site is in a zone where quarries and liquid discharges >5m³/day could potentially cause impacts. However, Stutton lngs is not connected to this site by any water courses or floodplain and the undulating terrain between the site and the SSSI is likely to prevent impacts such as dust and noise to a large degree. Crag Wood SINC on the other hand will become totally isolated from surrounding habitats if the eastern extension goes ahead as it has been left elevated with sheer cliffs on 3 sides that make connectivity for species very difficult. From an ecological point of view the value of the site as an isolated unit is questionable. There will also be the loss of hedgerows and features of importance to farmland birds, foraging bats and badger from the excavation of these plots.</p> <p>The site is within a regional GI corridor, so it is possible that restoration to green infrastructure might help consolidate a strategic network. A core woodland patch of the England Habitat Network has been identified as overlaying the north-west corner of the eastern area of the site (next to Crag Wood), which could indicate that further woodland development through restoration may be beneficial.</p> <p>Impacts from this quarry site could be cumulative with the existing Jackdaw Quarry site, particularly on Crag Wood (though through co-ordinated restoration there could be long term benefits). In the short term impacts would be most associated with the loss of on-site habitats, while in the medium term impacts upon Crag Wood SINC are expected. The longer term is uncertain as much will depend on restoration, however biodiversity led restoration has been favoured in the past and there is significant opportunity for this in the future (though there would be a need to consult the MOD over this).</p> <p>There may be some potential to create a 'bridge' across quarried areas to Crag Wood to leave it less isolated ecologically. Elsewhere, restoration to calcareous grassland with thin soils would be</p>							

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	preferable to more difficult restoration to arable.							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater and surface water). About 3 quarters of the site (including all of the southern part) lies in Source Protection Zone 1, with the remainder in Source Protection Zone 2.</p> <p>According to the Humber RBMP the nearest section of river is 'Cock Beck Catchment (tributary of River Wharfe). This has moderate ecological status. However, there is no visible connectivity with between the site and this watercourse. In terms of groundwater the site lies in a groundwater unit called 'Wharfe Magnesian Limestone' which has an overall status of poor. The RBMP Groundwater Status Objective is good by 2027. The site is also in the Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS. Here water is available at low flows (at least 70% of the time), with Cock Beck having 'water available for licensing'. Site is not in an area of restricted or no groundwater availability.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u> Although it is possible that quarrying could disrupt groundwater flow there is no restriction on groundwater availability. However, the coincidence of parts of site with Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 and 2 means that there is the potential for the aquifer to disrupt water flow to a water source. According to Environment Agency GP3 guidance the Agency would object to quarries in SPZ1, and object if there is an unacceptable risk in SPZ2. Quarrying can deplete the aquifer, for instance by discharging groundwater to the surface during dewatering (though the fact that quarrying is likely to be above the saturated zone makes this unlikely) or depriving the aquifer of its protective layer. Of particular risk will be fuels spills at these sites, which are potentially manageable through mitigation, monitoring and permitting. There may also be issues with materials used to restore the site. Limitations and mitigation requirements will be greatest in SPZ1 which may require that extraction only be allowed above the saturated zone.</p> <p>Traditionally there have been some reservations about quarrying in this area due to potential contamination of groundwater which may affect the brewing industry, though the fact that quarrying</p>		✓	✓	✓	--	--	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
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	<p>is likely to be above the saturated zone mitigates this issue to a degree.</p> <p>In summary, without mitigation impacts are major negative in the short and medium term and unknown in the longer term. Mitigation would be required so that any pathways for migration of pollutants might be reduced.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is reasonably proximal to a number of major settlements / markets (e.g. Tadcaster 1km, York 12km, Wetherby 8km, Leeds 10km). Access: Confirmed as being the existing Jackdaw Crag quarry access onto Moor Lane (C305), approximately 35m south of the bridge over A64 which leads to the A659 & the A64; Light vehicles: Confirmed that 6 two-way movements (as sourced from Application details NY/2014/0046/73); HGV Vehicles: Confirmed that 90-334 two-way movements (as sourced from Application details NY/2009/0523/ENV).</p> <p>Net change in daily vehicle trip generation: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0.</p> <p>PROW: Access is not affected by a registered right of way.</p> <p>Rail: Nearest rail line 5.6km east (Ulleskelf station) / nearest railhead is 11.3km south; Strategic Road: A64 adjacent / A64 is agreed timber route; Canal / Freight Waterway: Selby Canal is 17km south-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport The site would generate up to 340 vehicle movements per day, albeit that HGV movement is acceptable onto highway and markets are reasonably accessible via the nearby A64. According to the Joint Plan traffic assessment “as part of the current planning application for the site an updated Transport EIA chapter was submitted in 2014. The chapter outlines that approximately 50% of traffic from the site is expected to travel westbound on the A659 and onto the A64 and A1 with 50% travelling eastbound through Tadcaster. According to traffic data provided in the updated EIA, HGV traffic related to the quarry accounts for 6.2-12.7% of all traffic on the A659 at York Road and Leeds Road respectively. The impacts of site traffic heading west is expected to be negligible although HGVs heading east do</p>		✓		✓	-	-	?

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	<p>need to pass through Tadcaster town centre with the route including residences, employment and retail premises fronting onto the highway. The traffic impact is however not expected to increase from current levels as part of submission MJP23 and traffic impacts are thus expected to remain similar". This assessment, however, recognises that while traffic may be at the same level as previously, the effect of this traffic would be extended into the future.</p> <p>The site does include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway. Concerns have been highlighted over visibility at the site entrance. There is no identified local sustainable transport option for this site</p> <p>A transport assessment would be required. As traffic would continue to head into Tadcaster for a longer period of time, and there are current concerns with visibility at the site entrance, we have rated on-going effects as minor negative for the duration of this site,</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors The site is not within an AQMA, however Wakefield Council M62 AQMA for NO2 lies 7.2km West. No hazardous substances consent sites nearby. Some farm properties adjacent to possible access roads.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Traffic (HGVs) would be generated by these extensions, which would presumably prolong the life of the existing quarry to extract and move another 250,000 tonnes of limestone over an unspecified period. Possible air pollution impacts from this could result from traffic fumes and the generation and deposition of dust. It is assumed that as dust suppression is currently used at the existing site this management would remain in place, which would significantly reduce dust from traffic. There are priority habitats near to the site, which</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>are deciduous woodland (and previous investigations into potential quarrying in the vicinity have suggested no significant effect on the adjacent Crag Wood from dust¹⁶). So such effects are considered to be negligible.</p> <p>Air pollution from transport, although not at AQMA levels, may in places already be raised by the major road (A64) in vicinity to the site. 50% of the traffic from this site may also travel through Tadcaster. The existing quarry already sees transport movement by HGV and these extensions will likely extend that impact through extending the life of the quarry. However, previous environmental statements have not seen this as a significant issue. The Joint plan traffic assessment states there is a “routing restriction which requires all HGVs to approach and depart from the site by turning left out of the site, left on Garnet Lane and existing onto the A659 at the crossroads junction opposite the grounds of Tadcaster Grammar School. Once on the A659 westbound traffic can continue to join the A64 and subsequently Junction 44 of the A1M” while “eastbound traffic would need to pass through the centre of Tadcaster and onto the A64”. There are some farms, and a school lies around 500m from route along the A659, though pollution levels will have dropped off significantly at this distance¹⁷. Meanwhile there are a number of receptors in Tadcaster (as noted above). Effects are rated as minor negative as they are continuity effects rather than new effects.</p>							

¹⁶ Darrington Quarries Ltd, 2009. Southern extension to Jackdaw Crag Quarry Environmental Statement

¹⁷ Design Manual For Roads and Bridges Citation needed (DMRB has 200m threshold)

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Land is ALC Grade 2. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land 6.7 hectares of best and most versatile land will be lost. Assuming soil would be retained (and correctly stored / looked after) for restoration, ultimately this land could be restored to its previous quality (at an unspecified, and thus uncertain date).</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0 ?
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Woodland lies adjacent to site. Hedgerows on site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Woodland would not be lost though this quarry is expected to continue where previous phases left off and continue to generate HGV traffic (336 two way movements per day). This has relatively good access to the strategic road network and the site is moderately proximal to key settlements. Minor to moderate permanent effects predicted, with uncertainty about when they will end.</p>		✓		✓	-	- --	- -- ?
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹⁸ of a site Site is in flood zone1. A small area on the northern fringe of the southern site (circa 2%) is prone to surface water flooding at a 1 in 1000year rate. Core woodland area of England Habitat Network overlays north-west corner of site and also lies adjacent to it. CAMS. Here water is available at low flows (at least 70% of the time), with Cock Beck having 'water available for licensing'. Site is not in an area of restricted or no groundwater availability.</p>					0	0	0

¹⁸ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Although a part of the EHN overlays this site, the woodland it surrounds is already isolated from other woodland patches so this site will not particularly block ecological networks. Flooding risk is seen as negligible at this site which is classified as 'less vulnerable' in terms of its flood risk vulnerability classification.							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for limestone. However, depending on whether it is extracted as crushed rock or whether some building stone is extracted it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace them. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 250,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted each year, which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy Although overburden and fines are likely to be generated by this site they are also likely to be useful in restoration so are unlikely to be taken off site. While indirectly the site may allow for continued extraction of primary resources, thus decreasing the opportunity for recycled and secondary aggregates to replace them (and reduce waste) there is still likely to be demand for primary aggregates and stone (so this effect can only be considered by considering all limestone extraction together and cannot be attributed to a single site).</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and	Proximity of historic environment receptors No conservation areas within 1km; Bramham Park Registered Parks and Garden is 3.37 km west; Battle of Towton Registered Battlefield is 1.14km south-east; Although there are no scheduled monuments within 2km, Roman Road near Hazelwood Castle (ID1,003,685) is just over 2km at 2.13km south-west; 2 listed buildings within 1	✓		✓		--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
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its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>km. 1 north-east of Headley Bar (Grade II), one south-west of Tadcaster (Grade II). Just outside of this are (1.1km) there are 2 grade II listed buildings at Stutton. There are several Listed Buildings around Hazelwood Castle (1.6km to the south-west) including the Grade I Hazelwood Castle and Roman Catholic Chapel of St Leonard.</p> <p>Archaeological remains within the allocation site revealed by evaluation include features dating from the later Iron Age and early-mid Roman period, suggestive of an agricultural landscape with settlement/activity foci. This included a burial, trackway, enclosures and field system. To the north the course of the Roman Road between York and Tadcaster passes close to or through the western most allocation area.</p> <p>The North Yorkshire HLC project (database record HNY 5154) records the western segment of this allocation site as being within a much larger area of modern improved fields. It consists of large irregular fields defined by erratic hedgerow boundaries. Previous HLC types in this larger area include some areas of strip fields, piecemeal and planned enclosure. As this allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely therefore to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system.</p> <p>The HLC project (database record HNY 5396) also records the central segment of this allocation site as being within a wider area of planned enclosure which consists of medium-sized semi-irregular fields defined by straight hedgerows. This has partial legibility with some boundary loss but is probably part of the Stutton or Hazelwood enclosure awards. Here, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system.</p> <p>Database record HNY 5479 records the eastern segment of this allocation site as being part of a much larger area of planned enclosure which consists of irregular medium sized fields defined by</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>regular external and straight internal hedgerows. As this allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is partial, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The impact upon historic landscape character is not felt to be significant. However, The registered battlefield (Battle of Towton) is just over 1km away and a potentially significant receptor to impacts from this quarry. It is anticipated that Warren House Farm is visible from the battlefield (the designated extent of which is being extended and lies to the south of Cock Beck). It is possible this quarry site may have been the location of skirmishes etc. associated with this significant battle.</p> <p>There is, however, certain, high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards, therefore allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is excavated without mitigation. It is assumed that in the longer term, through restoration impacts will cease, and while restoration might conceivably seek to emulate historic character, the loss of archaeology would be permanent. Nonetheless, new impacts will not be likely to fall in this period (acknowledging there may be some uncertainty over the end date for operations).</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km. No Inheritance Tax Exemption land within 5km. Site is within Selby District 'Locally Important Landscape area'. Recognised in Core Strategy by policy SP18: 'The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and man-made environment will be sustained by:....identifying, protecting and enhancing locally distinctive landscapes...'. Para 7.72 of supporting text states: ' designations of specific areas such aslandscape character assessments will be considered in future local plan documents and shown on the proposals map. Until such time, sites identified in the adopted SD Local Plan will continue to afforded protection'.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>The Site is in Green Belt for West Yorkshire. In terms of tranquillity the site is 'disturbed'.</p> <p>The relevant NCA is Southern Magnesian Limestone. NY&Y LCA lists site as Magnesian Limestone Ridge: Moderate to high visual sensitivity (as a result of the prominent nature of the ridge and inter-visibility with adjacent Vale Farmland with Dispersed Settlements and Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland Landscape Character Types); High ecological sensitivity (as a result of the presence of nationally important, species rich limestone grassland, several pockets of semi-natural ancient woodland scattered along the ridge , and SSSIs which encompass habitats sensitive to changes in land management) and High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the nationally significant Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, in addition to the predominantly intact landscape pattern which is sensitive to changes in land management.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> Although the site is in the Green Belt it would be likely to be compatible with the purposes of the Green Belt provided restoration was relevant. The site is also close to the A64, although other parts of the existing quarry are already visible (The southern extension of this site is subject to a planning permission but is getting near to the skyline / horizon which would make it visible from the A659 road). The visibility from the A64 will lead to a negative assessment, particularly as this may affect tourist impressions of Yorkshire.</p> <p>The area to the east of Crag Wood is a nice landscape and there are some concerns over the effect that a quarry would have on this landscape. The site is in the 'limestone ridge' local landscape designation.</p> <p>The elevated position of this site may make it more visible, particularly from the A659. Lighting disturbance is also an issue (particularly from the A64). While the northern / western parts of the site are already compromised by the A64 (though would add to the impact on the A64 as a visual receptor), the southern part of the site is less disturbed, so there is potential for a more significant impact.</p> <p>There may be cumulative effects on the landscape from this and other quarries in the vicinity.</p> <p>Mitigation for this site should include a buffer between it and the A64. However, it is difficult to</p>							

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	mitigate because of its location. In terms of restoration options may be limited to low level agricultural restoration or nature conservation. As this is a deeper quarry the steep sides would continue to be a concern. However, there may be some potential to terrace the sides of the quarry to reduce their steepness.							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is reasonably proximal to a number of major settlements / markets (e.g. Tadcaster 1km, York 12km, Wetherby 8km, Leeds 10km).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> The site is reasonably proximal to possible markets so will help support growth there. Limited numbers of jobs will be supported, which may support a few workers in nearby areas (most likely existing workers at the parent site). The site does not represent low carbon development however as possible markets are relatively spread out, which could increase the carbon footprint of building. The effect overall is however positive in the short and medium term.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0 ?
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD Area is Tadcaster West. Not within lowest 20%. Nearest significant communities: The site is around 1km from the south-western edge of Tadcaster. Both Towton (2.2km away) and Stutton (900m away) are 'Secondary Villages with defined Development Limits'. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and which conform to the provisions of Policy SP4 and Policy SP10"</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> As traffic from these sites is likely to avoid settlements there is likely to be little effect. Similarly, at around 900m from Stutton the site is likely to be towards the outer limit of dust or noise impacts which would also be likely to be negated by intervening topography. Although the site might support small numbers of jobs in nearby communities the overall effect is considered to be negligible.</p>					0	0	0

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors A public right of way (Bridleway, no. 35.24/4/1) runs from the road 320m to the south of this site but does not enter the site. Claimed route R7/63B runs along a track that passes Warren House Farm and at its nearest point is circa 90m south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning In terms of access, a bridleway passes the site to the south (along Chantry Lane). There may be a potential noise issue in terms of this receptor, so screening may be required (though at the nearest point the site is still 320m away from the path). There may be also some minor disturbance to users of this route who at certain points may be more likely to see these extensions than the existing site. However, the fact that topography from the footpath slopes downward means the site would be less visible. Users of Old London Road, further east may also catch glimpses of this site though MJP53 may be more of a detractor depending on the outcome of that site. Negligible to minor negative.</p> <p>There may be some potential to, in the future, make the track past Warren House Farm a bridleway (there is an existing claim for this).</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing 2 farms circa 350m east. 1 Farm 360m north. High Moor and Manor Farm are both around 800m of the site, while Brick House Farm is circa 300m north. A school lies just outside the 1km search area to the north (though possibly only 500m west of a possible access route). The village of Stutton (residential) lies 980m east. Warren House Farm is immediately adjacent to the south while White Quarry Farm is 750m south. High Moor Grange Farm is 900m to north-west.</p> <p>An overhead power line lies to the 200m west of the site and High Pressure Gas Pipeline Feeder 7 crosses the site. A Gas Site (Towton) lies 420m west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Traffic on roads is likely to continue to be experienced beyond the current quarry as a result of these extensions. However, the western access route does not go near settlements or footpaths and the very small number of farm houses</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>near this road suggests few pedestrian users (though there may also be cyclists on the route). The eastbound route would go through Tadcaster bringing it within range of a number of receptors (see objective 3). However, these are extended / continuity effects so wellbeing effects won't perceptibly be worse, though it will be extended for longer into the future. Nonetheless, longer term effect can be significant and issues like risk to pedestrians and the effects of air pollution can accumulate over time. There is some uncertainty over the impacts of noise and dust on nearby Stutton (downwind of site when prevailing westerly winds are accounted for), though intervening topography would lessen the likelihood of any effect.</p> <p>The presence of energy infrastructure across the site is noted and arrangements to mitigate for this (e.g. by liaising with energy distributors) will be a prime consideration.</p> <p>Any blasting at the site may be an issue for the nearby Warren House Farm (noise and vibration) and other more distant properties (noise) and possibly the Towton Gas Site so this would need to be investigated.</p> <p>Minor to moderate negative.</p>							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> Site is in flood zone 1. A small area on the northern fringe of the southern site (circa 2%) is prone to surface water flooding at a 1 in 1000 year rate</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> Flooding risk is seen as negligible at this site which is classified as 'less vulnerable' in terms of its flood risk vulnerability classification.</p>					0	0	0

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17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a small contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of Magnesian limestone and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> The site is around 1km from the south-western edge of Tadcaster. Tadcaster is a Local Service Centre. Both Towton (2.2km away) and Stutton (900m away) are 'Secondary Villages with defined Development Limits'. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and which conform to the provisions of Policy SP4 and Policy SP10'. Site does not conflict with any allocations.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP53 is 330m south; MJP31 is 700m south-east; MJP58 is 837m south-east. Leeds Natural Resources and Waste DPD (currently at examination) shows a small number of sites within the 5km buffer around WJP04, i.e. 1 preferred area for stone and clay and 1 safeguarded mineral extraction site (both around 1.5km away from MJP23). Further inspection reveals these to be different categories applied to the same site (Highmoor Quarry, Bramham – recorded above).here is also a safeguarded general waste site just west of Junction 44 of A1(M).</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> There are historic granted applications (extraction) associated with the Jackdaw Crag quarry site adjacent. High Moor active building stone site is 1.3km north-west, Hargreaves Tip (historic landfill) is 1.8 km north. To the south there are a number of historic granted applications associated with Old London Road (extraction and landfill). There are 3 further historic landfill applications to the east within 2km.</p> <p>Traffic: In terms of cumulative effects it is possible that freight traffic from the other developments could combine to increase traffic on access roads to the A64 or through Tadcaster. This might amplify effects, but would not lift them above minor negative, particularly as they are an extension of existing effects.</p>							
								0

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	There may be cumulative effects on the landscape from this and other quarries in the vicinity.	✓		✓		--	--	-
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score	Significance							
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹⁹ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative							

¹⁹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues including potential isolation of the SINC • Design to include suitable arrangements for retention or diversion of gas pipeline (as appropriate) • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains, Listed Buildings and Registered Battlefield), Green Belt and their respective settings, local landscape features and on rights of way • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer • Improvements to access • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and to a use compatible with its location in the Green Belt

MJP31 – Old London Road Quarry, Stutton

Site Name	MJP31 Old London Road, Stutton, Selby
Current Use	Former Quarry
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of Magnesian limestone
Size	9 ha
Proposed life of site	11 years
Notes	<p>The restoration would be a bowl shape extended from WJP04 with pasture on the bowl floor and grassland and woodland on the sloping sides</p> <p>The stone will be removed to 15.2 metres AOD from a surface level of 57 metres AOD.</p> <p>270,000 tonnes of quarry fines would be transported from MJP31 to site MJP58 for temporary storage pending use in restoration of MJP31 site.</p> <p>Infilling starts at the quarry in 2019</p>

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Site is 12km north-west of Kirk Deighton SAC. In terms of SSSIs, Stutton Ings is 600m south-west. Tadcaster Mere (geological SSSI – former lake) is 3.07 km north-east. Kirkby Wharfe 3.35km east.</p> <p>Within 2km the following SINC Sites are observed: SINC: SE44-16 (Wood near Wingate Hill Farm) Deleted SINC is c55m north. SE44-17 (Grassland by Cock Beck) (unsurveyed) is 420m east. SE44-09 (Seavey Carr Wood - ratified SINC) is 460m north-east. SE44-11 (Area around Cock Beck, Mill Lane - deleted SINC) is 900m north-east. SE44-18 (Lower and Upper Woods deleted SINC) is 880m north-east. SE44-04 (Willow</p>	✓		✓		-	-	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
connectivity	<p>Carr, Cock Bridge - deleted SINC) is 1.5 km north-east. SE44-05 (Stutton Railway Track - ratified SINC) is 600m SE. SE44-19 Renshaw Wood, Womersley (pre-existing SINC) is 550m SE43-02 Renshaw Wood deleted SINC is 1.75km south. SE43-26 (Mawfield Spring - potential SINC, does not qualify) is 1.73km south-west. SE43-27 (Harper Rash Wood, potential SINC, does not qualify) is 1.63 km south-west. SE43-22 (Scrub South West of Low Park Farm, pre-existing SINC, not yet surveyed) is 1.36km south-west. SE44-14 (Lords Quarry, pre-existing SINC, un-surveyed) is 1.5km north-west.</p> <p>Priority Habitats: Patch of deciduous woodland 55m north. Further patches of deciduous woodland 28m, 150m and 192m north-north-west. Patch of deciduous woodland 180m south. No ancient woodland on site or adjacent. Closest is 600m to the south and 750m to the north-east.</p> <p>4 private airfield consultation zones affect this site as well as one MOD 13km consultation buffer (although this site is at the outer edge of that buffer).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> There are unlikely to be impacts on upon Natura 2000 sites due to proximity and type of development. Impacts on SSSIs are most likely to be associated with dust deposition, though nearest SSSI is 600m away so a significant impact is unlikely. There are unlikely to be any direct impacts or impacts associated with changes in hydrology/hydrogeology as the site will probably be dry worked.</p> <p>The site itself is currently mainly arable site with boundary hedgerows and trees. However, the loss of a large section of hedgerow is possible, with associated impacts upon protected species. Trees also occur within boundary hedgerows, some of which are likely to be lost.</p> <p>In the short term there are likely to be minor impacts upon local habitats and species from destruction of hedgerows and trees and dust deposition on habitats with some continued disturbance though dust deposition in the medium to long term. Restoration is to grassland and woodland, which is a positive effect in the medium to long term. Calcareous grassland and woodland/scrub will be biodiversity priorities here.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater and surface water) and is located in Groundwater Source Protection Zone 2.</p> <p>Site is in the Humber River Basin Management District - Nearest section of river is 'Cock Beck Catchment (tributary of River Wharfe) circa 420m away and possibly connected by steep continuous downward slope - moderate ecological status / 'does not require assessment' for chemical status. Overall status is moderate. Overall status objective is good by 2027. No RBMP lakes present. RBMP Groundwater: Site is in Wharfe Magnesian Limestone (poor quantitative quality / good chemical quality), overall status = poor. Groundwater Status Objective = good by 2027.</p> <p>Site is in Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS. Here water is available at low flows (at least 70% of time), with Cock Beck having 'water available for licensing'. Site is not in an area of restricted or no groundwater availability.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The coincidence of this site with Groundwater Source Protection Zone 2 means that there is the potential for the site to disrupt water flow to a water source (important to the local brewing industry). According to Environment Agency GP3 guidance the Agency would object to quarries in SPZ1, and object if an unacceptable risk in SPZ2. Quarrying can deprive the aquifer of its protective layer if dry worked. Fuel spills, even above the saturated zone, could contaminate the aquifer.</p> <p>Unless further processing of the mineral occurs risk will be confined to aquifer depletion if material is worked below the saturated zone (recent proposals suggest that elsewhere in the site working is dry so this is unlikely to be an issue), possible mobilization of pollutants from overburden and the risk from spillages, which are potentially manageable through mitigation, monitoring and permitting. There may also be issues with materials used to restore the site. Run off from, for instance overburden stored at the site may also find its way to surface water. However these impacts are likely to be manageable through good site management. In summary, without mitigation impacts are moderate negative in the short, medium and long term.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to A64 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Harrogate (12.5, 12 and 19.5 km respectively). Access: Access to be via existing access to WJP04 (east) site area onto Old London Road bridleway and route would be then north on the bridleway onto unclassified U796 at Stutton and then via Moor Lane (C305) across the bridge over A64 which leads to A659 and A64.</p> <p>Light vehicles: estimate of 7 two-way movements (agreed by submitter). HGV vehicles: estimate of 48 two-way movements (agreed by submitter). PROW: This site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: 4.3 km east (to station at Ulleskelf) / nearest railhead 10.4 km south-east; Strategic Road: Junction at A64 circa 1.7km north-west; Canal / Freight waterway: 10km east</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate circa 48 two way HGV movements per day which according to Highways Assessment is acceptable in terms of impact on the existing transport network.</p> <p>The site does not include a direct connection / frontage to a public highway. Given the proposed access on to Old London Road mitigation such as passing places may be required. Sustainable travel modes are not likely to contribute to the site. Negligible to minor negative impact.as a limited number of probably relatively short, though not insignificant, distance journeys are likely to be made. Traffic may be cumulative with other sites in the vicinity.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a hazardous substances consultation zone or near to an AQMA. The nearest significant settlement is Stutton (270m north), and Cocksford lies 440m south. White Quarry Farm and Warren House Farm and other unnamed buildings are also reasonably nearby, between 80 and 250m away. Sensitive habitats include Patch of deciduous woodland 55m north. Further patches of deciduous woodland 28m, 150m and 192m north-north-west. Patch of deciduous woodland 180m south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Dust and traffic fumes will be the main inputs to air. Stutton, Cocksford, and the nearby farms / buildings may be with range of lower order dust emission (though woodland between</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	the site and Stutton would shield most of that settlement (including the nearer parts). However, the priority woodland to the north and nearby SINC sites may experience dust deposition. Dust management would however be a priority for this site. Traffic from the site would largely be able to avoid receptors other than a small number of farm houses. The effect may however be cumulative with MJP23 and other sites which could raise dust levels either side of the road without mitigation.							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site is on Grade 2 Agricultural land. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land 9 hectares of grade 2 land would be lost. This would represent a minor negative impact on farming and livestock. This land would be restored to grassland and woodland which is essentially a return to the baseline.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	0
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Patch of deciduous woodland 55m north. Further patches of deciduous woodland 28m, 150m and 192m north-north-west. Patch of deciduous woodland 180m south</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change There would be some loss of vegetation including hedgerows and trees from the site, while dust impacts on nearby woodland may reduce its productivity. However, these impacts are small scale and likely to be insignificant. A higher order impact would come from traffic from the site which would eventually need to ship 2.25 million tonnes of limestone off site at a rate of 100,000 tonnes per year. The site is reasonably proximal to the strategic road network and a number of markets (though these are relatively dispersed. Minor to major impact on climate change. Some positive effects are noted through restoration which includes woodland, which will offset some of the carbon released in the long term (though the net long-term effect is still negative as carbon has been released and remains in the atmosphere).</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity²⁰ of a site Site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding does not affect this site. Patch of England Habitat Network hugs the northern edge of the site.</p> <p>Site is in Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS. Here water is available at low flows (at least 70% of time), with Cock Beck having 'water available for licensing'.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Flooding is not a risk, and although there is an opportunity for sites working together to link the identified patch of EHN to a wider network to the east, there is no predicted detrimental effect without such mitigation (only a missed opportunity).</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for limestone. However, depending on whether it is extracted as crushed rock or whether some building stone is extracted it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace them. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 200,000 -300,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted each year which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The impact would continue into the early long term and then cease (though the loss is permanent).</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0

²⁰ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
high up the waste hierarchy as practicable								
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors No conservation areas within 1km. Bramham Park (ID1,001,546) Grade I Registered Park and Garden is 4.4km west. Lotherton Hall Grade II is just outside search area at 5.1km south-west. No World Heritage Sites within 5km (may be some outside of Plan area as border is 2.3km west). London Road is noted as a historic route. Registered Battlefield: Battle of Towton, 390m south.</p> <p>Listed buildings: 2 listed buildings within 1 km (2 grade II listed buildings at Stutton 640m north-east). Just outside of search area is Grade II listed windmill just south of Tadcaster (1.05KM N). Grimston Lodge Grade II and 'Entrance Lodge, gates, piers and walls to south East of Grimston Lodge' Grade II (1.2km west).</p> <p>Named designated landscapes: Grimston Park 1.35km east (HNY5415 - Designed landscape - unidentified parkland). Just outside of search area at 2.13 km south-west is Hazelwood Castle and Park HNY5481 designed landscape - country estate.</p> <p>There are no currently recorded archaeological sites within the allocation area, nor does there appear to have been any archaeological work carried out prior to any of the quarrying taking place to the south. However, from evidence for the surrounding area, archaeological potential can be inferred, given the identification from aerial photographs of a number of possible settlement sites comprising of ditched enclosures and linear boundaries and trackways, likely to date from the later Iron Age/Romano-British periods. Furthermore, there may also be evidence within the topsoil of artefactual finds associated with the Battle of Towton, AD 1461. Such finds may be considered as nationally significant.</p> <p>The North Yorkshire HLC Project database identified that this allocation site is part of a larger area of planned enclosure which consists of irregular medium sized fields defined by regular external and straight internal</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>hedgerows. This area has partial legibility due to about 50% boundary loss since the first edition. Some of the fields have been subdivided into much smaller units; however the overall change has been towards boundary loss.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment As this allocation site is a small part at the edge of a much larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely therefore to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character.</p> <p>However, there could be impacts upon elements which contribute to the significance of the registered battlefield, which is a site of national significance and importance. For instance, example elevated noise, and increased traffic may impair the experience of a visitor to the Battle of Towton Registered Battlefield. The infrastructure associated with extraction processes may also have a visual effect upon the site. English Heritage would consider this a showstopper due to proximity and the potential visibility of the site. Any proposed site here would need quite a bit of work doing to establish if the constraint could be overcome. The initial impression is that the site would have the potential to harm the significance of battlefield. To overcome this constraint there would need to be a satisfactory outcome to a robust assessment from the submitter of the contribution this site makes to the understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the battlefield site. Hazelwood Castle (Grade 1) is probably sufficiently distant to exclude effects, but needs to be evaluated from the perspective of its views and setting (including the parkland estate).</p> <p>An archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction. It is assumed that excavation will result in the total destruction of the archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant. However, it is acknowledged that there is a level of uncertainty about this effect because there is no evidence from prior archaeological evaluation.</p> <p>There may not be any way of fully mitigating historic environment impacts in the more sensitive locations.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km. No ITE land within 5km.</p> <p>Site is In Selby District 'Locally Important Landscape area'. Recognised in Core Strategy by policy SP18: 'The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and man-made environment will be sustained by:.....identifying, protecting and enhancing locally distinctive landscapes...'</p> <p>North Yorkshire LCA: Magnesian Limestone Ridge: Moderate to high visual sensitivity (as a result of the prominent nature of the ridge and inter-visibility with adjacent Vale Farmland with Dispersed Settlements and Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland Landscape Character Types'); High ecological sensitivity (as a result of the presence of nationally important habitats sensitive to changes in land management). High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the nationally significant Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, in addition to the predominantly intact landscape pattern and several designed estates which are sensitive to changes in land management. In Selby LCA the Site is in 'West Selby Ridge' Landscape Character Area / LCA type 'Rolling Wooded Farmland'.</p> <p>Site is in the Green Belt for West Yorkshire. In terms of tranquillity the area is disturbed.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> Site would be compatible with Green Belt if restored to appropriate after uses. The site is higher in the landscape than the existing Old London Road quarry, and it extends almost to the top of a local ridge, Wingate Hill. This may make it visible from receptors such as the undesignated Grimston Park estate (which unmitigated may warrant a landscape objection). It would also bring the site very close to the Jackdaw Crag operation & create an unacceptable landform.</p> <p>It is unlikely to be possible to fully mitigate views of the operational area. The site is partly screened. It will be screened from the north by the wooded ridge of Wingate Hill. It may be largely screened from the east by topography and woodland. However it would be open to the south-east, south and south-west, including potentially views from the A162 to the east.</p> <p>Vehicles from Jackdaw Crag Quarry do not pass this way (though they may both go north to access the</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--
								- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>A64) – the only nearby roads are very minor so greater disturbance to tranquillity may occur.</p> <p>Impacts may be cumulative with MJP31, MJP58, WJP04, and MJP53. In terms of landscape the landscape is increasingly one of artificial landforms in an area of smooth / convex slopes. In this area there is the potential to improve existing quarries, but the preference would be to avoid significantly more new quarries.</p> <p>On site buildings would also need to be screened.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is close to A64 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Harrogate (12.5 , 12 and 19.5 km respectively)</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth This site_would ultimately result in 2.25 million tonnes of limestone being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material (aggregate or building stone). It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight. The long term effect, because of restoration, is neutral.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability IMD Tadcaster West - Not in most deprived 20%. Stutton is the nearest Settlement 480m north-east. Tadcaster is also within 2km of MJP31 at 1 .3km north. Towton is 1.4km south.</p> <p>In Selby Core Strategy Towton and Stutton are ‘Secondary Villages with defined Development Limits’. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: “Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities...’. Tadcaster is a ‘Local Service Centre’ in the Selby Core Strategy, for which policy SP2 allows further housing, employment, retail, commercial and leisure growth ‘appropriate to the size and role of each settlement’.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability Stutton is largely screened from the site and most other communities are too distant to experience significant amenity impacts that may impact on tourism etc. and</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
						+	+	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	the sites proximity to the A64 generally avoids community receptors. The site will provide some job opportunities for local communities.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors A public right of way (Bridleway 35.63/9/3) runs immediately adjacent to the western edge of this site (and also immediate adjacent to east of MJP53). Further to the west lies the adjoining Bridleway 35.63/6/3). To the (208m north) north lies bridleway 35/63/10/1 which leads to Stutton.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning The bridleway immediately adjacent to this site will potentially see the view change from open fields to a void, and dust and noise are likely to be issues for users. The bridleway to the north is screened through the bridleway to the west may become a more distant visual receptor for this site. Footpaths are likely to be used predominantly by local users.</p> <p>There is some uncertainty over the submitter's plans for access and whether it would involve travel on the nearby Old London Road which is also a bridleway (which would cause problems due to the interaction of HGVs and horses).</p> <p>In relation to leisure and access, mitigation would need to come in the form of alternative bridleways / access tracks and screening. But very little that could be done to fully mitigate / compensate the impact on public rights of way. HGVs should avoid sharing bridleway space with other users.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Stutton (270m) to the north east. High Pressure Gas Pipeline Feeder 7 crosses this site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing There is some uncertainty as to whether Stutton would experience noise impacts from this site, and there is also a small risk of dust. Vibration from vehicles may also affect properties along the access route. A further concern is the right of way that runs along the edge of this site which could encourage trespass onto the site putting individuals at risk without mitigation. Traffic from this site may combine with other sites to raise accident levels.</p> <p>The presence of energy infrastructure across the site is noted and arrangements to mitigate for this (e.g. by</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	liaising with energy distributors) will be a prime consideration.							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> Site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding does not affect this site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> Flooding is not a significant issue. However, as with all sites of this size site specific flood risk assessment to consider water management would still be required at the planning application phase</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of Magnesian limestone and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Stutton is the nearest Settlement 480m north-east. Tadcaster is also within 2km of MJP31 at 1.3km north. Towton is 1.4km south.</p> <p>In Selby Core Strategy Towton and Stutton are ‘Secondary Villages with defined Development Limits’. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: “Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities...’. Tadcaster is a ‘Local Service Centre’ in the Selby Core Strategy, for which policy SP2 allows further housing, employment, retail, commercial and leisure growth ‘appropriate to the size and role of each settlement’. No allocations with this site (though Green Belt and Locally Important Landscape Area policies apply (see objective 11).</p> <p><u>Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP53 and WJP04 lie adjacent to the west and south. MJP58 is 230m south, MJP23 is 630m north-west.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> There are historic granted applications (extraction) associated with the Jackdaw Crag quarry site 630m northwest. Adjacent there are a number of historic granted applications associated with Old London Road (extraction and landfill). There are 3 further historic landfill applications to the east within 2km.</p> <p>Transport: Traffic from this site may combine with other sites en route to the A64 which could raise dust, noise, pollution and accident levels either side of the road without mitigation. This would affect a very limited number of receptors however.</p>							
			✓		✓	0	0	0
						-	-	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Landscape: Landscape impacts may be cumulative with MJP31, MJP58, WJP04, and MJP53. In terms of landscape the landscape is increasingly one of artificial landforms in an area of smooth / convex slopes. In this area there is the potential to improve existing quarries, but the preference would be to avoid significantly more new quarries.</p> <p>Biodiversity: There is also a possible cumulative effect from mitigation, where the sites to the south of MJP31, if co-ordinated with MJP31 in terms of restoration, could contribute to the England Habitat Network.</p>					--	--	--
			✓		✓	0	0	+
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however (particularly effects on the Registered Battlefield). This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ²¹ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

²¹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP53 – Land to North of Old London Road Quarry, Stutton

Site Assessment Framework Template

Site Name	Site MJP53 (Land to the north of Old London Road Quarry, Stutton, Selby)
Current Use	Current Use: agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of Magnesian limestone and import of construction and excavation waste for use in forming proposed restoration landform
Size	Size: 18 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: 20 years (extraction)
Notes	Notes: Proposed new quarry to north-west of former quarry which is subject to various proposals (MJP58 and WJP04). Restoration: No detailed design yet, but would be to a bowl shape with pasture in the base of the bowl, with sloping sides formed from imported material (which would be restored to grassland and woodland).

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: Site is 11.5km north-west of Kirk Deighton SAC. 3 SSSIs within 5km: Stutton Ings 800m east, Tadcaster Mere 3.26km north-east and Kirkby Wharfe 3.5km east.</p> <p>16 SINCS within 2km. Of these 2 lie within 500m: Wood near Wingate Hill Farm (SE44-16, deleted SINC) 50m north-east and Renshaw Wood, Womersley (SE44-19, pre-existing SINC) 375m south-east.</p> <p>Priority Habitats: An area of deciduous woodland lies adjacent to the site to the north. 6 further areas lie to the north-east, east and south-east within 200m. No ancient woodland on site or adjacent.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	?
								+
								++

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> There are unlikely to be any significant impacts upon Natura 2000 sites due to proximity and type of development. Impacts on SSSIs are most likely to be associated with dust deposition.</p> <p>The site itself is currently arable farmland with boundary hedgerows and trees. However, the loss of hedgerows and trees is likely, with related impacts upon associated species such as foraging bats, badger, brown hare, farmland birds and hedgerow birds.</p> <p>In the short term there are likely to be minor impacts upon local habitats and species from destruction of hedgerows and trees and dust deposition on habitats with some continued disturbance though dust deposition in the medium to long term. Restoration is to pasture / grassland / woodland has the potential to lead to positive impacts in relation to biodiversity through sympathetic restoration, including creation of priority habitats which will link with other semi natural habitats and a commitment to long term management. Calcareous grassland and woodland/scrub will be biodiversity priorities here.</p> <p>There is also a possible cumulative effect from mitigation, where the adjacent sites, if co-ordinated with MJP53 in terms of restoration, could contribute to the England Habitat Network.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater and surface water) and the northernmost 10% of the site lies in Source Protection Zone 1, Middle 70% lies in Source Protection Zone 2 and southern 20% lies in Source Protection Zone 3.</p> <p>Site is in the Humber River Basin Management District - Nearest section of river is 'Cock Beck Catchment (tributary of River Wharfe) circa 330m away and possibly connected by steep continuous downward slope - moderate ecological status / 'does not require assessment' for chemical status. Overall status is moderate. Overall status objective is good by 2027. No RBMP lakes present. RBMP Groundwater: Wharfe Magnesian Limestone (poor quantitative quality / good chemical quality), overall status: poor. Groundwater Status Objective: good by 2027.</p> <p>Site is in Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS. Here water is available at low flows (at least 70% of time).</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Summary of effects on water quality Although this site contains a small area of Source Protection Zone 1 (associated with brewing industry), which would be a major constraint if it were quarried, it should be possible to quarry around this small area.</p> <p>Elsewhere on site quarrying can deplete the aquifer, for instance by discharging groundwater to the surface during dewatering (if quarrying is in the saturated zone occurs) or if dry worked, quarrying can deprive the aquifer of its protective layer making it vulnerable to fuel spills. Such risks are potentially manageable through mitigation, monitoring and permitting. There may also be issues with materials used to restore the site. Run off from, for instance overburden stored at the site may also find its way to surface water. However these impacts are also likely to be manageable through good site management, though surface drainage patterns may change permanently In summary, without mitigation impacts are major negative in the short, medium and long term.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to A64 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Harrogate (15km, 14km and 20 km respectively). Access: exact location of access not known yet, but likely to be in the south east corner of the site onto the Old London Road (bridleway), or Chantry Lane (bridleway), and then onto the unclassified U796 at Stutton, and then onto Moor Lane (C305) in the direction of the bridge over A64, which leads to A659 and A64; Light vehicles: 7 two-way daily movements; HGV Vehicles: 48 two-way daily movements; PROW: this site is affected by a registered public right of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Rail: 4.3 km east (to station at Ulleskelf) / nearest railhead 10.4 km south-east; Strategic Road: Junction at A64 circa 1.3km north-west (direct) Canal / Freight waterway: 10km east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate circa 48 two way HGV movements per day which according to Highways Assessment is acceptable in terms of impact on the existing transport network.</p> <p>The site does not include a direct connection / frontage to a public highway. Sustainable travel modes are not likely to contribute to the site. Negligible to minor negative impact.as a limited number of probably</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>relatively short, though not insignificant, distance journeys are likely to be made. Traffic may be cumulative with other sites in the vicinity.</p> <p>A travel assessment is required. This site is not likely to generate significant travel demand.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a hazardous substances consultation zone or near to an AQMA. The nearest settlement is Stutton 800m north-east. Sugar Hill Farm (330m north-east), Wingatehill Farm (280m north-east), Warren House Farm (310m north-west) and White Quarry Farm (380m south-west) all lie in close proximity. Sensitive habitats include an area of deciduous woodland adjacent to the site to the north and 6 further areas to the north-east, east and south-east within 200m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Dust and traffic fumes will be the main inputs to air. Stutton and the nearby farms may be within range of lower order dust emission (though woodland between the site and Stutton and Sugar Hill Farm would shield most of those receptors). However, the priority woodland to the north may suffer from dust deposition on leaves and ground flora during dry spells (though this may not be significant). Dust management would however be a priority for this site. Traffic from the site would pass by a number of farm houses close to the site and through an area of Tadcaster to reach the strategic road network. The effect may be cumulative with MJP23, MJP31, MJP58 and other sites which could raise dust / noise / vibration levels without mitigation.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	- ?
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Majority of site lies in Grade 2 Agricultural Land (very good), northern tip of site lies in Grade 3 (good to moderate). In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Currently Selby Council have no sites determined as 'contaminated' as defined under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Greenfield site - no known risk factors for contaminated land.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land 18 hectares of grade 2 and 3 land would be lost. This would represent a moderate negative impact. It is anticipated that the site will be restored to agriculture and natural areas in the long term.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0 ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Sensitive habitats include an area of deciduous woodland adjacent to the site to the north and 6 further areas to the north-east, east and south-east within 200m. Hedgerows and trees are also present onsite.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change There would be some loss of vegetation including hedgerows and trees from the site, while dust impacts on nearby woodland may reduce its productivity. However, these impacts are small scale and likely to be insignificant. A higher order impact would come from traffic from the site which is estimated to involve up to 250,000 to 300,000 tonnes of limestone from the site per year. The site is reasonably proximal to the strategic road network and a number of markets (though these are relatively dispersed). In the medium and long term, as 5 million tonnes would ultimately potentially need to be transported, there would be major impact on climate change (moderated to a degree by proximity to market). To some minor degree, restoration which includes woodland will help to moderate long term effects.</p>	✓			✓	-	--	--
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity²² of a site Site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding does not affect this site. Patch of England Habitat Network lies adjacent to the northern edge of the site. Site is located within S19 Limestone Ridge sub-regional Green Infrastructure network.</p> <p>Site is in Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS. Here water is available at low flows (at least 70% of time).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Flooding is not a risk, and although there is an opportunity for sites working together to link the identified patch of EHN to a wider network to the east, there is no predicted detrimental effect without such mitigation (only a missed opportunity). An uncertain effect is recorded in the long term as the details of the restoration scheme are currently unknown.</p>					0	0	?

²² Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site will contribute to the need for limestone. However, depending on whether it is extracted as crushed rock or whether some building stone is extracted it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace them. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 250,000 to 300,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would potentially be extracted each year which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The impact would continue into the early long term and then cease (though the loss would be permanent).</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> No conservation areas within 1km. Bramham Park (ID1,001,546) Grade I Registered Park and Garden is 3.9km west. Lotherton Hall Grade II Registered Park and Garden lies 4.6km south-west. Battle of Towton Registered Battlefield lies 350m south. No World Heritage Sites within 5km.</p> <p>Listed buildings: 2 listed buildings within 1 km (2 grade II listed buildings at Stutton 880m north-east). Several Listed Buildings lie around Hazelwood Castle 2km to the west, including Grade 1 Listed</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
character	<p>Hazelwood Castle and Roman Catholic Chapel of St Leonard.</p> <p>Named designated landscapes: Grimston Park 1.55km E (HNY5415 - Designed landscape - unidentified parkland), Hazelwood Castle and Park HNY5481 (designed landscape - country estate) 1.5km south-west.</p> <p>There are no currently recorded archaeological sites within the allocation area, nor does there appear to have been any archaeological work carried out prior to any of the quarrying taking place to the east and south. However, from evidence for the surrounding area, archaeological potential can be inferred (see MJP31).</p> <p>The North Yorkshire HLC project records this area (database record number HNY5154) as part of a larger area of modern improved fields which has resulted in a large degree of boundary loss over this area. It consists of large irregular fields defined by erratic hedgerow boundaries. These include some areas of strip fields, piecemeal and planned enclosure. The legibility attribute value of this HLC type is classed as fragmentary, a term which is employed where the previous historic character is only slightly visible within the landscape.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> As this allocation site is a small part at the edge of a much larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 20% of the HLC project area has been identified as modern improved fields, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There could also be impacts upon elements which contribute to the significance of the Registered Battlefield, which is a site of national significance and importance such as elevated noise, and increased traffic from the extraction and transportation of materials. The infrastructure associated with extraction processes may also have a visual effect upon the site which may be detrimental to its setting. The size of this site and its slope towards the Registered Battlefield means that the relationship with the Battlefield site</p>							

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>is likely to result in a major negative effect.</p> <p>An archaeological impact will also occur throughout the duration of extraction. It is assumed that excavation will result in the total destruction of the archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant. However, it is acknowledged that there is a level of uncertainty about this effect because there is no evidence from prior archaeological evaluation.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km. No ITE land within 5km.</p> <p>Site is In Selby District 'Locally Important Landscape area'. Recognised in Core Strategy by policy SP18: <i>'The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and man-made environment will be sustained by:.....identifying, protecting and enhancing locally distinctive landscapes...'</i>.</p> <p>North Yorkshire LCA: Magnesian Limestone Ridge: Moderate to high visual sensitivity / high ecological sensitivity / high landscape and cultural sensitivity. In Selby LCA Site is in 'West Selby Ridge' Landscape Character Area / LCA type 'Rolling Wooded Farmland'.</p> <p>Site is in Green Belt for West Yorkshire. In terms of tranquillity the area is disturbed.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> Site would be compatible with Green Belt if restored to appropriate after uses. The site lies on sloping ground within a hilly part of the Magnesian Limestone Ridge, and in the north it reaches the top of Wingate Hill, the highest point in the ridge dividing it from Jackdaw Crags quarry (300m north-west). The site is in an open area with partial screening to the north however it is unlikely to be possible to fully mitigate views of the operational area and the site is currently visible from the south and east. There is only one field between this site and Jackdaw Crag Quarry, and its position on a slope makes the site highly visible.</p> <p>Vehicles from Jackdaw Crags Quarry do not pass this way (though they may both go north to access the A64) – the only nearby roads are very minor so greater disturbance to tranquillity may occur. In the short term effects are predicted to be moderate to major depending upon the phasing and location of working as</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	soil stripping, storage and movement of plant can be visually intrusive. In the medium term and long term impacts are predicted to be major as the extent of disturbed land is likely to be at a maximum. The final effects following extraction would be difficult to mitigate, (though a steep-sided void is avoided due to imported material being used to create sloping sides) and will result in low level restoration, which would be difficult to integrate into the surrounding countryside. There would be a loss of productive grade 2 and 3 farmland which is currently in HLS (so recent conservation gains may, through this site, ultimately be lost). The effects would be cumulative with nearby and adjoining quarries.							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to A64 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds, Harrogate and Selby (15km, 14km, 20km and 17 km respectively).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would ultimately result in 5 million tonnes of limestone being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight. The long term effect includes a neutral impact which is anticipated if the site is restored to agriculture and natural areas.</p>		✓	✓	✓	++	++	++ 0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD rank- 15% of site lies in Saxton and Ulleskelf, 85% lies in Tadcaster West- Not in most deprived 20%. For a description of local communities see MJP31.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Stutton is largely screened from the site and most other communities are too distant to experience significant amenity impacts that may impact on tourism etc. and the site's proximity to the A64 generally avoids community receptors. The site will provide some job opportunities for local communities.</p>		✓	✓		0 +	0 +	0 +

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors A bridleway runs along the eastern (35.44/5/1) and western boundary (35.63/6/3) of the site along Old London Road and Chantry Lane. To the north east (215m) lies bridleway 35/63/10/1 which leads to Stutton.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning The bridleway immediately adjacent to this site to the east will form the access track to the site and bridleway to the north east also appears to be part of any future HGV route. The experience of users of both the bridleways will be severely disrupted by the presence of the quarry and associated traffic, noise, dust and landscape impacts or vibration risks to buildings. In particular, horses and HGVs are generally not considered compatible (road safety). Bridleways are likely to be used predominantly by local users and therefore the effect is considered to be moderate negative during the operational period of the quarry.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Stutton (800m) to the north east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing There is some uncertainty as to whether Stutton would experience noise impacts from this site, and there is also a small risk of dust. A number of individual properties lie within 500m of the site and access routes and although some screening is in place to reduce visual impacts, dust and noise may still be elevated at these receptors. A further concern is the rights of way that run along the edge of this site which could encourage trespass or road traffic risk onto the site putting individuals at risk without mitigation.</p> <p>A high pressure gas pipeline crosses this site so this may need to be diverted.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding does not affect this site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flooding is not a significant issue.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of Magnesian limestone and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+
Cumulative effects								0
<u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u>								
<u>Planning Context:</u> As MJP31.								
<u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> As MJP31 which is immediately adjacent.								
<u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> As MJP31.								
Transport: Traffic from this site may combine with other sites en route to the A64 which could raise dust and air pollution levels either side of the road without mitigation. This would affect a limited number of receptors however. Noise and visual amenity impacts would also be cumulative.			✓		✓	-	-	-
Biodiversity: There is also a possible cumulative effect from mitigation, where the adjacent sites, if co-ordinated with MJP53		✓		✓		0	0	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
in terms of restoration, could contribute to the England Habitat Network.								++
Landscape: Landscape effects would be cumulative with nearby and adjoining quarries.		✓		✓	✓	--	--	--
Limitations / data gaps						?	?	?
No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however (particularly effects on the Registered Battlefield). This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ²³ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

²³ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP58 – Old London Road, Stutton (recycling)

Site Name	Site MJP58 (Old London Road Recycling, Stutton, Selby)
Current Use	Current Use: former quarry
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of Magnesian limestone, secondary aggregate recycling, storage of mineral fines and partial infilling with imported mineral fines material.
Size	Size: 3.0 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: until 2022
Notes	<p>Notes: Site to north-east proposed for extraction (MJP31) by same submitter and submitted for landfill & recycling (WJP04) by another company. Restoration: Site to be restored to pasture and woodland using imported materials (300,000 tonnes) by grading into slopes to meet the original ground levels on the west, north and east sides of the site</p> <p>Site would import 100,000 tonnes of waste, output 50,000 tonnes of recycled materials and extract 15,000 tonnes of Magnesian Limestone.</p>

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Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 12km north-west- Kirk Deighton SAC. SSSI: 3 SSSIs within 5km- Stutton Ings 480m east, Tadcaster Mere 3.5km north-east, Kirkby Wharfe 3.1km east.</p> <p>SINC: 19 SINCS within 2km. Of these 3 lie within 500m: Renshaw Wood, Womersley (SE44-19, pre-existing SINC) 20m south-east, Stutton Railway Track (SE44-05, ratified SINC) 470m east, Wood near Wingate Hill Farm (SE44-16, deleted SINC) 495m north.</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: A small area of deciduous woodland covers the eastern corner of the site (circa 3% of site- this may be a mapping anomaly). 1 further area of deciduous woodland lies within 200m of the site</p>	✓		✓		-	-	+
						?	0	0
							?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>(area 140m to the north-east). An area of ancient replanted woodland (PAWS) lies approximately 200m south of the site.</p> <p>Networks: circa 5% of site covered by EHN (core woodland) in eastern edge of site. Circa 30% of site lies within NY27 Wharfe-Ouse 'Living Landscape' Corridor. Site lies entirely within Limestone Ridge sub-regional GI corridor (recognised as a sub-regional GI corridor in the Selby Core Strategy (SP12).</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity It is considered unlikely that there will be any significant effect on Natura 2000 sites due to the proximity and type of development. There are links from the site to the Stutton Ings SSSI via Cock Beck. Possible risks come from dust deposition and water discharge / run off from the site.</p> <p>The site is a former quarry and the habitats that may have regenerated or been restored on site need to be assessed, but given the site conditions at the time of site visit and surrounding habitats it is likely to contain grassland, scrub, and various small trees. There also appear to be some small water bodies onsite. This site therefore has the potential to support priority habitats of calcareous grassland and scrub and shallow wetlands. Associated species could include foraging bats, nesting birds, great crested newt, butterflies and dragon flies. There is the possibility that Cock Beck supports otter and water vole so any works in the southern part of the site may have an impact on these species.</p> <p>No invasive species are known at this site, although the hydrological link with Cock Beck means that there is the potential for invasive species that are present to be spread.</p> <p>Any work on this site would require further information to understand the implications for the biodiversity that is now likely to be present.</p> <p>Opportunities exist to enhance natural regeneration of the site but first need to understand what is present on site and what further disturbance there is likely to be. Priorities for restoration in this area include long term managed calcareous grassland, woodland/scrub and shallow water bodies. However, some opportunities may be lost to restore calcareous grassland if shallow soils and any exposed limestone are</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>lost. Future restoration may make a valuable contribution to the green infrastructure network.</p> <p>In the short term negative effects could occur though loss of habitat and associated species on site. Significance would depend on what surveys uncover on site. Negative effects would continue during the early medium term as site operations come to an end and restoration is put in place. In the long term, there is the possibility for benefits as the site is restored to pasture and woodland (provided this is sympathetic to biodiversity and long term management is agreed).</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> Site is in Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater and surface water). Site lies in Source Protection Zone 3.</p> <p>In the Humber River Basin Management Plan the nearest section of river is 'Cock Beck Catchment (tributary of River Wharfe) adjacent to the site - moderate ecological status / 'does not require assessment' for chemical status. Overall status is moderate. Overall status objective is good by 2027. No RBMP lakes present. RBMP Groundwater unit is Wharfe Magnesian Limestone (poor quantitative quality / good chemical quality), overall status: poor. Groundwater Status Objective: good by 2027. Site is in Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS. Here water is available at low flows (at least 70% of the time), with Cock Beck having 'water available for licensing'. Site is not in an area of restricted or no groundwater availability.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u> The location of the site adjacent to a water body of moderate status ('Cock Beck') is likely to result in heightened possibility for contamination to the water environment. Run-off from stored secondary aggregate materials onsite could be an issue without mitigation in place. The location of the site in Source Protection Zone 3 also means that pollution incidents such as fuel spills, even above the saturated zone, could contaminate the aquifer (important for the brewing industry) without appropriate mitigation.</p> <p>Overall risk to the water environment is considered to be low, though some additional mitigation may be needed to deal with any risk to Cock Beck and the Source Protection Zone. As Cock Beck is a main river it will be important to not develop near the watercourse without permission from the Environment Agency. Effects are neutral following restoration.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to A64 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Harrogate (15km, 18km and 20 km respectively); Access: Confirmed to be access road over bridleway into former Old London Road (East) Quarry and then via the existing Old London Road (East) Quarry access (which is near the north-east corner of that site) onto the tarmacked surfaced part of the Old London Road bridleway. In the long-term (medium term in this assessment) the existing former access road in north east corner of the Old London Road (West) Quarry would be used once the area had been in-filled to enable the link to the tarmacked surfaced part of the Old London Road bridleway to be reinstated. Route would then be from the bridleway onto the unclassified U796 at Stutton and onto Moor Lane (C305) towards the bridge over A64 which leads to A659 and A64. In the long-term the existing former access in north east corner of the Old London Road (West) Quarry would be used once the area had been filled in to enable the link to the tarmacked surfaced part of the Old London Road bridleway to be reinstated.</p> <p>Light Vehicles: 7 two-way movements (estimate); HGV vehicles: 50 two-way movements (sourced from screening opinion request NY/2013/0165/SCR); Public Rights of Way: Site is accessed via bridleway in short term and going into the medium term via a shorter section of bridleway. Rail: 4.21 km east (to Ulleskelf station) / nearest known railhead: circa 10km south; Strategic Road: A64 is 1.2 km north, A162 is 1.3 km east (both timber routes); Canal / Freight waterway: River Ouse is 10km east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate 50 two way movements, which would be on to a bridleway (although this route may be familiar with vehicle movements due to its former use as a quarry), with efforts to reinstate a section of the bridleway in the medium term. The Highways Assessment concludes that the site has no direct connection / frontage on to a highway maintainable at the public expense, though HGV use on access roads is acceptable and no travel plan would be required. Sustainable transport would be unlikely to contribute. The route goes near to Stutton and out along a road that is likely to be used by other quarries, so a cumulative risk is likely (e.g. could cause congestion). Moderate negative impact. Cumulative risk needs greater examination for this group of sites.</p> <p>Alternative routes and mitigation (e.g. passing places) could be considered for this site, for instance the</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	route past White Quarry Farm.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Not within a hazardous substances consultation zone or AQMA.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The nearest settlement is Stutton circa 1km north-east. Willow Farm (250m south), White Quarry Farm (650m west) and a property circa 600m east are also in close proximity. The annual tonnage of waste import is 100,000 tonnes while 15,000 tonnes would be extracted and 50,000 tonnes recycled, which could lead to direct dust emissions. It is also considered that traffic to site could generate dust along the access track and could combine with traffic to the A64 from other sites close by to generate raised dust and emissions. This is expected to have minor impacts due to limited human receptors and the limited / insignificant sensitivity of woodland receptors.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Northern part of the site is Grade 2 (very good) and southern part of the site is Grade 3 (good to moderate). However, this land has already been quarried and a formal restoration scheme does not appear to have been implemented (it appears that the land has been left to re-vegetate naturally). In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land As the site would be restored to pasture and woodland it is considered that there would be no significant impacts on land use in the operational phase of the development (as much of it is already quarried, though some further quarrying would occur). Following restoration there would be positive impacts upon soil quality and land use. However there is some uncertainty in this assessment as details of the restoration scheme are currently unclear as to what the balance between productive land and other habitats would be.</p>	✓		✓		0	0	?
						?	+	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change See objective 1 for patches of woodland in the vicinity of site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Dust may be generated by vehicles arriving at and leaving the site (affecting the productivity of small patches of woodland).</p> <p>Although the site is close to the A64, giving it good access to sources of secondary aggregate waste, these sources are quite spread out. This may lead to some significant CO2 generation. The site is however proposed for a purpose that would move at least some of the material up the waste hierarchy thereby potentially offsetting some emissions that would have arisen from transport and minerals extraction (though the site itself would still involve 15,000 tonnes of extraction). On balance, impacts are considered to be minor negative as some of this material would be used as inert fill for restoration and some material would be extracted. Impacts following restoration would be neutral to positive, depending in the amount of woodland planted in the restoration scheme.</p>	✓			✓	-	- +	+
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity²⁴ of a site Site is in flood zone 1. South-eastern area of the site lies in flood zone 3 (circa 10% of site) and flood zone 2 (c.5% of site). Surface water flooding only affects the southern fringes of the site (low to medium risk). EHN on / adjacent to southern boundary.</p> <p>Site is in Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS. Here water is available at low flows (at least 70% of time).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Effects on flooding are low risk and it is considered that the proposed land use is likely to constitute less vulnerable development. Through restoration to woodland and pasture, the England Habitat Network may be slightly enhanced.</p>					0	0 +	+

²⁴ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> The site would be allocated for a purpose that would facilitate the recycling of minerals and/or waste and would facilitate the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy (indirectly reducing demand for future virgin materials). However, much of this would simply be used for the restoration of the site making positive effects minor. In addition, 15,000 tonnes of material would be quarried, which would negatively contribute this objective.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	0
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> It is considered that the allocation of the site would help in minimising waste generation and moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy. The allocation is therefore considered to contribute towards this objective (the effect is considered to be permanent). However, much of this would simply be used for the restoration of the site making positive effects moderate rather than major.</p>	✓		✓		+	+	+
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation areas and Listed Buildings: None within 1km. Registered Parks and Gardens: Bramham Park (Grade 1, ID 1,000,546) 4.4km west, Lotherton Hall (Grade 2, ID 1,001,223) 4.5km south-west.</p> <p>Registered Battlefields: Battle of Towton overlaps very slightly with south eastern area of site (may be due to digitising of boundaries) and lies adjacent to the south-east. Scheduled Monuments: 'Lord Dacre's Cross or Towton Cross on the west side of the B1217, 1km south-west of Towton' (ID 1,011,967) is 1.6km south (monument is unlikely to be visible from this site).</p> <p>Named designed landscapes: Hazelwood Castle and Park Country Estate 1.9km west, Grimston Park</p>		✓	✓		--	--	?
						++	++	++
						0	0	0
						?	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>1.37km east.</p> <p>There are no currently recorded archaeological sites within the former quarry areas, nor does there appear to have been any archaeological work carried out prior to any of the quarrying taking place. However, from evidence for the surrounding area, archaeological potential can be inferred, given the identification from aerial photographs of a number of ditched enclosures and linear boundaries and track-ways, likely to date from the later Iron Age/Romano-British periods. Furthermore, if there are any areas of undisturbed ground, there may also be evidence within the topsoil of artefactual finds associated with the Battle of Towton, AD 1461. Such finds may be considered as nationally important.</p> <p>In terms of historic landscape character, The North Yorkshire HLC project (database record number HNY6630) records this allocation site as part of a larger area of piecemeal enclosure which consists of medium sized irregular fields defined by regular hedgerows. This area has significant legibility, although to the north there has been a fair bit of woodland loss. It is early post medieval in character. There is part of this area which is the Towton Battlefield, however this is not recorded as a type as the battle itself is an event and has not physically shaped the historic character of this area. The legibility attribute value is classed as significant. There are many elements of the previous historic character within the landscape forming prominent landscape features.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> With regard to historic landscape character, as the allocation site has previously been quarried the legibility within the area of former quarry is invisible as development has completely replaced an earlier field system. The proposed recycling development is unlikely therefore to change the historic landscape character of the site. However, the presence of a Registered Battlefield in close proximity to this site could mean that this site would generate a major negative impact on the character of that receptor. In the long term effects are uncertain as the details of the restoration scheme are not yet known, but at least some of the original levels will be restored.</p> <p>As with other sites in this area there needs to be evidence to demonstrate this site will not impact on setting of the Towton Battlefield. Although the temporary nature of the development is recognised, a strong case would need to be put forward that the Battlefield would not be affected. There is potential for restoration to</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>a form that is more compatible with historic character.</p> <p>In below-ground archaeological terms, the effects within areas of former disturbance from quarrying will be no effect (0). If there are areas of undisturbed ground which preserve artefactual material associated with the battle, it is assumed that excavation will result in the total destruction of archaeological evidence. However, it is acknowledged that there is a level of uncertainty about this effect because there is no evidence from prior archaeological evaluation to enable an informed assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> No National Parks, AONBs, or Heritage Coast within 10km. No ITE within 5km. Site is in Southern Magnesian Limestone NCA.</p> <p>District level landscape: In Selby District 'Locally Important Landscape area'. Recognised in Core Strategy by policy SP18: 'The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and man-made environment will be sustained by:....identifying, protecting and enhancing locally distinctive landscapes...!.</p> <p>North Yorkshire LCA: Magnesian Limestone Ridge: Moderate to high visual sensitivity / high ecological sensitivity / high landscape and cultural sensitivity. In Selby LCA Site is in 'West Selby Ridge' Landscape Character Area / LCA type 'Rolling Wooded Farmland' and West Selby Ridge (Local LCA type: Limestone Valley).</p> <p>Site is in the West Yorkshire Green Belt. Tranquillity is 'disturbed'.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> The site currently has an artificial landform as it has never been fully restored, so it currently looks out of place. It is considered that the site is likely to affect the views of those using local public rights of way and minor roads. It is, however, not likely to directly affect the setting of Stutton and Towton due to likely screening by topography but they are within 1.5 km. However, this would need to be further assessed.</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	-	+
						?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>The landscape may be able to accommodate the change predicted by this development, including any temporary built structures / plant, but only if restoration is appropriately executed and compatible with its local landscape designation and context.</p> <p>In the short term major negative impacts are anticipated as the site would disrupt the existing regeneration of the site (which would enable the existing quarry to better fit into the surrounding landscape) in an area that is considered to be fairly sensitive particularly in relation to cumulative landscape impacts. Vegetation will be lost, tranquillity disturbed and infrastructure may be installed onsite that would have a visual impact. In the medium and long term restoration would be likely to reduce impacts, although there is some uncertainty in this assessment as the detail of the restoration scheme is not yet known.</p> <p>Potential exists for positive impacts in this extensively quarried area, if restoration to an after-use that is compatible with its local landscape context is implemented.</p> <p>Alternative sites outside of the Green Belt would need to be considered to ensure this site is appropriate, though set in a former quarry it is unlikely to impact on the openness of the Green Belt.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to A64 giving reasonably good access to York, Leeds and Harrogate (15km, 18km and 20 km respectively).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> It is considered that the allocation of the site as a recycling facility would enable value to be added to otherwise waste products. In addition a short term income stream would be derived from the extraction of 15,000 tonnes of limestone. Limited jobs may be created as a result of the operation of the facility.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD- Saxton and Ulleskelf, not in most deprived 20%. Stutton is the nearest Settlement. See MJP31 for a description of the community context.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> No significant community benefits identified, though local roads</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
local communities	could get busier which may increase congestion between Stutton and the A64, particularly when considered along with other sites. Long term effects are likely to be positive as the site is being restored to countryside, though it is not known if there would be any access.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors A bridleway (35.44/5/1) runs along the eastern boundary of the site along Old London Road. It was noted from the site visit that site appears to be used by dog walkers and possibly by bicycles. Site is in a sub-regional GI corridor (see objective 1).</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning The experience of users along the bridleway adjacent to the site will be severely disrupted by noise and visual impacts particularly as this bridleway will be used/crossed as part of the site access arrangements (there is some concern that HGVs, as they share the same space as the adjacent bridleway, might be incompatible with typical bridleway traffic, such as horses).</p> <p>Informal use of the site for dog-walking etc. would no longer be viable (it is assumed that the operational site would be fenced off). In the longer term impacts are positive as restoration will restore the landscape to a degree making use of local bridleways a better experience.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	+
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Stutton (1km) to the north east. A bridleway runs adjacent to the site to the east and it is noted from a site visit that the site may be used for informal recreation such as dog walking.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Increased noise and dust may be experienced by local communities, individual properties and users of the bridleway. As the bridleway will be used and crossed as part of the site access arrangements, this will have safety implications for users (e.g. horses / cyclists). Traffic from all the sites in this cluster may work to increase risk to pedestrians and drivers between this site and the A64 (see cumulative effect below). Vibration from vehicles may also affect properties along the access route to the A64. Long term impacts are positive as the site is restored to a varied landform.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Majority of site in flood zone 1, south eastern area of the site lies in flood zone 3 (circa 10% of site) and flood zone 2 (circa 5% of site). Surface water flooding only affects the southern fringes of the site (low to medium risk).</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Effects on flooding are low risk and it is considered that the proposed land use is likely to constitute less vulnerable development. Areas of flood zone 2, flood zone 3 and surface water flooding could possibly be avoided within the site. A site specific Flood Risk Assessment that considers drainage will be needed.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The allocation would conflict with site WJP04 also proposed as part of the MWJP as the boundaries of the two sites overlap.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site may make a small contribution towards the supply of recycled aggregate in the plan area, as well as the supply of primary aggregate. The allocation of this site would conflict with site WJP04.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	0	0
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> As MJP31.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> As MJP31, which is almost adjacent.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> As MJP31.</p> <p>Transport / Air: Traffic from this site may combine with other sites en route to the A64 which could raise dust, noise, pollution and accident levels either side of the road without mitigation. It may also cause some congestion. This would affect a very limited number of receptors however. However, to fully estimate the</p>							
			✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>magnitude of impacts further investigation is needed.</p> <p>Landscape: Cumulative landscape impact is also an issue in this area and combined with other nearby development a major negative cumulative landscape impact is anticipated in the short and early medium term.</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	-	+
						?	?	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ²⁵ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							

²⁵ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

WJP04 – Old London Road Quarry, Stutton

Site Name	WJP04 Old London Road Quarry, Old London Road, Stutton, Selby (447367 440483 Landfill & recycling)
Current Use	Two former quarry areas
Nature of Planning Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extraction of Magnesian limestone if site MJP31 developed; Temporary storage of mineral fines if sites MJP31 and MJP53 developed; and Recycling of waste from construction industry and landfill in WJP04 (to east and west of Old London Road) areas irrespective of development of sites MJP31 and MJP53
Size	14.8 ha
Proposed life of site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If MJP31 and MJP53 areas are not allocated and developed for mineral extraction: 2022 for WJP04 (west) and 2024 for WJP04 (east) If MJP31 and MJP53 are allocated and developed for minerals extraction, then: 2022 for WJP04 (west) and 2046 for WJP04 (east)
Notes	No detailed design yet, but would be to grassland, woodland and agriculture to contours of surrounding land with benefits to nature conservation

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 2km north-west- Kirk Deighton SAC. SSSI: 3 SSSIs within 5km- Stutton Ings 370m east, Tadcaster Mere (geological SSSI) 3.28 km north-east, Kirkby Wharfe 3.1km east.</p> <p>SINC: 18 SINCS within 2km. Of these 5 lie within 500m- Renshaw Wood, Womersley (SE44-19, pre-existing SINC) 150m south; Stutton Railway Track (SE44-05, ratified SINC) 356m east, Wood near Wingate</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
						--	+	+
							?	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
habitat connectivity	<p>Hill Farm (SE44-16, deleted SINC) 275m north; Grassland by Cock Beck (SE44-17, pre-existing SINC) 479m north-west; (Land adjacent to Cock Beck (SE44-21 Ratified SINC) is 454m east. Possible connectivity to SINC to east via functional floodplain.</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: Circa 5 to 10% of site, inside western boundary, contains deciduous woodland. The western part of the site (southern boundary) also appears to intersect very slightly with deciduous woodland. Deciduous woodland also runs all the way along the southern boundary of the eastern site. There is also a patch of deciduous woodland 140m to south-west. Ancient Woodland: An area of ancient replanted woodland (PAWS) lies approximately 200m south of the site.</p> <p>Networks: EHN Woodland block runs along southern boundary. Very slight overlap, probably mapping anomaly. Circa 20% of site lies within NY27 Wharfe-Ouse 'Living Landscape' Corridor. Site lies entirely within Limestone Ridge sub-regional GI corridor which is recognised as a sub-regional GI corridor in the Selby Core Strategy (SP12).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> It is considered unlikely that there will be any significant effect on Natura 2000 sites due to the proximity and type of development. There are links from the site to the Stutton Ings SSSI via Cock Beck. Possible risks come from dust deposition and water discharge / run off from the site – especially as site is proposed for landfill / recycling of construction industry waste and possible temporary storage of fines.</p> <p>Given the site conditions at the time of site visit and surrounding habitats the site is likely to contain grassland, scrub, woodland and hedgerows. It is therefore likely that the following species could be impacted – foraging bats, badger, brown hare, farmland and hedgerow birds, invertebrates (associated with bare ground) and possibly great crested newt. There is the possibility that Cock Beck supports otter and water vole so any works in the southern part of the site may have an impact on these species. Given these possibilities more detailed ecological assessment is needed. Farmland adjacent to the site is also likely to be of ecological value.</p> <p>Opportunities exist through management of existing habitats and the creation of priority habitats to</p>							?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>strengthen habitat networks in the local area. Priorities in this area include calcareous grassland, woodland/scrub, shallow water bodies and areas of bare ground. If agriculture is the intended after use then there is a need to accommodate and manage hedgerows, trees, and scrub and field margins. However, some opportunities may be lost to restore calcareous grassland if shallow soils and any exposed limestone are lost. Future restoration may make a valuable contribution to the green infrastructure network.</p> <p>No invasive species are known at this site, although the hydrological link with Cock Beck means that there is the potential for invasive species that are present to be spread. Particularly as the site is proposed for landfill there is increased risk of material being brought onto site containing invasive plant material.</p> <p>In the short term negative effects could occur though loss of habitat (including possible calcareous grassland) and associated species on site. Significance would depend on what surveys uncover on site. Negative effects would continue during the early medium term, with additional risks from accidental runoff / foul water discharge from landfill increasing (though it is assumed risk would not be significant as routine mitigation measures would be applied). In the long term risks would subside, though some benefits would come through restoration (though it is possible that restoration might be worse than the current habitats on site.</p> <p>Uncertainty is noted in the medium to long term due to the varying timescales involved with this site.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. Most of site in Source Protection Zone 3. Northern third of eastern block in Source Protection Zone 2.</p> <p>In the Humber River Basin Management Plan the nearest section of river is 'Cock Beck Catchment (tributary of River Wharfe) circa 50m away and connected by flood zone 3 and 2 - moderate ecological status / 'does not require assessment' for chemical status. Overall status is moderate. Overall status objective is good by 2027. No RBMP lakes present. Groundwater unit is Wharfe Magnesian Limestone (poor quantitative quality / good chemical quality), overall status is poor. Groundwater Status Objective is good by 2027.</p> <p>Site is in Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS. Here water is available at low flows (at least 70% of the time), with Cock Beck having 'water available for licensing'. Site is not in an area of restricted or no groundwater</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>availability.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality According the Environment Agency's GP3 guidance document 'groundwater can be at serious risk from landfill activities unless they are located in the right place and subject to the right operational controls'²⁶. However, waste from the construction sector and storage of fines will largely be inert which is a lower risk. Although the landfill is for inert material, which should significantly reduce any risk to water, the site is in a Source Protection Zone and the Environment Agency has flagged up that risk assessment would be required looking at quantity and nature of waste. If any waste turns out not to be inert it is a risk – long term management would be required and the Environment Agency would be likely to object. As groundwater is important for the brewery industry in this area certainty is needed that it wouldn't be a risk.</p> <p>This site may ultimately be acceptable as waste / fines handled are likely to be inert. It is also likely to be located above the water table (though this would need to be confirmed if quarried further). The site appears to be close to a secondary aquifer, but not a principal aquifer. The southern boundary of the site is in flood zone 2 however, so an appropriate buffer or assessment may be needed to deal with the effects of climate change on this flood zone. In addition, the Cock Beck is a designated main river so details would be needed in order to understand the topography of the site relative to the river & the implications of the activity in the location.</p> <p>Ultimately risks in relation to landfill would be dealt with via environmental permit.</p> <p>Uncertainty is noted in the medium to long term due to the varying timescales involved with this site.</p>							

²⁶ Citation needed

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to A64 giving reasonably good access to Leeds 14km, York 15km and Tadcaster 1.5 km; Access: Confirmed that would use the existing access onto Old London Road (bridleway) and then onto the unclassified U796 at Stutton, and then onto Moor Lane (C305) in the direction of the bridge over A64, which leads to A659 and A64.</p> <p>Light Vehicles: 8 two-way daily movements (agreed by submitter); HGV vehicles: 50 two-way daily movements (submitter information); Public Rights of Way: Although the site is not affected by a registered public right of way access is on to bridleway.</p> <p>Rail: 4.21km east (to Ulleskelf station) / nearest known railhead: circa 10km south; Strategic Road: A64 is 1.2 km north, A162 is 1.3km east (both timber routes); Canal / Freight waterway: River Ouse is 10km east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate 58 two way movements_which would be on to a bridleway (although this route may be familiar with vehicle movements due to its former use as a quarry), The transport assessment concludes that the site has no direct connection / frontage on to a highway maintainable at the public expense, though HGV use on access roads is acceptable and no travel plan would be required. Sustainable transport would be unlikely to contribute. The route goes near to Stutton and out along a road that is likely to be used by other quarries, so a cumulative risk is likely. This could be a moderate negative impact when other sites are considered.</p> <p>Alternative routes and mitigation (e.g. passing places) could be considered for this site, for instance the route past White Quarry Farm.</p> <p>Uncertainty is noted in the medium to long term due to the varying timescales involved with this site.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Not within a hazardous substances consultation zone or AQMA.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The nearest settlement is Stutton (circa 480m north-east). White Quarry Farm (600m south-west) and Warren House Farm (650m north-west) are also close by. Sensitive habitats include deciduous woodland and local designated sites (see objective 1). The site will deal with 100,000 tonnes of waste per annum, and could also extract 245,000 tonnes of limestone, which could</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>generate dust along the access track to the site and could combine with traffic to the A64 from other sites close by to generate raised dust / particulate levels and fumes. This is expected to have minor impacts due to limited human receptors / limited sensitivity of woodland receptors / distance of other receptors.</p> <p>Uncertainty is noted in the medium to long term due to the varying timescales involved with this site.</p>							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors About 2/3 of site overall (mostly in eastern site) is ALC Grade 2. Southern 1/3 of overall area of site is Grade 3. However, this land has already been quarried and the proposal is to fill it with landfill and then restore. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land There would be no effects on land until restoration commences. The effect would be positive as land would be restored to woodland, agriculture and grassland.</p> <p>Uncertainty is noted in the medium to long term due to the varying timescales involved with this site.</p>	✓		✓		0	++	++
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change See objective 1 for patches of woodland in the vicinity of site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Some dust may be generated by vehicles arriving at the site (affecting the productivity of small patches of woodland). Although the site is close to the A64, giving it good access to sources of construction waste, these sources are quite spread out (e.g. Leeds 14km, York 15km, and Tadcaster 1.5 km). This may lead to quite significant CO2 generation. However, recycling construction waste would also indirectly reduce the embodied energy of future construction projects (though much would likely go to restoration of the site). Quarrying and landfill is negative for climate change. Overall minor negative.</p> <p>Uncertainty is noted in the medium to long term due to the varying timescales involved with this site.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
							?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity²⁷ of a site Southern tip of eastern site is flood zone 2. Area in western part of site in flood zone 2 is negligible. Surface water flooding only affects the southern fringes of the site (low to medium risk). EHN adjacent to southern boundary.</p> <p>Site is in Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS. Here water is available at low flows (at least 70% of time).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation There is some concern over the effect of climate change on Flood Zone 2, which could extend further into the site or behave more like flood zone 3 under climate change. Landfill may need to avoid a buffer around this area.</p>	✓		✓		- ?	- ?	- ?
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage Site is using construction waste to restore site levels. Although this is not driving resource usage, On the one hand this may be putting such resources to good use. Indirectly it may take away the incentive to find higher grade uses for such materials.</p> <p>Uncertainty is noted in the medium to long term due to the varying timescales involved with this site.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+ -	+ - ?	+ - ?

²⁷ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> Site is using construction waste to restore site levels. Although landfill is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy this may be preferable to importing material to restore a site. Indirectly it may take away the incentive to find higher grade uses for such materials.</p> <p>Uncertainty is noted in the medium to long term due to the varying timescales involved with this site.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Conservation areas: None within 1km. Registered Parks and Gardens: Bramham Park (Grade I) is 4.4km west. Registered Battlefields: Battle of Towton is adjacent to the southern edge of the site. Scheduled monuments: 'Lord Dacre's Cross Or Towton Cross on the west side of the B1217, 1km south-west of Towton' (ID 1,011,967) 1.6km south-west.</p> <p>Listed Buildings: 2 listed buildings with 1km: Grade II Listed Hare and Hounds is 750m north-east. Manor House (Grade II) is 0.87m north-east. Named designed landscapes: Grimston Park (Designed parkland - unidentified parkland) 1.26 km east. Hazelwood Castle and Park in 1.97km west.</p> <p>There are no currently recorded archaeological sites within the former quarry areas, nor does there appear to have been any archaeological work carried out prior to any of the quarrying taking place. However, from evidence for the surrounding area, archaeological potential can be inferred, given the identification from aerial photographs of a number of potential settlements comprising of ditched enclosures and linear boundaries and trackways, likely to date from the later Iron Age/Romano-British periods. Furthermore, in any areas of undisturbed ground, there may also be evidence within the topsoil of artefactual finds associated with the Battle of Towton, AD 1461. Such finds may be considered as nationally important.</p> <p>The North Yorkshire HLC project (database record number HNY6630) records the south-western part of this allocation site as part of a larger area of piecemeal enclosure which consists of medium sized irregular</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>fields defined by regular hedgerows. There is part of this area which is the Towton Battlefield, however this is not recorded as a type as the battle itself is an event and has not physically shaped the historic character of this area. As this part of the allocation site has previously been quarried the legibility within the area of former quarry is invisible as development has completely replaced an earlier field system. The north-eastern part of this allocation area is classed as a large area of modern improved fields which has resulted in a large degree of boundary loss over this area. These include some areas of strip fields, piecemeal and planned enclosure. However, as this part of the allocation site has previously been quarried the legibility within the area of former quarry is invisible as development has completely replaced an earlier field system. The proposed landfill development is unlikely therefore to change the historic landscape character of this area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment In below-ground archaeological terms, the effects within areas of former disturbance from quarrying will be no effect (0). If there are areas of undisturbed ground which preserve artefactual material associated with the battle, it is assumed that excavation will result in the total destruction of archaeological evidence. However, it is acknowledged that there is a level of uncertainty about this effect because there is no evidence from prior archaeological evaluation to enable an informed assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.</p> <p>There could be impacts upon elements which contribute to the significance of the registered battlefield, which is a site of national significance and importance. As with other sites in this area there needs to be evidence to demonstrate this site will not impact on setting of the Towton Battlefield.</p> <p>Uncertainty is noted in the medium to long term due to the varying timescales involved with this site.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character No National Parks, AONBs, or Heritage Coast within 10km. No ITE land within 10km. Site is in Southern Magnesian Limestone NCA.</p> <p>District level landscape: In Selby District 'Locally Important Landscape area'. Recognised in Core Strategy by policy SP18: 'The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and man-made environment will be sustained by:.....identifying, protecting and enhancing locally distinctive landscapes...'. North Yorkshire LCA: Magnesian Limestone Ridge: Moderate to high visual sensitivity / high ecological</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-- ?	-- - ?	++ -- - ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
townscapes	<p>sensitivity / high landscape and cultural sensitivity. In Selby LCA Site is in 'West Selby Ridge' Landscape Character Area / LCA type 'Rolling Wooded Farmland'. Southern part of sites (circa 40%) is in West Selby Ridge (Local LCA type: Limestone Valley)</p> <p>Site is in the West Yorkshire Green Belt. Tranquillity is 'disturbed'.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape Site is in a prominent location on sloping ground and is likely to affect the views of using local public rights of way and minor roads. It is, however, not likely to directly affect the setting of Stutton and Towton due to screening by topography but they are within 1.5 km. As with several other quarries in the vicinity there are currently straight sides to the existing quarry, though there is some natural regeneration and some screening. Glimpses into the area of the eastern site were noted from Old London Road were noted during site visits highlighting that this would need to be further assessed.</p> <p>The landscape is likely to be able to accommodate the change predicted by this development, but only if restoration at this and other quarries are appropriately executed. The site does have potential for restoration, however a lot of material would be required for this landfill so the quantity of trucks visiting the site could disrupt the character of the area.</p> <p>In the short term regenerated vegetation will be lost and tranquillity disturbed. In the medium term restoration would reduce impacts, although it would take time for vegetation to mature. However there could still be disturbance from working within the quarry. In the long term restoration of original landform could benefit landscape in perpetuity, although retention of some features of the existing quarry would add visual interest e.g. exposed rock faces. Uncertainty is noted in the medium to long term due to the varying timescales involved with this site.</p> <p>Alternative sites outside of the Green Belt would need to be considered to ensure this site is appropriate, though set in a former quarry it is unlikely to impact on the openness of the Green Belt.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to A64 giving reasonably good access to Leeds 14km, York 15km and Tadcaster 1.5 km.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> Few economic benefits other than allowing the restoration of the site as this would allow for disposal of construction waste, some of which, if disposed of more creatively, might generate usable products releasing value from a waste resource.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area: Tadcaster West - Not in most deprived 20%. Stutton is the nearest settlement. See MJP31 for a description of the community context.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> No significant community benefits identified, though local roads could get busier which may increase congestion between Stutton and the A64, particularly when considered along with other sites.</p> <p>Uncertainty is noted in the medium to long term due to the varying timescales involved with this site.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> Footpath 35.63/11/1 lies 330m west. A claimed PROW lies 450m to the west. A bridleway (35.69/1/1) runs between the eastern and western sites. Site is in a sub-regional GI corridor (see objective 1).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> The experience of users along the bridleway on Old London Road crossing between the sites will be severely disrupted by noise and visual dis-amenity, however, they currently see former quarry areas so their view is already disturbed. There is particular concern on the absence of an alternative route to the use of the Old London Road bridleway for transport access to this site, or the potential for mitigation. HGVs on the same route as a bridleway would cause problems due to the interaction of HGVs and horses. Outlying rights of way users may also experience noise and visual disturbance. These rights of way are likely to be of local importance. In the longer term the</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
						--	--	--
						+	+	+
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>view will improve.</p> <p>Uncertainty is noted in the medium to long term due to the varying timescales involved with this site.</p>							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Stutton (circa 520m) to the north-east. A bridleway (35.69/1/1) runs between the eastern and western sites.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing There is some uncertainty as to whether Stutton would experience noise / dust / odour impacts from this site. A further concern is the right of way that runs between the two parts of this site which could encourage trespass onto the site putting individuals at risk without mitigation. Traffic from all the sites in this cluster may work to increase risk to pedestrians and drivers between this site and the A64 (see cumulative effect below). Vibration from vehicles may also affect properties along the access route to the A64. When site is restored it may encourage some people to access their local environment with fitness benefits.</p> <p>Uncertainty is noted in the medium to long term due to the varying timescales involved with this site.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Southern tip of eastern site is flood zone 2. Area in western part of site in flood zone 2 is negligible. Surface water flooding only affects the southern fringes of the site (low to medium risk).</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Effects on flooding are low risk as although landfill is defined as more vulnerable Flood Zone 2 and surface water flooding could probably be avoided within the site. However, some uncertainty remains over the effect of climate change which could extend flooding further into the site or make flood zone 2 behave more like flood zone 3 (particularly if operations continue on the 2046 timescale). A site specific Flood Risk Assessment that considers drainage and climate change will be needed.</p>	✓		✓		0	0	-
						-	-	-
						+	+	+
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site may make a small contribution towards the supply of recycled materials in the plan area (though the site would lose its ability to supply building stone). The allocation of this site would conflict with site MJP58.</p>		✓	✓	✓	0 +	0 +	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects.</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> As MJP31.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> As MJP31, which is adjacent.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> As MJP31.</p> <p>Transport / Air: Traffic from this site may combine with other sites en route to the A64 which could raise dust, noise, pollution and accident levels either side of the road without mitigation. Operations on site may also cause dust. It may also cause some congestion. This would affect a very limited number of receptors however. However, to fully estimate the magnitude of impacts further investigation is needed.</p> <p>Cumulative landscape impact is also an issue in this area and combined with other nearby development a major negative cumulative landscape impact is anticipated in the short and early medium term.</p>		✓	✓	✓	- - - --	- - ? - -- ?	0 - ? - ++ - - ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ²⁸ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

²⁸ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP22 – Hensall Quarry

Site Name	Site MJP22 Hensall Quarry, Heck Lane, Hensall, Selby
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand
Size	4.3 ha
Proposed life of site	16 years plus restoration, commencing in 2025
Notes	Possible restoration - Low level agriculture similar to scheme for adjacent existing quarry. Site is proposed extension to existing quarry.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> Natura 2000: 10km north-east is River Derwent SAC; 12km south-east is Thorne Moor SAC/SPA, 14.5km east is Humber Estuary Ramsar/SAC/SPA.</p> <p>SINC: 2 SINC's within 2km. SE52-21 (Disused Pit (part in Eggborough (deleted SINC)) is 0.95km west. SE52-02 (Disused Railway line - deleted SINC) is 1.5km south. SE52-21 is connected by A645 road. Closest areas of priority habitat are small patches of deciduous woodland 270 to 300m away. Possibly some connectivity as patch to west of site is in Flood Zone 3. Site close but not adjacent to Humberhead Levels Futurescape (circa 460m east).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> This site is unlikely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites as a result of the proximity and type of development. However, the site appears to be bounded by hedgerows; the main land use is arable. The site has the potential to support foraging bat, badger and farmland birds so some minor negative effects on these habitats may occur due to construction and operation of site. In the longer</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>term the effect would be dependent on whether these features would be re-instated or new habitats created through restoration.</p> <p>Although the Site is proposed to be restored to agriculture, biodiversity features should be incorporated into any restoration scheme and may include species rich hedgerows, field margins (if arable), species rich grassland (if pasture), bare sand slopes and trees.</p> <p>Better restoration would come through a more heathland type habitat (as high walls of site make restoration to agriculture difficult).</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> The site is within Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater and surface water) and falls within the Humber River Basin District. The site is in Source Protection Zone 3. The nearby section of river Aire (2.1km north, visibly connected by stream) is called 'Aire from River Calder to River Ouse' and is of moderate ecological quality / 'fail' chemical quality. It has a current overall potential of moderate and a status objective of good by 2027. 1.5km south lies a river section called 'New Fleet Dain from Source to River Went' which is moderate ecological quality / not yet assessed chemical quality. This is an artificial waterbody with moderate overall potential and an overall status objective of good by 2027.</p> <p>The Site is in the Lower Aire area of the Aire and Calder CAMS. Here water is available at low flows (at least 70% of time).For groundwater abstraction, the site is in an area of Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer where no new groundwater licenses will be granted.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u> Because this site is in a NVZ, surface and groundwater water may be vulnerable during restoration phases of project if fertilizers are used. As with all minerals sites there is a risk of water pollution from fuel spills. In theory the site would be extracted above the water table. However, the area is subsiding due to mining subsidence so the level of the water table may be more difficult to predict. The site is also in Flood Zone 3, which could potentially lead to occasional pollution episodes if floods wash pollution from the site. However, such occurrences, if they occur, are likely to be short lived and readily avoidable through good site management, however prior to</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0
						?	?	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>migration being known a small scale risk to water quality cannot be ruled out.</p> <p>In relation to water availability, as it is not known what process will take place on site uncertainty is recorded, however dewatering operations could, if discharged to surface water, exacerbate water availability issues locally.</p> <p>Overall the effect is predicted to be minor negative in the short and medium term as this is not a very large site, though with significant uncertainty due to insufficient information on on-site processes and the possibility of future subsidence. In the longer term restoration is predicted to have neutral to minor negative effects due to the possible effects of future farming on site.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is proximal to a number of major settlements (e.g. Selby circa 8.3km north, Castleford circa 13km west, Leeds circa 22km west). Access: Confirmed as being the existing Hensall Quarry access onto unclassified New Road (U1077), approximately 75m from A645. Light vehicles: No change to 2-4 two-way movements (as sourced from application details NY/2012/0317/73); HGV Vehicles: 24-29 two-way movements estimate.</p> <p>Net change in daily trip generations: light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic Assessment rating: green.</p> <p>PROW: does not affect access to the site.</p> <p>Rail: Site 200m from rail line and 450m from Hensall Station. Plasmor railhead lies 1 km south; Strategic Road: A19 is 2.6 km west / A645 is immediately adjacent to south, J34 of M62 is 4km west by road. Canal / Freight waterway: Aire and Calder Navigation 1.5km south.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site is unlikely to generate significant passenger travel demand. Site would generate between 24 and 29 two way HGV movements per day which according to Highways Assessment is acceptable in terms of impact on the adjoining road, from which it is only a very short journey to the A645.</p> <p>According to the traffic assessment "Information provided by the applicant in the Transport Statement</p>		✓	✓		0 -	0 -	0 0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>for the 2012 planning application shows there to be around 4,000 vehicles a day using the A645, of which approximately 850 were HGVs. Assuming the directional splits of HGVs remain as per the Transport Statement, the western route would be utilised by around 25 HGVs a day, with the route bypassing the majority of settlements and as HGVs associated with the site are already on the network it is unlikely this will result in any additional traffic impacts. The eastern route does pass through the settlement of West Cowick although usage of this route is expected to be only around 5 HGVs a day and forms a relatively small proportion of overall HGV traffic on this route”.</p> <p>The site does include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway. Sustainable travel modes are not likely to contribute to the site. Negligible to minor negative impact as a limited number of probably relatively short distance journeys are likely to be made on routes largely avoiding settlements. However, it should be noted that as this is an extension to a site it is expected that these impacts are a continuation of already extant impacts into the future, rather than a completely new impact. There may also be some minor cumulative effect with other nearby minerals and waste sites.</p> <p>A transport assessment is required.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors This is not within a Hazardous Substances Consultation Zone or an Air Quality Management Area. Applying the 1km buffer around a site for possible impacts advised by MPS2 shows that it is possible Hensall, Little Heck Farm and a school are in range of dust, though most receptors are a sufficient distance for pollution to be considered insignificant.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality As with objective 3 it is likely that the western route out of this site would be taken by the vast majority of vehicles. This would bypass most settlements though would still bring pollution from lorries within range of a number of buildings. . It is likely that pollution levels are already relatively high close to the M62 (although this stretch of M62 is outside of the M62 AQMA) which may make some receptors more vulnerable, though the low number of lorries from this site is likely to have an insignificant effect on its own. However, there are possible impacts on receptors from quarry dust that cannot be resolved until a dust / air quality assessment is undertaken,</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
						-	-	-
						?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	with a risk of possible cumulative impacts which could raise levels (see cumulative effects assessment). Mitigation may however reduce any impacts significantly. In the longer term, although there may be some initial dust impact from restoration, any impact is likely to be short lived and will quickly become insignificant.							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site is Grade 3 Agricultural Land. It is not known if this is Grade 3a (best and most versatile) or 3b. The site is however a greenfield site so inevitably some land will be lost until restoration is put in place. Nutrient recovery is not applicable to this site. Site does not lie within or adjacent to a development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land As the site is relatively small (4.3ha) impacts are predicted to be minor negative if site is grade 3b and minor to moderate negative if the site is 3a (we have recorded this as -/?). Restoration would be to agriculture so no / insignificant long term effect. Effect could also be cumulative (see below).</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Closest areas of priority habitat woodland are small patches of deciduous woodland 270 to 300m away. The site itself appears to be bounded by hedgerows; the main land use is arable. Site is relatively close to junction 34 of the M62 (c4km by road) and numerous large settlements are relatively close (e.g. Selby, Castleford, Leeds).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change The land lost to this development would not significantly affect climate change while access to markets is relatively good. Overall effects on climate change are considered minor negative as road freight journeys, although probably short, would arise, leading to a permanent impact on climate change.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity²⁹ of a site Most of site, apart from a central core area (20%) is in flood zone 3. No ecological networks present.</p> <p>The Site is in the Lower Aire area of the Aire and Calder CAMS. Here water is available at low flows (at least 70% of time).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Although much of site is in Flood Zone 3, the site represents a water compatible use. The site is unlikely to form a barrier to future species movement and other opportunities to significantly contribute to climate adaption are considered unlikely. However, if dewatering (or groundwater extraction) is necessary at this site, discharge to a surface water body may continue to deplete the under pressure Sherwood Sandstone aquifer, adding some uncertainty to this assessment.</p>		✓		✓	0 ?	0 ?	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage Site is small, so on its own it is not possible to identify if this site is necessary or unnecessary. The extraction of sand is, however, the extraction of a primary resource. Depending on the end use there may be alternatives available, such as locally available colliery spoil, so indirectly this site may be helping to prevent a shift to less resource intensive materials.</p>	✓		✓	✓	-	-	- 0

