

**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 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>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

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	<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

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	<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]

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	<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
							?	?

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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

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	<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

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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

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	<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>		✓		✓	+	+	+

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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 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							

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	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.

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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>	✓		✓		?	?	?

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	<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.

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: 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
						-	-	-

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		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>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
						-	-	-

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		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>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change. 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>Summary of effects on climate change. 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>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁵ of a site. 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]

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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>	✓			✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++

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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> 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>	✓		✓		-	-	-
							?	?

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>would be possible</p> <p>Overall, the effects on this objective are assessed as likely to be neutral with some uncertainty in the medium to longer term.</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> 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>		✓	✓		-	-	-

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		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>])

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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> 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>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
			✓		✓	+	+	+

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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