

**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

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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]

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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>	✓		✓		-- ?	-- ?	-- ?

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	<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>							

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		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

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: 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>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity 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>							

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		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 - ?

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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> 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.							

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		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		
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	<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>							

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		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>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth The A1 lies in close proximity to 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 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
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability In Ouseburn IMD Area. Not in most deprived 20%. Great Ouseburn is the closest settlement circa 900m east of the site.</p> <p>Summary of effects on vitality / viability 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>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors 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>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning 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 SINC (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
					?	?	?	

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 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>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	north-east, and MJP7 2.3km north.							
	<p><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.</p> <p>There may be cumulative negative impacts on local species, but cumulative positive impacts for biodiversity through restoration.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	+
								++
	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.	✓		✓		0	0	+
								?
	There could be cumulative effects on the townscape and setting of West Tanfield with site MJP38 (Mill	✓	✓	✓		-	-	?

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		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.

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: 4.5km 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>	✓	✓	✓		- --	- --	- ?

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: 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>	✓		✓		--	--	--

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
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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><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u> The A1 lies around 4km 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 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]

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> 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>		✓	✓		-	-	-
						--	--	0

Proposed 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>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing 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>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing 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><u>Proximity to flood zones</u> 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><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u> 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><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u> This site does not conflict with any known allocations.</p> <p><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u> No direct effect noted</p>					0	0	0
Cumulative effects	<p><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></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 SINC (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><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u> 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
	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.							
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>Proximity of historic environment receptors 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>Summary of effects on the historic environment 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