²⁹ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> Although overburden and fines are likely to be generated by this site they are also likely to be useful in restoration so are unlikely to be taken off site. While indirectly the site may allow for continued extraction of primary resources, thus decreasing the opportunity for recycled and secondary aggregates to replace them (and reduce waste) there is still likely to be demand for primary aggregates such as sand (so this effect can only be considered by considering all sand extraction together and cannot be attributed to a single site).</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> There are 3 listed buildings within 1km of the site including the Grade II* Church of St Paul. Crop marks within this allocation area comprise an Iron Age or Roman track way, boundary ditches and rectilinear enclosures which suggest a Late Iron Age/Romano British agricultural landscape. The North Yorkshire HLC Project identified that this is an extensive and excellent example of the 20thc change in agriculture which has seen a high degree of boundary loss and the creation of monoculture prairie fields, in this case covering 30 Ha and created from planned enclosure. Legibility of this HLC type is partial which means that evidence relating to previous character types is visible within the present environment but is on the whole discontinuous.</p> <p>Hensall lies within the bed of the post-Glacial Lake Humber. Archaeological investigations in advance of extraction on land to the immediate west revealed an enclosure complex of the late Iron Age and early Roman period. In addition, artefacts of early prehistoric date indicate activity in this area in the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age period.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> Given the small area of this site coupled with the low numbers of receptors, impacts from traffic leaving it on historic assets such as listed buildings would be of a lower order and are considered to be insignificant on their own. Allocating this site would, however, result in the permanent loss of 4.3 ha of land which has a high potential for significant archaeology.</p>	✓		✓		- ?	- ?	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Overall the effects of this site are considered to be minor negative, primarily because of the risks to archaeology, but with significant uncertainty noted. Although heritage impacts are considered slight in this area, this site would, however, require an archaeological assessment and an archaeological mitigation strategy may be required.							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character Site is in Humberhead Levels National Character Area. The North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment places this site in Landscape Character Type 23: Levels Farmland (broad type: farmed, lowland valley landscapes). This character type has: high visual sensitivity (as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform, which facilitates long distance open views across the landscape and promotes strong inter-visibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types); low ecological sensitivity (resulting from the fact that much of this landscape character type encompasses improved agricultural land); and moderate landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence of a patchwork of historic drainage features (ditches and dykes), moated sites and grange sites. The site is also in the Selby LCA, categorised as 'River Aire Corridor'; LCA type: 'semi-enclosed farmland'. Small area on southern fringe is also in River Aire Corridor but LCA type: 'open fringe farmland'. In terms of 'intrusion' the area is classified as disturbed.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape There is a general trend towards landscape degradation in this area. This area is a bit different from the wider NCA description and very often the landscape character of this area is overlooked. As a result, this site will further negatively alter the quality of the countryside around Hensall which has already been extensively disturbed by sand quarries and other development and now has a definite 'rural-urban fringe' character. The local</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>landscape cannot continue to accommodate this level of exploitation without wider efforts to counteract the cumulative degradation of this locally sandy 'island' within Selby's Levels Farmland³⁰ and existing extraction site landforms in the area are poor. This sub-area has lost most of its original habitats, and is being intensively farmed. There are few forces for change in this vulnerable area which are counteracting the adverse effects or leading to positive enhancement, other than the now ended Environmental Stewardship Scheme (the site was previously included in an ELS agreement). In the short and medium term a major negative effect is predicted, though this could be lessened through mitigation. In the longer term low level restoration will add to visible extent of disturbed land in this sub-area. However restoration could be neutral or better if it is coordinated with adjoining land that is also being quarried, and measures are taken to manage land sustainably and restore lost habitats. The sunken landform of this site is not satisfactory (a shallow depression might be better than an abrupt depression).</p> <p>The site would benefit from a wider landscape regeneration strategy (which could include consideration of landscape and biodiversity) – but this is difficult given the scale of the site. Agricultural restoration would be good, but other potential schemes would be more in tune with landscape character.</p>							

³⁰ Chris Blandford Associates, 2011. North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project [URL: http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/media/22473/North-Yorkshire-and-York-landscape-character-assessment-report/pdf/North_Yorkshire_and_York_landscape_character_assessment_report.pdf]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is proximal to a number of major settlements (e.g. Selby 8.5km north, Castleford 13.5km west, Leeds 25km north-west).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> Although a site of this scale would only offer very limited job opportunities (in quarrying and freight) it would make a contribution to the supply of a valuable building product: sand. Ultimately this may help keep the construction sector competitive. There are no obvious proximal neighbours that would have their prospects for growth diminished, and while the site does not represent 'low carbon development' the proximity of this site to major markets is not likely to significantly increase the carbon footprint of construction projects that ultimately use this sand. Overall the contribution is minor positive.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD Area is Whitley. This is not in worst 20%. Nearest significant communities: 670m north lies Hensall, while Hensall Station is 470m west. The tiny Heck is also around 200m east. Further afield (but within 2km) is Great Heck. Both Hensall and Great Heck are 'Secondary Villages with defined Development Limits'. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.."</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Job opportunities arising from this site are likely to be limited, and while the site would provide a source of sand which could aid future development the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. The site is unlikely to either hinder or boost local tourism. Overall any effect is considered to be insignificant.</p>					0	0	0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> A public right of way (Footpath, no. 35.24/4/1) runs from the road immediately to the south of this site but does not enter the site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> The site may diminish the experience of walking on the right of way to the south as it will have a visual impact, may generate dust and noise and also increase traffic on the road between the site and the right of way. However, the experience</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
learning	of being on this footpath is already likely to be disturbed by proximity to the M62 and a railway line (and it may not even be used as it is only 125m long, having been severed by the construction of the M62). The effect is rated as insignificant.							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> There are no hospitals or clinics within 1km. 670m north lies Hensall (residential area). There is also a farmhouse 573m east, a school 650m west and the small village of Hensall Station (residential area 470m west) and tiny village of Little Heck 200m to the east.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> Without mitigation it is possible that small scale noise and dust could increase. This may affect isolated properties as far as Hensall Station. Effects of traffic on wellbeing are not expected to be significant, though a possible very minor cumulative impact with MJP54 could be possible if parts of the route are shared.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> Most of site, apart from a central core area (20%) is in flood zone 3. Limited surface water flooding occurs around edges of site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> As sand extraction is 'water compatible' there are no significant effects. However, this site is in flood zone 3 – so assessment would need to look at the way it (including its restoration) displaces water to other areas. Mitigation may be needed (this may be more significant mitigation if properties are affected). This could be explored in detail in the site specific flood risk assessment. Adjacent areas may benefit from flood defences.</p> <p>As a site in Flood Zone 3 flood storage could be achieved through restoration, though given the size of this site and distance from the river benefits would be negligible, so it would likely be better to restore the site to agriculture.</p>	✓			✓	0	0	0 ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a small contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects.</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Nearest significant communities: 670m north lies Hensall, while Hensall Station is 470m west. The tiny Heck is also around 200m east. Further afield (but within 2km) is Great Heck. Both Hensall and Great Heck are ‘Secondary Villages with defined Development Limits’. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: “Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities..”</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP54 lies 660m south; MJP44 lies 1.06m south-east;</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Site is adjacent to a previous granted application for extraction (Land to the North of Broach Lane). Historic applications for extraction also lie 470m west, 670m south, 1km east and 1.3km north. There are also historic waste sites at 1.3km north and over a km away to the south and south-east. A dormant sand and gravel site is 380m east and 3 further dormant sand and gravel sites lie up to 2 km away to the west. The site is in the extraction area for Kellingly Colliery. Plasmor railhead lies 1 km south.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Water: There are 2 potential minerals and waste sites within 2km (and numerous historic, dormant and active minerals and waste sites in the vicinity). In combination with these sites this site could exacerbate effects on hydrology depending on as yet unknown processes undertaken on site, such as dewatering or processing.</p> <p>Transport / Air / Wellbeing: There may also be minimal / very minor cumulative effects on air quality and noise if traffic from this site combines with MJP5 traffic and traffic from other developments if similar routes are used for traffic. .</p> <p>Landscape: In terms of landscape there is cumulative degradation of this 'sandy island' of landscape character in Selby and existing extraction site landforms in the area are poor.</p> <p>It is also noted that cumulatively all sand sites taken together may represent a disincentive to the further use of recycled and secondary materials. This effect explored separately in section 1 of the Preferred Options SA report.</p>					?	?	0
			✓		✓	0	0	0
						-	-	-
						?	?	
		✓	✓	✓		--	--	0
		✓			✓	--	--	-
		✓				--	--	--
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score	Significance							
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ³¹ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (Listed Buildings and archaeological remains), local landscape features and their respective settings, users of right of way to south • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include suitable arrangements for access • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

³¹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP44 – Land between Plasmor Block Making Plant, Great Heck and Pollington Airfield

Site Name	Site MJP44 (Land between Plasmor Block Making Plant, Great Heck and Pollington Airfield, Heck, Selby)
Current Use	Current Use: agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Extraction of building sand
Size	Size: 8.16 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: Commence within 5 years and 22 year life
Notes	Notes: Proposed new extraction site. Possible restoration to low level agriculture.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> Natura 2000: 10km south-east is Thorne Moor SAC/SPA, 10km north-east - River Derwent SAC, 14km east- Humber Estuary Ramsar/SAC/SPA. No SSSIs within 5km. SINC- Sand Quarry, Great Heck (SE52-17 Deleted SINC) lies adjacent to the site to the west. 3 further SINC- Disused Railway Line (SE51-02 Deleted SINC) 1km south-west, Balne Moor Ponds (SE51-07 Ratified SINC) 1.8km south-west, Ditch West of Balne Moor Ponds (SE51-18 pre-existing SINC) 2km south-west. In addition three Local Wildlife Sites lie within 2km of the site in East Riding (1.25km, 1.3km and 1.45km from site).</p> <p>Priority Habitat: the site is bordered to the north east and south west by deciduous woodland strips/blocks. Site close but not adjacent to Humberhead Levels Futurescape (circa 450m north).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u></p>	✓		✓	✓	-	-	-
								+
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>This site is unlikely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites or SSSIs as a result of the proximity and type of development.</p> <p>Site is predominantly arable with trees/shrubs between northern boundary and M62 and grassland/scrub on the western boundary. Site has the potential to support nesting birds, reptiles and badger and so some minor negative effects on these habitats may occur due to construction and operation of site. In the longer term the effect would be dependent on whether these features would be re-instated or new habitats created through restoration. In terms of habitat networks, the site is mostly enclosed by M62, the former Pollington Airfield (now a waste site) and the Plasmor factory. However, it is directly adjacent to the former Sand Quarry SINC which has been left as a wildlife area (though this presents no major concerns). There are also other sand quarry sites nearby, so there is potential to create habitats links in the area. Although the Site is proposed to be restored to agriculture, biodiversity features should be incorporated and may include species rich hedgerows, field margins (if arable), species rich grassland (if pasture), bare sand slopes and trees.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors The site is within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater and surface water) and lies in Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3. The site falls within the Humber River Basin District. The nearest section of river is 'New Fleet Dain from Source to River Went' 530m S which is moderate ecological quality / not yet assessed chemical quality. This is an artificial waterbody with moderate overall potential and an overall status objective of good by 2027.' Groundwater: Aire and Don Sherwood Sandstone water body - good quantitative quality / poor chemical quality, current overall status = poor, overall status objective 'good by 2027'.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 95% of the time for most of site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The coincidence of the site with Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3 means that there is the potential for the site to disrupt water flow to a water source (although Source Protection Zone 3 represents the least sensitive groundwater protection category defined. Fuel spills, even above the saturated zone, could contaminate the aquifer, but risks could</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
						--	--	--
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>potentially be managed through mitigation, monitoring and permitting.</p> <p>There may also be issues with materials used to restore the site. Run off from, for instance overburden stored at the site may also find its way to surface water. However these impacts are also likely to be manageable through good site management. Because this site is in a NVZ, surface and groundwater water may be vulnerable during restoration phases of project if fertilizers are used. In summary, without mitigation impacts are minor to moderate negative in the short, medium and long term.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Sand from this site would be used in the adjacent Plasmor block-making plant. Access: Confirmed that access will be direct from adjacent Plasmor block making plant with sand transported by dump truck or conveyor direct to the plant for use in manufacture of blocks. Manufactured blocks already leave the block making plant by road & rail; Light vehicles: 0 as no access proposed onto public highway; HGV vehicles: 0 as no access proposed onto public highway (and would substitute for 30 - 40 HGV movements per day which currently deliver from off-site).</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating green.</p> <p>PROW: The site is not affected by a registered public right of way.</p> <p>Rail: 1.5 km N (Hensall Station 2.2km west) / Nearest railhead: There is a railhead on site. Strategic Road: M62 adjacent to north / 4.4 km east to J34 of M62; Canal / Freight waterway: Aire and Calder Navigation: 300m south (Wharfe associated with WJP07).</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would not generate any direct vehicle movements (though through sales from the Plasmor block making plant an indirect negative effect might occur). There are sustainability benefits however, in terms of co-location, between extraction here and the adjacent Plasmor plant. While sustainable transport is not likely to contribute to this site it will take an estimated 30-40 HGVs off the road per day. The net effect is considered minor positive.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+ 0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	The Highways Assessment concludes that the site is not likely to generate significant travel demand ³² .							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors The site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consultation Zone or an Air Quality Management Area. Applying the 1km buffer around a site for possible impacts advised by MPS2 shows that it is possible Great Heck and Little Heck, Heck Farm and a number of other individual properties are in range of dust, though most receptors are a sufficient distance for pollution to be considered insignificant.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality In terms of emissions associated with freight, the sand extracted at this site is intended to be used at the adjacent Plasmor block-making plant. However, sales of sand may also occur, which would indirectly generate some traffic. This could lead to negligible to minor traffic pollution impacts to nearby receptors such as Great Heck (if this is the route taken). However, the site would substitute for 30 - 40 HGV movements per day which currently deliver from off-site resulting in a net positive impact from traffic.</p> <p>Sand extraction at the site could lead to the generation and deposition of dust (although dust suppression measures can be implemented to effectively mitigate this impact) (negligible to minor negative impact). There are priority habitats adjacent to the site, which are deciduous woodland, However, effects on habitats are considered to be negligible.</p> <p>Due to the location of the site adjacent to the M62 it is likely that pollution levels in the area are already relatively high (although this stretch of M62 is outside of the M62 AQMA) which may make some receptors more vulnerable. However, this site is not particularly large so combined impacts are rated as minor positive to uncertain due to possible impacts on receptors that cannot be resolved until</p>		✓	✓		0 + ?	0 + ?	+ 0

³² Were traffic to be generated by the site, the Highways Assessment concluded that the site does include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway and that HGV movement is acceptable onto Heck and Pollington Lane.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	a dust / air quality assessment is undertaken. Mitigation may however reduce any impacts significantly. In the longer term, although there may be some initial dust impact from restoration, any impact is likely to be short lived and will quickly become insignificant.							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site is Grade 3 Agricultural Land. It is not known if this is Grade 3a (best and most versatile) or 3b. The site is however a greenfield site so inevitably some land will be lost until restoration is put in place. Nutrient recovery is not applicable to this site. Site does not lie within or adjacent to a development high risk area. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land As the site is relatively small (8.16ha) impacts are predicted to be minor negative if site is grade 3b and minor to moderate negative if the site is 3a (we have recorded this as -/?). Restoration would be to agriculture, so no / insignificant long term effect. Effect could also be cumulative (see below).</p>					-	-	0
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Priority Habitat- the site is bordered to the north east and south west by deciduous woodland strips/blocks. Site is predominantly arable and it is unlikely that any trees/hedgerows would be lost as a result of the development. It is understood that the sand from this site will be used at the adjacent Plasmor Block-making site, with some for wider sale.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change The land/habitats lost to this development would not significantly affect climate change while proximity to market is very good. Overall effects on climate change are considered to be negligible to minor positive depending upon whether the extraction of sand at this site would offset the need to transport sand to the adjacent block-making plant from more distant sources and also the extent to which sand is also sold to third parties.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
						+	+	+
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity³³ of a site</u> Site lies in flood zone 1. Only very small areas of surface water flooding affect the site (<5%).</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 95% of the time for most of site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</u> The site is unlikely to form a barrier to future species movement and other opportunities to significantly contribute to climate adaption are considered unlikely. Although dust deposition may occur, this is unlikely to be a significant enough effect to disrupt the wider ecological network. Flooding is not a particular issue for this site.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> The site will contribute to the need for sand at the adjacent Plasmor block-making site. The site will however result in the extraction of 40,000 tonnes per annum of virgin materials during the operational lifetime of the site which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively. The impact would cease in the long term.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> Although overburden and fines are likely to be generated by this site they are also likely to be useful in restoration so are unlikely to be taken off site. While indirectly the site may allow for extraction of primary resources, thus decreasing the opportunity for recycled and secondary aggregates to replace them (and reduce waste) there is still likely to be demand for primary aggregates such as sand (so this effect can only be considered by considering all sand extraction together and cannot be attributed to a single site – see preferred policy options SA</p>					0	0	0

³³ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
practicable	(volume I)).							
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> No conservation areas within 1km, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km. No scheduled monuments or listed buildings in the close vicinity of the site.</p> <p>There are a number of Protected Military Remains of aircraft crash sites within the allocation site. However, the potential for remains of aircraft to be present is low to nil. There are no currently recorded archaeological sites within the allocation area. However, from evidence for the surrounding area, archaeological potential can be inferred, given the identification from archaeological recording and aerial photographs of activity comprising of linear boundaries, track ways and enclosures, likely to date from the later Iron Age/Romano-British periods.</p> <p>Historic Landscape Character- HLC broad type- extractive, HLC type- Quarry aggregates. The North Yorkshire HLC Project database record number HNY590 identifies this allocation site as being at the edge of a larger area of quarrying which has seen large scale extraction of aggregates, both sand and gravel, since the second edition. This extraction has been carried out in a landscape of planned parliamentary enclosure. The quarries are not present on the first edition suggesting that this is a result of the reorganisation of the landscape with enclosure. Legibility of this HLC type is partial which means that evidence relating to previous character types is visible within the present environment but is on the whole discontinuous.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u></p> <p>There is some archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards and, although the site has not been archaeologically evaluated, it</p>	✓		✓		0 - ?	0 - ?	0 -? ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. That said, English Heritage considers the potential of this area to be of relative minor significance. The archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction and as archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p> <p>However, it is acknowledged that there is a level of uncertainty about this effect because there is no evidence from prior archaeological evaluation to enable an informed assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.</p> <p>It is anticipated that there will no significant effect upon historic landscape character.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km. Site is in Humberhead Levels National Character Area. The North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment places this site in Landscape Character Type 23: Levels Farmland (broad type: farmed, lowland valley landscapes). This character type has: high visual sensitivity (as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform, which facilitates long distance open views across the landscape and promotes strong inter-visibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types); low ecological sensitivity (resulting from the fact that much of this LC type encompasses improved agricultural land); and moderate landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence of a patchwork of historic drainage features (ditches and dykes), moated sites and grange sites. The site is also in the Selby LCA, categorised as 'River Aire Corridor'; LCA type: 'Open Fringe Farmland'. In terms of 'intrusion' the area is classified as disturbed.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> This is a Greenfield site (extension to existing site) This site will further negatively alter the quality of the countryside around Great Heck which has already been extensively disturbed by industrialisation and other development. The local landscape cannot continue to accommodate this level of exploitation without wider efforts to counteract the cumulative degradation of this locally sandy 'island' within Selby's Levels Farmland (NY&Y L). Although the site lies in close proximity to the M62 an intervening embankment and hedgerow is likely</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>to screen views from this direction.</p> <p>In the short, medium and early long term a greenfield site will be lost, and stripped of soil whilst working areas and plant movements will be locally visible. Impacts are therefore considered to be minor negative and could be readily mitigated. Following restoration it is considered that a low level restoration scheme will be difficult to integrate with adjoining landform and land uses and productive agricultural land is likely to have been lost. Due to the location of the site there may be pressure to expand industrial uses. Impacts following restoration are considered to be minor negative.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Sand from this site would be used in the adjacent Plasmor block-making plant.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> Although a site of this scale would only offer very limited job opportunities it would support an existing business and support jobs in the adjacent block-works where the sand would be used. The allocation of this site would enable the adjacent block-making site to source sand from the closest possible location therefore reducing costs in terms of freight and therefore possibly keeping the cost down of valuable building products. Overall, during the operational phase of the site impacts are considered to be minor to moderate positive.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++
								0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD Area is Whitley. This is not in worst 20%. Nearest significant communities: Great Heck 500m west, Little Heck 1.1km north-west, Pollington 1.5km south-east, Hensall 2km north-west. Both Hensall and Great Heck are 'Secondary Villages with defined Development Limits'. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.."</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Job opportunities arising from this site are likely to be limited, however it is considered that the allocation of the site would enable the provision of locally available construction materials by supporting the adjacent block-making site. However it is considered that immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. Site</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
						+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	restoration plans are unlikely to either hinder or boost local tourism. Overall any effect is considered to be negligible to minor positive.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors A local footpath (no. 35.34/5/1) runs through the south of the site and along the eastern boundary (though this is no longer accessible due to the M62), an on road cycle route runs circa 250m north of the site along Green Lane. No national/regional routes lie within 500m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning The footpath that currently passes through this site is no longer accessible, though could be diverted to make it more accessible. It is therefore considered that impacts on recreation are negligible. During the restoration period it is not known whether any public rights of way will be incorporated in to the restoration plans. Impacts are therefore uncertain.</p>	✓		✓		0	0	0 ?
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing There are no hospitals or clinics within 1km. Great Heck lies 500m west, Little Heck lies 1.1km north-west and Pollington lies 1.5km south-east. A number of individual properties lie within 500m of the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Without mitigation it is possible that noise and dust could affect nearby residential receptors. This is more likely to affect isolated properties rather than larger settlements due to intervening distance. As extracted sand would be used at the adjacent site, it is not considered that significant health and wellbeing impacts would occur in relation to traffic levels (and would in effect council out dust and traffic pollution impacts as well as some noise. Overall impacts are considered to be negligible to minor negative during the operational phase of the site and neutral following restoration.</p>		✓	✓		0 -	0 -	0 -
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site lies in flood zone 1. Only very small areas of surface water flooding affect the site (<5%). As with all sites a flood risk assessment will be required to investigate surface water drainage issues and any other flood risk.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flooding is not a particular issue for this site and as sand</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
flooding	extraction is 'water compatible' there are no significant effects.							
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a small contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand (and blocks and concrete products following processing at the adjacent site) and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Nearest significant communities: Great Heck 500m west, Little Heck 1.1km north-west, Pollington 1.5km south-east, Hensall 2km north-west. Both Hensall and Great Heck are 'Secondary Villages with defined Development Limits'. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities..." Site does not conflict with any allocations.</p> <p>Pollington is in East Riding and, being outside of the settlements covered by the settlement hierarchy would be covered (in the proposed submission strategy) by policy S4 'Supporting development in Villages and the Countryside) which supports development of an appropriate scale to its location. No allocations conflict with MJP44.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Site lies adjacent to WJP22. MJP54 is 620m west, while MJP22 is 1 km north.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Numerous historic and active minerals and waste sites lie to the</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>north within 2 km in the vicinity of MJP22 (see MJP22 for a description of these sites).</p> <p>Landscape: There are 3 other potential MWJP sites within 2km. In addition the site is located in a fairly industrialised area and a number of existing minerals, waste and industrial sites lie in close proximity. A key cumulative effect in this area is a landscape impact as it is considered that the local landscape cannot continue to accommodate the level of exploitation seen in this area without wider efforts to counteract the cumulative degradation of this locally sandy 'island' within Selby's Levels Farmland.</p>							
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ³⁴ .							

³⁴ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (Listed building and archaeological remains) and local landscape character and features and their respective settings • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer • Design to mitigate impact on public right of way and its users • Maintenance of appropriate access • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and taking account of the distinctive landscape character of the area

MJP54 – Mill Balk Quarry, Great Heck

Site Name	Site MJP54 (Mill Balk Quarry, Great Heck, Selby)
Current Use	Sand quarry
Nature of Planning Proposal	Proposal: Extraction of sand from existing quarry
Size	10.3 ha
Proposed life of site	Currently quarry is permitted to 2042 but life of this site likely to be shorter (commencement would be prior to 2030)
Notes	Proposed extension to depth of extraction within existing quarry. Current quarry approved restoration scheme is short rotation coppice in base of quarry and grassed perimeter slopes (but currently being reviewed as a water-based restoration may be necessary given the current site circumstances)

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions- the existing quarry onsite forms part of the baseline situation as this is already in place and agreed timescales/restoration plans are projected forward to form the baseline (i.e. it is considered that the current quarry could be active until 2042 after which time the agreed scheme of restoration would be implemented). The timescale for depth extension of the quarry is unknown (i.e. the amount of years that it would take to extract sand between the currently permitted level and the deeper level) and therefore restoration is assumed to occur in the long term (based on the current quarry permission to 2042). It is assumed that restoration would be in line with the currently agreed scheme for the existing quarry.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> Natura 2000: 12km south-east- Thorne Moor SPA/SAC, 11.5km north-east- River Derwent SAC. 5 SINCS within 2km - Disused Railway Line (SE51-02, deleted SINC) 430m south, Sand Quarry, Great Heck (SE52-17, deleted SINC) 735m east, Disused Pit (part in Eggborough) (SE52-21, deleted SINC) 1.05km north-west, Balne Moor Ponds (SE51-07, ratified SINC) 1.45km south-west, Ditch west of Balne Moor ponds (SE51-18, pre-existing SINC) 1.5m south-west.</p> <p>Priority Habitat- circa 20% of site covered by deciduous woodland (along northern, eastern and southern boundaries). Approx. 25% of site covered by England Habitat Network core woodland/ancient semi-natural woodland). Site close but not adjacent to Humberhead Levels Futurescape (circa 500m north). Previous Phase 1 habitat survey has been carried out at the site indicating that there is a possibility that the site could support protected species including bats, breeding birds, reptiles, invertebrates, great crested newts and other amphibians and badgers.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> This site is unlikely to have a significant effect on identified Natura 2000 sites, SSSIs and SINCS as a result of the proximity and type/scale of development. Potential exists for the site to support a range of protected species however given the baseline situation, short and medium term impacts are considered to be neutral as extracting to deeper levels than currently consented is considered unlikely to significantly alter any existing disturbance to protected species (note: this assumes that the allocation would be deepening an active quarry, if the site is dormant for a period of time before deepening of the quarry, potential exists for disturbance to occur to habitats/species that have recolonized the site. Indeed, regenerated heathland habitats and associated protected species may now be on site. This is represented via an element of uncertainty in the assessment). In the long term impacts are considered to be neutral as it is assumed that restoration would be to short rotation coppice (in line with the baseline situation).</p> <p>It is noted from a site visit and from aerial photography that a heath type vegetation characteristic of the acid sandy soils found in the quarry appears to have developed on the site during the period that the current quarry has lay dormant. Similar habitats or opportunities to develop similar habitats may also exist at sites in close proximity to this quarry providing possible opportunities to create habitat links. Although the restoration</p>	✓		✓		0 ?	0 ?	0 ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>of the site to short rotation coppicing would represent a neutral effect as there would be no change from the current projected baseline, it could represent a missed opportunity in relation to this objective. It would be more desirable to change restoration to compensate for any lost habitats that are on site at present (possible active or passive restoration). Similarly, restoration to water would be a missed opportunity.</p> <p>Uncertainty is also noted in relation to when impacts would fall as this has not been specified.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors The site is within Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (groundwater and surface water) and the south-east corner of site lies in Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1, the middle section of site lies in source protection zone 2 (circa 60% of site) and northern area lies in source protection zone 3. A Yorkshire Water groundwater abstraction facility lies around 15m south of the site The site falls within the Humber River Basin District and the nearest section of river is 'New Fleet Drain from Source to River Went' 340m south (ecological quality: moderate potential, chemical quality: does not require assessment). No visible connectivity. Groundwater: Aire and Don Sherwood Sandstone water body - good quantitative quality / poor chemical quality, current overall status: poor, overall status objective 'good by 2027'.</p> <p>CAMS: Surface water is available less than 30% of the time (with red / unavailable noted for q30, q50, q70 and q95 divisions)</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Because this site is in a NVZ, surface and groundwater water may be vulnerable during restoration phases of project if fertilizers are used. The location of the site within groundwater source protection zones 1 and 2 and in close proximity to a Yorkshire Water groundwater abstraction facility means that there is potential for disruption of water flow to a water source and increased potential of contamination of water resources due to extension in the depth of the existing quarry. According to Environment Agency GP3 guidance the Agency would object to quarries in source protection zone 1, and object if an unacceptable risk in source protection zone 2. Quarrying can deplete the aquifer, for instance by discharging groundwater to the surface during dewatering (if this occurs) or depriving the aquifer of its protective layer. Of particular risk will be fuels spills at these sites, however, unless further processing of the mineral occurs risk will be confined to aquifer depletion if material is worked below the saturated zone,</p>		✓	✓	✓	-/-	-/-	-/-
						-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>possible mobilization of pollutants from overburden and the risk from spillages, which are potentially manageable through mitigation, monitoring and permitting. Limitations and mitigation requirements will be greatest in SPZ1 which may that require extraction only be allowed above the saturated zone. As a quarry already exists at the site it is assumed that impacts of sand extraction at the site on the source protection zone have been deemed to be acceptable, however an increase in depth of the quarry has potential for additional impacts. There is also an issue regarding the switch off of local pumps by the water company. Negotiations with the water company over water pumping are still on-going and therefore without mitigation, impacts are considered to be moderate to major negative with significant uncertainty.</p> <p>As future restoration is proposed to be short rotation coppice on the base of quarry the water impacts of this are thought to be insignificant, though any change, e.g. to landfill, would need to be considered in detail.</p> <p>Surface water available for extraction is very limited, so this adds some uncertainty to the assessment. If water is required the environmental impact will be considered through the water licensing system.</p> <p>Uncertainty is also noted in relation to when impacts would fall as this has not been specified.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is proximal to a number of major settlements (e.g. Selby 10km, Castleford 15km, Doncaster 16km, Leeds 28km). Access: Confirmed as being existing access at Mill Balk Quarry onto Mill Balk (C339) leading north to A645 at Hensall; Light vehicles: 10 two-way daily movements; HGV Vehicles: 30 to 50 two way movements;</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 10; HGVs: 30 to 50. Traffic assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: Immediate access is not affected by PROW.</p> <p>Rail: 570m east / Railhead also 570m east at MJP44; Strategic Road: Nearest strategic road is M62 280m north; Canal / Freight waterway: River Ouse 10km east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate 10 light vehicle movements per day and up to 50</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>two way HGV movements. The site does not include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway, However, HGV movements are deemed acceptable onto Mill Balk, so light vehicles will also be acceptable.</p> <p>The route taken would however pass some sensitive receptors. According to the traffic assessment “<i>The site would use the existing quarry access onto Mill Balk with HGVs then turning north and heading along Mill Balk for approximately 1.5km to the junction with the A645. This section is however signposted as being subject to a 7.5T weight restriction ‘except for access’ and would also pass Hensall Community Primary School (where pupil pick up/ drop off is understood to be from the highway), St Pauls Church, as well other isolated employment and residential sites</i>”. That assessment recommends that “<i>As part of a future planning consent for this site it is recommended that mitigation measures are considered to reduce/remove conflicts with the school and church which could include physical measures (e.g. extending the 30mph speed limit further south, parking arrangements at the school) as well as ‘softer’ type measures (e.g. timing agreements to avoid HGV movements at school times, an information campaign warning parents and children at the school that HGVs will be using Mill Balk)</i>”.</p> <p>There could be an opportunity to link to the nearby railhead, though extraction quantities are very low (reserve of 70,000). The site is not likely to generate significant passenger transport demand.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consultation Zone or an Air Quality Management Area. Applying the 1km buffer around a site for possible impacts advised by MPS2 shows that it is possible Hensall, Great Heck and a number of isolated properties are in range of dust, though most receptors are a sufficient distance for air pollution to be considered insignificant.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Although the site access route does pass by a primary school and a number of dwellings, and the site is in close proximity to several other potential/active minerals and waste sites, it is not considered that the extension of the depth of an existing quarry would generate significantly more traffic and/or dust and associated air quality impacts than the baseline situation, albeit this may be spread over a longer period of time. It is therefore considered that effects would be neutral in the short and medium term during which time the existing quarry already has consent and a split score of minor negative</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
								-
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>and neutral in the long term with some uncertainty. The neutral / minor negative score in the long term refers to the possibility that an extension in the depth of the quarry is likely to lead to a longer period of sand extraction and associated dust and emissions. There is an element of uncertainty in this assessment as it is currently unknown whether the proposed allocation would result in a longer lifetime of the quarry (permission until 2042).</p> <p>There may be also be a very minor / possible negligible impact on the A645 or beyond as traffic from this site combines with other traffic from MJP22 and other developments. It is uncertain when this impact would fall. Due to the extant planning permission, the portion of the cumulative impact from this site is apportioned to the long term.</p>							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site is Grade 3 Agricultural Land. It is not known if this is Grade 3a (best and most versatile) or 3b. The site is an existing quarry. Nutrient recovery is not applicable to this site. Site does not lie within or adjacent to a development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land As the site is an existing quarry and the potential allocation would be for extension of the depth of the quarry rather than the overall footprint, it is considered that no further area of land would be lost to the quarry and therefore a neutral effect is anticipated in the short and medium term. There is potential for a minor negative impact in the long term due to the possibility that an extension in the depth of the quarry may to lead to a longer period of sand extraction than would otherwise be expected under the existing baseline situation, therefore delaying restoration plans.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Priority habitat currently lies onsite (circa 20% of site covered by deciduous woodland). However, this would not be lost as a result of this allocation for deepening of the quarry. Site is in relatively close proximity to junction 34 of the M62 (c. 3 km) and numerous large settlements are relatively close (e.g. Selby 10km, Castleford 15km, Doncaster 16km, Leeds 28km).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change It is not considered that any further land/habitat would be lost to this development in excess of the baseline situation. However, 70,000 tonnes of sand would be extracted and transported with associated carbon generated, which in this assessment equates to a permanent effect (permanent, though attributed to the short term in this assessment due to the short time period for extraction). The site may also lead to a delay in restoration which is assumed to be short rotation coppice, a source of carbon storage.</p> <p>Uncertainty is also noted in relation to when impacts would fall as this has not been specified.</p>	✓		✓	✓	-	-	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity³⁵ of a site Site lies within Flood Zone 1. No ecological networks present (other than a small area of core England Habitat Network onsite however the current planning consent allows for this to be removed and the underlying sand to be extracted).</p> <p>CAMS: Surface water is available less than 30% of the time (with red / unavailable noted for q30, q50, q70 and q95 divisions).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation The site is not located within an area that is likely to flood (though groundwater rebound flooding appears to be affecting this site). It is not considered that the allocation of the site would inhibit the ability of neighbouring land uses to adapt to climate change given that the site is an existing quarry.</p>					0	0	0
						?	?	?

³⁵ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Surface water available for extraction is very limited, so this adds some uncertainty to the assessment. If water is required the environmental impact will be considered through the water licensing system.							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> The proposed allocation represents a relatively small depth extension to an existing quarry and so on its own it is not possible to identify if this allocation is necessary or unnecessary. The extraction of sand is, however, the extraction of a primary resource so scores negatively in this assessment. Depending on the end use there may be some alternatives available (spent foundry sand, fly bottom ash etc.).</p> <p>Uncertainty is also noted in relation to when impacts would fall as this has not been specified.</p>	✓		✓	✓	-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> While indirectly the site may allow for continued extraction of primary resources, thus decreasing the opportunity for recycled and secondary aggregates to replace them (and reduce waste) there is still likely to be demand for primary aggregates such as sand (so this effect can only be considered by considering all sand extraction together and cannot be attributed to a single site).</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting,	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> There are 3 Listed Buildings within 1km (1 Grade 2 and 2 Grade 2*). All located approximately 1km north-west of site. There are no currently recorded non-designated archaeological sites within the allocation area. The wider surrounding landscape has inferred archaeological potential comprising Romano-British settlement. However, the current development of the allocation site is likely to have removed any archaeological interest. The North Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project database record number HNY597 identified the allocation site as an area of sand</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
cultural heritage and character	<p>extraction with previous evidence of gravel quarrying dated to the early 19th century. However previously this area was mainly characterised by parliamentary enclosure. Legibility of this HLC type is partial which means that evidence relating to previous character types is visible within the present environment but is on the whole discontinuous.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment It is considered that the current quarry development is likely to have removed any archaeological features that were present onsite.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character Site is in Humberhead Levels National Character Area. The North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment places this site in Landscape Character Type 23: Levels Farmland (broad type: farmed, lowland valley landscapes). This character type has: high visual sensitivity (as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform, which facilitates long distance open views across the landscape and promotes strong inter-visibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types); low ecological sensitivity (resulting from the fact that much of this LC type encompasses improved agricultural land); and moderate landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence of a patchwork of historic drainage features (ditches and dykes), moated sites and grange sites. The site is also in the Selby LCA, categorised as 'River Aire Corridor'; LCA type: 'open fringe farmland'. In terms of 'intrusion' the area is classified as disturbed.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape Limited change in terms of landscape and townscape setting would be experienced in the short and medium term as the site is an existing quarry and is well screened, but a deepening of the quarry may remove existing vegetation (neutral effect)..</p> <p>The quality of the countryside around Great Heck has already been extensively disturbed by sand quarries and other development and has a definite 'rural-urban fringe' character. It is considered that the local landscape cannot continue to accommodate this level of exploitation without wider efforts to counteract the cumulative degradation of this locally sandy 'island' within Selby's Levels Farmland (NY&Y L LCA). Thus in the long term a minor negative effect is recorded as it is not considered that a deeper quarry void will be</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	capable of satisfactory integration with the landform of adjoining areas, and future land uses will be constrained. There is also the possibility that an extension in the depth of the quarry will extend the life of quarrying operations onsite which could contribute negatively to the cumulative situation in an already extensively disturbed area Satisfactory restoration of a deeper quarry will be more difficult to achieve.							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is proximal to a number of major settlements (e.g. Selby 10km, Castleford 15km, Doncaster 16km, Leeds 28km).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> In the short and medium term it is not considered that this allocation would result in job creation however in the long term, should an extension in the depth of the quarry result in a longer operational lifetime of the quarry, existing jobs may be supported for a limited additional period of time. However, the site would also make a contribution to the supply of a valuable building product: sand. Ultimately this may help keep the construction sector competitive (minor positive effect that could occur at any point in time, though for a short period only (only 70,000 tonnes to be extracted) – we have placed this in short term in this assessment). A longer operational life of the quarry would delay restoration which is currently approved to be to short rotation coppice. There may be some minor negative impacts as a result of this as short rotation coppice would provide an economic opportunity for sale as an energy crop.</p> <p>There are no obvious nearby facilities that would have their prospects for growth enhanced or diminished as a result of this allocation, and while the site does not represent 'low carbon development' the proximity of this site to major markets is not likely to significantly increase the carbon footprint of construction projects that ultimately use this sand.</p> <p>Uncertainty is also noted in relation to when impacts would fall as this has not been specified.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	+	0	+
						?	?	-
								?
13. Maintain and enhance the viability	<u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD Area is Whitley. This is not in worst 20%. Great Heck lies circa. 190m south, Hensall Primary School lies circa 1km north. Nearest residential property appears to be Mill Farm 160m north-west. Works located directly to the east of the site. Both					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and vitality of local communities	<p>Hensall and Great Heck are 'Secondary Villages with defined Development Limits'. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.."</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability Job opportunities arising from this site are likely to be very limited, and while the site would provide a further source of sand which could aid future development, the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. The site is unlikely to either hinder or boost local tourism. Overall any effect is considered to be insignificant.</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Several short stretches of local footpath are located within 250m of the site including 50m north and 210m south. Old Gravel Pit Open Access Land (also Common Land) lies adjacent to the site access track to the north.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning It is not considered that the allocation of the site would have any impact upon recreation, leisure and learning opportunities in the short and medium term in comparison to the baseline situation. In the long term the allocation may extend the life of quarrying operations onsite however it is considered that this would have a negligible impact in relation to this objective.</p> <p>There may be some potential to restore the dismantled railway to the east of this site to a recreational route; however the impacts from this site are unlikely to affect recreation in a way which would require this level of compensation.</p>					0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing There are no hospitals or clinics within 1km. Great Heck lies circa 190m south (residential area) and the edge of Hensall including the primary school lies circa 1km north. Nearest residential property appears to be Mill Farm 160m north-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Noise, dust, traffic and access to amenities/facilities are considered likely to remain largely similar to the baseline situation should the potential site go ahead. The</p>		✓		✓	0	0	-
						--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>allocation may lead to a longer period of sand extraction (and associated noise, dust, traffic pollution etc.) than would otherwise be expected under the existing baseline situation and therefore a minor negative impact is possible in the long term.</p> <p>One issue has, however, been highlighted in the traffic assessment. This is that traffic from the site, if it restarts (following this sites period of inactivity since 2008) would potentially conflict with picking up and dropping off at Hensall Community Primary School / events at St. Paul's Church, which takes place from the highway, and which may increase the risk to pedestrians. We have rated this as potentially major negative without mitigation.</p>							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones The site is located in Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding As sand extraction is 'water compatible' there are no significant effects. Nonetheless a flood risk assessment will still be required.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a small contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand in the long term and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p> <p>Uncertainty is also noted in relation to when impacts would fall as this has not been specified.</p>		✓	✓		0 ?	0 ?	+ ?
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects.</p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Nearest residential property appears to be Mill Farm 160m north-west. Works located directly to the east of the site. Both Hensall and Great Heck are 'Secondary Villages with defined</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Development Limits'. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities." Site does not conflict with any allocations.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP22 is 670m north and MJP44 is 1km south-east. WJP22 is 1.1 km south-east.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Numerous historic and active minerals and waste sites lie to the north within 2 km in the vicinity of MJP22 (see MJP22 for a description of these sites).</p> <p>Landscape, air quality, traffic, noise, hydrology and biodiversity impacts: There are 3 other potential minerals and waste sites within 2km and a number of currently active and dormant minerals and waste sites. In the short term and medium term it is not considered that the allocation of this site would exacerbate cumulative impacts as little change from the current baseline situation is anticipated. In the long term, should the extension in depth of the quarry result in a longer operational period than is currently permitted (until 2042), the site may combine with others nearby to contribute towards cumulative landscape, air quality, traffic, noise, hydrology and biodiversity impacts. The magnitude of this cumulative impact is considered to be very minor and any effect is likely to be short term.</p> <p>It is also noted that cumulatively all sand sites taken together may represent a disincentive to the further use of recycled and secondary materials. This effect is explored separately in the Preferred Options SA report.</p>					0	0	0
Limitations / data gaps	Further information on the status of pumping by the water company will need to be obtained.							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Score									
++	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ³⁶ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land (as appropriate) • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on heritage assets (archaeological remains) and local landscape features • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer • Improvements to access

³⁶ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

- Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc.
- Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation including to compensate for existing habitats

MJP09 – Barlby Road, Selby

Site Name	Site MJP09 (Barlby Road, Selby)
Current Use	Rail and road freight distribution facility including handling facility for aggregates
Nature of Planning Proposal	Retention of facility
Size	25 ha
Proposed life of site	30 years
Notes	Current lifespan of facility tied to life of adjacent asphalt plant but no set end-date. No restoration proposed.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions: This possible allocation represents a site that already exists and does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site.

