

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

**Preferred Options Consultation**

**Sustainability Appraisal Update Report**

**Volume 2: Assessment of Sites**

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## MJP08 - Settrington Quarry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> 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](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><b><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u></b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u></b> 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><b><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u></b> Settrington Conservation Area (DNY1063) lies 740m north-east. No Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km. One Scheduled Monument lies within 2km: Medieval settlement earthworks on and around Town Green (ID 1,019,092) 730m north. Village of Settrington lies circa 800m north-east at closest point and 51 listed buildings lie within this settlement (49 Grade 2 and 2 Grade 2*). 2 further listed buildings lie within 1km - nearest to site is 'Farm buildings approx. 40m north of Settrington Grange Farmhouse' 375m south-east. Settrington House Named Designed Landscape lies 660m east.</p> <p>Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Broad Type- enclosed land, HLC Type- unknown planned enclosure. Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for early prehistoric activity and settlement. Monuments include ditched enclosures, ring ditches and ladder settlements. This evidence suggests a multi-period settlement continuing into the Romano-British period.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u></b> The HLC type of this area is unknown planned enclosure and the allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is significant. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As 17% of the whole HLC project area has been identified as planned enclosure, this effect is not</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--
						?	?	?

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

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

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

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

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
<b>Score</b>									
++	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 <sup>2</sup> .								
-	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"> <li>• Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues</li> <li>• Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

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

## MJP12 – Whitewall Quarry, near Norton

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

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><b>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</b> SAC/SPA: 1.38km north-west- River Derwent SAC; SSSI: 1.23 km east is Three Dykes SSSI. 1.38km north-west- River Derwent SSSI; SINC: Bazeley's Lane (SE77-18) 785 m to North. Welham Hill Verges SINC (SE76-10) immediately adjacent along adjoining road.</p> <p>Priority Habitat: Block of deciduous woodland on site (circa 5% of site). Site visit noted hedgerows on site.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</b> While the site is relatively close to the River Derwent there is no apparent surface water connectivity. However, the recent nearby application's<sup>3</sup> Committee Report highlights concerns raised over pollution of groundwater due</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 - ?	0 ? ?	0 ? +

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

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

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

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

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</b> Block of deciduous woodland on site (circa 5% of site). Site visit noted hedgerows on site.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on climate change</b> A small amount of woodland would be lost to site development. Traffic impacts would be more likely to generate significant carbon however as although this site has good access to York and Hull, it would still generate traffic to transport 250,000 tonnes of limestone per year, with a minerals reserve of 2 million tonnes.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity<sup>4</sup> of a site</b> Site is in Flood Zone 1. No surface water flood risk. Not part of any known ecological network. Northern part of site in Derwent CFMP / Unit: Malton and Norton / Policy 3. CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted and new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows). However, it seems unlikely that significant water extraction will be required for this small site (possibly small amounts for processes such as wheel washing if required).</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</b> No significant effects noted.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on resource usage</b> This site will contribute to the need for limestone. However, depending on whether it is extracted as crushed rock or whether some building stone is extracted it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace them. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 250,000 tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted each year which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

<sup>4</sup> 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](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><b><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u></b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u></b> 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><b><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u></b> Conservation areas: none within 1 km; Registered parks and gardens: none within 5km; Registered battlefields: none within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km; Scheduled monuments: The Three Dykes (or Five Riggs) (ID1,004,911) is c1.2km east. West Wold Farm Round Barrow (ID1,004,103) is 1.14km south-east; Listed buildings: 2 listed buildings within 1 km (circa 800 metres north at Whitewall Corner).</p> <p>English Heritage Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance: No, but site circa 2km to the south of significant area; Named designated landscapes (from pre-validated dataset derived from HLC): Norton Cemetery (designed landscape) is 1.8km to north. Menethorpe Hall (designed landscape / country estate) is 1.9km south-west. Langton Hall (designed landscape / country estate) is 1.63 km south-east.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land; HLC Type - Planned large scale parliamentary enclosure; The proposed quarry extension lies within an area of undesignated archaeological interest to the south of areas of Romano-British settlement, burial and industrial activity at Norton. Archaeological recording has been undertaken in response to previous extensions to Whitewall Quarry and this has recovered evidence for a double-ditched Romano-British track way, known from aerial photography, which crosses the western side of the current allocation site. Other archaeological remains have also been identified dating from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods, including a linear ditch interpreted as belonging to a wider system of</p>	✓		✓	✓	--	--	--

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

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

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

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

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
<b>Score</b>									
++	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 <sup>5</sup> .								
-	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.								