	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 4km north-east is Skipwith Common SAC; 7km east is River Derwent SPA/SAC/Ramsar, 11.5km south-east is Humber estuary SPA/SAC/Ramsar. 2 SSSIs within 5km: Burr Close, Selby 3.3km west and Skipwith Common (also a NNR) 4.2km north.</p> <p>8 SINCs within 2km: Fields near Barlow Grange Farm (Ratified SINC, SE63-13) 460m south, Staynor Wood (Pre-existing SINC, SE63-16) 820m south, Roscarrs Ponds (Ratified SINC, SE63-06) 950m south-east, Ponds between Barlby and the River Ouse (Ratified SINC, SE63-11) 1.37km north, The Old Railway Line, Barlby Parish, Osgodby (Potential SINC (does not qualify) SE63-18) 1.3km north-east, Sturges Ponds (Deleted SINC, SE63-07) 1.4km south-west, Oakney Woods & Ponds (Ratified SINC, SE63-08) 1.64km south-west, Woods between Railway and Selby Canal (Potential SINC (does not qualify) SE63-05) 1.9km south-west.</p>					0	0	0

	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Closest area of priority habitat is a patch of deciduous woodland circa 140m west. Possibly some connectivity as the patch of woodland and the site both lie in flood zone 3. Site is located in a regional Green Infrastructure network (Ouse). Site close but not adjacent to Bishop Wood Living Landscape (circa 60m west).</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity As this site already exists and the potential allocation does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional effects are anticipated on biodiversity/geo-diversity as a result of the allocation of the site.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors The site is within a surface water Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. This site would fall within the Humber River Basin District. Nearest section of river is 'River Ouse from River Wharfe to Trent Falls' adjacent to the site to the south. This river is of moderate ecological status and its chemical quality status is 'fail', with a status objective of good by 2027. Groundwater water body is Wharfe and Lower Ouse Sherwood Sandstone (quantitative quality: poor, chemical quality: poor, overall risk: at risk, groundwater status objective= good by 2027). CAMS: Surface water available at least 70% of the time (at least 5% of the time water licenses may be restricted)</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality As this site already exists and the potential allocation does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional effects are anticipated on water quality as a result of the allocation of the site.</p>				0	0	0	
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is proximal to a number of major settlements (e.g. Selby adjacent to site, York 19km, Castleford 20km, Leeds 30km). Access: Confirmed as being the existing unnamed road via feed-mill level crossing route to A19 at Barlby. No date yet for an access to be constructed from junction approximately 470m north of the river Ouse bridge on the A63 Selby Bypass. Light vehicles: Updated to 25 two-way movements (submitter information); HGV vehicles: Updated to 120 two-way movements (submitter information).</p> <p>Net change in two-way daily vehicle trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating:</p>	✓		✓	0	++	++	
					-	-	-	

	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>green.</p> <p>Rail: Railhead present onsite; Strategic Road: Nearest strategic road network is A19 150m north and A63 220m east; Canal / freight waterway: The canal network (River Ouse) (freight waterway) runs adjacent to the site to the south. PROW: does not affect access.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport This site would transfer minerals freight to rail, so although there would be up to 145 two way vehicle movements (which would be a continuation of current levels of traffic into the longer term), the site would ultimately reduce the journey length of those vehicles representing sustainable transport (though as an existing site in the short term there will be no impact above the baseline – the only benefit being in the medium to long term through more assured retention). Highways assessment has concluded that this site is not likely to generate significant travel demand. However, the site does not include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed on to the public highway. No travel plan required. The site is not likely to generate significant travel demand.</p> <p>There is potential scope to link this site out onto the A63 Selby Bypass which would relieve pressure on the A19.</p> <p>The traffic assessment notes that <i>“As the light vehicle and HGV traffic generations of the site would remain the same, the traffic impacts of continuing the use of the site are expected to remain the same with the existing access arrangements. The expected relocation of the access to the East is likely to have a positive traffic impact by avoiding HGV traffic from the site entering Selby. Road safety benefits are also anticipated from the removal of the potential conflict between site traffic and the railway”</i>.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consultation Zone or an Air Quality Management Area. Applying the 1km buffer around a site for possible impacts advised by MPS2 shows that it is possible that areas of Selby and Barlby are in range of dust.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality As this site already exists and the potential allocation does not include</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	+	+
						-	-	

	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional effects are anticipated on air quality as a result of the allocation of the site. The benefit is in the medium to long term through more assured retention of the site, which will promote modal shift to rail and reduce air pollution. It is noted, however, that a fairly substantial new development has outline consent on the site adjacent to MJP09 (Olympia Park, including 995 dwellings, a new primary school and other amenities). This site may have longer term air pollution impacts on receptors at that site. Such receptors would be exposed to noise and dust without mitigation (though as that development has yet to be built it is assumed that impacts are at a sufficiently low level to enable that development to carry out its own mitigation).						?	?
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Circa 70% of the site is classed as urban whilst the north east of the site is Grade 1 Agricultural Land (excellent quality). The site is an existing rail and road freight distribution facility and therefore no land use changes or changes to soil quality would ensue as a result of the allocation of this site. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land As the site is an existing road and rail freight distribution facility and the potential allocation does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional land use changes or changes to soil quality would arise as a result of the allocation of this site.</p>					0	0	0
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Closest area of priority habitat woodland is a patch of deciduous woodland 140m away.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change As the site is an existing road and rail freight distribution facility and the potential allocation does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional impacts likely to exacerbate climate change are likely to arise as a result of the allocation of this site in the short term. The benefit is in the medium to long term through more assured retention of the site, which will promote modal shift to rail and reduce climate change.</p>	✓			✓	0	++	++

	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity³⁷ of a site Site lies within flood zone 3 in an area that benefits from flood defences. Site is located within a Green Infrastructure network (Ouse R9).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation As the site is an existing road and rail freight distribution facility and the potential allocation does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional impacts in relation to climate change adaptability would arise as a result of the allocation of this site.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage The allocation of this site would allow for the retention of the rail and road freight facility existing onsite including handling facility for aggregates. This allocation would therefore enable the retention of a facility that enables more sustainable minerals and waste development. As this development already exists, effects are considered to be neutral as the facility forms part of the baseline situation however it should be noted that should the allocation of the site result in the life of this freight distribution facility being extended (in excess of the time period already allowed under the current planning permission (which is unknown as it is tied to the life of an adjacent development), this will prevent a negative impact from occurring in relation to this objective in the future (i.e. it would be a long term positive effect).</p>					0	0	0
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy N/A</p>					0	0	0

³⁷ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable								
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Selby conservation area lies 575m west. The Abbot's Staithes Scheduled Monument (ID 1,004,181) lies 1km west and 130 listed buildings lie within Selby (closest to site circa 350m west). Allotment Gardens Named Designed Landscape lies 730m south-west.</p> <p>There are no currently recorded archaeological sites within the allocation area nor does there appear to have been any archaeological work carried out prior the development of the existing facilities. The existing land use is likely to have destroyed any archaeological features that may have been present within this allocation.</p> <p>In terms of Historic landscape character, the HLC broad type is 'Industrial' and HLC Type is 'mixed commercial'. The North Yorkshire HLC project database record number HNY6083 identifies this allocation site as a large commercial area in Selby which consists of Mills, warehouses, depots and some engineering places. This has grown up around the canals and docks and has fragmentary legibility of the previous HLC which was planned enclosure.</p> <p>The legibility attribute value is classed as fragmentary, a term which is employed where the previous historic character is only slightly visible within the landscape.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> As the site is an existing road and rail freight distribution facility and the potential allocation does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional impacts in relation to the historic environment are anticipated as a result of the allocation of this site.</p>				0	0	0	

	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character Site is in Humberhead Levels National Character Area. The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment places approximately 60% of the site in Landscape Character Type 24: River Floodplain (farmed, lowland and valley landscapes) and the remaining area of the site is Landscape Character Type 01 Urban Landscape. Character Type 24 has high visual sensitivity (as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform which facilitates long distance open views across the landscape and promotes strong inter-visibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types); High ecological sensitivity as result of the patchwork of fen, flood meadows, floodplain mires, marsh and swamp, inland bare ground and calcareous grassland habitats; and high landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence of numerous historic settlement sites and designated landscapes, coupled with a dynamic landscape pattern of narrow river corridors. Character Type 01 Urban has varying visual sensitivity (in accordance with underlying topography and screening present) and varying overall townscape sensitivity (in accordance with number of significant townscape qualities, including historic buildings and settlement pattern, notable landmark buildings etc.). The site is also in the Selby LCA, categorised as 'Wharfe Ouse River Corridor'; LCA type: 'Valley Floor Farmland' in the NE of the site and 'settlement' in the remaining area. In terms of intrusion the area is classified as 'disturbed'.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape As the site is an existing road and rail freight distribution facility and the potential allocation does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional impacts in relation to the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes would arise as a result of the allocation of this site. This site is proposed to last 30 years, However no restoration plans have currently been proposed adding uncertainty to the long term.</p> <p>Mitigation of any future visual impact at this site may be difficult to achieve due to an absence of space for mitigation. Additionally, the landscape context of the whole area needs to be looked at. In particular, there is the potential for this site to have a significant visual impact from the bypass as well as other locations, such as the Trans Pennine Trail to the south of the site boundary. However, the scope for enhancement is high.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0

	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is proximal to a number of major settlements (e.g. Selby adjacent to site, York 19km, Castleford 20km, Leeds 30km).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> As the site is an existing road and rail freight distribution facility and the potential allocation does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional impacts in relation to job creation and achieving sustainable economic growth are anticipated as a result of the allocation of this site.</p> <p>As this development already exists, effects are considered to be neutral as the facility forms part of the baseline situation however it should be noted that should the allocation of the site result in the life of this freight distribution facility being extended (in excess of the time period already allowed under the current planning permission (which is unknown as it is tied to the life of an adjacent development)), this will prevent a negative impact from occurring in relation to this objective in the future (i.e. it would be a long term positive effect).</p>					0	0	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD Area is Barlby. This is not in worst 20%. Site is situated on the fringe of the Selby urban area. In addition the village of Barlby lies 170m north of the site. 2 primary schools lie within 1km (700m south and 800m west). Closest individual dwellings appear to be located c. 30m south-east. It is noted that a fairly substantial new development has outline consent on the site adjacent to MJP09 (Olympia Park, including 995 dwellings, a new primary school and other amenities). Selby is listed as a Principal Town in Selby Core Strategy. Policy SP2 states that 'Selby as the Principal Town will be the focus for new housing, employment, retail, commercial and leisure facilities' while the policy also states that Designated Service Villages such as Barlby have some scope for additional residential and small-scale employment growth to support rural sustainability and to complement growth in Selby.</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
						-	-	
						?	?	

	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability As the site is an existing road and rail freight distribution facility and the potential allocation does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional impacts in relation to maintaining and enhancing the viability and vitality of local communities are anticipated as a result of the allocation of this site.</p> <p>In the longer term, it is important to note that the Olympia Park development will be to the west and east of this site, residential receptors will then be closer to this site (just a few metres way from the boundary according to the current site master plan (though with a landscape buffer)³⁸. Such receptors would be exposed to noise and dust without mitigation (though as that development has yet to be built it is assumed that impacts are at a sufficiently low level to enable that development to carry out its own mitigation)</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors The Trans Pennine Trail national route runs adjacent to the site to the south and a local footpath lies circa 150m south of the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning As the site is an existing road and rail freight distribution facility and the potential allocation does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional impacts in relation to recreation, leisure and learning are anticipated as a result of the allocation of this site.</p> <p>Mitigation to improve / enhance the Trans Pennine Trail in this area could be a future opportunity if any further development at this site occurs.</p>	✓		✓		0	0	0
						-	-	
						?	?	
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing There are no hospitals or clinics within 1km. The site is situated on the fringe of the Selby urban area. In addition the village of Barlby lies 170m north of the site. 2 primary schools lie within 1km (700m south and 800m west) Closest individual dwellings appear to be located circa 30m south-east. It is noted that a significant new development at Olympia Park has outline consent on land adjacent to the site to the west.</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
						-	-	
						?	?	

³⁸ Olympia Park, 2012, Illustrative Master plan 14 [URL: <http://www.olympiapark.co.uk/news/illustrative-masterplan-option-14>]

	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
communities	<p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing As the site is an existing road and rail freight distribution facility and the potential allocation does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional impacts in relation to wellbeing, health and safety of local communities are anticipated as a result of the allocation of this site.</p> <p>In the longer term, it is important to note that the Olympia Park development will be to the west and east of this site, residential receptors will then be closer to this site (just a few metres way from the boundary according to the current site master plan (though with a landscape buffer)³⁹. Such receptors would be exposed to noise and dust without mitigation (though as that development has yet to be built it is assumed that impacts are at a sufficiently low level to enable that development to carry out its own mitigation)</p>							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site lies in flood zone 3 in an area that benefits from flood defences.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding As the site is an existing road and rail freight distribution facility and the potential allocation does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional impacts in relation to flooding are anticipated as a result of the allocation of this site.</p> <p>Going forward as the site develops there may, however, be a need to factor in dealing with flood risk (as proximity to Ouse is a potential issue). Appropriate standoff from the River Ouse would be needed. In addition, there may be additional flood risk that arises through restoration, so this needs to be considered should the current use ever cease.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0

³⁹ Olympia Park, 2012, Illustrative Master plan 14 [URL: <http://www.olympiapark.co.uk/news/illustrative-masterplan-option-14>]

	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> N/A</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> As the site is an existing road and rail freight distribution facility and the potential allocation does not include any amendments to the current use/size/operations of the site, no additional impacts in relation to addressing the needs of a changing population are anticipated as a result of the allocation of this site.</p>					0	0	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Site is situated on the fringe of the Selby urban area. In addition the village of Barlby lies 170m north of the site. 2 primary schools lie within 1km (700m south and 800m west). Closest individual dwellings appear to be located circa 30m south-east. It is noted that a fairly substantial new development has outline consent on the site adjacent to MJP09 (Olympia Park, including 995 dwellings, a new primary school and other amenities). Selby is listed as a Principal Town in Selby Core Strategy. Policy SP2 states that 'Selby as the Principal Town will be the focus for new housing, employment, retail, commercial and leisure facilities' while the policy also states that Designated Service Villages such as Barlby have some scope for additional residential and small-scale employment growth to support rural sustainability and to complement growth in Selby.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> No sites within 2km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> An active treatment facility lies 440m south. A waste transfer station lies 800m east, and a Household Waste Recycling Site lies 1.3km NW. An authorised landfill site lies 1.7km south. 3 historic landfill sites lie to the north within 2 km. Numerous minerals and waste applications lie within 2 km (mainly extraction) and site coincides with a granted railhead.</p> <p>There is a possible cumulative effect in terms of the Olympia Park development bringing receptors closer to</p>							

	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>this site and within potential range of air pollution and noise impacts, This may result in a neutral to minor medium / longer term impact (though as that development has yet to be built it is assumed that impacts are at a sufficiently low level to enable that development to carry out its own mitigation).</p> <p>To resolve cumulative effects across SA objectives restoration in the long term should be considered, but a restoration scheme cannot currently be put in place. There needs to be consideration of whether to and how to influence what would happen upon site closure, particularly as this site may fall outside the remit of the Minerals Planning Authority.</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	-	-	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							?	?
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁴⁰ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								

⁴⁰ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

		Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance				Score		
						P	T	D
--		The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.						
?		The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.						

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to include suitable arrangements for route to public highway • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Design to include landscaping to mitigate impact on users of local roads and recreation facilities including (Trans Pennine Trail and the Selby bypass) and on the heritage assets in the vicinity (Listed Buildings) and their settings • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage

MJP24 – Darrington Quarry Processing Plant Site and Haul Road

Site Name	MJP24 Darrington Quarry, Stubbs Lane, Cridling Stubbs, Knottingley, Selby
Current Use	Quarry plant site
Nature of Planning Proposal	Use of plant site in NYCC area for processing of Magnesian limestone extracted in Wakefield Council area
Size	10.4 ha (plant site)
Proposed life of site	2028
Notes	Possible restoration: Unknown at present. Development of the site would involve continued use of existing quarry plant site and associated haul road. Extraction in Wakefield area currently permitted until 2028

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features No International sites within 10km; 2 SSSIs within 5km: 3.35km south is Brockdale SSSI; 4.1km south-west (and outside the plan area) is Wentbridge Ings. UK Priority Habitats include a patch of deciduous woodland immediately adjacent to the south. Other small patches slightly outside the search area to the north (405m) and south west (380m).</p> <p>9 SINC sites occur within a 2 km radius of MJP24 with the Plan Area. These are: 260m east - SE52-01 'Bridleway, Cridling Stubbs Crossing' (ratified); 380m south - SE52 -24 'Wake Wood' (pre-existing SINC); 609m south - SE52-16 'Woodland adjacent to Old Quarry near Northfield' (Deleted SINC); 740m south-east - SE52-06 'Womersley and Cridling Stubbs Quarry' (Ratified SINC); 1.05m south - 'Rows Wood' (Deleted SINC); 1.26km south-east - 'Northfield Quarry' (Deleted SINC); 1.84km east - 'SE52-14' Gale Common Ash</p>	✓		✓		0	0	+ ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Disposal Site - Lagoons C and D' (Potential SINC); 1.97km south-east - 'Gale Common Ash Disposal Site - Soil Stockpile' (Potential SINC, outstanding Action); 1.95km south-east SE51-12 'Kingsland Wood' (Deleted SINC). Functional connectivity: track / footpath connects site with SE52- 01/SE52-16 / SE52-07. Outside of the Plan Area there are a further 2 Local Wildlife Sites in Wakefield District, to the south of Knottingley). From aerial photos there appears to be some woodland within the boundary of the site – it is not clear whether this is existing woodland or screen planting.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> The plant site (which in its present form included crushing, screening and washing plant⁴¹) and access track are currently in existence and active – therefore unless they were to lie dormant for a period of time it is not considered that there would be any impact on international or national sites, priority habitats or protected species or ecological networks as a result of the proposals (however, there would still be a need to investigate dust deposition (thought to be insignificant) and water extraction / discharge impacts on wildlife as conditions may have changed since the site was established).</p> <p>This proposal site is part of a wider Darrington Quarry complex which has proposals to restore to a mix of agriculture, short rotation coppice; woodland and low level calcareous grassland. Restoration of the plant site in conjunction with these other areas has the potential to create priority habitats and strengthen networks to aid species movement. However, it is uncertain as to whether this would happen. Long term management commitments should be made to secure these benefits.</p>							

⁴¹ Darrington Quarry

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in in NVZ (groundwater and surface water); circa. 20% of the site lies in Source Protection Zone1 (along the northern site boundary); this seems to coincide with the plant itself which requires water so this may be the water source for the plant itself. The remaining area of the site is in source protection zone 2 with the exception of around 2% of the site (the south-east corner) which lies outside of a source protection zone.</p> <p>The site is in the Humber RBMP and is 1.7 km from nearest mapped RBMP watercourse (New Fleet Drain Source to River Went) (this section is 'not yet assessed). Not visibly connected other than being downstream. In terms of groundwater the RBMP identifies the site as being in the Aire and Don Magnesian Limestone water body which has good quantitative quality / poor chemical quality, and a current overall status of poor. The overall status objective is 'good by 2027'.</p> <p>Site is in Don and Rother CAMS. Site is on the edge of (i.e. within) an area where no water is available at low flows. However, the assessment point downstream AP9 (Lower Went) state that this is a discharge rich AP and that water is available for licensing but licenses will be issued on a case by case basis.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Although retaining the access road is unlikely to significantly affect water, the retention (and thus extended operation of the plant) will potentially draw on and dispose of water for screening and washing into the future. While this appears to be acceptable at present (notwithstanding the presence of a source protection zone) as water sources are available, albeit restricted, the disposal of water has the potential to affect the status of local water bodies. The current planning application proposes that a specialist silt plant would handle water which, depending on efficacy may or may not reduce impacts⁴². However, until it can be shown that impacts on water are acceptable (the sites would need to demonstrate no increased risk to the aquifer) the impact on water the assessment will remain uncertain.</p>					?	?	0

⁴² SLR Global Environmental Solutions. 2012. Darrington Quarry, Cridling Stubbs: Proposed Revisions to Restoration Scheme.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to the A1 and M62 giving it good access to key markets such as those in West Yorkshire and the South of the Plan Area (e.g. Castleford , Leeds); Access: Confirmed as being the existing Darrington Quarry access onto Stubbs Lane (C335), with the mineral to be bought from the Wakefield quarry site to the north of the M62 via the existing haul road and tunnel under Stubbs Lane; Light vehicles: 100 two-way movements (as sourced from Application details 08/01696/FUL); HGV vehicles: 146 two-way movements (as sourced from Application details 08/01696/FUL);</p> <p>Net change in daily two way trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: 0.</p> <p>PROW: Does not affect immediate site access (see also SA objective 14 below).</p> <p>Rail: National line circa 400m east. Nearest known railhead is 8.5km west (may be railheads in other planning authorities to east); Strategic Road: Site is proximal to J33 of M62 – 1.4 km east, and A1 – c2km SW to junction. Canal / Freight waterway: Aire and Calder Navigation is circa 2.2km north.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site in Wakefield would generate around 246 two way vehicle movements per day which according to Highways Assessment is acceptable in terms of impact on Stubbs Lane. The site does include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway. Sustainable travel modes are not likely to contribute to the site. As the site is for processing of limestone originating within Darrington Quarry it is assumed that this is simply an additional step in the process of getting limestone to market associated with the operation in Wakefield rather than a new source of journeys. No significant impact from traffic, however a traffic assessment would still be required.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a hazardous substances consent consultation zone or an AQMA. No buildings located along access track. The site is around 1km from the nearest settlement in Cridling Stubbs (although the haulage road passes closer to Knottingley) and around 850 metres to the nearest isolated property. It is screened by hedgerows and trees to the east and hedgerows to the west. A priority woodland to the south may be a receptor for dust.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Given that the site is some distance from receptors the impacts to air</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	are predicted to be largely insignificant, though there may be small scale minor impacts on the priority woodland to the south (e.g. reduction in tree health) though this is thought to be likely to be insignificant. There may also be some dust from traffic to and from the haulage plant, though this is not thought to be significant enough to affect receptors in Knottingley to the north, and no other receptors are likely to be in range of dust impact (though this should be further investigated).							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p><u>Proximity of soil and land receptors</u> Site in on Grade 2 land though this has already been developed. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on soil / land</u> No impact</p>					0	0	0
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</u> Woodland lies adjacent to the site. Some woodland on site along Stubbs Lane and some standalone trees.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change</u> Given that this site and haulage road is already in place there are no impacts predicted other than possible minor loss of productivity to on site and adjacent trees and woodland from dust deposition on leaves, the effect of which on this objective is insignificant. As the site is for processing of limestone it is assumed that this is simply an additional step in the process of getting limestone to market associated with operation in Wakefield rather than a new source of journeys. No significant impact from traffic.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁴³ of a site Surface water flooding affects parts of the track and haulage road at 1000 year return period and circa 15% of the site. Site is in flood zone 1. There are no intersecting ecological networks.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation No effects predicted. Long term impacts will be dependent upon the restoration scheme that is implemented, but are likely to be either neutral or minor positive.</p>					0	0	?
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for limestone through processing. Although it does not directly lead to minerals extraction, keeping this plant and haulage road in situ will indirectly prevent other plants / roads being required. This is a minor positive impact.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	0

⁴³ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> This site, if it proceeds in line with a recent planning application would recycle silt to utilise in quarry restoration, which is a minor positive contribution to minimising waste.</p>	✓			✓	+	+	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> No conservation areas within 1km. Friarwood Valley Gardens (Grade II Registered Parks and Garden) is 4.4km west outside of plan area. No registered battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km (within plan area - may be some outside of plan area as border is 0km away). Site lies 2.6km from the northern edge of the scheduled monument of 'Womersley medieval settlement remains and Victorian ice house'. 1 listed building within 1km (Grove Hall Grade II), south of Knottingley.</p> <p>Named designed landscapes include; Cridling Park (Deer Park) which is 750m east, Unnamed area outside of plan area 850m west. Stapleton Park (designed landscape - ornamental parkland) is 1.4km south, Just outside of 2km search area is Womersley Park (HNY613) (Designed Parkland - Ornamental Parkland) - 2.45KM south-east.</p> <p>One of two quarries used during the Mediaeval period, and later, the other being at Castle Hill Wood to the south-east. The quarrying of Magnesian limestone from the Permian Cadeby Formation has been recorded at Stapleton since circa 1300. Extensive quarrying of the stone continued into the 20th century, leaving a vast area of working and abandoned quarries stretching from Leys Farm to Spring Lodge on the north and east of Stapleton Park.</p> <p>The North Yorkshire HLC project (database record HNY 589) records this allocation area as part of a wider ,</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>extensive area of limestone quarrying containing a series of dispersed limestone quarries with the majority active and some disused. Previous to this, the landscape was characterised by strip fields which have been enclosed from an open field system, in this case mainly from North Field, probably associated with Womersley.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment It is assumed that as the proposal is for the use of the site for mineral processing via extant quarry plant, the quarry character will be maintained and there will be no significant impact upon historic landscape character. In terms of potential restoration, inspiration could be drawn from nearby parkland.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km. No Inheritance Tax Exemption Land within 5km. In terms of tranquillity landscape is 'disturbed'.</p> <p>Site is in Selby District 'Locally Important Landscape area'. This is recognised in Core Strategy by policy SP18: 'The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and man-made environment will be sustained by:....identifying, protecting and enhancing locally distinctive landscapes...'. There is no local landscape designation for parts of the site in Wakefield.</p> <p>Site is in North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment as 'Magnesian Limestone Ridge'. This categorises the site as Moderate to high visual sensitivity (as a result of the prominent nature of the ridge and inter-visibility with adjacent Vale Farmland with Dispersed Settlements and Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland Landscape Character Types'); high ecological sensitivity (as a result of the presence of nationally important, species rich limestone grassland, several pockets of semi-natural ancient woodland scattered along the ridge , and SSSIs which encompass habitats sensitive to changes in land management); and high landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the nationally significant Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, in addition to the predominantly intact landscape pattern which is sensitive to changes in land management. In Selby LCA Southern area of Site in 'West Selby Ridge' Landscape Character Area / LCA type 'Rolling Wooded Farmland' (circa 40%). Northern part is in 'River Aire Corridor' Landscape Character</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0 ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Area and 'Open Fringe Farmland'.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape Although site is in a locally protected landscape there will be no noticeable change to landscape as a processing plant has existed on this site for a long time and is currently active. In addition, the site is located within an area that has been previously quarried and is largely screened by landform and plantation woodland. However, because the lifetime of the plant has been extended, effects are related to this continuation relative to the previously anticipated baseline which would have seen the site restored earlier. This would result in minor negative effect (as surrounding land is still assumed to be undergoing / completing restoration) in the period from which this site starts its extended life. This would see this site remain as a local detractor.</p> <p>In the medium term, restoration of Darrington Quarry within NYCC may be completed during the timescale of this allocation but it would not be possible to remove the processing plant and restore this area as it would still be operating on behalf of the site within WMDC (so this might, in combination with MJP27, cause a delay in restoration).</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is close to the A1 and M62 giving it good access to key markets such as those in West Yorkshire and the South of the Plan Area (e.g. Castleford , Leeds).</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth The site is reasonably proximal to possible markets so will help support growth there. Limited numbers of jobs will be supported, which may support a few workers in nearby areas (most likely existing workers at the parent site). The site, being for processing, adds value and creates a high quality product using existing infrastructure (which at least in terms of the embodied energy of plant is more sustainable), though does not particularly represent low carbon development however as possible markets are accessed by road, which could increase the carbon footprint of infrastructure built from the limestone, though not particularly significantly. The effect overall is however positive in the short and medium term.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area is Whitley. Not in worst 20%. Nearest significant communities: The access road to site is around ½ km from the town of Knottingley, but significantly further from the plant. It is around 4 km from Pontefract and a little over 2km from Darrington (all in Wakefield District). Generally this equates to an already urbanised landscape north west of the site. Pontefract is defined as a Principal Town in Wakefield Core Strategy, Knottingley and Urban Area and Darrington a Village. Policy CS1 states that most new development will go to the Principal Towns while in other urban areas the scale of development will reflect the settlement's size and function amongst a range of other strategic priorities. 1600 houses per year are planned for Wakefield district as a whole, with 10% of this planned for Pontefract. Knottingley is one of 5 urban areas which will be the main focus for housing growth after the Principal Towns. Villages are expected to accommodate 5% of the housing requirement.</p> <p>In Selby District the settlements of Womersley, Brotherton, Beal, Cridling Stubbs and Kirk Smeaton lie within 5km. With Cridling Stubbs a little over 1km to the east, and the next nearest settlement of Womersley just over 3km south-east. Beal, Cridling Stubbs, Kirk Smeaton and Womersley are secondary villages in the Selby Local Plan. Brotherton is a Designated Service Village. Secondary Villages are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and which conform to the provisions of Policy SP4 and Policy SP10'. SP4 allows various types of small scale residential development within settlement limits in secondary villages. Service Villages 'have some scope for additional residential and small scale employment growth', albeit within development limits.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Given that the site is some distance from receptors the impacts to air are predicted to be largely insignificant, as are any impacts from noise. Visual intrusion is also unlikely so no effects are predicted.</p>					0	0	0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> An access track to the site intersects with a path, though this is not listed as a public right of way. A Bridleway connect to this path. At its closest point the bridleway is 485m east. A diversion is also noted next to this bridleway at 270m east at its closest point.</p> <p>There is an adjoining footpath (Wakefield Footpath No, 29) which seems to coincide with a short length of</p>	✓		✓		0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
learning	<p>Leys Lane (Wakefield's online map shows the footpath does not continue south towards Stubbs Lane & there is a gap on the lane between the south end of footpath no.29 & the east end of Wakefield Footpath no. 7.)</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning The site is relatively well screened from the east, so impacts are likely to be insignificant. No increase in traffic above current levels is expected with site MJP24, though this would involve an extension in the time of operation of this site, so a negative effect to users of the right of way adjoining Leys Lane may be anticipated over a short section.</p>							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing There is a school in Knottingley 950m north-west of the access track and residential development lies circa 900m north-west of the track (but further from the plant). To the south lie Scombeck Farm (850m south), Keepers Lodge (assumed residential 820m south), Beech House Farm (950m south) and 2 unidentified buildings (900m south). To the east at circa 1km is the village of Cridling Stubbs.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing No significant effects on health and wellbeing are predicted.</p>					0	0	0
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in flood zone 1. Surface water flooding affects parts of the track and haulage road at 1000 year return period.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding No significant effects are predicted.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a small contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of Magnesian limestone and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and inclusive manner								
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> The access road to site is around ½ km from the town of Knottingley, but significantly further from the plant. It is around 4 km from Pontefract and a little over 2km from Darrington (all in Wakefield District). Generally this equates to an already urbanised landscape north west of the site. Pontefract is defined as a Principal Town in Wakefield Core Strategy, Knottingley and Urban Area and Darrington a Village. Policy CS1 states that most new development will go to the Principal Towns while in other urban areas the scale of development will reflect the settlement’s size and function amongst a range of other strategic priorities. 1600 houses per year are planned for Wakefield district as a whole, with 10% of this planned for Pontefract. Knottingley is one of 5 urban areas which will be the main focus for housing growth after the Principal Towns. Villages are expected to accommodate 5% of the housing requirement.</p> <p>In Selby District, within 2km, Cridling Stubbs is a little over 1km to the east (and the next nearest settlement of Womersley just over 3km south-east). Cridling Stubbs and Womersley are secondary villages in the Selby Local Plan. Secondary Villages are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: “Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities....”.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP24 is adjacent to an existing active Magnesian limestone site (Darrington Quarry). Site is on same site as MJP27. No further sites lie within 2km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Within 2km there are several historic landfill sites, concentrated to the north of the site. About 1km away is an inert landfill site and a dormant Magnesian limestone site (associated with Spring Lodge Quarry). There are several previous applications associated with Darrington</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Quarry / Spring Lodge Quarry for extraction and tipping on and adjacent to the site, while applications associated with extraction at Kellingley Colliery overlay the site and lie close by.</p> <p>There are possible cumulative effects identified under the landscape objective (11). Restoration of Darrington Quarry within NYCC may be completed during the timescale of this allocation but it would not be possible to remove the processing plant and restore this area as it would still be operating on behalf of the site within WMDC (so this might, in combination with MJP24, cause a delay in restoration).</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0 ?
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁴⁴ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative							

⁴⁴ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (unregistered designed parkland), Green Belt and their respective settings and local landscape features • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer • Design to include suitable arrangements for public rights of way (diversion or retention, and associated mitigation, as appropriate) • Maintenance of appropriate standard of access • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and to a use compatible with its location in the Green Belt

MJP27 – Darrington Quarry (Recycling)

Site Name	Site MJP27 (Darrington Quarry Recycling, Cridling Stubbs, Knottingley, Selby)
Current Use	Quarry processing facility
Nature of Planning Proposal	Inert waste recycling facility
Size	10.4 ha
Proposed life of site	At least 2028
Notes	Proposed on same site as MJP24. Restoration unknown at present.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions: short term and medium term are assumed to cover the operational period of this facility. In the long term it is assumed that the site is restored to an unknown restoration scheme. The site is currently used as an aggregate recycling facility. It is understood that the proposed allocation would also be able to deal with soil (as opposed to just aggregate at the existing facility) and it is assumed that the quantity of material processed and the site infrastructure required will remain largely in line with the current situation at the existing aggregate recycling facility. The current use of the site is tied to the lifetime of Darrington Quarry (Wakefield area that is still active) and it is assumed that this will also be the case for the allocation site.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features No International sites within 10km; 2 SSSIs within 5km: 3.35km south is Brockdale SSSI; 4.1km south-west (and outside the plan area) is Wentbridge Ings. UK Priority Habitats include a patch of deciduous woodland immediately adjacent to the south. Other small patches slightly outside the search area to the north (405m) and south west (380m).</p> <p>9 SINC sites occur within a 2 km radius of MJP24 (though it should be noted that to areas to the north and west of this site fall outside of the plan area where there is no data). These are: 260m east - SE52-01 'Bridleway, Cridling Stubbs Crossing' (ratified); 380m south - SE52 -24 'Wake Wood' (pre-existing SINC); 609m south - SE52-16 'Woodland adjacent to Old Quarry near Northfield' (Deleted SINC); 740m south-east</p>	✓		✓		0	0	? +

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>- SE52-06 'Womersley and Cridling Stubbs Quarry' (Ratified SINC); 1.05m south - 'Rows Wood' (Deleted SINC); 1.26km south-east - 'Northfield Quarry' (Deleted SINC); 1.84km east - 'SE52-14' Gale Common Ash Disposal Site - Lagoons C and D' (Potential SINC); 1.97km south-east - 'Gale Common Ash Disposal Site - Soil Stockpile' (Potential SINC, outstanding Action); 1.95km south-east SE51-12 'Kingsland Wood' (Deleted SINC). Functional connectivity: track / footpath connects site with SE52- 01/SE52-16 / SE52-07. From aerial photos there appears to be some woodland within the boundary of the site – it is not clear whether this is existing woodland or screen planting.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> The Processing plant site is currently in existence and active (includes crushing, screening and washing plant) – therefore unless the site were to lie dormant for a period of time it is not considered that there would be any impact on international or national sites, priority habitats or protected species or ecological networks as a result of the proposals (however, there would still be a need to investigate dust deposition and water extraction / discharge impacts on wildlife as conditions may have changed since the site was established).</p> <p>This proposal site is part of a wider Darrington Quarry complex which has proposals to restore to a mix of agriculture, short rotation coppice; woodland and low level calcareous grassland. Restoration of the plant site in conjunction with these other areas has the potential to create priority habitats and strengthen networks to aid species movement, though it is not certain that this would be the restoration. Long term management commitments should be made to secure these benefits.</p> <p>However, dust deposition and the effect of water extraction and discharge on nearby priority habitats should be further investigated.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in in NVZ (groundwater and surface water); Circa 20% of the site lies in source protection zone 1 (along the northern site boundary), the remaining area of the site is in source protection zone 2 with the exception of circa 2% of the site (the south-east corner which lies outside of a source protection zone).</p> <p>The site is in the Humber RBMP and is 1.7 km from nearest mapped RBMP watercourse (New Fleet Drain Source to River Went) (this section is 'not yet assessed). Not visibly connected other than being downstream. In terms of groundwater the RBMP identifies the site as being in the Aire and Don Magnesian Limestone water body which has good quantitative quality / poor chemical quality, and a current overall status of poor / The overall status objective is 'good by 2027'. Site is in Don and Rother CAMS. Site is on the edge of (i.e. within) an area where no water is available at low flows. However, the assessment point downstream AP9 (Lower Went) state that this is a discharge rich AP and that water is available for licensing but licenses will be issued on a case by case basis. For groundwater, site is in North Magnesian Limestone which has restricted groundwater availability (i.e. licenses issued on a case by case basis).</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The retention, and thus extended operation of the recycling facility, will potentially draw on and dispose of water for screening and washing into the future. While this appears to be acceptable at present (notwithstanding the presence of an SPZ) as water sources are available, albeit restricted, the disposal of water has the potential to affect the status of local water bodies. A current planning application proposes that a specialist silt plant would handle water⁴⁵ which, depending on efficacy may or may not reduce impacts. However, MJP27 involves the use of the site as an inert waste recycling facility (as opposed to the use of plant for processing limestone under MJP24). This may present an increased risk to the aquifer (as certainty will be needed over the 'inert' nature of the waste) so potential additional mitigation may be required. In the long term impacts are uncertain depending upon the restoration scheme that will be implemented.</p>		✓		✓	?	?	?

⁴⁵ SLR Global Environmental Solutions. 2012. Darrington Quarry, Cridling Stubbs: Proposed Revisions to Restoration Scheme.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to the A1 and M62 giving it good access to key markets such as those in West Yorkshire and the South of the Plan Area (e.g. Castleford , Leeds); Access: Confirmed as being the existing Darrington Quarry access onto Stubbs Lane (C335); Light vehicles: No change to 100 two-way movements (as sourced from Application details 08/01696/FUL); HGV vehicles: No change to 146 two-way movements (as sourced from Application details 08/01696/FUL).</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way vehicle generation: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Transport assessment findings: green.</p> <p>PROW: Does not affect immediate site access (see also SA objective 14 below).</p> <p>Rail: National line circa 400m east. Nearest known railhead is 8.5km west (may be railheads in other planning authorities to east); Strategic Road: Site is proximal to J33 of M62 – 1.4 km east, and A1 – c2km SW to junction. Canal / Freight waterway: Aire and Calder Navigation is circa 2.2km north.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site is unlikely to generate significant travel demand. Site would generate around 246 two way vehicle movements per day which according to Highways Assessment is acceptable in terms of impact on the existing transport network. The site does include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway. Sustainable travel modes are not likely to contribute to the site. As the site is for processing of inert waste it this could include inert waste from the adjacent quarry as well as other sources of inert waste. It is possible that much of this will utilise existing vehicles backhauling the waste.</p> <p>However, the traffic assessment notes that “As the proposal is not expected to generate any additional HGV or light vehicle traffic, the traffic impacts of the proposal are negligible on the basis of the continued operation of site through the MJP24 proposal. Should MJP24 not be put forward as part of the Joint Plan, the MJP27 proposal would require reassessment”.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a hazardous substances consent consultation zone or an AQMA. The site is around 1km from the nearest settlement of Cridling Stubbs and around 850 metres from the nearest isolated property. It is screened by hedgerows and trees to the east and hedgerows to the west. A priority woodland to the south may be a receptor for dust.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Given that the site is some distance from receptors the impacts to air are predicted to be largely insignificant, though there may be dust impacts on the priority woodland to the south, these are considered insignificant. In any case, as this site will involve backhauling of waste using existing journeys impacts from vehicle use are not considered significant.</p>					0	0	0
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site in on Grade 2 land though this has already been developed. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land No impact in the short to medium term. Long term impacts will be dependent upon the restoration scheme that is implemented.</p>					0	0	?
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Woodland lies adjacent to the site. Some woodland on site along Stubbs Lane and some standalone trees.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Given that the processing plant is already in place there are no impacts predicted other than possible minor loss of productivity to on site and adjacent trees and woodland from dust deposition on leaves, the effect of which on this objective is insignificant. However, as an unknown tonnage of waste is to be imported to this site there will be a negative carbon impact, (though as discussed under objective 3 vehicle numbers may be quite low as existing vehicles are likely to be used). The magnitude of which cannot be quantified until more information is known (all that can currently said is that the impact will be negative – so this is indicated by recording the impact as -/?). Long term impacts will be</p>	✓			✓	- ?	- ?	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	dependent upon the restoration scheme that is implemented.							
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁴⁶ of a site Surface water flooding affects part of the site (circa 15% at 1000 year return period). Site is in flood zone 1. There are no intersecting ecological networks.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation No effects predicted in the short and medium term. Long term impacts will be dependent upon the restoration scheme that is implemented, but are likely to be either neutral or minor positive.</p>					0	0	?
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This allocation will recycle inert waste and also facilitate the recycling of aggregates / soil (estimated 100,000 tonnes annual output of aggregate and soil). It is therefore considered that this allocation may offset the demand for virgin materials in the short and medium term resulting in a minor positive impact. It is assumed that the site would be restored in the long term and therefore impacts in relation to this objective are no longer likely to be generated (though as permanent effects the effect of material saved is still indicated in the long term).</p>	✓			✓	+	+	+
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy This site would recycle inert waste. This use would facilitate the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy and therefore result in a major positive impact in the short and medium term in relation to this objective. It is assumed that the site would be restored in the long term and therefore impacts from restoration in relation to this objective are likely to be neutral.</p>	✓		✓		+	+	+

⁴⁶ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
waste hierarchy as practicable								
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> No conservation areas or listed buildings within 1km. Friarwood Valley Gardens (Grade II Registered Parks and Garden) is 4.8km west outside of plan area. No registered battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km (within plan area - may be some outside of plan area as border is 0km away). Site lies 2.6km from the northern edge of the scheduled monument of 'Womersley medieval settlement remains and Victorian ice house'.</p> <p>Named designed landscapes include Cridling Park (Deer Park) which is 750m east, Unnamed area outside of plan area 1.35km west. Stapleton Park (designed landscape - ornamental parkland) is 1.4km south, Just outside of 2km search area is Womersley Park (HNY613) (Designed Parkland - Ornamental Parkland) - 2.45KM south-east.</p> <p>The North Yorkshire HLC project (database record HNY 589) records this allocation area as part of a wider , extensive area of limestone quarrying containing a series of dispersed limestone quarries with the majority active and some disused. Previous to this, the landscape was characterised by strip fields which have been enclosed from an open field system, in this case mainly from North Field, probably associated with Womersley.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> It is assumed that as the proposal is for the use of the site for recycling plant, the quarry character will be maintained and there will be no significant impact upon historic landscape character. Long term impacts will be dependent upon the restoration scheme that is implemented. In terms of potential restoration, inspiration could be drawn from nearby parkland.</p>				0	0	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km. No Inheritance Tax Exemption Land within 5km. In terms of tranquillity landscape is 'disturbed'.</p> <p>Site is in Selby District 'Locally Important Landscape area'. This is recognised in Core Strategy by policy SP18: 'The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and man-made environment will be sustained by...identifying, protecting and enhancing locally distinctive landscapes...'</p> <p>Site is in North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment as 'Magnesian Limestone Ridge'. This categorises the site as Moderate to high visual sensitivity (as a result of the prominent nature of the ridge and inter-visibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types'); high ecological sensitivity (as a result of the presence of nationally important species and habitats scattered along the ridge , and SSSIs sensitive to changes in land management); and high landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the nationally significant Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, in addition to the predominantly intact landscape pattern which is sensitive to changes in land management. In Selby LCA Southern area of Site in 'West Selby Ridge' Landscape Character Area / LCA type 'Rolling Wooded Farmland' (circa 40%). Northern part is in 'River Aire Corridor' Landscape Character Area and 'Open Fringe Farmland'. Site is located in greenbelt.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape Although site is in a locally protected landscape there will be no noticeable change to landscape as a processing plant has existed on this site for a long time and is currently active. In addition, the site is located within an area that has been previously quarried and is largely screened by landform and plantation woodland. A change in site processes from inert aggregate recycling to inert waste recycling is unlikely to have significant impacts in the short and medium term although it is noted that processing of inert waste may contribute to the restoration of Darrington Quarry as there is a shortfall of materials. In the medium term, restoration of Darrington Quarry within NYCC may be completed during the timescale of this allocation but it would not be possible to remove the processing plant and restore this area as it would still be operating on behalf of the site within WMDC (so this might, in combination with MJP24, cause a delay in restoration). In the long term impacts will be dependent upon the restoration scheme that is implemented but potential exists for positive impacts in relation to this objective.</p>	✓			✓	0	0	?
							-	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Site is close to the A1 and M62 giving it good access to key markets such as those in West Yorkshire and the South of the Plan Area (e.g. Castleford 8km, Leeds 20 km).</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth The site is reasonably proximal to possible markets so will help support growth there. As it is assumed that the proposed allocation will entail very similar processes to those that already take place onsite, it is considered that there will be limited impacts in relation to job creation however diversifying the current activity at the site may lead to a more efficient and economically viable process than currently operate thereby securing existing jobs. It is considered that the allocation of the site would enable value to be added to current waste products during the operational period. It is therefore considered that impacts would be minor positive in the short and medium term. Long term impacts will be dependent upon the restoration scheme that is implemented.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	?
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability IMD area is Whitley. Not in worst 20%. Nearest significant communities: Cridling Stubbs lies 975m east, Knottingley lies 1.2km north. To the south lie Scombeck Farm (850m south), Keepers Lodge (assumed residential 820m south), Beech House Farm (950m south) and 2 unidentified buildings (900m south). Site is around 4 km from Pontefract and a little over 2km from Darrington (all in Wakefield District). Generally this equates to an already urbanised landscape north west of the site. Pontefract is defined as a Principal Town in Wakefield Core Strategy, Knottingley an Urban Area and Darrington a Village. Policy CS1 states that most new development will go to the Principal Towns while in other urban areas the scale of development will reflect the settlement's size and function amongst a range of other strategic priorities. 1600 houses per year are planned for Wakefield district as a whole, with 10% of this planned for Pontefract. Knottingley is one of 5 urban areas which will be the main focus for housing growth after the Principal Towns. Villages are expected to accommodate 5% of the housing requirement.</p> <p>In Selby District the settlements of Womersley, Brotherton, Beal, Cridling Stubbs and Kirk Smeaton lie within 5km. With Cridling Stubbs a little over 1km to the east, and the next nearest settlement of Womersley just over 3km south-east. Beal, Cridling Stubbs, Kirk Smeaton and Womersley are secondary villages in the Selby Local Plan. Brotherton is a Designated Service Village. Secondary Villages are covered by policy</p>					0	0	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and which conform to the provisions of Policy SP4 and Policy SP10'. SP4 allows various types of small scale residential development within settlement limits in secondary villages. Service Villages 'have some scope for additional residential and small scale employment growth', albeit within development limits.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability Given that the site is some distance from receptors the impacts to air are predicted to be largely insignificant, as are any impacts from noise. Visual intrusion is also unlikely so no effects are predicted in the short and medium term, though a few jobs may be sustained Long term impacts will be dependent upon the restoration scheme that is implemented.</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors A bridleway lies circa 460m east of the site at the closest point. A diversion is also noted next to this bridleway at 270 m E at its closest point.</p> <p>There is an adjoining footpath (Wakefield Footpath No, 29) which seems to coincide with a short length of Leys Lane (Wakefield's online map shows the footpath does not continue south towards Stubbs Lane & there is a gap on the lane between the south end of footpath no.29 & the east end of Wakefield Footpath no. 7.) This would be unaffected.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning The site is relatively well screened from the east, so impacts are likely to be insignificant in the short and medium term. Long term impacts will be dependent upon the restoration scheme that is implemented.</p>					0	0	?
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Residential development lies circa 1km east (village of Cridling Stubbs). To the south lie Scombeck Farm (850m south), Keepers Lodge (assumed residential 820m south), Beech House Farm (950m south) and 2 unidentified buildings (900m south).</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing No significant effects on health and wellbeing are predicted in the short and medium term. Long term impacts will be dependent upon the restoration scheme that is</p>					0	0	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	implemented.							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in flood zone 1. Surface water flooding affects part of the site (circa 15% at 1000 year return period).</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding No significant effects are predicted. Long term impacts will be dependent upon the restoration scheme that is implemented.</p>					0	0	?
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would make a small contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of recycled materials, though much of this may well be used in restoration.</p>					0	0	0
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> As MJP24.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP27 is adjacent to an existing active Magnesian limestone site (Darrington Quarry). Site is on same site as MJP24. No further sites lie within 2km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> As MJP24.</p> <p>Landscape: In terms of landscape, restoration of Darrington Quarry within NYCC may be completed during the timescale of this allocation but it would not be possible to remove the recycling plant and restore this</p>	✓						