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

<sup>5</sup> This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site



## MJP64 – Cropton Quarry, Cropton

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> 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](http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html) ]

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

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

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

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
a sustainable and inclusive manner	sufficiency in the supply of Magnesian limestone.								
Cumulative effects	<p><b><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></b></p> <p>Planning context: Within 2 km: Wrelton is circa 1 km away to the south, Cropton is 1.9 km north and Sinnington is 1.8 km south west. Pickering is more distant at 3.7 km. None of the settlements within 2 km are listed in the Ryedale Local Plan Strategy as Principal Towns or Local Service Centres.</p> <p>Other minerals and waste plan sites: None within 2km.</p> <p>Historic minerals and waste activity: Not within 2km but site is in a PEDL license block.</p> <p>Transport / wellbeing: Traffic from this site may be cumulative with tourist traffic leading to issues of congestion, noise, vibration in the village of Wrelton.</p>					--	--	0	
Limitations / data gaps	No data gaps are noted. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage,								
<b>Score</b>									
++	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 <sup>7</sup> .								
-	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"> <li>• Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues</li> <li>• Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land</li> <li>• Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains), local landscape features and their respective settings</li> <li>• Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer</li> <li>• Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads</li> <li>• Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, etc.</li> <li>• Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation</li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

## MJP30 – West Heselton Quarry

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>8</sup> 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](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><b><u>Proximity of factors relevant managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u></b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u></b> 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><b><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u></b> No Conservation Areas within 1km, Scampston Hall Registered Park and Garden lies 4.6km south-west, no Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km. In terms of Scheduled Monuments 'Heslerton Brow barrow group: a bowl barrow 250m north-west of Wold Barn' (ID 1,011,582) lies 1.65km south, 'Heslerton Brow barrow group: a bowl barrow 230m north-east of Wold Barn' (ID: 1,011,585) lies 1.7km south-south-east and 'Heslerton Brow barrow group: three bowl barrows 300m north-east of Wold Barn' (ID 1,011,586) lies 1.7km south-east. 11 Listed Buildings lie within 1km (1 grade 1, 10 grade 2), closest to site 'Coach house and yard wall attached to the Old Rectory' (Grade 2, NHLE no. 1,315,730) 670m south-west). The site lies within the English Heritage Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance area. West Heslerton Hall (country estate) Named Designed Landscape lies 880m south-west.</p> <p>HLC Broad type - Enclosed land, HLC Type – Planned large scale parliamentary enclosure. Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for early Bronze Age settlement features, including domestic pits with large Beaker ceramics and lithics assemblages, ring ditches and ring gullies and cremation burials. A Bronze Age trackway has been identified and later Iron Age activity also. A Neolithic- Anglo –Saxon cemetery also lies outside of the allocation area.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u></b> The HLC type of this area is planned large scale parliamentary enclosure and the allocation site is a small part of a larger area of similar character type, of</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
						?	?	?

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

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

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

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	adjacent to this site, there are no further historic minerals or waste sites. The site does, however, lie within a PEDL / DECC Onshore License Block.  Due to the small scale and very limited lifetime of the site combined with its setting surrounded by an existing quarry, it is not considered that the allocation site would result in any significant cumulative impacts.					0	0	0	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
<b>Score</b>									
++	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 <sup>9</sup> .								
-	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

<sup>9</sup> This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup> 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](http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html)]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted and new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows).</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</b> The site is unlikely to form a barrier to future species movement and other opportunities to significantly contribute to climate adaption are considered unlikely. Although dust deposition may occur, this is unlikely to be a significant enough effect to disrupt the wider ecological network. Flooding is not a particular issue for this site.</p> <p>Some uncertainty is also noted due to the possible restrictions on water extraction at the site. This is, however, expected to be dealt with through the water licensing regime.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on resource usage</b> The site will contribute to the need for sand in the plan area and outside markets. The site will however result in the extraction of virgin materials during the operational lifetime of the site which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored as a major negative impact but with an element of uncertainty until the estimated reserve/annual output is established for the site.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</b> 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><b>Proximity of historic environment receptors</b> Wintringham (DNY1035) conservation area lies 890m south. Scampston Hall Registered Park and Garden lies adjacent to the site to the west. No Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km. 4 Scheduled monuments within 2km- 'a cross dyke on Knapton Wold, 500m west of West Farm' (ID 1,008,381) 930m east, 'Staple Howe: a palisaded hilltop enclosure in Knapton Plantation' (ID 1,008,367) 1.7km E, 'Iron Age barrow cemetery, East Field' (ID 1,004,072) 1.45km west, 'Three round barrows on West Heslerton Wold' (ID 1,004,110) 2km south-east. 12 Listed Buildings within 1km (2 Grade 2* and 10 Grade 2). The majority of these are concentrated in Scampston circa 800m north-west of the site. Closest LB is Deer Park House (Grade 2) 180m west. Circa 20% of the site (northern area) lies within Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance Area. Three Named Designed Landscapes lie within 2km- Scampston Park country estate adjacent to the site to the west, Knapton Hall country estate 60m north-east, Place Newton country estate 1.35km south-east.</p> <p>HLC Broad type – Woodland, HLC Type – Coniferous plantation and HLC Broad type – Enclosed Land, HLC Type – Modern improved fields.</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for prehistoric activity dating from the early prehistoric period. The area includes numerous Bronze Age round barrows and ring ditches as well as enclosures and trackways. Aerial photo transcription shows many of these features continuing into the allocation site.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on the historic environment</b> The HLC type of this area is coniferous plantation and modern improved fields and the allocation site is a smaller part of larger areas of similar character type, of which the legibility is fragmentary. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. This effect is not considered to be significant. The site lies adjacent to Scampston Park Registered Park and Garden and in close proximity to a number of Listed Buildings and the impact of the site on these historic assets will need to be considered.</p> <p>There is high archaeological potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site from the</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-- ?	-- ?	-- ?

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p><b>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</b> It is considered that the site could affect views from the Yorkshire Wolds escarpment, Scampston Park, which is on the EH Register<sup>11</sup>, and the undesignated historic designed landscape of Knapton Park which lies to its east.</p> <p>In terms of impacts on the landscape setting of settlements, the impact is likely to be neutral for most settlements. The very small villages of Scampston and East Knapton are located on the far side of well wooded Parks. Rillington, a larger village to the west of Scampston Park is also likely to be similarly screened. There is an intervening wood between West Knapton, the nearest settlement, and the site. The approach to Wintringham, about 0.8 km to the south of the site, could be affected.</p> <p>In terms of landscape character, the area is characterised by historic designed landscapes at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds and mineral extraction would be intrusive. Knapton Quarry is less than 0.5 km distant and no longer active (further information needed). West Heslerton Quarry is 4 km distant and cumulative effects are unlikely to be significant.</p> <p>The site is on the edge of the Yorkshire Wolds where the land starts to rise (it may be on a spring line), providing a backdrop for two designed landscapes. An area of coniferous plantation woodland, currently characteristic of the local countryside although angular in outline, would be lost, affecting (but not necessarily adversely) the setting of both of the designed landscapes. Historically the area was farmland, not woodland, so felling alone is not necessarily an issue. The area of excavation could potentially be visible in distant views from the Vale of Pickering. The result of quarrying would be an artificial sunken landform which would not be in keeping with the rounded outlines of the Wolds escarpment.</p> <p>Additional vehicle movements to site may change the character of the surrounding landscape and may be detrimental to the visitor experience at Scampston Park.</p> <p>In summary impacts are considered to be major negative in the short and medium term and following</p>							

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

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

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

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>580m east respectively. This gravel pit has also dealt with waste in the past. Knapton Gas Station is noted 1.8km north-east. Site is in a PEDL / DECC onshore licensed block.</p> <p>Traffic from this site may combine with other sites along the A64 increasing traffic on this route and raising dust and air pollution levels without mitigation. Noise and visual amenity impacts would also be cumulative. It is not however considered that this cumulative impact would raise effects above a minor negative.</p>							
Limitations / data gaps	More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage. Private boreholes may be present on site and if this is the case, impacts from the development upon this water supply would need to be carefully considered.							
<b>Score</b>								
++	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 <sup>12</sup> .							
-	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.							