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	area as it would still be operating on behalf of the site within WMDC (so this might, in combination with MJP24, cause a delay in restoration).				✓	0	0	?	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							-	+
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁴⁷ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues

⁴⁷ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

- Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on heritage assets (unregistered designed parkland) and Green Belt and their respective settings, and local landscape features,
- Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer
- Maintenance of appropriate standard of access
- Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc.
- Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and to a use compatible with its location in the Green Belt and a Locally Important Landscape Area

MJP26 – Barnsdale Bar, near Kirk Smeaton (recycling)

Site Name	Site MJP26 Barnsdale Bar Recycling, Barnsdale Bar Quarry, Long Lane, Kirk Smeaton, Selby
Current Use	Current Use: Quarry, former landfill site and inert aggregate recycling facility
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Recycling of inert waste to produce secondary aggregate
Size	45.6ha
Proposed life of site	Throughout plan period
Notes	Possible restoration: unknown at present. Note that Operator seeking flexibility to locate the recycling facility within the site in order that it is close to areas undergoing restoration at the time

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: No international sites within 15km. 5 SSSIs within 5km: 1.99km north - Brockadale SSSI; 3.4 km north-east - Forlorn Hope Meadow; 4.6km north-west - Wentbridge Ings; 4.51km south-east - Owston Hay Meadows; 3.65km south-west - South Elmsall Quarry; Just outside of search area at 5.09km is Shirley Pool SSSI. No Local Wildlife Sites / SINCs within 2km in the plan area, however Barnsdale Wood Local Wildlife Site (LWS) lies circa 430m south-east, Scorcher Hills Wood LWS lies 1.6km south and Skelbrooke Park LWS lies 1.8km south of the site in Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council Area.</p> <p>Priority habitats: In terms of priority habitats, a small patch of deciduous woodland lies adjacent to northern edge of site within neighbouring MJP28. 100m east and 375m (outside of search area) north-east are patches of deciduous woodland. 320m (outside of search area) north there is a long strip of deciduous woodland with an additional patch 420m north. No ecological networks present, but area directly to the south of the site lies within a Biodiversity Opportunity Area (policy SP35 in the Doncaster Development Plan).</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</p>	✓		✓	✓	0	0	?
						-	-	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Impacts on SSSIs are unlikely and no impacts are predicted on North Yorkshire SINC's or on the LWS within Doncaster MBC. No impacts are predicted on woodland sites. From the information provided an inert recycling plant is currently in existence and is active, but the operator is seeking to move the plant within the former quarry / landfill site as restoration progresses. There could be potential impacts to protected species / on site habitats if suitable habitats have regenerated on undisturbed areas of quarry/landfill. Further survey information and site assessment is needed to inform a mitigation strategy.</p> <p>Although no formal ecological networks are noted, there are significant opportunities for the creation of priority habitats as part of an overall restoration scheme for the whole Barnsdale quarry site. The surrounding area has a good existing network of priority habitats so opportunities exist to create high quality habitats and greater habitat connectivity. Thus the long term impact is uncertain to positive.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> Site in in NVZ (groundwater and surface water). Site more or less midway between two RBMP rivers. 1.8 km north is 'Went from Hoyle Mill Stream to Blowell Drain' Current ecological quality is 'poor potential' / chemical quality: 'does not require assessment' (no clear visible connectivity). 1.6 km south is 'The Skell from Source to Ea Beck': current ecological quality is 'moderate potential', chemical quality: 'does not require assessment' (no clear visible surface connectivity is noted). RBMP Groundwater: Aire and Don Magnesian Limestone water body: good quantitative quality / poor chemical quality / current overall status is poor, overall status objective 'good by 2027'.</p> <p>Site is in Don and Rother CAMS. Site is on the edge of (i.e. within) an area where no water is available at low flows. However, the assessment point downstream AP9 (Lower Went) states that this is a discharge rich AP and that water is available for licensing but licenses will be issued on a case by case basis. For groundwater, site is in the North Magnesian Limestone unit which has restricted groundwater availability (i.e. issued case by case).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u> The site is some distance from Water Framework Directive surface water bodies. Water is also available, though restricted in low flows. Nonetheless impacts may occur, for instance to groundwater, through fuel spills or changes to the chemistry or turbidity of minor water bodies (although the waste accepted is inert, so risk are relatively low). This may or may not be exacerbated by</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	moving the recycling facility. Although we have rated these impacts as minor negative, they are likely to be readily mitigated through good operating procedures (and the assessment notes that the current site operates an environmental management system).							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to the A1 and M62 giving it good access to key markets such as those in West Yorkshire and the South of the Plan Area (e.g. Wakefield, Leeds, Barnsley); Access: Confirmed as being existing Barnsdale Bar Quarry access along Long Lane onto Woodfield Road (approximately 115m east of Barnsdale Bar junction of A1 with A639/A6201); Light Vehicles: none additional to MJP28 traffic; HGV Vehicles: none additional to MJP28 traffic.</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: green.</p> <p>PROW: Immediate access to the site is shown on maps as a bridleway in Doncaster.</p> <p>Rail: 3.8km south. Nearest railhead: 10.6 km north-east; Strategic / major road: A1 junction with A6201 is circa 500m south; Canal / Freight waterway: River Don / River Don Navigation circa 10.2km south-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport There would be no additional vehicles to MJP28 from this site as the proposal is simply to move an existing recycling plant. The site has no direct connection / frontage to a public highway, though from here HGV movement, at least at the levels connected with MJP28, is acceptable. Sustainable transport is not likely to contribute to access to the site. A traffic assessment would be required. Neutral impact. <i>The traffic assessment notes that "should MJP28 not be put forward as part of the Joint Plan, the MJP26 proposal would require further assessment".</i></p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors The site is not within a Hazardous substances consultation zone. It is not within an AQMA however Wakefield Council has an AQMA along the A1 (circa 170m to west) for NO2.</p> <p>Glebe Farm 300m west. Westfield Farm 480m north-west. Highfield Farm 720m north-west. Warren House Farm 550m south. To the north of the site is Kirk Smeaton, the nearest settlement, a little over 1.5 km to the</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>North, and Womersley >4km away.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality It may be hard to predict the route by which accepted 'inert waste' will arrive from, though this site's proximity to the A1 should help it draw traffic that has travelled at least some of the way along the strategic road network away from many settlements. That said, the local section of the A1 is an AQMA and does pass close to some receptors. However, the proposal is to move an existing recycling facility within the site, which is only likely to generate very limited additional traffic in the short term (to execute the move), and is therefore not considered to be significant.</p> <p>A parallel situation exists for dust impacts, where the baseline situation in terms of dust generated would be similar. However, depending on the location of the facility at any given time it may or may not be located closer to receptors sensitive to dust, such as local farms. This adds some uncertainty to the assessment. However, any impact would be expected to be at the lower end of a minor effect (nonetheless it should be investigated).</p>							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors The site is in an area of grade 2 land (though this land is already being used for minerals). In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land No direct effect predicted above the situation. Though as this facility will facilitate restoration there is an indirect positive effect in terms of land (though final restoration is unknown, so this is qualified with some uncertainty).</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Small patch of deciduous woodland lies adjacent to northern edge within neighbouring MJP28. 100m east and 375m (outside of search area) north-east are patches of deciduous woodland. 320m (outside of search area) north there is a long strip of deciduous woodland with an additional patch 420m north.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change As this proposal is to move a recycling plant within the site, which would not affect any significant carbon sinks, and the operation itself would not produce significant greenhouse gases above the baseline situation, no significant effect is predicted.</p> <p>However, some uncertainty is noted in the long term as this proposal may or may not enable an extension in the period in which the plant is operational and restoration is not defined.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁴⁸ of a site Surface water flooding affects parts of the site, including small patches at a 1 in 30 year return (circa 10%), 1 in 100 year return (additional c5%), and 1 in 1000 year return (additional circa 10%). Site is in flood zone 1.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Surface water flooding is a problem on parts of the site, and this is expected to get worse with climate change. These effects are avoidable. For instance, it will be important for the plant to avoid areas at highest risk through applying a sequential approach to positioning within the site where possible and to execute appropriate emergency planning. We have assessed this as uncertain until the situation is made clear.</p>		✓	✓		?	?	?
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This plant will recycle inert waste (e.g. construction waste) or use it in restoration. This is positive for resource use.</p>					++	++	++

⁴⁸ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and safeguarding								
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> This plant will recycle inert waste (e.g. construction waste) or use it in restoration. This is positive for moving waste up the waste hierarchy.</p>		✓		✓	++	++	++
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> No conservation areas within 1km (both within and outside of the Plan Area). Kirk Smeaton Conservation Area lies just outside the search area at 1.4km north-north-east. No Registered Parks and Gardens within 5km. No World Heritage Sites within 5km. In terms of Scheduled Monuments 'Multivallate Enclosure 550 yards (500m) west of Norton Mills' (ID1,004042) is 2 km north-east. Just outside of search area, at 2.3km south, is 'Roman Fort at Robin Hood's Well' (ID1,002,930). No listed buildings within 1km.</p> <p>There are a number of named designed landscapes (from pre validated dataset derived from HLC): Stapleton Park (HNY598) (Designed landscape - ornamental parkland) 2.5km north. Womersley Park HNY613 (Designed landscape - ornamental parkland) is 3.5km north-east. Additionally 'Campsmount Park, Campsall Park and Garden of Special or Local Historic Interest' lies circa 1.8km south-east, and Owston Park lies circa 4km south-east in Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council Area.</p> <p>Archaeological investigations in advance of extraction on land within and adjacent to this site revealed evidence for two phases of activity, an enclosure complex of late Iron Age and field systems / settlement of</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>the Romano-British period.</p> <p>Prior to extraction there was high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the later prehistoric period onwards. However, archaeological mitigation recording has been completed in recent years in response to recent extraction.</p> <p>The legibility attribute (as recorded in the Historic Environment Record) of the Barnsdale Bar and Long Dale Quarry value is classed as invisible. This term is used where the previous historic character is not visible at all. Another part of this area (to the east) is a small area of possible strip fields which consists of medium sized semi irregular fields defined by 's curved' hedgerows. This area has partial legibility with some boundary change since the first edition and is possibly medieval in date. The overall character seems to suggest that it represents a medieval pattern of enclosure. There has been some boundary loss. This legibility would likely now be classed as fragmentary or invisible.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The proposed development is the continued use of existing quarry site for the location of a recycling facility. Therefore there will be no archaeological impacts because the archaeological resource was recorded in advance of the previous extraction.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km. No Inheritance Tax Exemption Land within 5km. Site is in Selby District 'Locally Important Landscape area'. This is recognised in Core Strategy by policy SP18.' Adjacent to the site to the south lies Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council's Area of Special Landscape Value. There are no adjacent locally designated landscapes in Wakefield Metropolitan District.</p> <p>Site is in North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment as 'Magnesian Limestone Ridge'. This categorises the site as moderate to high visual sensitivity / high ecological sensitivity / and high landscape and cultural sensitivity. In Selby LCA Southern area of Site in 'West Selby Ridge' Landscape Character Area / LCA type 'Rolling Wooded Farmland' (circa 40%). Northern part is in 'River Aire Corridor' Landscape Character Area and 'Open Fringe Farmland'. Site is in the Green Belt for West Yorkshire.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
						-	-	-
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>In terms of tranquillity this land is defined as 'disturbed'.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape The site (along with MJP28) is within a locally important landscape area. The landscape in this area is in need of enhancement so adding to existing quarrying impacts will not help. This could leave the area with a more industrialised character. However, it should be borne in mind that this proposal represents a necessary step to be taken in order to further facilitate restoration</p> <p>The site is broadly compatible with the purposes of the Green Belt, particularly as the site is already developed for quarrying / recycling / restoration. It is felt that there should be a presumption in favour of the restoration benefitting the local landscape. It wouldn't be desirable to leave the area industrialised in perpetuity.</p> <p>The site is located below the highest parts of the Magnesian Limestone Ridge so is unlikely to be seen on the skyline although this would need to be checked, as would views from the A1, from which the site is not well screened (i.e. glimpses of the quarry are possible from the A1 even in summer, but lower areas may well be screened, for example, visibility of the site from Middlefield Lane would be reduced due to landform).</p> <p>Vehicle movements are not expected to change local character. However, some uncertainty is noted in long term as this proposal may or may not enable an extension of the operational lifetime of the site.</p> <p>There is a cumulative landscape impact with other limestone quarries in the locality (although the contribution of this facility within an existing site boundary is small). There is some concern that the perception of this part of Selby District from the A1 might be affected (particularly as there is a service station in the vicinity of the sites).</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to the A1 and M62 giving it good access to key markets such as those in West Yorkshire and the South of the Plan Area (e.g. Wakefield, Leeds and Barnsley).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> No impact predicted as this represents a continuation of current operation, though the life of the site may or may not be extended in the longer term (extended operation would be positive for a low carbon economy).</p>		✓		✓	0	0	?
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area is Whitley. Not in worst 20%. Nearest significant communities: To the north of the site is Selby District with Kirk Smeaton the nearest settlement a little over 1.5 km to the North, and Womersley >4km away (both Secondary Villages in the Selby Local Plan – See MJP24 for description).</p> <p>To the west of the Site lies Wakefield. The significant settlements in this area are Upton, North Elmsall, Thorpe Audlin, and part of Badsworth, all of which are over 1 km away. Upton is a Local Service Centre (in which limited housing up to a maximum scheme size of 10 houses is allowed – policy CS3, and the role of development will be appropriate to the size of the community – CS1) , South Elmsall is a ‘other urban area’ and Thorpe Audlin and Badsworth are Villages. (See MJP24 for policy description). There is a scattering of small housing sites in Upton, two of which are on the eastern edge (around 2km away). There are more allocations in South Elmsall through this is more distant at 4km.</p> <p>The remaining settlements to the south and East are in Doncaster. The closest of these are Campsall, Norton and Askern (2.5 to 5km away and beyond the 2km search area used in this assessment) with Skellow and Carcroft further afield (4 to 5km south). According to Doncaster Core Strategy, Askern, though small, is a Principal Town, while the other settlements are all defined as being either ‘Larger Villages’ or in the case of Skellow, a renewal town. All these sites are in the Green Belt which confines their expansion.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> There are a number of growing communities in the surrounding area, though this site will have little impact upon them as they are beyond the range of key amenity impacts</p>				0	0	0	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	and the proposal is mostly concerned with moving an existing plant within the site.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> A bridleway adjoins the track that separates the eastern and western parts of this site and comes within 80m of the southern boundary of the site (outside of plan area). 120m west of the site a bridleway (34.43/10/1) adjoins a possible access track to the site. There is also a bridleway circa 350m east of the site (outside of plan area).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> The impacts on recreation are uncertain as although the site boundary and operation remains the same as the current situation, the recycling operation would move within the site which may or may not bring it within sensory range of receptors such as rights of way. Indeed, Long Lane bisects the site. This is locally important for recreation. There is also a bridleway to the south of the site.</p> <p>There is currently a break in the bridleway network along Long Lane (a route exists at south & north ends but is not a designated route in the middle section). A possible future bridleway along Long Lane could be instated as part of site mitigation.</p>		✓	✓		?	?	?
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> Glebe Farm 300m west. Westfield Farm 480m north-west, Highfield Farm 720m north-west, Warren House Farm 550m south.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> The impacts on health and wellbeing are uncertain to minor negative as although the site boundary and operation remains the same as the current situation, the plan would move within the site which may or may not bring it within sensory range of receptors such as the above listed farms.</p>		✓	✓		?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Surface water flooding affects parts of the site, including small patches at a 1 in 30 year return (circa 10%), 1 in 100 year return (additional circa 5%), and 1 in 1000 year return (additional circa 10%). Site is in flood zone 1.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Surface water flooding is a problem on parts of the site, and this is expected to get worse with climate change. These effects are avoidable. For instance, it will be important for the plant to avoid areas at highest risk through applying a sequential approach to positioning within the site where possible and to execute appropriate emergency planning. Any on-site buildings too could utilise SUDS. We have assessed this as uncertain until the situation is made clear.</p>		✓	✓		?	?	?
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site would support recycling of inert waste and would better enable restoration which is broadly positive for the population.</p>	✓			✓	+	+	+
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Site is adjacent to adjacent to MJP28. Please see MJP28 for a description of the planning context.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Within 2km MJP28 is adjacent to the north. MJP29 is 2.2 km north-west. WJP10 is 2.4km north-west. There is 1 current site marked on the Doncaster Minerals map in the Doncaster Core Strategy, circa 450m south of the site.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> There is a group of historic landfill sites about 1.5 to 2km km south west in Wakefield District, while there is a historic landfill about 2km south in Doncaster. Waste has also been handled at Barnsdale Bar (and the site is still listed as authorised). To the north Smeaton Limeworks (part of</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>WJP10) has also seen historic landfilling. There is a protected area of search (PAS) for minerals to the east of Upton. Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council Unitary Development Plan designates an area directly to the south of the site as a mineral site buffer zone to ensure that mineral operations, or waste disposal operations during restoration are not unnecessarily restricted. Within the buffer zones, the council seek to prevent non-mineral development which would be adversely affected by such operations. There are no sites identified in the Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Joint Waste DPD in this area.</p> <p>Landscape: There is a cumulative landscape impact with other limestone quarries in the locality (although the contribution of this facility within an existing site boundary is small). There is some concern that the perception of this part of Selby District from the A1 might be affected (particularly as there is a service station in the vicinity of the sites).</p>	✓			✓	0	0	0	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁴⁹ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on Green Belt and its setting and on local landscape features • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer • Design to include suitable arrangements for public rights of way and associated mitigation, as appropriate • Maintenance of appropriate standard of access • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and to a use compatible with its location in the Green Belt and a Locally Important Landscape Area

⁴⁹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

WJP10 – Went Edge Quarry Recycling, Near Kirk Smeaton

Site Name	WJP10 Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton, Selby, WF8 3JS, (449912 416976)
Current Use	Part of existing quarry
Nature of Planning Proposal	Recycling of construction and demolition waste for secondary aggregate
Size	Not specified
Proposed life of site	Permanent
Notes	Proposal also to relocate industrial estate in the base of the worked out quarry. Restoration: A long-term restoration showing relocation of the industrial state (which would require planning permission) to quarry floor with remainder of quarry floor to be restored to limestone grassland (pasture or hay) with an open mosaic limestone grassland on the quarry sides formed by natural regeneration with small pockets of trees and shrubs planted. 60,000 tonnes of waste to be processed each year.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> No Natura 2000 sites within 15km. SSSI: Brockadale adjacent to northern / western side with apparently some overlap on with northern side. Wentbridge lngs 2.3 km north-west. Forlorn Hope Meadow 4.14km east.</p> <p>SINC: SE51-01 Brockadale, Wentbridge (potential SINC) is immediately adjacent to the north west at its nearest point (though the SINC is divided across 3 distinct parts, with additional areas 165m north-west and circa 170m north). Downward slope to site may suggest some functional connectivity.</p> <p>Most (95%) of site coincides with area of upland mixed woodlands (according to national maps, though the situation on the ground is that this land has now been quarried).</p> <p>Ecological corridors: All of site is in the River Went Corridor (Living Landscape) of which the Yorkshire</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	+
						?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Wildlife Trust managed Brockadale SSSI is a core part. All of Site is in GI Network (Went Sub-regional).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> There are unlikely to be any impacts on Natura 2000 sites due to their distance. SSSI Impact Risk mapping suggests that waste management may have an impact on Brockadale SSSI. With a recycling facility these impacts could come through run off from the site or the accidental introduction of potentially invasive species (e.g. through the import and subsequent run off of soils in construction waste). It is assumed that any plant would be within the base of the quarry, which would effectively contain surface run off by blocking flow into the SSSI.</p> <p>There may also impacts on protected species from the recycling plant and the relocation of the industrial estate. Restoration at the existing quarry could be also impacted by the proposals (grassland and woodland planting).</p> <p>In the short term there would be impacts on local habitats and species during works. In the medium term, the impacts may continue though wider habitats on site would be maturing. In the long term restoration is unknown.</p> <p>There are opportunities to restore to quality habitat in the longer term. Restoration of quarry bottom to calcareous grassland will be carried out around industrial estate. Integrating the restoration into the existing SSSI would be easier if the existing industrial estate were not relocated.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (surface water and groundwater).</p> <p>Humber River Basin Management Plan: 80m north is the 'heavily modified' River 'Went from Hoyle Mill Stream to Blowell Drain'. Current ecological quality: poor potential / chemical quality: 'does not require assessment'. The current overall potential is 'poor' but the overall status objective is 'good by 2027'. Possible connectivity due to severe downhill slope between site and river. No RBMP lakes in vicinity. Groundwater:</p>					0 ?	0 ?	0 ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Aire and Don Magnesian Limestone waterbody - good quantitative quality / poor chemical quality, current overall status is poor, overall status objective 'good by 2027'.</p> <p>Site is in Don and Rother CAMS. Site is in an area where water is available at low flows, though licenses will be discharged on a case by case basis. For groundwater, site is in North Magnesian Limestone which has restricted groundwater availability.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Recycling proposals are for inert construction and demolition waste so water impacts from the waste are expected to be low. Because the recycling operation is assumed to be taking place in the base of the quarry run off is not expected to be a significant issue while any deliberate releases of water would be regulated by environmental permit. Recent investigations show that groundwater recharge takes place off site so there is unlikely to be an effect on the aquifer, and while faulting in the limestone could theoretically allow some pollutants from spills to make their way into the river Went, the site is physically separated from the river and on site topography encourages water to flow away from receptors⁵⁰. Assuming proposals are similar to this, the impacts would be minimal, though uncertainty is noted and any new proposals would have to be thoroughly investigated.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to the A1 giving it good access to key waste sources such as those in West Yorkshire and the South of the Plan Area (e.g. Wakefield, Leeds); Access: Confirmed as being the existing Went Edge Quarry access onto Went Edge Road (C344) approximately 290m east of A1(M) south-bound junction at Wentbridge; Light Vehicles: 6 daily two-way movements (submitter details); HGV vehicles: 108 daily two-way movements (submitter confirmed estimate).</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 6; HGVs: 108; traffic assessment rating: yellow.</p> <p>Public Rights of Way: No PROW affect immediate access.</p> <p>Rail: nearest line is circa 4km east / nearest known railhead: circa 10.2 km east. Strategic / Major Road:</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-

⁵⁰ Went Edge Quarry, 2014. Environmental Statement Non-Technical Summary

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
modes of transportation	<p>site is approximately 290m east of A1(M) south-bound junction at Wentbridge; Canal/Freight waterway: Aire and Calder Navigation is 6.6 km north.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on transport.</u> Site would generate 108 two way HGV movements per day. According to the Highways Assessment the site does include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway and HGV movement onto road is acceptable. However, no sustainable travel modes are likely to contribute to the site.</p> <p>According to the traffic assessment for this site “All HGV traffic to and from the site would be expected to approach and depart from the A1 with a 7.5T weight restriction preventing HGVs passing through Wentbridge to the East of the A1. The route from the submission site to the A1 avoids all settlements and is used by HGVs from the existing Went Edge quarry operations and is thus not expected to result in any significant traffic impacts”. In addition, traffic impacts on the A1 are expected to be relatively low, and the traffic assessment states “At the junction with the A1, 40-45 HGVs a day are expected to approach from and depart to the south which would equate to approximately 2-3 HGV additional HGVs per hour in either direction to the south. 60-65 HGVs a day are also expected to approach from and depart to the north which would equate to an average of approximately 3-4 HGVs an hour over a typical working day”. Highways England have communicated that they have no immediate concerns.</p> <p>Some concerns have been raised in historic planning applications about maintenance and signage so minor negative impacts are noted.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Not within hazardous substances consultation zone. Not within an AQMA, however Wakefield Council has an AQMA along the A1 (circa 400m to west) for NO2.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Construction and transport of waste to the site would generate dust,</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	which could be deposited on the adjacent SSSI, with a small loss of productivity (current proposals assess this as insignificant) ⁵¹ . With 150,000 tonnes of waste expected to be imported annually, transport movements can be expected (see objective 3). Traffic pollution from this site may make a small negative contribution to the achievement of air quality objectives in the AQMA when considered in combination with traffic from the A1 so future proposals may need to further examine such impacts.							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Most of site ALC Grade 2. Northern 20% is Grade 3. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land The land has already been quarried, so no impact will occur. However, if some of the restoration were to restore land levels with agriculture or biodiversity on site some improvement to land quality could be expected.</p>					0	0	?
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Priority woodland adjacent to north and west of site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change The site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the woodland and will not otherwise degrade carbon rich habitats Restoration will restore some habitats including grassland and trees with some minor benefit. However, while the site has good access to markets, importing 60,000 tonnes of waste per year will generate significant carbon through road freight journeys. In addition, there is potentially a benefit to recycling construction waste (if it goes back in to the market) as it makes it usable again, thus reducing the carbon footprint of construction.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	--
						+	+	+
						?	?	?

⁵¹ Citation needed

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁵² of a site The England Habitat Network and a Living Landscape lie to the north of the site. Site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding affects about 10% of this site, in an east-west band, though only a small portion of this is at a 30 year return period (high risk), and a small amount at a 100 year return period; about half is I in 1000 year risk.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation The site does not block an ecological network, which runs adjacent to it, though there may be some benefit in buffering this network so it continues to function fully under climate change (when dust and tree stress may be a more significant issue). This appears to be likely given the proposed restoration in the long term. Surface water flooding affects about 10% of the site which is readily avoidable.</p>		✓	✓		0 ?	0 ?	+
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage There is a benefit to recycling construction waste (as 60,000 tonnes of recycled materials is output) as it makes it usable again, thus reducing the material footprint of construction.</p>	✓			✓	++	++	++
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy Recycling construction waste (or any other waste) would help move this waste up the waste hierarchy.</p>	✓		✓		++	++	++

⁵² Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
high up the waste hierarchy as practicable								
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> The boundary of the Wentbridge Conservation Area lies 700m to the west of this site. 3 listed buildings within 1km – all grade II. Named designated Landscapes: Stapleton Park (Designed landscape, ornamental parkland – designed by Capability Brown) 365m north.</p> <p>The area to the south has recently been subject to archaeological evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching which has identified evidence of archaeological remains in the form of boundary ditches of a possible coaxial or brickwork field system that existed on the site of late Iron Age and Romano-British date. However, the proposed location of the recycling facility is within an area of former quarry where it is assumed with a high degree of certainty that any previously surviving heritage assets will have been destroyed as a result of the quarrying activity.</p> <p>The North Yorkshire HLC project (database record HNY 652) records this as part of a much larger area characterised by fields defined by ‘s-curved’, mainly hedgerow, boundaries. There is quite a lot of variation in shape and size but the area is unified in being derived from the medieval strips. These fields have been enclosed from the strips worked in middle field and west edge field. This is probably one of the largest areas of strip fields digitised up to now. There is quite a high degree of boundary loss but it still is a coherent medieval derived landscape. However, as this part of the allocation site has previously been quarried the legibility within the area of former quarry is invisible as development has completely replaced an earlier field system.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The proposed recycling development is unlikely to change historic landscape character. As the site is already part quarried and part permitted for quarrying there is unlikely to be an impact on archaeology above the projected baseline. This equates to a neutral effect. As another part of this site is proposed as a quarry extension it is not envisaged that this proposal</p>				0	0	0	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	would have any impact on the supply of building stone.							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> There are no National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km, and no ITE land within 5km.</p> <p>Site is in Selby District 'Locally Important Landscape area'. Recognised in Core Strategy by policy SP18: 'The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and man-made environment will be sustained by:.....identifying, protecting and enhancing locally distinctive landscapes...'. North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment places this site in the Magnesian Limestone Ridge: Moderate to high visual sensitivity / high ecological sensitivity / high landscape and cultural sensitivity. Site also in Selby LCA: Southern 60% is West Selby Ridge (rolling wooded farmland) and northern part in West Selby Ridge (Limestone Valley) in the Selby LCA.</p> <p>Site is in West Yorkshire Green Belt. In terms of tranquillity site is 'disturbed'.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> The landscape in this area is in need of enhancement so extending impact will not help, however the site is unlikely to be visible from key visual receptors such as designated landscapes and is not close to settlements. It is considered that the landscape can probably accommodate this level of change if temporary, small scale and sited on the quarry floor. The site would be screened by woodland and external bunding and planting and there are already vehicle movements so vehicles from this site would make little difference. Effects range from neutral to minor negative depending on the nature of the proposal. In the long term, as the site lies in a locally important landscape area, where the focus should be on landscape enhancement, the plan may become a slightly more prominent detractor.</p> <p>There may be some screening lost if the existing industrial estate is moved or as a result of further quarrying. While there is existing bunding and planting around the site, further vegetation / bunding may be required, but ultimately it is difficult mitigate the large hole left through quarrying.</p> <p>While this is a brownfield land site (which would in theory make such development acceptable in the Green Belt) there is a cumulative impact on landscape arising from the range of uses on site / ad hoc development</p>		✓	✓	✓	0 - ?	0 - ?	- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	taking place over a long period of time. A possible cumulative risk also comes from quarrying and other uses nearby.							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to the A1 giving it good access to key waste sources such as those in West Yorkshire and the South of the Plan Area (e.g. Wakefield, Leeds)</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> If recycling waste (probably construction waste) brings new products (e.g. aggregates) back into the economy this will increase supply of building materials and make choice and competitive pricing more likely, which ultimately will support investment in built infrastructure. The site will also support a limited number of jobs. In the longer term the industrial estate will continue to provide jobs, though these may be the same as the existing industrial estate.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability.</u> IMD rank- 16,354 - Not in most deprived 20%,Whitley Ward. To the north and east of the site is Selby District with Kirk Smeaton the nearest settlement around 1.5 km to the East, and Womersley about 3.4km away to the north east (both are Secondary Villages in the Selby Local Plan – See MJP24 for description).</p> <p>To the west of the Site lies Wakefield district. The significant settlements in this area are Upton, a small part of North Elmsall, Thorpe Audlin, Darrington and Badsworth, all of which are over 1 km away. Carleton and East Hardwick also fall in this area. Upton is a Local Service Centre (in which limited housing up to a maximum scheme size of 10 houses is allowed – policy CS3, and the role of development will be appropriate to the size of the community – CS1), South Elmsall is a ‘other urban area’ and Thorpe Audlin, Darrington and Badsworth are Villages, with other settlements being too small to be classified. (See MJP24 for policy description).</p> <p>There is a scattering of small housing sites in Upton, two of which are on the eastern edge (around 2km away). There are more allocations in South Elmsall through this is more distant at 4km.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
						+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>The remaining settlements to the south and East are in Doncaster and include small parts of Campsall and about half of Norton (>4km away). According to Doncaster Core Strategy these are defined as being 'Larger Villages'. Both these settlements are in the Green Belt which confines their expansion. Defined villages will accommodate infill housing only.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability Most communities are too distant to experience significant amenity impacts that may impact on tourism etc. and the sites proximity to the A1 generally avoids community receptors. The site will continue to provide some job opportunities for local communities. In the longer term the industrial estate will continue to provide jobs, though these may be the same as the existing industrial estate.</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors A footpath running through Brockadale SSSI (Footpath 35.43/1/2) lies, shielded by trees, circa 50m north. This intersects with a north-south running footpath (35.43/9/2) about 360m west of the site. 180m south east of the site lies the west-east running footpath (35.43/2/1).</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Users along local footpaths are likely to experience some noise from this site, though the nearby A1 will likely be a noisier detractor, which should make effects relatively insignificant. The quarry is close to a popular route through Brockadale SSSI, though this would be shielded from view (and probably noise) by trees and a slope. There is possibly a negative visual / noise impact on the route across the field to the west. Impacts will range from neutral to minor negative.</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest property is Rectory Farm (930m south-east) and nearest settlement is Kirk Smeaton 1.5 km away to the east).</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing No direct effects predicted. However, traffic from this site may help work against air quality objectives associated with the nearby A1 AQMA, which has the potential to adversely affect properties close to the A1. Although the problem is associated with far greater volumes of</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	traffic, so the actual effect of this quarry is small, it should not be discounted. The effect of traffic from the industrial estate is likely to be less.							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding affects about 10% of this site, in an east-west band, though only a small portion of this is at a 30 year return period (high risk), and a small amount at a 100 year return period; about half is 1 in 1000 year risk.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Surface water flooding affects about 10% of the site which is readily avoidable. As with other sites a site specific FRA would be required to look at surface water flood risk etc.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population The site could make a contribution to the supply of aggregates and other building product for the Plan Area and beyond (if it is concerned with construction / demolition waste recycling) which may support the housing and employment markets. The industrial estate would also support jobs.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects.</p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Site is immediately adjacent to MJP29. For a review of the planning context see the MJP29 assessment.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP29 is adjacent and MJP28 is 2km south.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> See MJP29 assessment.</p> <p>Air: The key cumulative effect is associated with the pollution from this site and pollution from the A1 AQMA). The site is predicted to make small but perhaps not insignificant contribution.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
						-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	There is a cumulative impact on landscape arising from the range of uses on site / ad hoc development taking place over a long period of time. A possible cumulative risk also comes from quarrying and other uses nearby.	✓		✓		0	0	-
						-	-	?
						?	?	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁵³ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative							

⁵³ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: Green Belt and local landscape features and their settings • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, and impacts on air quality, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and to a use compatible with its location in the Green Belt

WJP16 – Common Lane, Burn

Site Name	WJP16 Selby Waste Transfer Facility, Common Lane, Burn, Selby, YO8 8LB (460350 429206)
Current Use	Former airfield
Nature of Planning Proposal	Bulking and transfer of municipal and commercial waste
Size	1.42 ha
Proposed life of site	15 to 20 years
Notes	Adjacent to an existing waste recycling operation. Possible restoration: None specified

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> Natura 2000: 8.5km north-east- Skipwith Common SAC; 7.5km east- River Derwent SAC/SPA/Ramsar; 13km south-east- Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar. No SSSI within 5km.</p> <p>SINC: 9 SINC within 2km: SE63-05 (Woods between Railway and Selby Canal - Potential SINC - does not qualify) is 1.53km north-west; SE63-08 (Oakney Woods and Ponds - Ratified SINC) is 1.53 km north-west; SE62-06 (Scrub land, Henwick Hall Lane, Brayton - Potential SINC - does not qualify) is 520m east; SE62-02 (Woodland on Barlow Pasture, Botany Bay Farm - Ratified SINC) is 950m east; SE62-18 (Field near Primrose Hill, Cat Babbleton) is 1.5km south-east; SE62-19 (Burn Disused Airfield - Ratified SINC) is 1.28 km south-west; SE52-19 (Selby Canal and towpath - ratified SINC) is 670m west. SE53-05 (Brayton Barff - Ratified SINC).</p> <p>Priority Habitats: No priority habitats onsite or adjacent. There is some deciduous woodland circa 280m south-east. No ecological networks or green infrastructure.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> No impact on Natura 2000 sites is predicted and it is considered that there would be no impacts on SSSIs or</p>	✓		✓		- ?	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	SINCs. Although no nationally important habitats would be threatened, there is some potential on the site for reptiles and nesting birds. Himalayan Balsam may also be a problem on this site. In summary, an insignificant to minor negative impact may occur during construction in the short term.							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (surface water).</p> <p>Humber RBMP: RBMP water body 'Selby Canal' is 380m north and is connected to site by flood zone 2. Ecological Quality: Moderate Potential / Chemical quality: 'does not require assessment'. Overall potential is 'moderate'; overall status objective is 'good by 2027'. No local RBMP lakes. RBMP Groundwater: 'Wharfe and Lower Ouse Sherwood Sandstone': current quantitative quality - poor / chemical quality - poor.</p> <p>Site is in Aire and Calder CAMS in the Lower Aire area - with AP6 the relevant assessment point. Here surface water may be available for licensing, though because this AP is discharge rich, license applications will be considered on a case by case basis. For groundwater abstraction, site is in an area of Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer where no new groundwater licenses will be granted.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Site is for waste transfer so potential impacts will result from construction run off, leachate from storage of waste in the transfer facility and fuel spills / run off from vehicles. These are all expected to be readily resolvable through good site management / vehicle washing etc., so it is assumed they would be dealt with through the environmental permitting system rather than the planning system. A slight concern is the placement of this site in Flood Zone 2, which could result in pollution washing off this site in a flood event and affecting the Selby Canal. However, the effect of this would be relatively small scale, rare and temporary and the aforementioned risk abatement measures could help mitigate for this.</p> <p>Discharges of water may need to be in agreement with Internal Drainage Board.</p>				0	0	0	
3. To reduce transport miles and associated	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to Selby, though is remote from many waste facilities (only categories of landfill within 5km). Access: Existing access onto Common Lane, Burn (C330) approximately 805m east of A19; Light vehicles: 12 two way movements; HGV vehicles: 64 two way movements. Rail: 450m east / nearest known railhead is 4 km north-east; Strategic Road: A19 790m west; Canal / Freight</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+
					0	0	0	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>waterway: Selby Canal 425m north.</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way vehicle trip generations: Light vehicles: 12; HGVs: 64. Transport assessment rating: green.</p> <p>PROW: Immediate site access is not affected by PROW.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate journeys by waste collection vehicles which would then 'bulk up' to heavier vehicles. The effect of this is that it would reduce traffic volumes overall (a positive effect). HGV movement is acceptable on the road according to the Highways Assessment, and the site does include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway. No travel plan is required and sustainable transport is not likely to contribute to the site.</p> <p><u>The traffic assessment reports local effects however:</u> "Traffic data from a traffic survey in 2013 along Common Lane shows the route to be used by around 500 vehicles a day with 10% of these vehicles being HGVs. Whilst the proposed development would more than double HGV numbers using the route, the road only serves other industrial and agricultural premises, with no receptors fronting onto the highway. The impacts are thus expected to be minor for Common Lane with no capacity issues". We have rated this local effect as negligible to minor negative.</p>					-	-	-
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No AQMAs or Hazardous substances consent sites within 10km</p> <p>Selby is the key settlement in the search area (1km to the north), while outlying settlements such as Thorpe Willoughby and Brayton are north west of the site. A number of small scattered villages also lie in the search area, the largest of which are West Haddlesey and Burn (which is 880m south-west of the site). No health centres / hospitals or schools within 1km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Most receptors lie out of range of the site. This site will deal with 65,000 tonnes of waste per year. As 76 two journeys a day would be generated, this would cause some additional dust / air pollution to a limited number of receptors with 200m of roads running out of the site,</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	including a small number of farmhouses and a limited number of properties in the north of Burn, depending on routes taken. Minor negative to uncertain.							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site is located in an area of ALC Grade 2 land. However, site is on a former airfield. Not particularly associated with land contamination, but may require some further consideration at planning application phase. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land No impact as previously developed land.</p>					0	0	0
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change No proximal habitats that may be affected. 65000 tonnes of waste would need to be transported.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Site is reasonably proximal to Selby (1km) and generally waste transfer is a means of bulking waste for more efficient transit so overall the effect is positive.</p>	✓			✓	+	+	+
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁵⁴ of a site Surface water flooding affects small parts of this site (10%) at a 1 in 1000 return period. Site is in Flood Zone 2.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Site is at a moderate risk of flooding (which could become worse with climate change). A slight concern is the placement of this site in Flood Zone 2, which could result in pollution washing off this site in a flood event and affecting the Selby Canal. However, the effect of this would be relatively small scale (as site would likely be defined as less vulnerable), rare and temporary and further risk abatement measures could help mitigate for this.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-

⁵⁴ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> A waste transfer station would ultimately help to get waste to recycling and other treatment centres (assisting the circular economy by ultimately reducing resource consumption). Its indirect beneficial effect would be dependent on the final destination of the waste.</p>	✓			✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> A waste transfer station would ultimately help to get waste to recycling and other treatment centres (moving it up the waste hierarchy in most cases). Its indirect beneficial effect would be dependent on the final destination of the waste.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> No designated features noted.</p> <p>Burn airfield, a former RAF airfield dating to the 1940s is the only heritage asset recorded on the HER within this site. The potential for surviving assets of earlier date in this area is felt to be low, based upon the limited evidence for archaeological remains known from the immediately surrounding area.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> The North Yorkshire HLC project (database record HNY5799) records this as part of a wider area known as Burn airfield which is now disused and has significant legibility. The airfield dates to the 1940s. The previous HLC, which was piecemeal enclosure, has been removed by the building of the airfield. While there has been piecemeal enclosure here previously the</p>	✓		✓		0	0	0
						-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>airfield is a significant area of the landscape with its own historic character value.</p> <p>As this allocation site is a small part at the very north-eastern edge of the former airfield, it is not felt that the proposed development will have a significant impact upon the historic landscape character of the area, although it is acknowledged that there will be an impact upon the legibility of this HLC type which is assumed to be insignificant to minor negative.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km. No ITE within 5km. No local landscape designations. NCA: Humberhead Levels.</p> <p>North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment: Levels Farmland / Farmed, Lowland and Valley Landscapes. High visual sensitivity as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform which facilitates long distance open views across the landscape and promotes strong inter-visibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types; Low ecological sensitivity, resulting from the fact that much of this Landscape Character Type encompasses improved agricultural land; Moderate landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence of a patchwork of historic drainage features (ditches and dykes) moated sites and grange sites. Selby LCA categorizes this site as River Aire Corridor: (detailed: flat open farmland). Tranquillity: disturbed, with moderate light pollution.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> Site will be visible from the Trans Pennine Trail which passes to the east, close to the site (0.2 km at the closest point). It may also be visible from the Selby Canal, 0.4 km to the north. The nearest settlement is Burn village, approximately 0.8 km distant, but would not affect its setting due to distance and intervening vegetation. The landscape setting of Burn village has been degraded as in the late C19th the area was a mosaic of woodland, fields and heath, which have largely been lost to WW2 airfield development.</p> <p>The site may have negative effects on the capacity of the local landscape to absorb change as the landscape is flat and generally open, while land uses surrounding airfield site are still largely rural. Burn Airfield is farmed but runways remain with some active use by Burn Gliding Club. Existing ad hoc</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
								0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>development on the northern parts of the former airfield appears out of place. There are already buildings on the adjacent site so a new waste transfer station development would continue an existing trend and add to cumulative adverse visual and landscape effects. Buildings will be prominent in the flat, open landscape, though the site is partly screened by existing hedgerows and hedgerow trees.</p> <p>Vehicle movements from the site will have little effect on character as there is already some traffic.</p> <p>There might be a cumulative impact of this site with development already on the airfield, which might have landscape / visual effects on users of the Trans Pennine Trail in particular.</p> <p>In the long term it is noted that there is a need for a landscape strategy for the former Burns Airfield before further development takes place (to avoid the earlier pattern of ad hoc development). Once built, there would be little difference in effects over the next 30 years (assuming no other development takes place on adjoining land).</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to Selby, though is remote from many waste facilities (only categories of landfill within 5km).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> While dealing with waste effectively is an important part of a functioning, sustainable economy the area is not rich in waste facilities. Therefore this transfer station will be an important part of ensuring that waste can be transported to disposal or recycling / reuse in a more cost effective way. Minor positive.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+ 0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area is Hambleton – not in the worst 20%. Selby is the key settlement in the search area (1km to the north), while outlying settlements such as Thorpe Willoughby and Brayton are north west of the site. A number of small scattered villages also lie in the search area, the largest of which are West Haddlesey and Burn (which is 880m SW of the site). Selby is the Principal Town while Brayton and Thorpe Willoughby are Designated Service Villages. Policy SP2 states that ‘Selby as the Principal Town will be the focus for new housing, employment, retail, commercial</p>		✓	✓		-	-	- 0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
communities	<p>and leisure facilities' while the policy also states 'the following Designated Service Villages have some scope for additional residential and small-scale employment growth to support rural sustainability and in the case of....Brayton and Thorpe Willoughby to complement growth in Selby. Note: Selby Sites and Policies Local Plan is still in development with an initial consultation underway at time of writing.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability Although this site will provide a small number of jobs, it is remote enough from communities as to not particularly affect their vitality, though some further assessment of traffic effects at Burn would be needed. The nearest tourism receptor is the Trans Pennine Trail, from which the site will be visible. Local users of the Trans Pennine Trail may find their section of this walking / cycling route changes slightly in terms of character and noise. However at a regional scale this effect is reduced as the trail traverses several industrial sites which are a notable part of the character of the trail. Overall minor negative until restoration takes effect.</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors This small site is 110m north of a footpath (35.14/15/1) that travels round the nearby airfield. The Trans Pennine Trail, at its closest point, is circa 0.2km east of site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Users of the Trans Pennine Trail will experience some, though limited, visual intrusion, dust and possibly odour, as will rights of way users to the south (though the site may be partly screened by hedgerows along Common Lane). Although not a National Trail, the Trans Pennine Trail is a nationally significant trans regional route. However, because of its route, non-local users will be acquainted with industrial views.</p> <p>The canal towpath to the north of this site may also be impacted in a similar way to the Trans Pennine Trail, though it appears to be screened to some degree.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Nearest Village is Burn and fringes of Brayton within 1km. A small number of farm properties lie within 1km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing Waste Transfer Stations can have noise or dust impacts on receptors, which may affect wellbeing. Most receptors are thought to be too distant for these impacts,</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
								0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
safety of local communities	though receptors in nearby farms and the edges of Burn and Brayton should be investigated. Traffic along Common Lane may get heavier, which may increase risk to a small number of pedestrians, cyclists and other road users.							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Surface water flooding affects small parts of this site (10%) at a 1 in 1000 return period. Site is in Flood Zone 2.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Site is at a moderate risk of flooding (which could become worse with climate change). A slight concern is the placement of this site in Flood Zone 2, which could result in pollution washing off this site in a flood event and affecting the Selby Canal. However, the effect of this would be relatively small scale (as site would likely be defined as less vulnerable), rare and temporary and further risk abatement measures could help mitigate for this. A flood risk assessment would be required.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population No real benefits to a changing population.</p>					0	0	0
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Selby is the key settlement in the search area (1km to the north). Brayton to the north west of the site, and Burn to the west also lie in the 2km search area. Selby is the Principal Town while Brayton is a Designated Service Village. Policy SP2 states that 'Selby as the Principal Town will be the focus for new housing, employment, retail, commercial and leisure facilities' while the policy also states 'the following Designated Service Villages have some scope for additional residential and small-scale employment growth to support rural sustainability and in the case of...Brayton and Thorpe Willoughby to</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>complement growth in Selby. The 2005 Local Plan shows no allocations conflict with the site.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> None within 2 km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> There are historic extraction and landfilling applications associated with a brickworks 1.4 km north-east, and an authorised landfill site to the north of that (at 1.8km north-east of the site).</p> <p>In objective 11 the assessment noted that the site may have negative effects on the capacity of the local landscape to absorb change as the landscape is flat and generally open, meaning that cumulative effects are possible. There are already buildings on the adjacent site so a new waste transfer station development would continue an existing trend and add to cumulative adverse visual and landscape effects. Buildings will be prominent in the flat, open landscape, though the site is partly screened by existing hedgerows and hedgerow trees.</p> <p>In the long term it is noted that there is a need for a landscape strategy for the former Burns Airfield before further development takes place.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁵⁵ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