<sup>12</sup> This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

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

## MJP63 – Brows Quarry, Malton

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

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

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

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p><b>Proximity of soil and land receptors</b> ALC: Grade 3; Contaminated land: Part of site is former quarry though as building stone risk is thought to be low; Subsidence: Site does not lie within or adjacent to a development high risk area or gypsum dissolution area.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on soil / land</b> This site would lead to a small loss of possible best and most versatile land. In the long term restoration to agriculture would ensure the impact is only temporary.</p>		✓	✓		0 -	0 -	0 +
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</b> Circa 15% of the site lies is deciduous woodland priority habitat. Further deciduous woodland lies adjacent to the access track and the south eastern area of the site.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on climate change</b> A small amount of carbon storage habitat may be lost (e.g. loss of trees). But traffic generated is very low. Not significant.</p>					0	0	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity<sup>13</sup> of a site</b> Flooding: Site is in Flood Zone 1. Low level surface water flooding (1/1000 risk) affects circa 5% of site. England Habitats Network: No; CAMS: Surface water available at least 30% of the time (Q95 and Q70 Red).</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</b> Flooding is not a significant issue here, and there are no significant issues with water availability or flooding. Insignificant.</p>					0	0	0
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on resource usage</b> This site will extract a low quantity of building stone, which is a non-renewable resource. Minor negative.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

<sup>13</sup> 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](http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html) ]

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
and safeguarding								
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</b> 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><b>Proximity of historic environment receptors</b> Conservation Areas (within 1km): Malton 330m NE; Registered Parks and Gardens (within 5km): Castle Howard (grade 1) 4.4km W; Registered battlefields (within 5km): None; World Heritage sites (within 5km): None; Scheduled Monuments (within 2km): 2 within 2km, these are Site of Malton Castle (ID 1,004,051) which is 1.1km NE, and Roman Fort (ID 1,004,885) 1.25km NE.</p> <p>Listed buildings: Numerous listed buildings lie within 1km of the site and these are all located in Malton. The nearest building is 575m NE.</p> <p>Named Designed Landscapes: 7 within 2km- Unnamed allotments 110m NE, Malton Castle Garden 1.1km NE, Malton Designed Landscape 1.15km NE, unnamed 1.25km NE, Norton Cemetery 1.6km E, Unnamed 1.9km E, Swinton Grange 1.9km W. The site also lies 1.2km S of statement of significance area.</p> <p>The HLC type of this area is planned large scale parliamentary enclosure and as this allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

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

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

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

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L	
	contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective <sup>14</sup> .								
-	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"> <li>• Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues</li> <li>• Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land</li> <li>• Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains), local landscape features and their respective settings</li> <li>• Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation and surface water drainage</li> <li>• Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads</li> <li>• Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, etc.</li> <li>• Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

## MJP13 – Whitewall Quarry near Norton (Recycling)

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

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

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

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>the site is relatively close to the River Derwent there is no apparent surface water connectivity. However, the recent nearby application's<sup>15</sup> Committee Report highlights concerns raised over pollution of groundwater due to removal of some of the protection for the aquifer. This may also present a risk to the nearby River Derwent if there is a link between it and underlying groundwater. However, the recommendation made in the Committee Report that the issue for the current application be resolved through an environmental permit and would likely be resolved through routine measures to prevent fuel spills means that impacts at this site are also likely to be readily avoidable. No further pathways have been identified that are likely to give rise to significant effects.</p> <p>It is considered unlikely that there will be any significant impact upon nearby SSSIs and SINCS (unless the development requires road widening in which case impacts on Welham Hill Verges SINC may occur) due to the nature and scale of this development. The site is an existing active quarry/recycling facility. There are areas of colonising vegetation but it is considered unlikely there would be adverse effects to priority habitats or protected species as a result of the proposal. Overall, a neutral impact on biodiversity is anticipated in the short and medium term. Restoration would be to the existing approved scheme (undulating grassland with tree and shrub planting) and therefore impacts would also be neutral in the long term. It is however acknowledged that opportunities exist for positive biodiversity impacts as a result of site restoration e.g. the natural regeneration of priority habitats, especially limestone grassland (it should be noted that the importation of non-lime based material may limit the potential biodiversity of the quarry floor upon restoration).</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><b>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</b> Site is in NVZ (groundwater). Site not within or adjacent to a source protection zone. Site lies in Humber RBMP district and the nearest RBMP water body is 'River Derwent from River Rye to Kirkham' c. 750m NE (Current ecological quality is 'moderate potential' / chemical quality = 'does not require assessment' (no clear visible connectivity). Groundwater: Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian water body - good quantitative quality / good chemical quality.</p>					0 ?	0 ?	0