⁵⁵ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

WJP06 – Land Adjacent to Former Escrick Brickworks, Escrick

Site Name	WJP06 Land adjacent to former Escrick Brickworks, Escrick, YO19 6ED, Selby(462008 446780)
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Importation of inert waste for use in restoration of proposed clay extraction site
Size	59.0 ha
Proposed life of site	21.5 years
Notes	Proposed as new landfill for restoration following proposed extraction of clay (MJP55). Possible restoration: Agriculture at original ground levels.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

The MJP55 assessment looked at the clay extraction only. In this assessment effects are concerned purely with the landfilling operation to achieve mitigation.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features 3.5km south-east - Skipwith Common SAC; 7km east - Lower Derwent Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar. SSSI: Acaster South Ings is 3km north-west; Church Ings is 4.8km north-west; Skipwith Common is 2.9 Km south-east; Skipwith Common is also a National Nature Reserve.</p> <p>SINC: 9 SINCS lie within 2km. Of these the following lie within 500m: SE64-10 (York and Selby Cycle Track (ratified SINC) which runs between and immediately adjacent to the east and west sections of this site and the western boundary of the southern plot; SE64-06 (Heron Wood - Stillingfleet - potential SINC / also ancient woodland), immediately adjacent to the northern edge of the western site; SE64-04 (Hollicars Wood, Ratified SINC) is 250m east of southern tip of access track).</p> <p>Priority Habitats: 3 patches of deciduous woodland immediately north and south of the site. Further patch close to western boundary 30m west. Lowland Fen patch circa 10m to south of site (co-incident with Trans</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
						?	?	0
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Pennine Trail).</p> <p>Southern part of the site is within a Bee Line buffer.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> Impacts upon the Natura 2000 site at Skipwith Common will need further investigation before a position on likely significant effect could be made. This assessment will need to consider the hydrological and hydrogeological links between this site and the Skipwith Common which relies on the maintenance of water levels to maintain wet heath communities. Further assessment would also need to consider dust deposition and transport routes from the site in relation to Skipwith Common (uncertainty).</p> <p>The northern tip of the site also lies in the Impact Risk Zone for Acaster South Ings, which is sensitive to operations such as landfill, which may result in leachate affecting damper meadows on site. However, at least in terms of surface water there seems to be little 'connectivity' between this site and Acaster South Ings (though this may warrant further investigation as landfill is used to restore the site) and historically this site has handled inert rather than active waste.</p> <p>Similarly, although invasive species are not noted in this location, the presence of a ditch next to the site could act as a pathway for invasive species that might be brought in during any restoration.</p> <p>While through MJP55 on site habitats may have been disturbed, some species may move back on to site between extraction and landfilling, so monitoring will be important. Completion of restoration should see the baseline return to the norm, though much depends on how it is implemented (for instance, an ecology strategy / management plan for the site may help secure integrated biodiversity).</p> <p>There could be impacts on adjacent habitats such as Heron Wood if hydrology changes. For instance, surface water flooding at the site might transfer pollutants to Heron Wood SINC</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. Not in a Source Protection Zone.</p> <p>In the Humber RBMP the nearest section of RBMP river is 'Riccall Dam Catchment (tributary of Ouse)' which runs immediately adjacent to the western boundary of this site and the western edge of the southern plot. This has an ecological quality status of moderate and a chemical quality status of 'does not require assessment'. The overall status is moderate and the status objective is 'good by 2027'. There are no local RBMP lakes. RBMP Groundwater water body is 'Wharfe and Lower Ouse Sherwood Sandstone': current quantitative quality - poor / chemical quality - poor. Overall status: poor / good by 2027.</p> <p>CAMS: Surface water available at least 70 per cent of the time. Water licenses may not be available in low flows (at least 5% of time as Q95 is 'red').</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The on-going landfilling of this site may present risks to the achievement of groundwater quality objectives if incorrectly managed (though it is assumed that normal highly regulated landfill design requirements would apply and the risk of leachate occurring would be low). More likely however is that on-going deliveries to the site could generate impacts such as the release of pollutants or nutrients from fuel spills the site which could make their way into the 'Riccall Dam Catchment' RBMP water body. Compaction may also be an issue on site which may create pathways for on-site run off. These impacts would require mitigation, though again this would be dealt with through the permitting system. Groundwater impacts would need further investigation, but clay is an 'aquitard' which acts as a low permeability block between and aquifer and the surface so impacts are most likely to be fairly low.</p>					0	0	0
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to A19 with good access to key sources of inert waste in York and Selby. Access: Confirmed to be as existing via the former Escrick Brickworks and U722 unclassified road by Escrick Business Park onto the A19.</p> <p>Light Vehicles: 10 two-way movements; HGV vehicles: 50 two-way movements (sourced from screening opinion request NY/2013/0165/SCR).</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way light vehicle trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 10. Traffic assessment</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
							0	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>rating: yellow.</p> <p>PROW: Immediate access to the site is not affected by PROW.</p> <p>Rail: 7.25km west / nearest railhead: 7.8km south; Strategic Road: A19 borders eastern edge of site; Canal / Freight waterway: River Ouse is 3.5km west.</p> <p>Selby are undertaking a highways study that could contribute information to these sites.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate 50 two way HGV movements a day and 10 light vehicle movements (though 40 of the HGV movements and 10 of the light vehicle movements are likely to be exiting impacts, this assessment considers that effects could be extended as a result of this allocation. Although the site has no direct connection / frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense, HGV movements on the receiving road (A19) are deemed acceptable. Sustainable modes of transport are unlikely to contribute to the site. The site is not likely to generate significant passenger transport demand.</p> <p>According to the traffic assessment “As with the MJP55 submission, the site would be accessed via the U722 unclassified road which also serves Escrick Business Park and leads directly onto the A19. The U722 passes in close proximity to the Escrick Business Park and mitigation measures are likely to be required to limit the impacts such as noise and dust and removing conflicts with pedestrians and road users a the business park”.</p> <p>Minor negative effects are predicted.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No AQMAs within 5km. Not within a Hazardous substances consultation zone. It is noted that the A19 in York forms part of an AQMA for nitrogen oxides.</p> <p>Park Farm Business Park lies adjacent to the southern boundary of the site and several isolated farms lie within 1km. To the north of the site (around 2km north) is the village of Escrick and around 2km south is Riccall. Further out (all >2km) Stillingfleet lies to the west and Skipwith is to the South east and Kelfield to the south west (all Selby). Nearest School is in Escrick. No hospitals, health centres or clinics within 2km.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
								0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Summary of effects on air quality Presumably waste will arrive at the site via the A19. 200,000 tonnes of waste per year will be imported to a total of 4 million tonnes of waste. This will have a minor impact on receptors as the nearest AQMA is York (the traffic assessment states that two thirds of HGV trips are expected to come from York) (though waste consignments are likely to come from a range of sources rather than a single source in York).							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site is Grade 3 ALC (good to moderate quality). In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land The land will already have been lost due to quarrying. Landfilling and restoring will ultimately return the site to baseline conditions before MJP55 (or represent a significant improvement in contrast to a baseline of a post extraction site).</p>	✓		✓		0	0	0 +
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Priority woodlands lie adjacent to the site. Hedges and trees exist on site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Habitat would already have been lost due to quarrying. However, this site would eventually shift 4 million tonnes of construction waste onto the site (over 20 years) with associated vehicles (50 HGVs / 10 Light vehicles per day).</p>	✓		✓		-	- --	--
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁵⁶ of a site Isolated patches of the England Habitat Network to north of site. Southern block is wholly in flood zone 2. Southern 2/3 of western block is flood zone 2. South-western corner (circa 1/4 of block area) is in flood zone 2. Remainder of site is flood zone 1. Surface water flooding mainly low risk (1000 year return) with small patches of at 30 year high risk.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Flooding will be an issue for this 'less vulnerable' site</p>		✓	✓		-	-	- 0

⁵⁶ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	with a moderate risk from future river flooding and a low risk from surface flooding (but with patches of high risk). This will require an appropriate FRA and emergency planning procedure to be put in place and suitable application of an on-site sequential approach. In terms of habitat connectivity there will be no direct effects, though it is suggested that buffering the isolated patches of habitat adjacent to the site may increase their resilience.							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> Landfilling of inert waste (particularly if it could have been recycled) will work against this objective.</p>	✓			✓	--	--	--
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> Landfilling of inert waste (particularly if it could have been recycled) will work against this objective.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> Escrick Conservation Area 0.977km north-west. Moreby Hall (Grade II Registered Park and Garden) is 2.3km north-west. Nun Appleton Hall (Grade II) is 4.97km west. There are a Number of Listed Buildings within Escrick conservation area including Grade II* Escrick Park and Coach House 550m to north-east. No Scheduled Monuments within 2km.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
						?	?	0
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Named designed landscapes: Escrick Hall (designed landscape - ornamental parkland) is 400m east. Moreby Hall (designed landscape -ornamental parkland) is 2.04km north-west (i.e. just outside 2km).</p> <p>A possible Iron Age or Roman enclosure with field system and track ways has been seen as crop marks on air photographs and transcribed as part of the Vale of York National Mapping Programme project commissioned by English Heritage. There are various other smaller elements within the system which are assumed to be related although perhaps of a different phase.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment As changes will already have taken place under MJP55 (and be continuing to take place) there is no effect from archaeology loss (MJP55 recorded major impacts for archaeological loss). However, further changes in historic landscape character will take place in the short and medium term (as a new landform takes shape). However, this may be less significant as the land is restored to agriculture).</p> <p>Of potentially more significance is the site's proximity to the Escrick Conservation Area. Therefore there would need to be an evaluation of any impact on the Conservation Area and parkland (Escrick Estate). Uncertain impact.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km. No ITE land within 5km.</p> <p>NCA: Southern 40% in Humberhead Levels. Northern 60% in Vale of York. NYCC Landscape Character Assessment places this site within 'vale farmland with plantation woodland and heathland'. This has moderate visual sensitivity (a strong sense of openness and patches of plantation woodland disrupt views to adjacent Landscape Character Types in places; moderate ecological sensitivity overall (much of this Landscape Character Type comprises improved agricultural fields. There are, however, large areas of lowland heathland and a network of remnant lowland heaths outside these major areas). Moderate landscape and cultural sensitivity overall. (In places, historic landscape patterns are compromised by modern developments. There are, however, numerous historic landscape features present, including parkland landscapes, historic villages and prehistoric earthworks). Selby LCA states that Selby 75% of site</p>	✓		✓		--	-	++
						-	?	?
						?		

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>(south and east) is in 'Skipwith Lowland LCA Area' (Flat wooded farmland LCA Type) while 25% (north and west) is in Wharfe Ouse River Corridor LCA Area (LCA type: Semi-enclosed farmland).</p> <p>York green belt in Selby is 600m north. In terms of tranquillity 90% of site disturbed. Western 10% is undisturbed.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape Site is not within a locally protected landscape, but it would be visible from the Trans Pennine Trail. The site is about 1.5-2 km from Escrick and is visible from the A19 on the approach from the south. This area may be sensitive to change due to the proximity to Escrick Park. The site is 2 km north of Riccall and would not affect its immediate setting.</p> <p>The site is currently countryside degraded by large scale hedgerow and hedgerow tree loss. It is in intensive agricultural use, but it is relatively unspoilt by development and within a landscape influenced by the Escrick Estate. However, impacts from feature loss are attributed in this assessment to MJP55 rather than WJPO6 which deals with subsequent landfilling. The existing brickworks site is isolated from other similar development and is not currently conspicuous from the A19 although it would also be visible from the Trans Pennine Trail. The site is not currently fully screened. Partial screening may be provided by hedgerows in some views but the countryside is relatively flat and open. There are blocks of woodland to the north west which would provide screening in views from that direction. There could be some mitigation through screen planting but this would interfere with current open views.</p> <p>In the short-term effects depend on the extent of operational area at any one time. Mitigation screen planting would change the character of the local area as it is presently open. In the medium term effects continue, depending on phasing and restoration proposals. In the long term effects are dependent on restoration. Restoration at original ground levels would have benefits.</p> <p>It will be important to retain soils lost during excavation of MJP55 for later restoration. Lighting at night may also have an impact in this rural location.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to A19 with good access to key housing markets in York and Selby.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> Few economic benefits. However, allowing the restoration of the site would allow for disposal of construction waste, some of which, if disposed of more creatively, might generate usable products releasing value from a waste resource and thus supporting business.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area is Riccall with Escrick. Not in worst 20%. Nearest significant communities: To the north of the site (around 2km north) is the village of Escrick and around 2km south is Riccall. Further out (all >2km) Stillingfleet lies to the west and Skipwith is to the South east and Kelfield to the south west (all Selby).</p> <p>Escrick and Riccall are designated Service Villages in the Selby Local Plan. Stillingfleet, Skipwith and Kelfield are all Secondary Villages. Secondary Villages are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and which conform to the provisions of Policy SP4 and Policy SP10". Service Villages 'have some scope for additional residential and small scale employment growth', albeit within development limits.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Tourism receptors at Escrick Park Estate and the Trans Pennine Trail may be affected by views of this site. There are few benefits to communities of landfilling construction waste as opposed to recycling it. However it would aid restoration in the longer term (which would be positive for nearby communities and possibly tourism).</p>	✓		✓		-	-	++

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Trans Pennine trail goes between the two halves of this site within 10m of each half. And also runs immediately adjacent to the western side of the southern block of this site. 200m west of the western part of the site lies a bridleway (35.62/9/1).</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Users of the Trans Pennine Trail could experience major visual intrusion, as well as noise and dust impacts. Although not a National Trail this is a nationally significant trans regional route. Recreational tourists at Escrick Park Estate may also experience glimpses of this site without mitigation. Usage figures would be needed to more accurately predict effects on the Trans Pennine Trail. Mitigation might come in the form of screening and improvements to the Trans Pennine Trail.</p>		✓	✓		--	--	--
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Several farm properties and a business park lie within 1 km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing The main health risk from this site is expected to come from traffic which will increase the heaviness of traffic on the A19 by 60 two way journeys per day and through noise, smell and vibration decrease wellbeing at human population receptors along the A19. This is, however, already a busy road so effects are considered to be minor negative at worst. Local users of the Trans Pennine Trail may find their section of this walking / cycling route changes significantly in terms of character and noise. However at a regional scale this effect is reduced as the trail traverses several industrial sites which are a notable part of the character of the trail. Overall minor negative until restoration takes effect.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Southern block is wholly in flood zone 2. Southern 2/3 of western block is flood zone 2. South western corner (circa 1/4 of block area) is in flood zone 2. Remainder of site is flood zone 1. Surface water flooding mainly low risk (1000 year return) with small patches of at 30 year high risk.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Landfill is 'more vulnerable', though this landfill would be inert, so effects are considered to be minor. A Flood Risk Assessment would be required.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> No real benefits to a changing population.</p>					0	0	0	
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Site has the same boundary as MJP55. See MJP for a summary of the planning context.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> See MJP55</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> See MJP55</p> <p>Cumulative effects with other minerals and waste sites are not predicted. However, there is expected to be a cumulative impact with traffic arising from a variety of housing, employment and industrial sources along the A19.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant								

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁵⁷ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on heritage assets (archaeological remains, Conservation Area and unregistered designed landscape) and local landscape features and their respective settings and the leisure route • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer and surface water bodies • Maintenance of access to local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation

⁵⁷ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

WJP21 – Brotherton Quarry, Burton Salmon

Site Name	Site WJP21 (Brotherton Quarry, Tadcaster Road, Burton Salmon, Selby)
Current Use	Quarry
Nature of Planning Proposal	Import of inert waste for restoration purposes
Size	Approximately 20.5 ha
Proposed life of site	Unknown at present
Notes	Notes: Application NY/2013/0324/73, to extend the period of time for extraction and restoration of the eastern part of the site (which involves importation of soils for restoration purposes) until 31 December 2020, was granted in October 2014. This proposal would extend the area of proposed import of materials to include the western part of the site. Potential need for circa 400,000 tonnes of inert material in total to restore the site. Restoration to agriculture. Annual tonnage import is 250,000.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions: Timescales for the import of inert waste for restoration purposes are unknown. It has been assumed in this assessment that import of waste would take place in the short and medium term and that in the long term the site has been restored to agriculture.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features No Natura 2000 sites within 15km. 2 SSSIs within 5km- Fairburn and Newton Ings 1.2km west and Madbanks and Ledsham Banks 3.9km north-west.</p> <p>SINC: 6 SINCS within 2km within the plan area (plan boundary lies circa 1km away so may be others outside of the boundary). One SINC lies partly within the site - Byram Park (pre-existing SINC, SE42-06, covers the access road at the west of the site). Byram Park (pre-existing, SE42-03) lies 13m north, Woodland at Western Edge of Byram Park (pre-existing SINC, SE42-05) lies 16m south, Frog Hall Quarry</p>	✓		✓		-	0	0
								+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
connectivity	<p>(pre-existing SINC, SE42-04) 80m south, Bank of River Aire, Fairburn-Brotherton (ratified SINC, SE42-02) 950m west and Bywater Wood (ratified SINC, SE52-04) 1.4km north-east. A Local Wildlife Site in Wakefield is located 1.7km west.</p> <p>Priority Habitat: The majority of the site (circa 85%) is covered by Priority Habitat Inventory (deciduous woodland). The site is also largely surrounded to the north, south, east and west with additional areas of priority habitat. Although a number of blocks of deciduous woodland do still adjoin the site to the north, south and east, the priority habitat deciduous woodland that is identified within the site boundary has all been removed to facilitate mineral extraction. EHN - circa 25% of the site (western and northern area) covered by core England Habitat Network (woodland).</p> <p>Fairburn Ings RSPB reserve lies 1.5km south-east.</p> <p>Networks: Site lies within 'Aire' regional GI corridor and 'Humberhead Levels' Futurescape. 'Lower Aire Valley Corridor' Living Landscape lies circa 60m from site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> This site is unlikely to have an impact on Natura 2000 sites as a result of the proximity and type of development. It is also considered unlikely that there would be any significant impacts upon nearby SSSIs. The site access route is through Byram Park SINC (SE42-06). This SINC has not been surveyed so we have no information on quality of the site. This access route does however appear to be existing and in current use, and so impacts are likely to be minor with mitigation.</p> <p>The Ecology Team have commented on application NY/2013/0324/73 which covers the eastern part of the site. These comments in the main related to protected species issues which require by planning condition works to be carried out in accordance with an ecological method statement. The western part of the site (former quarry) appears to have partly naturally regenerated with a mosaic of habitats including grassland, scrub, ruderal, early successional vegetation, with areas of bare ground, rubble piles and rock exposures. Protected species that could be impacted include reptiles, amphibians (if ponds present) invertebrates (associated with bare ground), nesting birds, badgers, foraging bats. Surveys would be required to identify</p>							

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>and fully assess potential impacts.</p> <p>Due to the nature of the allocation, it is considered that there is potential for invasive plants to be imported with waste to the site.</p> <p>In the short and medium term it is considered that minor negative impacts could occur in relation to disturbance to regenerated habitats and any protected species. In the long term impacts will be dependent upon the final restoration scheme. It is understood that current permission is for restoration to agriculture but there is potential for benefits to biodiversity through sympathetic restoration.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (surface water and groundwater). Not in a Source Protection Zone.</p> <p>In the Humber RBMP the nearest section of river is 'Aire from River Calder to River Ouse' 850m south-west (ecological quality: moderate; chemical quality: fail). No clear connectivity. No RBMP lakes present. RBMP Groundwater: Aire and Don Magnesian Limestone waterbody; good quantitative quality / poor chemical quality; current overall status is poor; overall status objective 'good by 2027'.</p> <p>CAMS: Source water available at least 70 per cent of the time (and may be available at low flows (Q95 availability is 'yellow')</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u> The on-going landfilling of this site may present risks to the achievement of groundwater quality objectives if incorrectly managed (though it is assumed that normal highly regulated landfill design requirements would apply and the risk of leachate occurring would be low). More likely however is that on-going deliveries to the site could generate impacts such as the release of pollutants or nutrients from fuel spills which could make their way into nearby water bodies. Compaction may also be an issue on site which may create pathways for on-site run off. These impacts would require mitigation. Groundwater impacts would need further investigation.</p> <p>Generally it is considered that the environmental permitting regime would work effectively to reduce any</p>				0	0	0	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	impacts to a non-significant level, while there are no significant planning issues in relation to water.							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to the strategic road network with good access to housing markets in Castleford (5km), Leeds (18km) and Selby (13km); Access: Confirmed as existing at Brotherton Quarry access onto A162 (approximately 50m south of Byram Nurseries), between Burton Salmon & Brotherton.</p> <p>Light vehicles: 12 two-way movements estimated; HGV vehicles: 56-112 two-way movements estimated.</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: green.</p> <p>PROW: Immediate access is not affected by PROW.</p> <p>Rail: 350m east (station at Knottingley 2.7km south) / nearest known railhead 11.3km south-east; Strategic road: A1 is 1.2km west (J42 c5.5 km north-west). Canal / Freight waterway: Site is 2km north of the Aire and Calder Navigation / River Aire.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Site would generate 56-112 two way HGV movements. However, the traffic assessment notes that traffic data shows that a modest 5,500 vehicles a day use the A162 while receptors are generally set back from the highway. Traffic from this site would be at the same level as existing levels. However, in this assessment the potential for impacts to be extended into the future is noted. The site does include a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway however, and HGV movement is acceptable on to the road. Sustainable travel is not</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>thought likely to contribute to the site. However, given the site's proximity to the River Aire / Aire and Calder Navigation there may be some potential to link with wharves at Ferrybridge⁵⁸.</p> <p>Minor negative impacts are predicted as allocating this site would extend existing traffic levels into the future (rather than being completely new impacts).</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No AQMAs within 5km (however Wakefield's AQMA along the M62 (for NO2) lies 7.25km north-west. Not within a Hazardous substances consultation zone.</p> <p>The site lies between the settlements of Poole 200m north, Burton Salmon 550m north and Brotherton 600m south. 1 primary school lies within 1km (Burton Salmon 700m north). The closest residential property to site appears to be circa 70m west of the site access point.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality As the site is located in close proximity to a number of settlements, there is potential for minor negative impacts in relation to dust during the operational phase of the development (from site operations and traffic). It is however acknowledged that mitigation may reduce any impacts significantly however this is currently unknown until a dust / air quality assessment is undertaken and any required mitigation is outlined. Air pollution resulting from site traffic may also contribute towards a minor negative impact in relation to air quality during landfill operations. In the longer term, restoration to agriculture is considered to have a neutral impact in relation to this objective.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

⁵⁸ See Leeds City Council, undated. Marine Aggregate in the Yorkshire Region: increasing the annual tonnage used [URL: http://www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/FPI_nrw_sub_019%20034%20marine%20aggregate%20in%20the%20yorkshire%20region.pdf] for a list of possible available wharfage on the Aire.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors The western are of the site (circa 60%) is Grade 3 Agricultural Land (good to moderate) and the eastern area is in Grade 2 (very good). In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land The land has already been lost due to quarrying and currently has been left to re-vegetate. Landfilling and restoring the site to agriculture will ultimately return the site to agricultural productivity.</p>	✓		✓		0	+	+
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Priority Habitat deciduous woodlands lie adjacent to the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change It is not considered that any habitats that hold significant carbon stocks would be lost as a result of the infilling operations. The site is in relatively close proximity to potential inert waste sources including Castleford (5km), Leeds (18km) and Selby (13km). It is however recognised that the allocation would result in around 400,000 tonnes of inert waste being transported to the site resulting in CO2 emissions from transportation.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁵⁹ of a site Site lies in flood zone 1 and around 10% of the site is affected by surface water flooding (mainly low risk / 1000 year return) with small patches of high risk (30 year return).</p> <p>Networks: Site lies within 'Aire' regional GI corridor and 'Humberhead Levels' Futurescape. The 'Lower Aire Valley Corridor' Living Landscape lies circa 60m from site. Circa 25% of the site (western and northern</p>	✓		✓		0	0	0 +

⁵⁹ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>area) covered by core England Habitat Network (woodland).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Flooding is not likely to be an issue for this site. Although a number of habitat networks are present on and around the site, given that the site is an existing quarry, it is considered unlikely that infilling operations in order to enable restoration will significantly impact upon nearby ecological networks. In the long term, the allocation may contribute towards the creation of a coherent ecological network should sympathetic restoration, including creation of priority habitats, be implemented.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage Landfilling of inert waste (particularly if it could have been recycled) will work against this objective. Though it will be used in restoration.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy Landfilling of inert waste (particularly if it could have been recycled) will work against this objective. Though it will be used in restoration.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	0
10. To conserve or	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors No conservation areas within 1km. Registered Park and Garden- Ledston Hall and Park (Grade 2*, ID 1,001,221) lies 4.5km north-west outside of plan area. 1</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>scheduled monument within 2km, Ferrybridge near Knottingley (ID 1,005,799) 1.8km south-west. Listed Buildings- 16 Listed Buildings within 1km (all Grade 2), closest to site- Poole Manor Farmhouse (Grade 2, ID 1,167,503) 165m north.</p> <p>Named Designed Landscapes (within 2km): Site lies within Byram Park (Deer Park- Lancelot 'Capability' Brown), Frayston Park 1.3km west.</p> <p>Non-designated heritage assets: Archaeological work in the eastern part of the allocation area in advance of quarrying has revealed a complex of field boundaries, enclosures and trackways, which originated in the Iron Age and continued into the Roman period. It is not clear from NYCC records whether archaeological mitigation recording was carried out prior to extraction in that area.</p> <p>Historic Landscape Character: HLC Broad Type – designed landscape, HLC Type – deer park. The North Yorkshire HLC project (database record HNY 6133) records this allocation area as part of the wider area of Byram Park which is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (c. 1850) as a deer park, although it is shown on recent aerial photographs as being under the plough, it is still marked on the modern mapping as Byram Park. There is a quarry in part of it. It dates to the post medieval period and due to these changes in character the park has fragmentary.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> Whilst the archaeological potential of this area is certain from the discoveries and finds made to date, it is assumed that the existing land use as an existing quarry is likely to have destroyed any archaeological features that may have been present within this allocation. It is therefore considered that there would be no effect from archaeology loss. The import of inert waste and consequent changes to the landscape, is however unlikely to affect designated assets and is only likely to generate minor adverse effects on local historic character which may be lessened when the site is restored.</p> <p>It would be good to restore some of the historic landscape features that would have coincided with this site.</p>						?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character No National Parks, AONBs or Heritage Coast within 10km. NO ITE land within 5km. The site does not lie within a local landscape designation however Selby Locally Important Landscape Area lies 1km north at the closest point. The site lies within Green Belt.</p> <p>LCA: Site lies within Southern Magnesian Limestone NCA. NYCC Landscape Character Assessment places this site within 'Magnesian Limestone Ridge': Moderate to high visual sensitivity / high ecological sensitivity/ high landscape and cultural sensitivity. Site also in Selby LCA: 'River Aire Corridor' (flat wooded farmland).</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape The site is largely screened and distant from designated landscapes, but it does lie within the former Byram Park: a very extensive designed landscape (of which remnants are left) influenced by Capability Brown, the nationally significant 18th century landscape designer. The park is currently being assessed by Yorkshire Gardens Trust because the tercentenary of Capability Brown's birth is in 2016. The parkland is undesignated but 10 listed buildings remain, mostly in the core area around the former Hall and pleasure gardens. The boundary wall, lake, northern lodge and one of the western lodges, and some plantation woodlands remain – possibly more. The allocation site is an existing active quarry, and the proposals are not considered to alter the existing setting of Byram village (it could eventually improve the quality of its landscape context). There was at one time a closer relationship between the parkland and the village of Brotherton (Byram is a recent settlement built within the Park), and there may have been some views over the River Aire Valley. The proposal for importation of inert waste for restoration purposes, would contribute to restoring original ground levels.</p> <p>It is considered that the allocation site could be accommodated within the landscape as it is for the purposes of restoration. There has been historic quarrying within western parts of Byram Park but C20th and C21st extraction has been on a larger scale and the current quarry has cut across the former parkland and avenue, adversely affecting its character and constraining restoration.</p> <p>It would be good to restore some of the parkland features across the existing and proposed site.</p> <p>Although the site does lie in greenbelt, it is compatible with its purposes. If the inert waste is used to restore</p>	✓		✓		0	+	+
								++

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>original ground levels the proposal will also improve the quality of the green belt. The local landscape is degraded and considered to be in need of regeneration.</p> <p>The site lies within the River Aire regionally significant green infrastructure corridor in the Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy and in the long term the proposals would be compatible with this.</p> <p>Overall impacts are considered to be neutral in the short term, changing to minor positive in the medium term as the site is restored. In the long term it is considered that there is potential for minor to major positive impacts depending upon the final scheme (ground levels as close to the original levels as possible would be considered a major positive impact – so any fill that can be put into this quarry to restore ground levels would be good).</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to the strategic road network with good access to housing markets in Castleford (5km), Leeds (18km) and Selby (13km).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> Few economic issues other than allowing the restoration of the site as this would allow for disposal of construction waste, some of which, if disposed of more creatively, might generate usable products releasing value from a waste resource.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area is Fairburn and Brotherton. Not in worst 20%. Nearest significant communities: The site lies between the settlements of Poole 200m north, Burton Salmon 550m north and Brotherton 600m south. 1 primary school lies within 1km (Burton Salmon 700m north). The closest residential property to site appears to be circa 70m west of the site access point.</p> <p>Brotherton is listed in the Selby Core Strategy as a Designated Service Village where limited further growth is considered appropriate. Burton Salmon is a 'Secondary Villages with defined Development Limits'. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>rural communities and which conform to the provisions of Policy SP4 and Policy SP10'.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability There are not considered to be any significant benefits to local communities of landfilling construction waste.</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors Two local footpaths lie within 250m of the site access track, one 220m south-west and one 70m north. No regional or national routes pass within 500m. During the site visit various informal cycle tracks onto site from woodland along the access track to extraction area were observed.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning It is not considered that users of the identified nearby public rights of way would experience significant impacts as a result of this development. This is because the site is well screened to the east and although traffic to the site is likely to increase, it is already an operational quarry with associated HGV movements and this change is therefore not considered to represent a significant impact. In the medium and long term impacts are considered to be neutral as the site is proposed to be restored to agriculture.</p>					0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing The site lies between the settlements of Poole 200m north, Burton Salmon 550m north and Brotherton 600m south. The closest residential property to site appears to be circa 70m west of the site access point.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing The main health risk from this site is expected to come from traffic which will increase traffic levels / risk of accident on the A162 for a short extended period and through noise and vibration decreasing wellbeing at human population receptors along the route to site (however, receptors are generally set back from the road). Overall impacts are considered to be minor negative until restoration takes effect.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site lies in flood zone 1 and around 10% of the site is affected by surface water flooding (mainly low risk (1000 year return) with small patches of high risk (30 year return).</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding A small area of the site is at risk from surface water flooding. Landfill is 'more vulnerable', though this landfill would be inert, so effects are considered to be minor. The re-profiled land post restoration will dictate any longer term impacts. A Flood Risk Assessment is required which should look at flood management including the potential for attenuation including SUDS.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	?	?
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population No real benefits to a changing population.</p>					0	0	0
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects.</p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Nearest significant communities: The site lies between the settlements of Poole 200m north, Burton Salmon 550m north and Brotherton 600m south. Byram lies 620m south. Ferrybridge in Wakefield District is 1.8 km south, while Knottingley is about 2km south.</p> <p>Brotherton is listed in the Selby Core Strategy as a Designated Service Village where limited further growth is considered appropriate. Burton Salmon is a 'Secondary Villages with defined Development Limits'. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: "Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and which conform to the provisions of Policy SP4 and Policy SP10".</p> <p>Wakefield's Core Strategy defines Knottingley including Ferrybridge as an Urban Area (most new development will take place in the urban areas. In areas outside of the sub-regional City of Wakefield and</p>					0		

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	<p>the Principal Towns of Castleford and Pontefract development will reflect the settlement's size and function). There are several large allocations for employment in Knottingley which may generate traffic on local roads.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> None within 2km.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> An active building stone and Magnesian limestone quarry exists on site. A non-hazardous landfill site (Brotherton Ings Ash Disposal) lies circa 750m west, inert and landfill and material recycling facility lies slightly outside the search area at 2.5km north. A Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (Ferrybridge Multi-fuel power station) and Knottingley Power Plant) lies within 2km and a further NSIP (Knottingley Power Plant) is 3.29km south-east. Five authorised landfill sites lie within 2km, all to the north-west.</p> <p>As the site lies in close proximity to a number of other developments including minerals and waste operations there is potential for cumulative traffic impacts, including on the adjacent A162 which also receives traffic to the existing quarry. This cumulative impact is considered to be negligible given current traffic volumes.</p>		✓		✓		0	0	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁶⁰ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: Listed Buildings undesignated designed landscape, Green Belt, and their respective settings and local landscape features • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Improvements to access • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and to a use compatible with its location in the Green Belt

⁶⁰ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

WJP22 – Land on Former Pollington Airfield

Site Name	WJP22 Former Pollington Airfield, Heck and Pollington Lane, Heck, DN14 0BZ
Current Use	Processing plant to create wood biomass fuel (current), processing plant to create waste wood pellets, current biomass energy plant (with permission, but yet to be built)
Nature of Planning Proposal	160,000 tonnes per annum of virgin wood pellet production; Application to modify biomass plant permission (reduce throughput and output); additional infrastructure associated with wood processing such as site access, waste wood fuel processing building, chip dryer and storage areas.
Size	27.83 ha
Proposed life of site	Approx. 2040
Notes	This proposal crosses the county boundary. Planning proposal may also include installation of solar panels with a capacity of approximately 5MW.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 10km south-east: Thorne Moor SAC/SPA; 10km north-east: River Derwent SAC; 14km east: Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar. SSSI: Went Ings Meadows 4.63km south-east.</p> <p>SINC: 4 SINC's within 2km: Sand Quarry, Great Heck (deleted SINC) adjacent to northern area of the site to the west, Disused Railway Line (deleted SINC, SE51-02) 850m west; Balne Moor Ponds (ratified SINC, SE51-07) 1.4km south-west, Ditch West of Balne Moor Ponds (pre-existing SINC, SE51-18). The site is 1.3km from an East Riding Candidate or Designate Local Wildlife Site.</p> <p>UK Priority Habitat: 3 areas of priority habitat within 200m (all deciduous woodland). Slight overlap with one</p>		✓	✓		- ?	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>area to north (may be mapping anomaly). Another area is 100m to south-west and 190m west.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> Considering source - pathway - receptor for this site it is considered that there would be no significant effect on any Natura 2000 or SSSI site. As the biomass plant already exists and the processing plant to create wood pellets has planning permission (so should be considered as the baseline situation) any impact would arise from the additional infrastructure / site access etc. and reduction of throughput and output of the biomass plant (from 360,000 tonnes to 100,000 tonnes).</p> <p>The site itself appears to comprise arable land (southern section) and an existing biomass /processing facility (northern, middle sections). The site photos show the middle section to include areas of rough grassland, scattered/dense scrub, hedges, bare ground and a modern building. Although it is not stated which part of the site additional infrastructure would be placed in, there is a risk protected species could be affected (including bats (if building affected) and nesting birds). However, there are also areas of bare ground or hard standing where there would be no effect.</p> <p>Site visit revealed no woodland on site. Hedgerows are partial along north side of area to south of Heck & Pollington Lane. Aerial photos also show no woodland or mature standalone trees on or adjacent to site. Scrub and hedgerow can be found within middle section and also along Heck and Pollington Lane.</p> <p>This equates to possible impacts to protected species in the short term through construction works, though beyond that there would be little impact. There are opportunities in the long term to integrate biodiversity with this development, though this is not reflected in the scoring.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (surface and groundwater). It is also in Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3.</p> <p>Humber RBMP - Nearest section of river is 'New Fleet Drain from Source to River Went' adjacent to southern area of site (ecological quality is moderate potential, chemical quality is 'does not require assessment', overall potential is moderate, status objective is 'good ecological potential by 2027'). No RBMP lakes present. In terms of groundwater site is in Aire and Don Sherwood Sandstone water body -</p>		✓		✓	0 +	0 +	0 +

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>good quantitative quality / poor chemical quality, current overall status: poor, overall status objective 'good by 2027'.</p> <p>Northern part of this site is in Aire and Calder Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Lower Aire Area) with AP6 the relevant assessment point. Here surface water may be available for licensing, though because this AP is discharge rich, license applications will be considered on a case by case basis. For groundwater abstraction, site is in an area of Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer where no new groundwater licenses will be granted.</p> <p>CAMS: Site is in 2 areas where surface water is available for licensing at least 95 per cent of the time.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The additional infrastructure proposed for this site could without controls, have minor effects on the status of water bodies. However, it is assumed that these features would be integrated with the existing routine site management controls so no significant effect is predicted (though this would need to be further investigated). The reduction of throughput to the biomass plant would also presumably help reduce risks to water (as there would be less material from which leachate could arise).</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is close to Junction 34 of M62 with reasonable access to potential non-hazardous waste sources. Access: Existing at site onto Heck and Pollington Lane (C340) approximately 490m east of East Coast Mainline railway; Light vehicles: 38 (based on scale up of application details NY/2009/0113/FUL); HGV vehicles: 118 (based on scale up of application details NY/2009/0113/FUL)</p> <p>Net change in daily trip generations: Light vehicles: 2; HGVs: 8.</p> <p>PROW: See objective 14 below.</p> <p>Rail: 200m from track and 600m from railhead at MJP44; Strategic Road: M62 is 700m north. J35 is circa 7km north-west depending on route taken; Canal / Freight waterway: adjacent to Aire and Calder navigation.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport The site includes a sufficient frontage to enable an access of acceptable standards to be formed onto the public highway, though HGV usage is deemed acceptable on road. No</p>		✓	✓		0 ?	0 ?	0 ?

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>travel plan is required. Most of the vehicle movement is associated with the existing site, which will remain operational, with a relatively insignificant number of HGVs (8) generated additional to extant HGV numbers. The traffic assessment reports that “given that the traffic generations of the site are only slightly increasing on a route which is already used by a large number of HGVs, the traffic impacts of submission WJP22 are likely to be minimal and not significant”.</p> <p>This site already enjoys good access to the Aire and Calder Navigation and approved plans at the site already utilises the Navigation to ship in waste wood. If also applied here this would constitute a significant contribution to sustainable travel. Similarly, the proposal includes a reduction in throughput and output at the biomass facility which would presumably lessen some traffic, though lorries are still expected to arrive. Neutral with some uncertainty.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Nearest AQMA is Wakefield Council M62 AQMA for NO2 which lies 7.2km west. Not within a Hazardous Substances Consultation Zone.</p> <p>No health centres or clinics with 1km. Closest residential property is Heck Hall Farm 150m south-west, with East Farm 420m north-west. Some development south of site in East Riding (appears to be industrial estate). Assessment of air quality in relation to the biomass facility predicts the impact on the local community from air pollution and dust is, with controls in place acceptable, with breaches in air quality objectives or significant impacts on habitat critical loads.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Dust may be produced at the site depending on processes used (without mitigation). However, it is assumed that barge and vehicle movements are already accounted for from existing consents on the site (and thus part of the baseline). However, the site is generally remote from all but a few small scale receptors. The proposal is also to reduce the throughput of the biomass plant which would presumably lessen some air quality impacts from this. Similarly restoration to solar panels would have an indirect minor benefit in the long term.</p>		✓		✓	0 +	0 +	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors ALC Grade 3. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land As the northern and middle sections appear to already be in use there is no impact here. Remainder of site is shown as ALC Grade 3. However, these are plans for development already in this area that have come through the existing bio-energy park application, so it is assumed that this land would be under landscaping and not farmed. However, the infrastructure proposed (where it is not on existing hard standing) may still have a land take as it reduces the functionality of that land. However this impact on the objective overall is considered to be low (insignificant to minor significance). The solar panels in the long term, if implemented would have a land take, though presumably on already developed land. It may however be possible to more efficiently use this land by integrating farming or ecology with any solar farm (while still maintaining the solar panels).</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change 3 areas of priority habitat within 200m (all deciduous woodland). Slight overlap with one area to north (may be mapping anomaly). Other area 100m to south-west and 190m west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change No predicted loss of any significant carbon storage, particularly as site already has extant and planned development on it. The additional infrastructure for processing waste wood would presumably make the site better able to produce high quality wood chips which would benefit climate change. However, the reduction of throughput at the biomass plant would lessen the benefit that is already predicted through the baseline. This leads to an uncertain assessment. Restoration to solar is highly beneficial.</p>		✓	✓	✓	?	?	++

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁶¹ of a site No noted ecological networks. Site is in Flood Zone 1. Small patches of medium risk (1/100) surface water flooding affect southern part of site. CAMS: Site is in 2 areas where surface water is available for licensing at least 95 per cent of the time.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Flooding is expected to be of insignificant to minor significance as patches of surface water flooding are likely to be small enough to avoid. More generally, the existing Flood Risk Assessment for the planned site states that “surface water run-off from the main site is intended to be utilised within the site’s various processes’ via a designed drainage system. While adjustment may need to be made to the drainage system, flood management from any development resulting from this potential application would be expected to be integrated with that on the wider site. Therefore effects are considered insignificant.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage Allocating this site would recognise the future further development of this site which will effectively help offset fossil fuel use so performs well against this objective.</p>		✓		✓	++	++	++
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy Allocating this site would recognise the future further development of this site which will effectively help derive energy from waste wood, which is better than</p>	✓		✓		++	++	++ 0

⁶¹ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

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high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	landfilling it.							
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors No designated constraints apart from Listed buildings (within 1km): There are 2 listed buildings within 1km at Gowdall Broach Farm (790m east) - Both Grade II (Gowdall Broach Farmhouse and 'Barn approximately 30 metres west of Gowdall Broach Farmhouse').</p> <p>Named Designed Landscapes (within 2km): None within plan area or in search area within East Riding.</p> <p>There are a number of Protected Military Remains of aircraft crash sites within the allocation site. However, as the airfield remained active at the time of the crashes, the potential for remains of aircraft to be present is low to nil.</p> <p>There are no currently recorded archaeological sites within the allocation area. However, from evidence for the surrounding area, archaeological potential can be inferred, given the identification from aerial photographs of a number of possible settlement sites comprising of ditched enclosures and linear boundaries and track ways, likely to date from the later Iron Age/Romano-British periods.</p> <p>The North Yorkshire HLC Project database records number HNY708 identifies this site allocation as an area which has seen a large degree of boundary loss leading to the creation of medium sized fields in the 20th century period. This has been created from a variety of different field systems including crofts and parliamentary enclosure. However, as this allocation site is a small part at the edge of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed development is unlikely therefore to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area. This effect is not considered to be significant due to the high percentage of modern improved fields across the county.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment Although the site has not been archaeologically</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
						?	?	?

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	<p>evaluated, it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of any archaeological remains in the areas where new infrastructure is additional to that which is already extant or planned and which may be achieved by below ground construction works, if the site is developed without mitigation.</p> <p>In summary, the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of development. It is assumed that any below ground level construction will result in the total destruction of the archaeological remains (at least to the depth of the construction activity). However, as much of the site has already been developed effects will be neutral to minor negative with some uncertainty (because there is no evidence from prior archaeological evaluation to enable an informed assessment).</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> No National Parks, Heritage Coast or AONBs within 10km. No ITE land within 5km. No locally protected landscapes within 5km in Plan area however site lies partly within East Riding. According to the East Riding Local Plan submission policies map, no district level landscape designations lie within 5km of the site in East Riding.</p> <p>North Yorkshire and York LCA: site is defined as 'Levels Farmland (Farmed, Lowland and Valley Landscapes)' - High visual sensitivity as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform; Low ecological sensitivity, resulting from the fact that much of this Landscape Character Type encompasses improved agricultural land; Moderate landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence of a patchwork of historic drainage features moated sites and grange sites. At a district level the site is in Selby LCA as 'River Aire Corridor (Open Fringe Farmland). This covers c.50% of the site that lies within plan area. East Riding LCA covers the south eastern and North eastern area of the site. Here the site lies within character area 8C 'M62 Corridor Hook to Pollington'.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> Although the setting of designated landscapes will not be affected the proposed uses would have additional adverse visual impacts on the residents of Great Heck as they move around the locality but the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment for the current bioenergy plant planning permission establishes that there would be little direct impact on the settlement, though some peripheral properties could be affected. The baseline for Great Heck is a disturbed, degraded and modified</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>landscape setting of low quality, which needs enhancement.</p> <p>The landscape may be vulnerable to the significant change brought about through the allocation without mitigation since although the majority of the site is already disturbed or developed, there would be cumulative impacts with other existing and proposed developments which would lead to further deterioration in landscape quality. The site crosses the boundary with East Riding. However, the site already has extant development and a further planning consent on it. The existing landscape is semi-industrialised with previous features lost and much man-made modification, with unsightly ad hoc development.⁶².</p> <p>The site may increase visual intrusion without mitigation depending on the size and height of the processing plant. The location itself is not high or prominent. Light pollution in this area is moderately high. Similarly there may be noise impacts from this and other noisy developments in this area. For instance, traffic noise may affect perceptions of character in Heck and at Pollington Lane. Generally the development in this area gives a poor impression of the area and the sites are visible from the M62 and the east. Although these effects are cumulative with other development, the additional impacts of WJP22 should be slight to minor.</p> <p>There is some screening in views from the North Yorkshire/Selby direction to the west, but the landscape is generally very open (as the site is largely located on a former airfield) and it would be more visible from the East Riding direction (the WJP22 site is visible from the M62 and the east). A bund along the M62 currently blocks low level views from the north.</p> <p>Without mitigation there could be significant negative effects on landscape. In the long term. Much depends on the nature of the proposals and the degree of mitigation provided. Offsite mitigation would be beneficial to improve integration into the surrounding area. In terms of onsite mitigation, green bunding is needed to</p>							

⁶² The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment for the current bioenergy plant discusses landscape character guidance for the wider character area within which it is sited though this is not specific to the airfield. Generally, restoration of hedgerows, trees and woodland is advocated (there are none remaining on the site), and there is an emphasis on the need for mitigation in connection with development that contributes to landscape character and biodiversity enhancement.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>prevent this development being seen from visual receptors.</p> <p>A landscape regeneration strategy would be beneficial for the wider landscape. This could cover a wider area including East Riding.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is close to Junction 34 of M62 with reasonable access to potential fuel sources.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> Site would employ people and provide a usable product for otherwise low value waste wood. It would also indirectly help supply energy, contributing to energy security. These positives impacts are, however, confused by the reduction in throughput at the site, which may lead to less energy ultimately being exported.</p>					?	?	?
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> Area of site in NYCC area- IMD Rank:18,303, not in most deprived 20%. Both Hensall and Great Heck are ‘Secondary Villages with Defined Development Limits’. These are covered by policy SP2 in the Selby Core Strategy: “Limited amounts of residential development may be absorbed inside Development Limits of Secondary Villages where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and which conform to the provisions of Policy SP4 and Policy SP10’. SP4 allows various types of small scale residential development within settlement limits in Secondary Villages. Selby Sites and Policies Local Plan is still in development with an initial consultation underway at the time of writing.</p> <p>The south eastern and north eastern parts of the site lies in East Riding and therefore the 5km buffer applied around WJP22 includes an area of East Riding. This takes in the settlements of Gowdall, Pollington, Snaith and West Cowick. Snaith is a rural service centre that must accommodate an additional 170 dwellings by 2028 (according to the Proposed East Riding submission Local Plan). Pollington, Gowdall and West Cowick are too small to feature in the settlement hierarchy (and are classed as countryside). Residential allocations run adjacent to the edge of Snaith (nearest allocated residential site c. 3km east of site).</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Summary of effects on vitality / viability There are few tourist receptors in communities in this area, and settlements are largely distant enough to avoid significant impacts on their vitality and growth. The area surrounding the site, as well as on the site itself, is already an area with significant industrial development.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors A local footpath is marked on OS mapping as running along the northern boundary. A further footpath also crosses into the site from the west (although this route was diverted when the current site was developed, and was in any case severed by the M62), with a permissive route along the Aire and Calder Navigation. No national or regional routes are marked within 500m. No draft common land within 500m in the plan area (part of the site and 500m buffer lies within East Riding for which data is not currently available).</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning The environmental statement for the bioenergy park that has consent in the same area of land concluded that impacts on rights of way and recreational receptors was generally low to none with only the nearest paths impacted at a moderate level, because of visibility of the upper storeys of main buildings and upper stories of the stack⁶³. No future buildings in this site are expected to be higher than those on site or planned already. There is a footpath through this site so this would need a diversion to be put in place. In addition, a canal towpath that coincides with the southern boundary of this site could be impacted where access is restricted. Sustainable travel to workplaces surrounding this site may be limited to a minor extent by an increase in HGVs.</p> <p>Restoration to solar panels would be at a low height, probably largely screened and largely in keeping (or enhancing) the sider collection of buildings likely to be visible. Insignificant impacts are predicted.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing Several farm properties and what appears to be an industrial estate lie within 1 km.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing The Health Impact Assessment for the current planned site</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
						-	-	-

⁶³ Dalkia Ltd. Pollington Application for Consent Electricity Act 1989. Environmental Statement.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
safety of local communities	identified vehicle movements, fire and dust as the key hazards of the planned site to the public, to be managed with appropriate site management systems and designed safety features as well as via a liaison committee with local residents. It is anticipated that, while the health impacts would need to be further assessed, the likelihood is that management of effects would be integrated with existing procedures for the new elements of the site.							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones Site is in Flood Zone 1. Small patches of medium risk (1/100) surface water flooding affect southern part of site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding Flooding is expected to be insignificant as patches of surface water flooding are likely to be small enough to avoid. More generally, the existing Flood Risk Assessment for the planned site states that “surface water run-off from the main site is intended to be utilised within the site’s various processes’ via a designed drainage system. While adjustment may need to be made to the drainage system, flood management from any development resulting from this potential application would be expected to be integrated with that on the wider site. Therefore effects are considered insignificant.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans (though there is some overlap with WJP07 in this plan.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population Activity on Site will contribute to energy security, an important requirement for a changing population. However, the situation is uncertain as the reduction of throughput at the biomass plant may work against energy security.</p>		✓	✓		?	?	?
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Site is adjacent to MJP44. See MJP44 assessment for planning context.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Within 5km of WJP22 lie another 3 MWJP sites, all of which are close together between Great Heck and Hensall (MJP44 lies adjacent to the west, MJP54 lies 1.2km to the</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score							
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L					
	<p>west, MJP22 lies 1.6km north-west). East Riding's Joint Minerals Plan has reached the preferred approach stage. At that stage the site lies partly within a Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area (see site information folder for map indicating the extent of this) and in close proximity to an Area of Search for sand and crushed rock at Pollington (taken from written source so uncertainty over boundary of this area⁶⁴).</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Site is adjacent to MJP44. See MJP44 assessment for historic context.</p> <p>Objective 11 identified that the landscape may be vulnerable to the significant change brought about through the allocation without mitigation since although the majority of the site is already disturbed or developed, there would be cumulative impacts, including traffic and noise, with other existing and proposed developments which would lead to further deterioration in landscape quality.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--					
Limitations / data gaps	<p>All constraints and opportunities identified at step 2 of the Site Assessment Methodology have been considered apart from:</p> <p>There is a need to understand how the proposed link to a new wharf on the Aire & Calder Navigation (Knottingley & Goole Canal) would affect aims for a potential leisure route along the side of the canal.</p> <p>Common land in East Riding needs to be considered.</p>												
Score													
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.												
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant												

⁶⁴ East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Joint Minerals Development Plan Document Preferred Approach summer 2010 consultation

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁶⁵ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on archaeological remains and local landscape features • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer • Maintenance of appropriate access to local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, and impact on users of right of way etc.

⁶⁵ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

**Appendix S9: Assessment of Sites in the North York Moors National Park
Joint Minerals and Waste Plan**

Preferred Options Consultation

Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Volume 2: Assessment of Sites

Contents

Reference	Site Name	Preferred or Discounted	Type of site	Page Number
MJP34	Land between Sandsend and Scarborough	Discounted	Extraction of potash and polyhalite	1
MJP59	Spikers Quarry, East Ayton	Discounted	Extraction of Jurassic limestone	2
WJP19	Fairfield Road, Whitby	Preferred	Recycling and transfer of municipal and commercial waste	16

MJP34 - Land between Sandsend and Scarborough

Due to the scale of this site it has not been considered via the standard approach employed by this methodology.

MJP59 Spikers Quarry, East Ayton

Site Name	Site MJP59 (Spikers Quarry, East Ayton, North York Moors National Park)
Current Use	Current Use: Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of Jurassic limestone as proposed extension to former quarry
Size	Size: Approximately 5.6 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: 15 years from grant of planning permission
Notes	Notes: Planning permission for extraction to west of Cockrah Road expired. Restoration: No detailed design is available yet, but would be potentially some form of recreation combined with nature/geological conservation. Stone would be process using a mobile processing plant.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000 sites: 12km north - North York Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC); 12km west - Eilers Wood and Sand Dale SAC; 12.5km north-east - Beast Cliff-Whitby SAC. 8 Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSIs) lie within 5km. Two of these are within 1km, Raincliffe and Forge Valley Woods (also a National Nature Reserve) adjacent to the east and Spikers Hill Quarry 50m west. 1 Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) within 2km - Black Rigg and Long Plantation (pre-existing SINC, TA08-31) 1.7km east.</p> <p>The site lies within North York Moors Important Bird Area. Priority Habitat: An area of deciduous woodland lies adjacent to the site to the east and a further area lies circa 30m North. Rowbrow Wood ancient woodland lies adjacent to the site to the east.</p> <p>Ecological Networks: circa 15% of the site is covered by core England Habitat Network (woodland). Site lies entirely within the 'Derwent' Regional Green Infrastructure corridor. Site lies within the 'Upper Derwent</p>		✓	✓	✓	--	--	+
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Tributaries' Living Landscape.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> Connectivity with the River Derwent SAC should be further investigated further as part of the Habitats Regulations Assessment as a steep slope exists between the site and the River which lies circa 100m away (although the River Derwent does not become an SAC until quite a distance downstream). The site is located between two SSSIs and site operations have the potential to have a significant impact upon these (disturbance, direct impacts - Natural England should be consulted and this should be investigated further). Raincliffe and Forge Valley Woods SSSI (also a National Nature Reserve) is particularly important in terms of ecology and it is considered that there could be effects on the vegetation for which the site is notified due to deterioration in air quality / dust, noise disturbance to wildlife e.g. breeding birds, changes in hydrology affecting the tufa springs that emerge along the woodland slope and pollution of these springs.</p> <p>Otter and other protected species are considered likely to be present in the vicinity of this site.</p> <p>Overall, it is anticipated that this site has the potential to have major negative impacts in relation to biodiversity / geo-diversity in the short and medium term. Restoration is to biodiversity and recreation, so there is considerable potential for the creation of limestone grassland in the area and this would be an ecological priority for restoration.</p> <p>Due to the sensitivity of this site, the Habitats Regulations Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal must consider alternative sites. If it is considered that no alternatives are available and there is a need for this particular building stone, it should be considered whether a smaller extraction area could meet the required need (though this should still be weighed against potential harm to SSSI interest features or any other harm to biodiversity).</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors Site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) for groundwater and lies in Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 and 2.</p> <p>Site is in Humber River Basin Management District. Nearest River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) river is 'River Derwent from Troutdale Beck to River Rye' 100m east of the site. This 'heavily modified' river has a current ecological quality status of 'poor potential' while chemical quality is 'good'. Possible connectivity between the site and this watercourse due to steep downhill slope between site and river. No RBMP lakes in the vicinity. RBMP Groundwater: 'Derwent Vale of Pickering Corallian Limestone' waterbody - poor quantitative quality / poor chemical quality.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted and new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows).</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality The coincidence of the site with Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 and 2 means that there is the potential for the aquifer to disrupt water flow to a water source. According to Environment Agency GP3 guidance the EA would object to quarries in Source Protection Zone 1, and object if there was an unacceptable risk in Source Protection Zone 2. Quarrying can deplete the aquifer, for instance by discharging groundwater to the surface during dewatering (if this occurs) or depriving the aquifer of its protective layer. Of particular risk will be fuel spills at these sites, however, unless further processing of the mineral occurs, risk will be confined to aquifer depletion if material is worked below the saturated zone, possible mobilization of pollutants from overburden and the risk from spillages, which are potentially manageable through mitigation, monitoring and permitting.</p> <p>There may also be issues with materials used to restore the site. Limitations and mitigation requirements will be greatest in Source Protection Zone 1 which may require that extraction only be allowed above the saturated zone. The location of the site circa 100m from the River Derwent and with connectivity to this watercourse due to a steep downwards slope could also lead to negative impacts to the status of this waterbody due to pollution from the site.</p>		✓	✓		-- ?	-- ?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Some uncertainty is also noted due to the possible restrictions on surface water extraction at the site. This is, however, expected to be dealt with through the water licensing regime.</p> <p>In summary, without mitigation impacts are considered to be major negative (with some uncertainty) in the short and medium term and unknown in the longer term.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors The site lies in close proximity to Scarborough (4km) however other larger markets are more distant such as York (50km), Hull (55km), Middlesbrough (58km). Access: Confirmed to be onto unclassified Cockrah Road (U551) and south to West Ayton.</p> <p>HGV Vehicles: 40 two-way daily movements (submitter information); Light vehicles: Confirmed to be 14 two-way daily movements (submitter information); PROW: Footpath 30.22/702 runs along the eastern boundary of the site.</p> <p>Rail: circa 5km east / nearest known railhead: 64.4km south-west; Strategic Road: A170 1.3 km south; Canal / Freight waterway: 53km south-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport This site would generate 54 two way vehicle movements per day. This would increase traffic on minor roads to the A64 and in holiday periods combine with traffic accessing the National Park and coast potentially slowing journeys, as well as timber traffic (A64 is a timber freight route). A transport assessment is therefore required that should also consider sustainable transport options (though these may be difficult to justify in this location).</p> <p>Access on to Cockrah Road is proposed at the North west corner of the site. With the previous quarry on the west of Cockrah Road, there is an area of separation between the existing shear vertical face of the workings and the edge of the carriageway. This level of separation should be maintained if permission is granted to quarry on the east of Cockrah Road.</p> <p>The access should be relocated to the south west corner of the site to minimise large vehicle traffic along Cockrah Road through the middle of the two quarries. A transport assessment will also be required which</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	should also look at any travel modes beyond the local highway network.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consultation Zone or an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Applying the 1km buffer around a site for possible impacts advised by MPS2 shows that it is possible that East Ayton 900m south-east, West Ayton 1km south and a number of individual properties (Low Yedmandale 500m south-west, Osborne Lodge 680m north-east, Spikers Hill 800m north) are in range of dust.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality Dust might be an issue at the site in dry conditions, which may affect receptors such as Raincliffe and Forge Valley Woods SSSI / NNR adjacent to the east, though human receptors are likely to be sufficiently distant for dust impacts to be negligible. It is however acknowledged that mitigation may reduce any impacts such that effects would be insignificant however this is currently unknown until a dust / air quality assessment is undertaken and any required mitigation is outlined. Traffic would be generated by this extension, which would extract and move 200,000 tonnes of limestone per annum over a period of up to 15 years. Possible air pollution impacts may result from traffic fumes and onsite processes. Overall it is considered that impacts would be minor negative in the short and medium term, though in the long term restoration to recreation / biodiversity will see air quality return at least to the baseline.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Circa 25% of the site is non-agricultural land classification and the remaining site area is Grade 3. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land A relatively small amount of good to moderate agricultural land will be lost to this development. Restoration will be to recreation / biodiversity, which may well allow soils to be re-instated and enhanced</p>			✓		-	-	+ ?
6. Reduce the causes of climate	Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change An area of priority ancient woodland lies adjacent to the site to the east. The site lies in close proximity to Scarborough (4km) however other larger	✓			✓	-	-	- --

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
change	<p>markets are more distant such as York (50km), Hull (55km), Middlesbrough (58km).</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Traffic from the site would generate carbon, and it is considered that the site is relatively distant from larger markets in the region (potentially an unnecessary source of CO2 depending upon the end use of the resource and the situation of alternative sites to market). The site consists of arable fields and so it is not considered that significant carbon stocks would be lost as a result of the site however it is possible that dust would reduce productivity of the adjacent woodland. While the latter impact is very small scale, and at the very low end of the significance scale, a minerals output of 200,000 tonnes per year would generate a relatively significant amount of traffic movements. The impact is thus seen as moderate negative (represented as -/--) with some uncertainty as the end market for the resource is currently unknown.</p>					?	?	
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹ of a site Site is in flood zone 1 and is not affected by surface water flooding. Ecological Networks: circa 15% of the site is covered by core England Habitat Network (woodland). Site lies entirely within the 'Derwent' Regional Green Infrastructure corridor. Site lies within the Upper Derwent Tributaries Living Landscape.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Although dust deposition may occur, this is unlikely to be a significant enough effect to disrupt the wider ecological network (Living Landscape / England Habitat Network). Flooding is not a particular issue for this site. Neutral impact.</p>					0	0	?
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage This site will contribute to the need for limestone. However, depending on whether it is extracted as crushed rock or whether some building stone is extracted it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace them. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 200,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted each year for 15 years, which will be unavailable for</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

¹ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
safeguarding	future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.							
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u> West Ayton Conservation Area lies (DNY1022) 900m south. No Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites lie within 5km.</p> <p>Twelve Scheduled Monuments lie within 2km - 'The Moor Dikes and Cradlegrip Dike prehistoric linear boundaries and other prehistoric remains in Wykeham Forest' (ID 1,017,164) 1.6km north-west, 'Round Barrow on Coverdale Moor, 530m south of North Stile Cottage' (ID 1,017,156) 1.6km north-west, 'Round Barrow on Coverdale Moor, 470m south of North Stile Cottage' (1,020,295) 1.61km north-west, ' Round barrow in Raincliffe Woods, 420m north of Osborne Lodge' (ID 1,021,235) 1.05km north-east, 'Skell Dikes: a prehistoric linear boundary with two associated round barrows and an adjoining pit alignment' (ID 1,021,238) 930m north-east, 'Round barrow 520m north west of Keepers Cottage' (ID 1,008,482) 1.46km north-east, 'Round barrow 200m north of Keepers Cottage' (ID 1,008,479) 1.56km north-east, 'Bowl barrow 1300m north of Betton Farm' (ID 1,012,082) 1.8km east, 'Bowl barrow 950m north of Betton Farm' (ID 1,008,130) 1.58 km E, ' Bowl barrow 920m north of Betton Farm' (ID 1,008,129) 1.63km east, ' Bowl barrow 700m north of Betton Farm' (ID 1,008,128) 1.38km E, 'Ayton Castle: medieval manorial centre, fortified house including tower and fishponds' (ID 1,015,410) 900m S. One Listed Building is located within 1km, 'House approx. 10m north of low Yedmandale Farmhouse' (Grade 2, NHLE- 1,148,949) 560m south-west.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--
						?	?	?
						+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u> Although no heritage assets have been recorded to-date from the footprint of the proposed new quarry site, it is encircled by crop marks of prehistoric sites which emphasize the high archaeological potential of the area for evidence of prehistoric, and later, human activity. These include a ditched Bronze Age burial mound (HER 18973) up to 30m in diameter circa 170m south-south-east of the new quarry proposal; a double ditched trackway (HER 3162), thought to be prehistoric in date, 290m away to the south-west; a ditched promontory enclosure (HER 3148) circa 400m to the West and an Iron Age square barrow circa 770m to the north-west.</p> <p>The presence of these sites implies that further, as yet unknown, prehistoric sites should be expected in the vicinity and, therefore, any new quarrying proposal should be subject to appropriate archaeological evaluation and mitigation. Due to this high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site it is assumed that allocating this site would be likely to cause the loss of these archaeological remains if the site is extracted without mitigation. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p> <p>The provision of a local building stone will help maintain and support the local distinctiveness of the NYMNP. Clarification regarding what the stone from this area was originally used for and whether an alternative supply exists in a less sensitive location would aid the site assessment process. If a face of the existing quarry could be reopened to meet the required need for this particular building stone, that may be a more favourable alternative.</p> <p>The site is not considered to have any impact on the West Ayton Conservation Area or any Listed Buildings within the immediate vicinity (Low Yedmandale Farmhouse), however any expansion needs to consider any potential impact on the setting of these Designated Heritage Assets, including the longer distance views and wider landscape settings in which these Assets are appreciated, together with the need for appropriate archaeological mitigation.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u> The site lies within the North York Moors National Park. North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast lies around 6.2km north-east.</p> <p>The site lies within North Yorkshire Moors and Cleveland Hills National Character Area (NCA) and is categorised in the North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment (NYLCA) as Limestone Foothills and Valleys. This landscape character area has high visual sensitivity as a result of extensive long distance views to adjacent Landscape Character Types, strong inter-visibility with surrounding landscapes and the flat open summits of the Tabular Hills; High ecological sensitivity as a result of the numerous linear belts of ancient woodland lining the dales sides, coupled with numerous SSSIs; and high landscape sensitivity as a result of the strong landscape and settlement pattern, with strong visual unity in settlement and distinctive cultural patterns comprising medieval villages located at spring lines. The site lies in 'Limestone Hills Landscape Character Area: 5b Tabular Hills- Pickering to Lockton' in the North York Moors Landscape Character Assessment (LCA). The site is located within the south-facing dip slope of the Tabular Hills Escarpment, with narrow, densely wooded valleys which are typical. There are views over the Vale of Pickering and also views from the Vale of Pickering towards the escarpment.</p> <p>In terms of tranquillity landscape is 'disturbed'. Light pollution: Low-moderate - on 2000 CPRE map the level is shown as 67, on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness.</p> <p>In terms of screening, the site is well screened by Forge Valley Woodlands to the east, a plantation to the north, and screen planting around the existing inactive quarry to the west. However it is open to views from Cockrah Road adjacent to the site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> It is considered that development of the site would not directly affect the setting of East or West Ayton, which lie just over 1 km to the south and south east. Development of this site would however conflict with the purposes for which the national park was designated. Locally there would be a cumulative impact with the existing quarry, and it is considered likely to adversely affect the enjoyment of visitors to the area and to Forge Valley NNR. There also does not appear to be any buffer between the site and Forge Valley NNR which is likely to result in an unacceptable landform. It is considered that a steep ridge to the site would not be desirable in this location. Vehicle</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	--
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>movements to the site may also change the character of the surrounding area which appears relatively quiet at present and would impact upon the tranquillity of the area. It is considered that there is limited scope to effectively further screen the site.</p> <p>Overall, impacts are considered to be major negative in relation to this objective during the operation of the site. There is some uncertainty regarding impacts in the long term as restoration plans are currently unknown.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> The site lies in close proximity to Scarborough (4km) however other larger markets are more distant such as York (50km), Hull (55km), Middlesbrough (58km).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> This site would result in 200,000 tonnes per annum of limestone being made available to the market over a period of up to 15 years. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight. The site does not represent low carbon development however; particularly as possible markets are relatively spread out, which could increase the carbon footprint of building. The effect overall is considered to be positive in the short and medium term and neutral in the long term as a result to positive of restoration plans as restoration to recreation may attract limited numbers of visitors to the area, depending on the type of recreational opportunities provided.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) area-Derwent Valley. Not in most deprived 20%. Within 2km of the site lie East Ayton (900m south-east), West Ayton (1km south) and Hutton Buscel 1.5km south-west and a number of individual properties. West and East Ayton are listed as service villages in the North York Moors Core Strategy and Hutton Buscel is listed under 'other villages'. Core Policy B of the Core Strategy outlines that in service villages including West and East Ayton, limited development opportunities exist including open market and affordable housing, employment and improvement of existing facilities. In other villages limited opportunities exist for housing to meet local needs and affordable housing.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> It is considered that most communities are too distant to experience significant amenity impacts that may impact on tourism etc. The site is however located within the North York Moors National Park, an area where many people visit to enjoy the open landscape and scenic beauty. Although a very minor impact is anticipated, it is considered that the allocation of this site may work against the sub-objective of 'providing opportunities to boost tourism'. The site will provide some job opportunities for local communities and enable the provision of locally available construction materials. Overall, impacts in relation to this objective are considered to be largely neutral in the short and medium term and positive in the long term as site restoration will provide a recreational resource for nearby communities.</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> The site lies within the North York Moors National Park. A number of rights of way pass in close proximity to the site: Footpath 30.22/702 runs along the eastern boundary of the site, an 'other route with public access' runs circa. 80m west of the site, Footpath 30.22/001 runs circa. 125m east of the site, Footpath 30.6/220 runs 180m east of the site, Footpath 30.6/218 runs 200m east of the site and Footpath 30.22/003 runs 200m north-west of the site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> It is considered that the location of this site within the National Park and in close proximity to a number of public rights of way and Forge Valley NNR may impact upon the enjoyment of the National Park/ recreational routes/areas in the vicinity of the site. Users of nearby footpaths particularly footpath 30.22/702 which runs adjacent to the site may experience an increase in dust and noise and effects on visual amenity and will experience an increase in heavy goods vehicles on the intersecting road. It is considered that users of the footpaths within Forge Valley are unlikely to experience any significant impacts due to screening from the Forge Valley Woodland combined with the valley topography. West Ayton caravan site lies circa 700m south of the site and is accessed via unclassified road 551 which would also be likely to constitute the quarry access route. Users of this caravan site may experience increased traffic levels when arriving/leaving the site and intermittent views of the site. Overall, it is considered that the site would have a moderate negative impact upon recreation, leisure and learning during the operational phase. Long term impacts are highly positive as site restoration will be to recreation.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	++

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> No hospitals, clinics or health centres within 1km. East Ayton lies 900m south-east, West Ayton lies 1km south. A caravan site is located approximately 700m south. A number of individual properties lie within a 1km radius including Low Yedmandale 500m south-west, Osborne Lodge 680m north-east and Spikers Hill 800m north.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> It is assumed that traffic to this site would pass through East Ayton/West Ayton. Increased HGV movements in these settlements may result in a minor negative impact in relation to the wellbeing and health and safety of these communities (noise, dust, vibration, road safety, impact upon tranquillity etc.).</p>		✓		✓	-	-	?
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> Site is in Flood Zone 1 and is not affected by surface water flooding.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> No significant effects are predicted.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> The site would make a contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of Jurassic limestone (building stone and aggregate) and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> Within 2km of the site lie East Ayton (900m south-east), West Ayton (1km south) and</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Hutton Buscel 1.5km south-west and a number of individual properties. West and East Ayton are listed as service villages in the North York Moors Core Strategy and Hutton Buscel is listed under 'other villages'. Core Policy B of the Core Strategy outlines that in service villages including West and East Ayton, limited development opportunities exist including open market and affordable housing, employment and improvement of existing facilities. In other villages limited opportunities exist for housing to meet local needs and affordable housing. No conflict with allocations, though the site does lie adjacent to an area marked in the Plan as 'woodland (including ancient woodland)' so would gain protection through Core Policy C 'Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity'.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Site lies within the boundary of MJP34 'Land between Sandsend and Scarborough'.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Site lies in a DECC PEDL (Petroleum Exploration and Development License) onshore license block. In terms of other active and dormant sites, North Yorkshire County Council Highways Depot transfer station lies 1.6km south.</p> <p>Due to the location of the site in the North York Moors National Park levels of development in close proximity to MJP59 are relatively low and it is not considered that the allocation of the site would give rise to few significant cumulative effects. However, one such effect was noted for transport.</p> <p>Transport: This site would increase traffic on minor roads to the A64 and in holiday periods combine with traffic accessing the National Park and coast potentially slowing journeys, as well as timber traffic (A64 is a timber freight route).</p>					-	-	0
Limitations / data gaps	<p>Further research through Habitats Regulations Assessment is required.</p> <p>More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ² .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

² This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

WJP19 - Fairfield Road, Whitby

Site Name	Site WJP19 Whitby Waste Treatment and Transfer Facility, Fairfield Way, Whitby
Current Use	Current Use: Recycling and transfer of municipal and commercial waste
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Recycling and transfer of municipal and commercial waste
Size	Size: 1.25 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: Unknown at present
Notes	Notes: This is an existing facility. Restoration plans are unknown at present.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Assumptions: The site is an existing waste recycling and transfer facility however around 20-25% of the site currently appears to be grassland. It is assumed that the allocation may involve the development of the grassland areas in order to expand operations. Planning application NYM2010-0497-FL (consented) expanded the capacity of the site to deal with up to 32,700 tonnes per annum of waste. It is therefore assumed that this is the current level of waste import. This allocation would therefore enable the site to deal with an additional 19,000 tonnes per annum of waste. It is assumed that this is a permanent site.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features Natura 2000: 4km south-west - North York Moors SAC/SPA (Special Protection Area), 6.5km south-east - Beast Cliff- Whitby SAC. 3 SSSIs within 5km - Whitby-Saltwick 1.25km north, Robin Hoods Bay: Maw Wyke to Beast Cliff 3.15km south-east and North York Moors 4.15km south.</p> <p>5 SINCS/LWSs (Local Wildlife Sites) within 2km - Spital Vale, Whitby (ratified, NZ91-01) 540m north-west, Larpool and Whitehall Woods-Esk Valley (ratified, NZ91-02) 900m west, Cock Mill and Larpool Wood-Stainsacre Beck (ratified, NZ90-01) 875m south, River Esk (pre-existing SINC, NZ80-04) 980m west, The Bats (ratified, NZ80-02) 1.6 km west. Circa 70% of the site lies within North Yorkshire Moors Important Bird Area. In terms of Priority Habitat, 2 areas of deciduous woodland lie within 200m (10m north and 65m east).</p> <p>Ecological Networks: Very small area of the site (circa 2% in the north-east corner) is covered by core EHN</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>(woodland).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geo-diversity</u> No significant impacts are anticipated to Natura 2000 sites, SSSIs or SINCs as a result of the site. The site may support a number of protected species associated with woodland, hedgerows and farmland such as nesting birds and foraging bats. Some of the adjacent woodland looks like it may be quite mature and could support mature trees. In terms of invasive species, there are currently no known problems in the local area, however there is potential for invasive species to be brought in with waste delivered to site and these could be spread if not dealt with appropriately.</p> <p>It is possible however that through this allocation, there may exist an opportunity to make something better of the existing site in terms of biodiversity.</p> <p>Overall, impacts that may arise as a result of this allocation are considered to be minor and could likely be mitigated. Impacts are therefore considered to be neutral.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</u> The site is not located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone or a Groundwater Source Protection Zone.</p> <p>Humber RBMP: RBMP water body 'Rigg Mill Bk/Long Mill Bk catch (tributary of Esk)' lies circa 25m north. Ecological quality: poor status / chemical quality: 'does not require assessment'. No local RBMP lakes. RBMP Groundwater: 'Esk and Yorkshire Coast Ravenscar': current quantitative quality - good / chemical quality - good.</p> <p>CAMS: Site is in the Esk Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy. Surface water is available at very low flows (at least 95% of the time).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality</u> Site is for waste transfer and recycling so potential impacts will result from construction run off (is an existing site but further construction may take place in currently undeveloped areas), leachate from storage of waste in the transfer facility and fuel spills / run off from vehicles. These are all expected to be readily resolvable through good site management / vehicle washing</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	etc. Overall impacts in relation to this objective are considered to be neutral as it is assumed that the relevant environmental permits and regulations will operate effectively.							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is located on the outskirts of Whitby, though is remote from many waste facilities (a metal recycling facility lies 4.3km south-east). Access: Light vehicles: 60 two-way movements source: application details NYM/2010/0497/FL); HGV vehicles: 38 two-way movements (source: application details NYM/2010/0497/FL).</p> <p>Net change in daily trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 6. Traffic assessment rating: green.</p> <p>Rights of Way: none.</p> <p>Rail: 1.2 km north-west (Whitby Station 1.5km north) / nearest known railhead: 83.1 km south-west. Strategic Road: A171 350m south. Canal / Freight waterway: 63.2km south-west to Ouse</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport This site is for the extension in area and use of a recycling and transfer plant. As such, this submission only also allows for an additional 6 HGV movements above current levels, The traffic impacts of additional traffic are therefore considered negligible onto the A171.</p> <p>As some waste would be bulked to larger vehicles through transfer this would reduce the journey lengths of smaller vehicles which has an overall positive effect. Its location on the edge of town also helps to mitigate effects. However, because of the overall levels of local traffic associated with the site a traffic assessment would be required to determine the impact of the proposal on the existing highway network and whether any improvements are required. This will also need to look at sustainable travel (though additional facilities may be hard to justify).</p> <p>The existing access appears to work for the current use despite not been wide enough for two HGVs to pass side by side. If a large vehicle wants to leave the site at the same time as one entering, one of them would have to give way to the other but, with the relatively small amount of traffic that the site generates, this is not an issue presently.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
						+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	If the site traffic volumes were to significantly increase, the situation could arise where traffic was queuing in the highway waiting for vehicles to exit the site. Possible solutions would be to have a shared access with the pumping station to the south of the site or have a new access in the field to the east of the site ³ .							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors No AQMAs or hazardous substances consent sites within 5km. In terms of receptors for dust and odour the outskirts of Whitby residential area lies 300m west, Stainsacre lies 900m south-east. Several individual properties lie to the north, east and south. 2 schools lie within 1km, 330m west and 500m south-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality The site is an existing waste transfer and recycling facility and already has measures in place such as a vehicle wash, to reduce dust and odour issues. It is considered that the expansion of the site would lead to increased waste deliveries and associated emissions (however this process will facilitate the bulking of waste so that it can be transported onwards in a more efficient manor). The location of the site on an industrial estate may lead to cumulative air quality issues with other nearby industrial sites. Overall, impacts are considered to be neutral to minor negative.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0

³ A previous planning application involving intensification of vehicular use (NYM/2009/0675/FL) was recommended for refusal by highways due to the width and construction standard of the existing access and the detrimental effect on the network. A reduced proposal followed (NYM/2010/0497/FL).

At the time of making a highway recommendation on application number NYM10/497/FL, the Highway Authority had concerns over the restrictions to the existing access, the layout of the industrial estate and the creeping intensification of the traffic using the junctions onto the A171.

However, the expansion of the business park will provide a link between Fairfield Way and Enterprise Way and, whilst the waste site is located at the extremity of the estate, this new link will allow access to the waste site via both junctions. The business park expansion proposals did assess the capacity of the junctions onto the A171, and it was deemed no safety or capacity improvements were required to accommodate the expansion of the park.

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors Site is located in an area of ALC Grade 3 land however the majority of the site forms an existing waste recycling and transfer facility. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land Only a small area of the site is currently undeveloped (20-25%). It is considered that the loss of circa 0.25 ha of moderate to good agricultural land located on the edge of an industrial estate constitutes a negligible impact.</p>	✓		✓		0	0	0
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change Two areas of deciduous woodland priority habitat lie within 200m (10m north and 65m east). An additional 19,000 tonnes of waste would need to be transported.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change It is not considered that the development of the remaining areas of the site would cause the loss of any significant carbon stores. It is acknowledged that areas of deciduous woodland lie in close proximity to the site and is considered that dust deposition on leaves may lead to a minor loss of productivity; however the effect on this objective is considered to be insignificant. Site is located on the outskirts of Whitby and additional infrastructure may enable the site to deal with an additional 19,000 tonnes per annum throughput. It is considered that this increase in capacity will allow more waste material to be sorted and bulked up for more efficient transit, ultimately diverting waste from landfill and saving carbon emissions in waste transportation. Overall the effect is considered to be positive.</p>	✓			✓	+	+	+
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁴ of a site Surface water flooding affects small parts of this site (circa 15% at a 1 in 1000 return period and 5% at a 1 in 30 return period). Site is in Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation Surface water flooding affects small areas of this site; however it is considered that the site could be configured in a way that would avoid these high risk areas.</p>					0	0	0

⁴ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Overall, impacts in relation to this objective are considered to be negligible.							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site Alterations to/extension of this site would allow an additional throughput of 19,000 tonnes per annum of waste.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage A waste transfer station would ultimately help to get waste to recycling and other treatment centres (assisting the circular economy by ultimately reducing resource consumption). Its indirect beneficial effect would be dependent on the final destination of the waste.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy A waste transfer and recycling facility would ultimately help to get waste to recycling and other treatment centres (moving it up the waste hierarchy in most cases). Its indirect beneficial effect would be dependent on the final destination of the waste.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors Whitby conservation area lies 1km north-west. Whitby Abbey House Registered Park and Garden (Grade 2, ID 1,001,467) lies 1.48km north-west. No registered battlefields or World Heritage Sites lie within 5km.</p> <p>Three Scheduled Monuments lie within 2km: 'Moated site at Low Laithes Farm, Whitby Laithes' (ID 1,020,402) 900m east; 'Whitby Abbey: Saxon double-house, post-conquest Benedictine monastery, C17 manor house and C14 cross' (ID 1,017,941) 1.42km north; and Saltwick Nab alum quarries (ID 1,017,779) 1.46km north-east. 10 Listed Buildings lie within 1km (all Grade 2), the closest is Lodge Farmhouse (NHLE: 1,253,887) 320m north-west. Four named designed landscapes lie within 2km: Whitby Cemetery 420m</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
						-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
character	<p>west, Unnamed Allotments 1.01km north, Pannett Park 1.83km north-west and unnamed gardens and pleasure grounds 2km north-west.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment The site is not known to have any direct impacts on the historic environment and any impact on setting will be as an element of the overall industrial estate rather than as a specific isolated development. Any expansion of the site needs to consider potential impact on the setting of the Robin Hood and Little John Stones (to the east of the site) and in particular the wider surrounding landscape in which they are appreciated. Also there is the setting of Whitby Abbey and both views into the site as well as views out which may impact on the enjoyment and appreciation of the Asset. Historic England, however, may have further comments to make relating to setting with reference to the Scheduled Monuments of Whitby Abbey and Low Laithes Moated Site.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character Site lies within North York Moors National Park (NYMNP) and North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast lies 700m east.</p> <p>The site is located in North Yorkshire and Cleveland Hills National Character Area. The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment identifies the site as ‘Rugged Cliffs, Coastal Valleys and Bays (coastal landscapes)’ landscape character type. This area is characterised by: High visual sensitivity as a result of strong inter-visibility with adjacent coastal and inland landscape character types and strong inter-visibility within views from the sea; high ecological sensitivity as a result of the presence of numerous diverse coastal habitats which support rare species; and high landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the dynamic landscape pattern of striking cliffs and undercliffs, deep wooded ravines and coastal hinterland; combined with remnant historic jet, ironstone and alum mines and a historic settlement pattern of small coastal settlements and fishing villages crowded into tight cliff foot locations or confined in narrow valleys where they meet the sea. In the North York Moors National Park LCA the site lies within ‘4b Coast and Coastal Hinterland - Whitby- Cloughton’.</p> <p>Urban intrusion – disturbed. Light pollution – moderate. On the 2000 CPRE map the level is assessed as 117 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness. Light intrusion is likely to have increased</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?
						0	0	0
						-	-	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>since that date.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape The site is visible from the edge of residential areas of Whitby, 0.3- 0-4 km distant, but is seen as part of a wider area of intrusive industrial development. Should new buildings be developed as part of the site expansion, impacts on / views from Whitby Abbey should be given particular consideration. The site currently adversely affects the setting of the NYMNP (and conflicts in a small way with the purposes of the National Park), although it is also part of a larger industrial estate which also adversely affects the Park. The proposals seem likely to involve possible expansion of current uses, which will result in further urban intrusion into the countryside and have a negative impact on local landscape character. The scale is small, but part of incremental change. Due to the location of this site within the National Park, it is considered that alternatives to this site should be considered as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process.</p> <p>In closer views the current site is considered to be incongruous with the landscape. Existing buildings are of a light reflective colour that stands out in the landscape (although the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan does provide a design brief for this area to ensure that buildings are designed well going forward), and there is small scale clutter that is unscreened (it is considered that there is little scope for screening the site). The site has been levelled by the importation of fill material and this artificial landform intrudes into the small valley to the north of the site (and possibly also into the small tributary valley to the west). It is possible however that through this allocation, there may exist an opportunity to make something better of the existing site in terms of its overall appearance / visual impact.</p> <p>Overall, there is some uncertainty as it is not clear how much, if any, change is proposed in terms of the layout of the site. If none, effects in relation to landscape will be neutral. If currently undeveloped areas of the site are developed it is considered that this would constitute urban intrusion into the countryside and have a negative impact on the local landscape character. The scale this impact would be small, but part of incremental change.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> Site is located on the outskirts of Whitby, though is remote from many waste facilities (a metal recycling facility lies 4.3km south-east).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u> While dealing with waste effectively is an important part of a functioning, sustainable economy the area is not rich in waste facilities. Therefore this transfer station will be an important part of ensuring that waste can be transported to disposal or recycling / reuse in a more cost effective way. The allocation may result in a very small increase in job opportunities and the recycling function of the site would enable value to be added to waste products. As it is considered that the site would divert waste from landfill it is considered that financial savings would be made in terms of landfill tax. Overall the impact in relation to this objective is minor positive.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u> IMD area is Fylingdales. This is not in the worst 20%. The site lies in Whitby Business Park which is covered by the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan. One of the aims of the Area Action Plan is to make additional land available to stimulate investment in the business park and create job opportunities. The areas of the site that are not yet developed lie within 'Additional allocations- B Use Classes' on the Area Action Plan proposals map.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Although this site will provide a small number of jobs, it's location on an industrial estate is remote enough from residential communities as to not particularly affect their vitality. It is considered that extension to current operations onsite would work towards the aims of the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan. The site would provide local infrastructure to enable and encourage the treatment of waste higher up the waste hierarchy. Impacts are therefore considered to be minor positive.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u> In terms of public rights of way, no local routes lie within 250m or national routes within 500m (the Moors to Sea cycle route passes 800m south-west).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u> Although the site is located within the North York Moors National Park, it does lie on an industrial estate and the allocation would involve the expansion of an existing waste transfer and recycling site. Given these factors and the distance between the site and any recreation routes/leisure facilities, impacts in relation to this objective are considered to be negligible.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u> Nearby Populations: Whitby 300m west, Stainsacre 900m south-east. Several individual properties lie to the north, east and south. 2 schools lie within 1km, 330m west and 500m south-west.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> Waste Transfer Stations can have noise, dust and odour impacts on receptors, which may affect wellbeing. Most residential / school receptors are thought to be too distant for these impacts to be significant, though an industrial estate is adjacent (though noise and odour levels may be less of an issue on an already industrial site). Minor negative effects.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> Surface water flooding affects small parts of this site (circa 15% at a 1 in 1000 return period and 5% at a 1 in 30 return period). Site is in Flood Zone 1.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> Site lies in the lowest risk category for river and sea flooding. Small areas of the site are affected by surface water flooding although it is considered that the site could be configured in a way that would avoid the use of high risk areas for sensitive infrastructure/processes. Effects are therefore considered to be negligible.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans (and would fall into 'B use classes' as far as the Business Park / Area Action Plan is concerned).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> No real benefits to a changing population.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning Context:</u> This is not in the worst 20%. The site lies in Whitby Business Park which is covered by the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan. One of the aims of the Area Action Plan is to make additional land available to stimulate investment in the business park and create job opportunities. The areas of the site that are not yet developed lie within 'Additional allocations - B Use Classes' on the Area Action Plan proposals map. The site would fall into 'B use classes' as far as the Business Park / Area Action Plan is concerned.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Site is co-incident with MJP34 (which relates to extraction of potash by underground methods only), though no other potential MWJP sites lie within 5km</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> York Potash Pipeline NSIP lies 2.9km south-west (beyond the 2 km search area we have used in this assessment). In terms of other nearby active and dormant minerals and waste sites, a HWRC lies 50m west of the site; non-hazardous waste transfer station sites lies 80m south and 120m west; and construction and demolition waste transfer sites lie 120m west and 1km north-west. A metal recycling facility lies 4.3km south-east. No authorised or historic landfill sites lie within 2km</p> <p><u>Air:</u> It has been identified under objective 4 that this site may act in combination with others located on the industrial estate to impact upon air quality. It is not considered that this cumulative impact would raise the magnitude of effect in relation to objective 4 above negligible to minor negative.</p> <p><u>Economy:</u> The expansion of this site may work with other development in the area to stimulate investment and growth of the Whitby Business Park, an aim of the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan. It is considered that this allocation along with other developments in close vicinity may have a cumulative positive economic impact.</p>								
			✓	✓		0	0	0	
						-	-	-	
			✓		✓	+	+	+	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁵ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: the National Park, and the Scheduled Monument, Listed Buildings and Registered Park and Garden and their respective settings, and local landscape features • Water issues, including: hydrology, flood risk (Zone 1) and surface water drainage • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc.

⁵ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

**Appendix S10: Assessment of Sites in the City of York
Joint Minerals and Waste Plan**

Preferred Options Consultation

Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Volume 2: Assessment of Sites

Contents

Reference	Site Name	Preferred or Discounted	Type of Site	Page
MJP52	Field SE5356 9513, to north of Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton	Preferred	Extraction of clay	1
WJP05	Field to north of Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton	Preferred	Landfill and recycling of waste from construction industry	13
WJP11	Harewood Whin, Rufforth	Preferred	Retention of the following facilities beyond 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landfill, • open windrow composting, • recycling (including treatment bulking and transfer) and liquid waste treatment • Energy from Waste (Biomass and Landfill Gas Utilization) • kerbside recycling and waste transfer operation and Construction of new materials recycling facility and waste transfer station 	26

MJP52 - Field SE5356 9513, to north of Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton

Site Assessment Framework Template

Site Name	Site MJP52 Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton, York
Current Use	Agriculture and pond (former clay working)
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of Clay
Size	6.28 ha
Proposed life of site	5 – 10 years from commencement of extraction
Notes	Proposed quarry adjacent to former clay working. Site also proposed for restoration by inert waste landfill.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u> Special Area of Conservation / Special Protection Area (SAC/SPA): 10km north-east - Strensall Common SAC; 14.8km south-west - Kirk Deighton SAC. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): 1 SSSI within 5km: Clifton Ings and Rawcliffe Meadows 3.6km east.</p> <p>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): 4 SINC's within 2km: Low Moor Lane Meadow Hessay (neutral grassland) 930m south-west, Town Pond Shirbutt Lane (pond) 1.4km south-west, Hessay Churchyard 1.48km west, River Ouse 1.74km north-east. River Foss adjacent to the site to the South. UK Priority Habitat: None within 200m.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u> The</p>	✓		✓		0	0	0
						-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Site is unlikely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 or other designated nature conservation sites as a result of the proximity of this site to the receptors and the limited pathways to each of the designations. However, the site does connect with the River Foss and therefore it would be important that pollution arising as a result of clay extraction / future landfill does not occur.</p> <p>There may be an opportunity for restoration following this use, although the impacts on biodiversity are unknown.</p> <p>The site is bordered by hedgerows and currently contains a pond which may provide habitats for animals such as farm birds (and there may be potential for great crested newt). Any new clay extraction activity in this location may cause disturbance to the biodiversity in this location. Further understanding of this would be required to understand the impacts in the long-term.</p> <p>On balance, there is potential for this to have uncertain / minor negative effects depending on the scale of development and biodiversity in close proximity to the site.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors The site is within Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ) for Surface water and Groundwater. It also falls within the Humber River Basin District, specifically within the Swale, Nidd, Ure and Ouse Catchment. The River Foss runs through the site. This area is called ‘Foss Dike from Source to The Foss’. This stretch of the river is of moderate ecological quality. It is not assessed for its chemical quality. The site lies within the aquifer catchment of the Sherwood Sandstone. Groundwater quality is current quantitatively good and the chemical quality is poor (deteriorating).</p> <p>CAMS: Surface water is available at least 50% of the time. Restrictions on abstraction licenses may apply in low flows.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality Because the site is within an NVZ and the sensitive Sherwood Sandstone aquifer, surface and groundwater may be vulnerable due to run-off from the clay extraction operation, including fuel spills (though it is acknowledged that the relatively impermeable nature of clay would offer protection to the underlying aquifer. In addition, there is an existing pond (although it is assumed this would be drained / filled) and an existing pathway into the River Foss to the southern end of the site.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Should the use change to be landfill, there would need to be a strategy in place to contain any resultant contamination as a result of leachate, surface run-off or dewatering of the pond.</p> <p>Overall the effects are predicted to be minor negative over the timeframe of the plan with effects becoming more uncertain in the long-term as this would be dependent upon the implementation of protocols to ensure that contamination as a result of draining the site and subsequent landfill is put into place.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors This site is within 100m of the A59 between Harrogate and York. Access: Access would be to be as existing site which is via Kettlewell Lane onto Newlands Lane then onto A59; Light Vehicles: 2-4 two-way daily movements (estimate); HGV vehicles: 10-14 two-way daily movements (estimate).</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 2 to 4; HGVs: 10-14. Traffic assessment rating: red.</p> <p>PROW: None affecting access or site.</p> <p>Rail: 460m south / nearest known railhead: 22km south; Strategic Road: A59 is 900m south along roads; Canal / Freight waterway: 1.75 km north-east (River Ouse).</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport Although access is acceptable on to Newlands Lane, works will be required to form the access onto Newlands Lane and improvements will be required along Newlands Lane to the A59. Newlands Lane will need to be widened to allow two way movements. Indeed the Joint Plan traffic assessment states: <i>“The site would be accessed off Kettlewell Lane with traffic routing via Newlands Lane onto the A59. Newlands Lane is a single track carriageway with occasional passing places and is also subject to a 7.5T weight limit except for access which is understood to be for HGV traffic management purposes. As a minimum Kettlewell Lane is likely to require upgrading for regular use by HGVs for this submission. The junction of Newlands Lane and the A59 also looks to fall short of required visibility standards and may present a road safety risk if use of the junction is intensified by additional traffic from the submission”.</i></p>		✓	✓		--	--	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Re-opening the clay pit will increase the number of vehicle journeys to and from this location, though only by a modest amount (10 -14 HGVs per day). This increase in HGVs is unlikely to significantly increase congestion on the A59 onto which traffic would flow. The effects predicted are therefore likely to be major negative as, while the traffic impact is minimal, Newlands Lane and the A59 Newlands Lane junction present road safety concerns for the duration of working the site.</p> <p>The traffic assessment states that <i>"it is envisaged that these issues could be mitigated although may require third party land with the level of additional traffic from the site which could be accommodated likely to depend on the extent of the mitigation measures put in place"</i>.</p> <p>It seems unlikely that sustainable modal shift could support this small site. A transport assessment and travel plan would be required.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p><u>Proximity of air quality receptors</u> The site is within 4.5km of the York City Centre and Leeman Road AQMAs (to the East of the site). The village of Upper Poppleton is within 2km of the site with the nearest property within 1km (270m) to the east of the site. A school and playing fields lie 1.3 km east in Upper Poppleton.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on air quality</u> The main receptors of any air quality effect would be the properties in proximity to the site (Duttons Farmhouse) and the western edge of Poppleton Village as well as properties facing onto the A59 and outer York ring-road.</p> <p>However, as the number of lorries are expected to be low, predicted effects are not expected to be significant and could be easily reduced, if need be, by the implementation of air quality abatement measures. While it is possible that inappropriate routing of lorries could cumulatively have a negative effect on the York AQMA, it is unlikely that lorries would systematically route from this site through the AQMA (any impacts on the AQMAs due to lorry routes taken would need to be considered for any application that comes forward). Significant direct dust impacts from extraction at the site are thought to be out of range of Upper Poppleton though may affect Duttons Farm, so assessment is needed.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p><u>Proximity of soil and land receptors</u> This area is a former clay quarry. It is surrounded by grade 3 agricultural land.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on soil / land</u> The proposed use as a clay quarry is adjacent to a previous clay quarry. This is likely to extend the clay pit in this location but is unlikely to have major effects on this objective as the quarry itself was also a historic clay working. Nonetheless, the land is currently being farmed, so small scale effects are noted. Presumably if the site is to be landfilled the intention is to restore soils on top of the landfill. However, to be sure, mitigation should be to retain on-site soils for restoration. (E.g. use as bund).</p>		✓	✓		0 -	0 -	0
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</u> The site is bounded by hedgerows and surrounded by predominantly arable uses.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change</u> The proposal for this site to be used as a clay quarry is unlikely to have significant effects on climate change. This will likely be determined by the methods of extraction (using vehicles for example) and by the transportation of the clay away from the site to its processing destination. As 40,000 tonnes of clay will be moved off site to another location the effect is minor negative / uncertain and permanent.</p>	✓		✓		- ?	- ?	- 0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹ of a site</u> The site does not lie within or adjacent to a designated green corridor. No nature conservation designations are within close proximity. The site lies predominantly within flood zone 1 although the River Foss borders the site the south. Land adjacent to the river is categorised as flood zone 3 (high flood risk) and flood zone 2</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</u> Whilst the site has an area of high flood risk/river to the southern end of the site, it is not anticipated to exacerbate the risk of flooding in the short term. There may be some impacts in the longer term as currently there is a pond in the old clay pit. Quarrying for clay</p>	✓			✓	0 ?	? ?	? ?

¹ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>may change the drainage regime in the localised area which may have a minor adverse effect on flood risk in the immediate vicinity. This would need to be explored further to ensure that this does not cause subsequent adverse effects.</p> <p>Overall, the effects on this objective are likely to be neutral although there is some uncertainty as to any effects on the drainage regime by changing the site to landfill.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> This site would consume 40,000 tonnes of clay, and may indirectly provide a disincentive to seeking alternative recycled sources of building materials. Minor negative.</p>	✓		✓	✓	-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u> The proposed extraction of clay is unlikely to have significant effects on this objective directly.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors.</u> There are no other notable heritage assets within 1km of the site. The Upper Poppleton Conservation Area is 1.2 km east. The site is outside of the Historic Character and Setting areas as identified in the City of York Greenbelt Appraisal (2003 and subsequent</p>	✓	✓	✓		0	0	0
							?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>amendments).</p> <p>Registered Parks and Gardens: Beningbrough Hall (Grade 2, ID 1,001,057) 4.2km north; Registered Battlefields: Battle of Marston Moor 3.9km west.</p> <p>Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): According to the HLC map the site is in an area of defined as: Broad Type: Enclosed Land and HLC Type: Unknown Planned Enclosure. This is a large area of parliamentary enclosure which consists of medium sized regular fields defined by straight ditches. This area has significant legibility and dates between 1750 and 1850. This is mainly part of Moor Monkton between 1786 and 1787.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment Whilst there has formerly been clay working on this site, it is currently used as a pond / agricultural land. There are unlikely to be significant effects here given that the site has previously been used for clay extraction (so will neither disrupt archaeology or historic character).</p> <p>On balance, the effects on this objective are assessed as potentially neutral with some uncertainty in the medium to longer term reflecting the unknown scale of buildings on the site and their visibility which could, for instance, if large enough, impact on the setting of York (though the risk of this is seen as relatively low) or Upper Poppleton.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character No National Parks or AONBs or Heritage Coast within 15km. The site is located within the Draft Green Belt as per the City of York Local Plan Preferred Options (2013).</p> <p>The site is located within the National Character Area 'Vale of York'. The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment places this site in landscape character type 28: 'Vale farmland with plantation woodland and heathland (farmed lowland and valley landscapes). This is identified as a relatively low-lying undulating vale landscape enclosed to the west by rising landscape of Magnesian Limestone Ridge landscape character type and to the east by the Wooded Hills and Valleys and Chalk Wolds landscape character types. This area is identified as having a moderate visual sensitivity overall as there is</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>a strong sense of openness and a result of the topography although plantation woodland does disrupt views. There is also a moderate ecological sensitivity and moderate sensitivity to the landscape and cultural elements as in places there are historic landscape patterns compromised by modern development and infrastructure.</p> <p>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape This site is surrounded by hedgerows which provides some screening of the site from the A59, although these do look patchy in some locations facing Upper Poppleton village.</p> <p>The proposal for the extraction of clay adjacent to the former quarry is unlikely to have significant effects on the landscape subject to the scale and design of any additional facilities. Any effects may be in relation to character and setting as a result of increased traffic movements and visibility of any activity in relation to the landfill operations. Design of any management facilities would need to consider visibility of the site to ensure that this does not dominate the existing landscape and affect the setting of York. Currently the site is a pond and therefore, the increase in activity is likely to impact particularly in the short term.</p> <p>On balance the effects of this proposed use at Duttons Farm is likely to be neutral to minor negative.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth Currently the site is used in agricultural use / pond. The site is a former clay pit.</p> <p>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth The proposal for this site may have a minor positive effect on the local economy. Clay extraction is likely to require the creation of a small number of jobs although the scale of this is not likely to be significant. Clay would also facilitate the supply of engineering clay to the construction sector, indirectly supporting future economic growth.</p> <p>Overall, it is considered that this is likely to have a neutral to minor positive effect for the duration the site is in use.</p>		✓	✓	✓	0 +	0 +	0
13. Maintain and enhance	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability Duttons Farmhouse is 250m from the edge of the site. Other dwellings in close proximity are along Newlands Lane within 350m. The site is 1.2km west</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>of Upper Poppleton, and circa 2.5km from the city of York. The new local plan for York is still in production. The existing 2005 local plan concentrates development on brownfield land within the built up urban area and urban extensions. Outside of defined settlement limits planning permission will only be given for development appropriate to the Green Belt or the open countryside. Upper Poppleton has, however, been defined as an action area where planning permission will not be granted for development that could prejudice the implementation of their redevelopment. Checks on the York Proposals Map show this site as being reasonably distant from allocations or policies, with an area including an employment allocation and open space >400m south-east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability Job opportunities are likely to be limited as a result of the proposed use. The proposal for clay extraction is unlikely to benefit the immediate settlements in any significant way. The site is equally unlikely to hinder tourism. Overall, it is considered that the effects of these proposals are insignificant / neutral.</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors There are no Public Rights of Way or leisure facilities within proximity of the site. Within 1km of the site is Upper Poppleton Village Green although there is no direct pathway to access this in the village.</p> <p>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning Using this site for clay extraction is unlikely to have significant effects on opportunities for recreation, leisure and learning. It is also probably too small and remote to provide opportunities improve opportunities for recreational access.</p>					0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing York hospital is approximately 6km from the site. The village of Upper Poppleton is within 2km of the site with the nearest property within 1km to the east of the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing This site is predominantly set away from residential areas within access via a private track. Whilst this will help to minimise issues concerning safety, protocols would need to be in place to be precautionary.</p> <p>Without mitigation, noise, dust and light from the site may also have an impact on the village nearby,</p>		✓	✓		--	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>including from associated traffic for dwellings adjacent to the A59. This may have a slight impact on safety of pedestrians and cyclists who choose to use the road (A59).</p> <p>Moreover, there is some concern over the safety levels if Newlands Lane and the Newlands Lane / A59 junction are used by HGVs without mitigation (see objective 3).</p> <p>On balance, it is predicted that, due to traffic safety on Newlands Lane and the Newlands Lane / A59 junction, major negative effects could occur for the duration of the development without mitigation,</p>							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones The site is predominantly within flood zone 1 (low flood risk). However, the River Foss abuts to the southern end of the site, either side of which is a small area of flood zone 3 (high flood risk) and flood zone 2. The site is predominantly a pond</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding It is unlikely that the proposal on this site will have a significant impact on flood risk. Clay extraction in this location has been undertaken previously. There could be possible run-off to the River Foss, though the effect on flooding would be insignificant. However, there is a possible need for flood plain compensatory storage if any flood plain is lost through restoration. On balance, the effects on flood risk are likely to be neutral but uncertain in the long-term and would need further work to determine whether flood plain compensatory storage would be needed. As with other sites a site specific flood risk assessment would be required.</p>	✓			✓	0	0	?
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population Landfill may form part of the restoration strategy to restore this landscape.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population This site would help to meet the need for clay extraction in the short-medium terms. This might be beneficial in meeting the needs of local businesses requiring clay. This is therefore predicted to have minor positive effects.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> The site is 1.2km west of Upper Poppleton, and circa 2.5km from the city of York. The new local plan for York is still in production. The existing 2005 local plan concentrates development on brownfield land within the built up urban area and urban extensions. Outside of defined settlement limits planning permission will only be given for development appropriate to the Green Belt or the open countryside. Poppleton has, however, been defined as an action area where planning permission will not be granted for development that could prejudice the implementation of their redevelopment. Checks on the York Proposals Map show this site as being reasonably distant from allocations or policies, with an area including an employment allocation and open space >400m south-east.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Within 2km only WJP11 is present 1.6km south. Just outside of the search area at 2.1 km south lies Harewood Whin including waste treatment facility, non- hazardous landfill, composting and material recycling. 2 waste transfer stations are situated a little further out at 2.6 and 3.5 km south.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Within 2km, 1.67km west lies the Hessay Recycling Centre which includes a waste transfer station.</p>								
Limitations / data gaps	<p>All constraints and opportunities identified at step 2 of the Site Assessment Methodology have been considered.</p> <p>Uncertainties in relation to on-site biodiversity and traffic routing will need to be addressed by any planning application at this site.</p> <p>Sequential testing of the site in relation to flood risk is required.</p>								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant								

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ² .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains), York's historic character and the Green Belt and their respective settings and local landscape features • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and to a use compatible with its location in the Green Belt

² This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

WJP05 - Field to north of Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton

Site Name	Site WJP05 Duttons Farm, Upper Poppleton, York
Current Use	Agriculture and pond (former clay working)
Nature of Planning Proposal	Landfill and recycling of waste from construction industry
Size	6.28 ha
Proposed life of site	2022-2027
Notes	Proposed as new landfill for restoration following proposed extraction of clay (MJP52). Restoration unknown at present.

SA FINDINGS SUMMARISE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ONLY. A WIDER RANGE OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WERE INITIALLY ANALYSED AND DISTILLED DOWN TO ONLY THOSE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT (SEE ALSO SITE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY SUMMARY REPORT FOR A FULL LIST OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES / SITE ASSESSMENT SPREADSHEET).

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features. Special Area of Conservation / Special Protection Area (SAC/SPA): 10km north-east - Strensall Common SAC; 14.8km south-west - Kirk Deighton SAC. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): 1 SSSI within 5km: Clifton Ings and Rawcliffe Meadows 3.6km east.</p> <p>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): 4 SINC within 2km: Low Moor Lane Meadow Hessay (neutral grassland) 930m south-west, Town Pond Shirbutt Lane (pond) 1.4km south-west, Hessay Churchyard 1.48km west, River Ouse 1.74km north-east. River Foss adjacent to the site to the South. UK Priority Habitat: None within 200m.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity. The Site is unlikely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 or other designated nature conservation sites as a result of the proximity of this site to these receptors and the limited pathways to each of the designations. However, the site does connect with the River Foss and therefore it would be important that pollution</p>	✓		✓		?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>arising as a result of landfill does not occur.</p> <p>The site is bordered by hedgerows and currently contains a pond which may provide habitats for animals such as farm birds. Any new landfill activity in this location may cause disturbance to the biodiversity in this location. Further understanding of this would be required to understand the impacts in the long-term.</p> <p>There is some potential for the site to be restored more positively for biodiversity (without the need for inert material) for instance through restoration to a wetland and the restoration of a pond. On balance, there is potential for this to have uncertain / minor negative effects depending on the scale of development and biodiversity in close proximity to the site.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><u>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors.</u> The site is within Nitrate Vulnerable Zones for surface water and groundwater. It also falls within the Humber River Basin District, specifically within the Swale, Nidd, Ure and Ouse Catchment. The River Foss runs through the site. This area is called “Foss Dike from Source to The Foss’. This stretch of the river is of moderate ecological quality. It is not assessed for its chemical quality. The site lies within the aquifer catchment of the Sherwood Sandstone. Groundwater quality is current quantitatively good and the chemical quality is Poor (deteriorating).</p> <p>CAMS: Surface water is available at least 50% of the time. Restrictions on abstraction licenses may apply in low flows.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on water quality.</u> Because the site is within an NVZ, surface and groundwater may be vulnerable due to run-off or leachate from the landfill waste management facility. In addition, there is an existing pond (although it is assumed this would be drained and filled under MJP52) and an existing pathway into the River Foss to the southern end of the site. However, as the site would deal with inert waste there are unlikely to be significant issues. In addition, it is assumed that the environmental permitting system would adequately control risks.</p>				0	0	0	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors Site is 100m of the A59 between Harrogate and York ; Access: Confirmed to be as existing which is via Kettlewell Lane onto Newlands Lane then onto A59; Light Vehicles: 2-4 two-way daily movements (estimate); HGV vehicles: 10-14 two-way daily movements (estimate).</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 2 to 4; HGVs: 10-14. Traffic assessment rating: red.</p> <p>PROW: None</p> <p>Rail: 400m south / nearest known railhead: circa 22km south; Strategic Road: 100m north of A59 /900m south along roads; Canal / Freight waterway: 1.75 km north-east (River Ouse).</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport. As this is dependent on MJP52 it is assumed that improvements to access etc. would already have been made. The additional traffic effects from this landfill exercise are thought to be largely insignificant, though if this site were to be a landfill without MJP52 first occurring first the same major negative assessment as highlighted in MJP52 applies. A transport assessment and travel plan would be required to demonstrate this.</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors. The site is within 4.5km of the York City Centre and Leeman Road AQMAs (to the East of the site). The village of Upper Poppleton is within 2km of the site with the nearest property within 1km (270m) to the east of the site. A school and playing fields lie 1.3 km east in Upper Poppleton.</p> <p>Summary of effects on air quality. Air quality may be impacted as a result of the proposed future use of this site, though due to the low level of traffic this is thought to be an insignificant impact. In addition, landfill could produce dust which would need to be appropriately managed. This may have associated negative effects on air quality. The main receptor of this would be the properties within proximity (Duttons Farmhouse) and the western edge of Poppleton Village as well as properties facing onto the A59 and outer York ring-road (cumulative effect with other traffic). Following the landfill, it is likely that effects on air quality would significantly reduce, subject to final use of the site. It is likely that in the long-term this would</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>become neutral.</p> <p>Any impacts on the AQMAs due to lorry routes taken would need to be considered for any application that comes forward.</p>							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors This area is a former clay quarry. It is surrounded by grade 3 agricultural land.</p> <p>Summary of effects on soil / land. Waste management of this kind can result in some contamination of soils due to leachate and surface run-off of contaminated water from the waste. However, given that this would be a former clay quarry, problems associated with leachate may be reduced as this is used as a material to line landfill sites. Landfill also has implications on land take though this impact has been attributed to MJP52 so is not counted again here.</p> <p>On balance, the effect of this use on the proposed site may be uncertain and insignificant to minor negative based upon the potential risk for contamination at a new landfill site. However in the longer term, restoration will be to agriculture or forestry, which is beneficial.</p>	✓	✓	✓		0 - ?	+	+
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change. The site is bounded by hedgerows and surrounded by predominantly arable uses.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change Proposal for this site to be used as a waste management facility for landfill may have a mixed effect on climate change. There may be small scale negative effects as a result of increased transportation to the site as a result of this use. Vehicle movements would be the predominant mode of transport to and from this facility. There is potential for these journeys to have cross boundary effects as well should this attract landfill from other authorities. Gases produced as a result of landfill would be insignificant as the site would deal with inert waste.</p> <p>On the other hand, recycling waste generally reduces greenhouse gases through reducing the carbon footprint of the wastes handled.</p>	✓			✓	+ -	+ -	+ -

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Positive and negative effects predicted.							
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity³ of a site. The site does not lie within or adjacent to a designated green corridor. No nature conservation designations are within close proximity. The site lies predominantly within flood zone 1 although the River Foss borders the site the south. Land adjacent to the river is categorised as FZ3 (high flood risk) and flood zone 2.</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation. Whilst the site has an area of high flood risk/river to the southern end of the site, it is not anticipated to exacerbate the risk of flooding in the short term as this area could be avoided. There may be some impacts in the longer term as currently there is a pond in the old clay pit. Landfill may change the drainage regime in the localised area which may have a minor adverse effect on flood risk in the immediate vicinity. However, in the longer term landfill operations may venture closer to the areas of flood risk, and future flood zone 2 could behave more like present flood zone 3 under climate change. This site would be categorised as less vulnerable development.</p> <p>Overall, the effects on this objective are likely to be minor negative although there is some uncertainty as to any effects on the drainage regime by changing the site to landfill.</p>	✓		✓	✓	0 ?	- ?	- ?

³ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site.</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage.</u> Managing waste through landfill does not help to manage waste sustainably as it is part of the lower tier of the waste management hierarchy. It would be necessary to ensure that only waste that could not be recycled or reused is landfilled in this location to minimise negative effects associated within minimising resource use. Recycling of construction waste is also proposed, which is positive.</p> <p>Overall this site is considered to have positive to minor negative effects.</p>	✓		✓	✓	+	+	+
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site.</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on resource usage.</u> Managing waste through landfill does not help to manage waste sustainably as it is part of the lower tier of the waste management hierarchy. It would be necessary to ensure that only waste that could not be recycled or reused is landfilled in this location to minimise negative effects associated within minimising resource use. Recycling of construction waste is also proposed however, which is positive.</p> <p>Overall this site is considered to have positive to minor negative effects.</p>	✓		✓		+	+	+
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors.</u> There are no other notable heritage assets within 1km of the site. The Upper Poppleton Conservation Area is 1.2 km east. The site is outside of the Historic Character and Setting areas as identified in the City of York Greenbelt Appraisal (2003 and subsequent amendments).</p> <p>Registered Parks and Gardens: Beningbrough Hall (Grade 2, ID 1,001,057) 4.2km north; Registered Battlefields: Battle of Marston Moor 3.9km west.</p>	✓		✓		-	0	0
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
heritage and character	<p>HLC: According to the HLC map the site is in an area of defined as: Broad Type: Enclosed Land and HLC Type: Unknown Planned Enclosure. This is a large area of parliamentary enclosure which consists of medium sized regular fields defined by straight ditches. This area has significant legibility and dates between 1750 and 1850. This is mainly part of Moor Monkton between 1786 and 1787.</p> <p>Summary of effects on the historic environment. Whilst there has formerly been clay working on this site, it is currently used as a pond/agricultural land. Any effects may be in relation to character and setting as you approach York and from the village of Upper Poppleton (part of which is a Conservation Area) and as a result of increased traffic movements and visibility of any new management facilities. Design of the management facilities would need to consider visibility of the site to ensure that this does not dominate the existing landscape and affect the setting of York / Upper Poppleton.</p> <p>Archaeological impacts are unlikely due to the former use of the site and its assumed further working under MJP52.</p> <p>Following the landfill use as part of the restoration for the site, it is likely that effects would significantly reduce where they arise in relation to setting, subject to final use and landform of the site (proposed to be agriculture or forestry). It is likely that in the long-term this would result in a neutral effect.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character. The site is located within the Draft Green Belt as per the City of York Local Plan Preferred Options (2013). It is located within the National Character Area 'Vale of York'. The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment places this site in landscape character type 28: 'Vale farmland with plantation woodland and heathland (farmed lowland and valley landscapes). This is identified as a relatively low-lying undulating vale landscape enclosed to the west by rising landscape of Magnesian Limestone Ridge landscape character type and to the east by the Wooded Hills and Valleys and Chalk Wolds landscape character types. It is identified to have a moderate visual sensitivity overall as there is a strong sense of openness and a result of the topography although plantations woodland does disrupt views. There is also a moderate ecological sensitivity and moderate sensitivity to the landscape and cultural elements as in places there are historic</p>	✓	✓	✓		0 -	0 ?	0 ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>landscape patterns compromised by modern development and infrastructure.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> This site is surrounded by hedgerows which provides some screening of the site to the A59, although these do look patchy in some locations facing Upper Poppleton village.</p> <p>The proposal for landfill is unlikely to have major significant effects on the landscape subject to the scale and design of additional facilities. Any effects may be in relation to character and setting as a result of increased traffic movements adjacent to the existing small village of Upper Poppleton and visibility of any activity in relation to the landfill operations. Design of any management facilities would need to consider visibility of the site to ensure that this does not dominate the existing landscape and affect the setting of York.</p> <p>It is likely that the full restoration of the site may have a positive effect by restoring the landscape to conceal the former clay working area. This will depend upon the final restoration of the site following its use as a landfill location.</p> <p>A key area of uncertainty is would there be enough top soil on site to restore the site (particularly if the site was not restored before)? And will there be enough material for inert landfill to restore the site? (Would there be a problem with supply of landfill material?)</p> <p>On balance the effects of this proposed use at Duttons Farm is likely to be neutral to minor negative becoming more uncertain in the long-term, subject to the scale and proposals for restoration on the site.</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth.</u> Site is close to the A59 and City of York giving it good access to construction materials.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth.</u> The proposal for this site may have a minor positive effect on the local economy. Landfill is likely to require the creation of a small number of jobs although the scale of this is likely to be low. It is likely to be similar to the clay working on the site as proposed (in MJP52).</p> <p>Overall, it is considered that this is likely to have a neutral to minor positive effect for the duration the site is in use.</p>		✓		✓	0 +	0	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability.</u> Duttons Farmhouse is 250m from the edge of the site. Other dwellings in close proximity are along Newlands Lane within 350m. The site is 1.2km west of Upper Poppleton, and circa 2.5km from the city of York. The new local plan for York is still in production. The existing 2005 local plan concentrates development on brownfield land within the built up urban area and urban extensions. Outside of defined settlement limits planning permission will only be given for development appropriate to the Green Belt or the open countryside. Upper Poppleton has, however, been defined as an action area where planning permission will not be granted for development that could prejudice the implementation of their redevelopment. Checks on the York Proposals Map show this site as being reasonably distant from allocations or policies, with an area including an employment allocation and open space >400m south-east.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u> Job opportunities are likely to be limited as a result of the proposed use. The proposal for waste management is unlikely to benefit the immediate settlements in any significant way. The site is equally unlikely to hinder tourism. Overall, it is considered that the effects of these proposals are insignificant / neutral.</p>					0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors.</u> There are no Public Rights of Way or leisure facilities within proximity of the site. Within 1km of the site is Upper Poppleton Village Green although there is no direct pathway to access this in the village.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning.</u> Using this site for landfill / recycling is unlikely to have significant effects on opportunities for recreation, leisure and learning.</p>					0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing.</u> York hospital is approximately 6km from the site. The village of Upper Poppleton is within 2km of the site with the nearest property within 1km to the east of the site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u> This site is predominantly set away from residential areas within access of a private track. Whilst this will help to minimise issues concerning safety, protocols would need to be in place to be precautionary.</p> <p>Without mitigation, noise, dust and light from the site may also have a low level impact on the village nearby.</p> <p>A fully restored site following the landfill should decrease in amenity effects.</p> <p>If this submission were approved without MJP52 being approved, safety impacts from traffic would be major negative in the short term for the same reasons as the MJP52 assessment. However this scenario would seem unlikely.</p> <p>On balance, it is predicted that the proposals on this site may be predominantly neutral but also a slight minor negative effect for the operational period of the site. .</p>		✓	✓	✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones. The site is predominantly within flood zone 1 (low flood risk). However, the River Foss runs through site to the southern end, either side of which is a small area of flood zone 3 (high flood risk) and flood zone 2. The site is predominantly a pond</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding. Whilst the site has an area of high flood risk/river to the southern end of the site, it is not anticipated to exacerbate the risk of flooding in the short term as this area could be avoided. There may be some impacts in the longer term as currently there is a pond in the old clay pit. Landfill may change the drainage regime in the localised area which may have a minor adverse effect on flood risk in the immediate vicinity. However, in the longer term landfill operations may venture closer to the areas of flood risk, and future flood zone 2 could behave more like present flood zone 3 under climate change. This site would be categorised as less vulnerable development.</p> <p>There is a possible need for flood plain compensatory storage if any flood plain is lost through restoration. As with other sites a site specific flood risk assessment would be required.</p>	✓		✓	✓	?	?	?
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population. No spatial factors identified. The site is also proposed for clay working, which would leave a whole in the ground (site MJP52). Landfill may form part of the restoration strategy to restore this landscape.</p> <p>Summary of effects on a changing population. This site would respond to previous uses by infilling the clay pit which may have benefits for landscape in the long-term. This responds well to the overall need for waste management although is unlikely to be significant for the population of York given that it does not promote waste management higher up the waste management hierarchy.</p>	✓		✓	✓	+	+	+
Cumulative effects	<p>Cumulative / Synergistic effects.</p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> The site is 1.2km west of Upper Poppleton, and circa 2.5km from the city of York. The</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>new local plan for York is still in production. The existing 2005 local plan concentrates development on brownfield land within the built up urban area and urban extensions. Outside of defined settlement limits planning permission will only be given for development appropriate to the Green Belt or the open countryside. Poppleton has, however, been defined as an action area where planning permission will not be granted for development that could prejudice the implementation of their redevelopment. Checks on the York Proposals Map show this site as being reasonably distant from allocations or policies, with an area including an employment allocation and open space >400m south-east.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Within 2km only WJP11 is present 1.6km south. Just outside of the search area at 2.1 km south lies Harewood Whin including waste treatment facility, non- hazardous landfill, composting and material recycling. 2 waste transfer stations are situated a little further out at 2.6 and 3.5 km south.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Within 2km, 1.67km west lies the Hessay Recycling Centre which includes a waste transfer station.</p>							
Limitations / data gaps	<p>All constraints and opportunities identified at step 2 of the Site Assessment Methodology have been considered.</p> <p>Uncertainties in relation to on-site biodiversity and traffic routing will need to be addressed by any planning application at this site.</p> <p>Sequential testing of the site in relation to flood risk is required.</p>							
Score								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁴ .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: Conservation Area, York, local landscape features, Green Belt and their respective settings • Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust, etc. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and to a use compatible with its location in the Green Belt

⁴ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

WJP11 – Harewood Whin, Rufforth

Site Name	Site WJP11 Harewood Whin, York
Current Use	Waste facility for Landfill, open window composting, recycling (including treatment bulking and transfer) and liquid waste treatment
Nature of Planning Proposal	Retention of the following facilities beyond 2017; Landfill, open window composting, recycling (including treatment bulking and transfer) and liquid waste treatment, energy from waste (biomass and landfill gas utilisation), kerbside recycling and waste transfer operation.
Size	8.8 ha additional area (103 ha total size area as amended)
Proposed life of site	15 to 20 years
Notes	Existing waste operation comprises 93.5ha and manages the following wastes: LACW, Commercial and Industrial, Construction and Demolition, Agricultural Waste, Hazardous Waste (WEEE and certain liquid wastes). Compost is used in on-site restoration and these operations are currently limited to end in 2017. An application (13/00041/FULM) for a Materials Recycling Facility and Waste Transfer Station is currently awaiting determination by City of York Council. (WJP11 site boundary amended to include this area). Restoration not specified.

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Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features SAC/SPA: 11km north-east - Strensall Common SAC; 13.5km west - Kirk Deighton SAC. SSSI: 2 SSSIs within 5km: Clifton Ings and Rawcliffe Meadows 3.3km north-east; Askham Bog 4km south-east.</p> <p>SINC: 7 SINC (proposed/current/former) within 2km: Rufforth Field (Neutral Grassland-Candidate SINC) 600m south-west; Low Moor Lane Meadow Hessay (neutral grassland) 880m north-west; Grasslands Farm Field (neutral grassland- candidate SINC) 1.48km south-west; Town Pond Shirbutt Lane 1.5km north-west; Hessay Churchyard (Grassland) 1.95km north-west; Westfield School Field (Breck Grassland) 1.75km south-east; Westfield Marsh (acid grassland and marsh) 1.85km south-east. Circa 10% of site covered by</p>		✓		✓	-	-	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Priority Habitat Inventory (deciduous woodland). Mainly concentrated in the western and southern area of the site.</p> <p>The site lies within 2 MOD aerodrome buffer (for Linton on Ouse Aerodrome and RAF Elvington), as well as the buffer for 5 private airfields.</p> <p>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity. The Site is unlikely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 or other designated nature conservation sites as a result of the proximity of this site to the receptors and the limited pathways to each of the designations. The site is already in use as a waste facility and the addition of use (energy from waste (biomass and landfill gas utilisation), kerbside recycling and waste transfer operation) is unlikely to impact on the identified designations.</p> <p>The site does contain deciduous woodland (a Priority Habitat) and is screened by hedgerows, which is likely to support habitats for farmland birds, badgers and potentially bat foraging. Extension of the facilities in this location may incur disturbance impacts from any increased activity at the site. It will therefore be important to ensure that new development is located where impacts to these habitats is minimised. In the long-term, the effects are currently uncertain as this may depend upon the location of any associated further development and frequency of activity at the site.</p> <p>Future restoration will need to consult with the MOD if nature conservation is planned (though site is at the outer limits of aerodrome safeguarding buffers).</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors. The site is within Nitrate Vulnerable Zones for Surface water and Ground water. It also falls within the Humber River Basin District, specifically within the Swale, Nidd, Ure and Ouse Catchment. The River Foss runs through the site. This area is called "Foss Dike from Source to The Foss". This stretch of the river is of moderate ecological quality. It is not assessed for its chemical quality. The site lies within the aquifer catchment of the Sherwood Sandstone. Groundwater quality is current quantitatively good and the chemical quality is Poor (deteriorating).</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
						-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>CAMS: Surface water is available at least 50% of the time. Restrictions on abstraction licenses may apply in low flows.</p> <p>Summary of effects on water quality. Because the site is within a NVZ, surface and groundwater may be vulnerable due to run-off or leachate from the waste or as a result of processing the waste on site as well as a result of continued use as a landfill waste management facility. Given that this is an existing site, the scale of impacts may be reduced compared to the development of these facilities elsewhere. It is thought that current strategies for minimising adverse impacts would be retained. Though a new permit may be required.</p> <p>Overall the effects are predicted to be neutral to minor negative over the timeframe of the plan as while existing management strategies and the permitting / pollution control regime will manage impacts to an insignificant level, the proximity to the River Foss means that in the unlikely event of a pollution accident there remains the possibility of ingress to the river.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors. Site is proximal to both Wetherby and York; Access: Existing access onto Heightlands Lane onto the B1224 running between Wetherby and York; Light vehicles: 30 two way movements (source: application details 13/00041/FULM); HGV vehicles: 267 two-way movements (source: application details 13/00041/FULM); PROW: This site is affected by registered public rights of way which must be kept clear of any obstruction until such time as an alternate route has been provided and confirmed by order.</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: green.</p> <p>Rail: 1.1 km north / nearest known railhead: circa 20km south; Strategic Road: A1237 circa 1km east, A64: circa 4.2km south; Canal / Freight waterway: River Ouse 3.5km east.</p> <p>Summary of effects on transport. According to the traffic assessment "Submission WJP11 is for the retention of existing facilities at the Harewood Whin Landfill Site and future expansion to incorporate a</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>new materials recycling facility and waste transfer station. The new materials recycling facility and waste transfer station is currently served from the Hessay Recycling Centre at the Hessay Industrial Estate approximately 1km to the northeast of the Harewood Whin site. The relocation of facilities would thus only have a local traffic impact affecting vehicle movements on the A59 to the east of the junction with New Road, the A1237 and the B1224 Wetherby Road from which the Harewood Whin site is accessed..... Given that the site would result in an average of an additional 27 HGVs an hour using the A1237 across a typical working day and the existing HGV volumes using the A1237 Ring Road, it is not expected that the expansion of the site will result in any additional significant traffic impacts. The traffic impacts of the existing site are also likely to remain at similar levels to present and thus only a minor overall traffic impact is expected as a result of this submission”.</p> <p>The range of waste management proposed on site is likely to attract processing from areas outside of York, which may also increase the mileage travelled and the associated emissions.</p> <p>Access on to the B1224 is considered acceptable, though minor works may be required to improve the existing access arrangement on to the B1224. This site may also generate passenger transport demand, so may require additional facilities / service provision. This will need to be considered in a travel assessment / travel plan.</p> <p>On balance, the effects predicted are therefore likely to be minor negative for the duration of the plan period, but with some uncertainty as it is not known how many smaller vehicles will be taken off the road due to bulking up of waste during waste transfer.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p><u>Proximity of air quality receptors.</u> The site is within 4.5km of the City Centre and Leeman Road AQMAs (to the East of the site).</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on air quality.</u> Impacts to air, will, from traffic at least, largely merely be replacing existing impacts at Hessay Industrial Estate. However, the main receptor of any effects this could be the population at Rufforth (village within 1km to the west of the site) on the B1224, though traffic pollution</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
						?	?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>impacts are considered too distant.</p> <p>In addition, the expansion of processing to include energy from waste (biomass and landfill gas utilisation) may increase emission levels down-wind as a result of energy conversion. Overall emissions will therefore be dependent on the specification and design of the combustion plant, the chemical and physical qualities of the fuel (fuel quality) and the presence of any emissions abatement fitted to the plant. However, until modelling and mitigation of pollutants occurs the reasonable distance from this site to key population receptors and its distance from AQMAs would result in minor negative effects. However, effects may be elevated by in combination effects from other development.</p> <p>In light of the above the predicted effects are minor negative with some uncertainty dependant on the level of implementation of air quality abatement measurements on these facilities particularly in-combination with other uses on site.</p>							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p><u>Proximity of soil and land receptors.</u> This is an existing waste management site that includes landfill, composting and liquid water treatment. The area around the site is grade 3b agricultural land.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on soil / land.</u> The proposals for this site to manage waste in a variety of ways are likely to have positive and negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>The intention to manage waste as high up the hierarchy as possible may have positive implications on the sub-objective for recovering nutrient value from biodegradable waste, through composting for example, and recycling waste and recovering energy from biomass waste would help to maximise the use the land efficiently.</p> <p>However, other forms of waste management may result in some contamination of soils depending upon the type of processing due to leachate and/or spillage. Landfill has implications on land take and potentially extending the existing facility over the course of the plan period. There is the potential therefore for this type of waste management to cause contamination from the waste products, run-off and leachate. It is assumed that permission and protocols already in place for this would be renewed and continued as part of the waste management proposal so many of these impacts would be abated through that, though the land take may</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
						-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>still have impacts, particularly if any higher quality soils are lost.</p> <p>On balance, this site has been assessed to likely incur both positive and negative associated with this option.</p>							
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change.</u> Circa 10% of the site is priority habitat inventory (deciduous woodland) concentrated in the south-western corner of the site. The site is bounded by hedgerows and surrounded by predominantly arable uses. The existing site entrance is located on the B1224 which is used for the transportation of waste to and from the site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on climate change.</u> Proposal for this site to continue its use as a waste management facility may have mixed effects on climate change. Whilst the outcomes of the waste management processing such as recycling and composting could have positive implications on climate change through the re-use of resources in the long-term, there may also negative effects as a result of increased transportation to the site as a result of increasing uses on the site. Vehicle movements would be the predominant mode of transport to and from this facility with this potentially increasing greenhouse gases. There is potential for these journeys to have cross boundary effects as well should this attract waste processing for other authorities. On balance impacts will be somewhere between minor positive and minor negative.</p>	✓		✓	✓	+	+	+
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁵ of a site.</u> The site does not lie within or adjacent to a designated green corridor. The site contains a priority habitat – deciduous woodland. No nature conservation designations are within close proximity. The site lies predominantly within flood zone 1 although the River Foss runs through the site. Land adjacent to the river is categorised as FZ3 (high flood</p>					0 ?	0 ?	0 ?

⁵ Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
change	<p>risk).</p> <p>CAMS: Surface water is available at least 50% of the time. Restrictions on abstraction licenses may apply in low flows</p> <p>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation. Whilst the site has an area of high flood risk/river running through the middle of the site, it is not anticipated to exacerbate the risk of flooding in the short term. The site is unlikely to have significant effects on ecology or biodiversity given that the existing uses on site relate to waste management.</p> <p>There is potential for water extraction in relation to processing of waste in line with the proposed development. This may add pressure to the depletion of water extracted from the Sherwood aquifer which serves the area, though surface water may be available.</p> <p>Overall, the effects on this objective are likely to be neutral comparative to the existing baseline. There is some uncertainty as the effects are yet to be determined through the development and processing on site.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site. The existing waste management facility processes waste for landfill, recycling, composting and liquid waste treatment.</p> <p>Summary of effects on resource usage. The proposal for this site to continue and expand its management of waste higher up the waste hierarchy is likely to have positive implications for resources. Recycling and composting waste is positive for minimising and re-using resources. In addition, extracting energy from waste (through biomass and landfill gas utilisation) as part of this proposal would contribute to minimising the use of primary resources.</p> <p>The significance of these effects would rely upon the quantum of waste used in these processes but should overall have a positive impact.</p>	✓			✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy.</u> The existing waste management facility processes waste for landfill, recycling, composting and liquid waste treatment.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy.</u> The proposal for this site would help to manage waste at all stages of the waste hierarchy. There would be a continuation of the recycling undertaken which would be expanded to include kerbside recycling as well as composting. Whilst the function of the existing landfill would still occur, co-locating the processes together and expanding the type of processing to occur would help to ensure that landfill is minimised.</p> <p>The significance of these effects would rely upon the quantum of waste used in these processes but should overall have a minor to major positive impact.</p>	✓		✓		+	+	+
						++	++	++
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors.</u> The village of Rufforth (within 1km) contains 4 Grade II listed buildings, one of which is within 250m of the site (Pinfold (Grade 2, ID 1,393,222) 250m to the south-west). There are no other notable heritage assets within 2km of the site. The site is outside of our Historic Character and Setting areas as identified in the City of York Greenbelt Appraisal (2003 and subsequent amendments). It is also outside of the HLC mapping areas.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment.</u> Harewood Whin is an existing waste management processing site. The proposal for the continuation of this use plus other uses is unlikely to have effects on the identified listed buildings nearby. Any effects may be in relation to character and setting as a result of increased traffic movements through the existing small village of Rufforth and visibility of any new waste management facilities. Design of the management facilities would need to consider visibility of the site to ensure that this does not dominate the existing landscape and affect the setting of York. Similarly, transport movements would need to be assessed to further understand whether this would affect the character of the existing nearby village.</p> <p>The extra land required for the additional facilities may require archaeological investigation, the scale of which is uncertain and will be as a result of the location of the facilities, though a permanent negative effect</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
							?	?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	would be possible Overall, the effects on this objective are assessed as likely to be neutral with some uncertainty in the medium to longer term.							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character.</u> The site is located within the Draft Green Belt as per the City of York Local Plan Preferred Options (2013). It is located within the National Character Area 'Vale of York'. The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment places this site in landscape character type 28: 'Vale farmland with plantation woodland and heathland (farmed lowland and valley landscapes). This is identified to have a moderate visual sensitivity overall as there is a strong sense of openness and a result of the topography although plantations woodland does disrupt views. There is also a moderate ecological sensitivity and moderate sensitivity to the landscape and cultural elements as in places there are historic landscape patterns compromised by modern development and infrastructure.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape.</u> Harewood Whin is an existing waste management processing site. It is already fairly well screened due to the predominantly flat topography with existing woodland plantations and hedgerows surrounding the site, and on the eastern side in particular.</p> <p>The proposal for the continuation of this use plus other uses is unlikely to have significant effects on the landscape subject to the scale and design of additional facilities. Any effects may be in relation to rural character and setting as a result of increased traffic movements through the existing small village of Rufforth and visibility of any new waste management facilities. Design of the management facilities would need consider visibility of the site to ensure that this does not dominate the existing landscape and affect the setting of York: mitigation is needed to offset the impacts of infrastructure associated with use.</p> <p>The existing landfill is higher than the surrounding landscape so there was some concern that it may be difficult to restore the landscape character of the site.</p> <p>There is some concern / uncertainty that allocating this site may in the long term create an area of brownfield land where future development would be allowed. This would thus be outside the as yet to be</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>defined York inner green belt.</p> <p>On balance the effects of this proposed use on Harewood Whin is likely to be neutral to minor negative, subject to the scale and proposals of additional facilities on the site, with some long term uncertainty. Mitigation for landscape impacts / restoration needs to be integrated with local landscape character, particularly as surrounding land is flat (for instance, through a landscape / nature conservation strategy). In addition, ensure screening extends to bridleway.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth.</u> Harewood Whin has employees working on site as part of the existing waste management facilities.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth.</u> The proposal for this site is likely to have positive effects on the local economy. Whilst the site already has employees, widening the scope of waste management facilities is likely to require the creation of a limited amount of further jobs.</p> <p>The management of more waste higher up the waste hierarchy through recycling and re-use should also have benefits in reducing the amount of waste to be landfilled. Similarly, where waste can be used to generate energy there will be a reduction of waste to landfill. These processes in-combination would help to reduce the amount payable for landfill tax which would have economic benefits.</p> <p>Generating energy from waste may also become income generating. It would also add to energy security.</p> <p>Overall, it is considered that this is likely to have minor positive effects with the potential for significant economic effects subject to the implementation of the uses proposed.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability.</u> The village of Rufforth is within 1km of the site with the nearest property within 600m to the west of the site. The village has a housing allocation as proposed in the draft City of York Local Plan which is 750m from the edge of the site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability.</u> Job opportunities will be created but are likely to be limited as a result of the proposed use, particularly given that it is an operational waste management facility. The</p>		✓		✓	0	0	0
						+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
communities	proposal for waste management is unlikely to benefit the immediate settlements in any significant way. The site is equally unlikely to hinder tourism. Overall, it is considered that the effects of these proposals are insignificant to minor positive.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors.</u> Public rights of way border the west and east of Harewood Whin, as well as crossing the site. The western right of way acts as a foot and cycle path as well as a bridleway.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning.</u> The site may diminish the experience of using the PROW as further development may result in visual impact, noise and dust and increase in the amount of large vehicle traffic on the roads. However, the effects of this are only likely to minor over and above the existing uses on site. Continuation of the current uses and any additional facilities should not impede the use of the recreational PROW.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of this are identified as to be neutral to minor negative.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing.</u> York hospital is approximately 6km from the site. The village of Rufforth is within 1km of the site with the nearest property within 600m to the west of the site.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing.</u> Given that this is an existing waste management facility, it is assumed that there are safety protocols in place to maintain the safety and amenity of people in relation the activities on site. In the future it is likely that these will need to be reviewed subject to the implementation of waste transfer from kerbside recycling which may incur more local vehicle activity.</p> <p>The production of energy from waste could result in plume dispersion impacts (which could impact on air quality so development needs an Air Quality Impact Assessment as part of any planning application to further understand impacts).</p> <p>Without mitigation, noise, dust and light from the site may also have an impact on the quality of life in the village nearby. There may also be local effects on safety of pedestrians and cyclists who choose to use the</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>road (B1224), though road capacity issues have not been identified. Odour plumes may also affect the village of Rufforth under certain conditions, though the effect is likely to be insignificant given the distances to receptors⁶. However, there may be a cumulative effect from other nearby development such as at the Rufforth Industrial Estate.</p> <p>On balance, it is predicted that the proposals on this site may have a minor negative effect over the course of the Plan period.</p>							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones. The site is predominantly within flood zone 1 (low flood risk) but does have the River Foss running through site, either side of which is a small area of flood zone 3 (high flood risk)</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding. It is unlikely that the proposal on this site will have a significant impact on flood risk. Landfill can have impacts on the drainage capacity and runoff. However, it is assumed that for this use it is already managed as part of the existing practice on the site.</p> <p>Further development on site in connection with the energy from waste facilities would need to ensure that run-off is appropriately considered to minimise any negative flood risk effects in relation to additional development and infrastructure.</p> <p>On balance, the effects on flood risk are likely to be neutral in the short to medium term with some uncertainty in connection with the development of processes on the site. Site specific flood risk assessment would be required.</p>					0 ?	0 ?	0 ?

⁶ The Environment Agency have used a minimum 50 m standoff distance for domestic properties for sludge spreading to land (see: Defra, 2010. Odour Guidance for Local Authorities [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69305/pb13554-local-auth-guidance-100326.pdf]). Elsewhere guidance recognises that distance is a key factor in reducing odour risk though does not give guidance on distance thresholds, rather suggesting the use of odour plume modelling in relation to sensitive receptors (see Institute of Air Quality Management, 2014. Guidance on the assessment of odour for planning [URL: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/sites/www.cambridge.gov.uk/files/documents/cnfe-aap-io-iaqm-odour-assessment-guidance.pdf>])

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population.</u> No conflicting allocations are identified.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population.</u> Harewood Whin would enable more waste to be processed in a sustainable way as it is promoting recycling and reuse of waste and as well as energy generation using waste products. This responds well to the overall need and requirement of the population to process waste more efficiently and effectively in a direct way.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects.</u></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> The village of Rufforth is within 1km of the site with the nearest property within 600m to the west of the site. The village has a housing allocation as proposed in the draft City of York Local Plan which is 750m from the edge of the site.</p> <p>The existing 2005 local plan concentrates development on brownfield land within the built up urban area and urban extensions. Outside of defined settlement limits planning permission will only be given for development appropriate to the Green Belt or the open countryside.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> MJP59 is 1.6 km north.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> The site overlays numerous historic waste applications and is also adjacent to 2 historic landfill sites.</p> <p><u>Health and wellbeing / Air:</u> There may be cumulative impacts on air quality and noise particularly on the immediate access road (B1224) and within the village of Rufforth (within 1km).</p> <p><u>Waste hierarchy:</u> There are also cumulative positive impacts arising from the co-location of waste management processes in that it is assumed that this will allow for more effective waste management in accordance with the waste management hierarchy. This should have benefits for reducing resources and overall carbon footprint and well as reducing the amount of waste landfilled.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
			✓		✓	+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
Score									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ⁷ .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land

⁷ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

- Design to mitigate impact on archaeological remains
- Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: village (including Listed Buildings), the historic City of York, Green Belt and local landscape features and their respective settings and users of rights of way
- Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer
- Design to include suitable arrangements for access to local roads
- Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the cumulative impacts on air quality, and the effects of noise and dust, etc.
- Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and to a use compatible with its location in the Green Belt and integrated with the local landscape character