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

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

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</b> Areas of woodland lie along the quarry edges to the north, east and west and a number of standalone trees are located on the quarry slopes.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on climate change</b> It is not considered that the expansion of the existing site within the quarry void would affect any significant carbon sinks and the operation itself is unlikely to produce significant greenhouse gases above the baseline situation. The extension of the site would be for a purpose that would move existing waste up the waste hierarchy thereby possibly reducing emissions (as recycled materials may be used to replace virgin materials). Overall, impacts are considered to be neutral to minor positive in the short and medium term and neutral in the long term as site restoration would be to the currently approved scheme...</p>		✓		✓	0 +	0 +	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity<sup>16</sup> of a site</b> Surface water flooding affects parts of the site, including small patches at a 1 in 30 year return (circa 3%), 1 in 100 year return (additional c2%), and 1 in 1000 year return (additional c3%). Site is in flood zone 1.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted and new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows). Recycling of CDE waste may require the use of water.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</b> Surface water flooding is a problem in small areas of the site, and this is expected to get worse with climate change. These effects are avoidable. For instance, it will be important for the plant to avoid areas at highest risk through applying a sequential approach to positioning within the site where possible and to execute appropriate emergency planning. This has been assessed as uncertain until further information is available regarding the site layout etc.</p> <p>Although surface water may be significantly restricted in terms of availability for extraction, the assessment notes only uncertainty here as it will be for the water licensing regime to decide the significance of impacts.</p>					?	?	0

<sup>16</sup> 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](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><b><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u></b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u></b> The extension of operations at this plant will presumably enable more construction, demolition and soil waste to be recycled. It is considered that this increase in recycled waste may offset the need for virgin materials to a small degree. Overall impacts are considered to be minor positive during the site operation.</p>					+	+	0
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><b><u>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u></b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u></b> This extended plant would recycle construction, demolition and soil waste. It is assumed that the expanded plant would be able to deal with a greater throughput of waste than the existing site and therefore impacts are considered to be minor positive.</p>					+	+	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><b><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u></b> No conservation areas within 1km. No Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km. Four Scheduled Monuments lie within 2km- 'The Three Dykes (or Five Riggs)' (ID1,004,911) is c1.26km south-east, West Wold Farm Round Barrow (ID1,004,103) is 1.52km south-east, Roman fort (ID1,004,885) is 2km north, Site of Malton Castle (ID1,004,051) is 2km north-north-west. Three listed buildings lie within 1 km (two circa 400 metres north at Whitewall Corner, one 900m north at Sutton Grange).</p> <p>A number of designed landscapes lie within 2km of the site (from a dataset derived from the HLC) - Norton Cemetery (designed landscape) is 1.43km north. Langton Hall (designed landscape / country estate) is just over 2km (2.3km) south-east. HNY24065 (no name listed, designed landscape - allotments) is 1.9km north-north-east. Malton Castle Gardens is 2km north-north-west. HNY24530 (no name listed - designed</p>					0	0	0

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	No additional cumulative effects to MJP12. See MJP12 assessment if this site is allocated without the other site being allocated.							
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
<b>Score</b>								
++	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 <sup>18</sup> .							
-	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**

<sup>18</sup> This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

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

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

## WJP09 – Whitewall Quarry Materials Recycling Facility, near Norton

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

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><b>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</b> Natura 2000 sites- 1.5km north-west - River Derwent SAC. 5 SSSIs within 5km- River Derwent 1.5km north-west, Three Dykes 1.5km south-east, Beck Dale Meadow 4.25km south-west, Jeffry Bog 4.25km south-west, Kirkham Park and Riverside 4.75km south-west. 4 SINC's lie within 2km of the site- Bazeleys Lane (ratified SINC, SE77-18) 310m north, Welham Hill Verges (ratified SINC, SE76-10) 280m south-west, Norton Ings (Deleted SINC, SE77-11) 1.9km north, Kings Mill Riverbank (Potential SINC (does not qualify) SE77-12) 1.95km north.</p> <p>No ecological networks noted onsite or adjacent.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</b> While the site is relatively close to the River Derwent there is no apparent surface water connectivity. However, the recent nearby application's<sup>19</sup> Committee Report highlights concerns raised over pollution of groundwater due to removal of some of the protection for the aquifer. This may also present a risk to the nearby River Derwent if there is a link between it and underlying groundwater. However, the recommendation made in the</p>					0	0	0
						?	?	+
								?

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

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

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

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

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</b> Areas of woodland lie along the quarry edges to the north, east and west and a number of standalone trees are located on the quarry slopes.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on climate change</b> It is not considered that the development of a materials recycling facility within the quarry void would affect any significant carbon sinks. The new facility would be for a purpose that would move existing waste up the waste hierarchy thereby possibly reducing emissions (as recycled materials may be used to replace virgin materials). Overall, impacts are considered to be neutral to minor positive in the short and medium term and neutral in the longer term as restoration would be to the existing approved scheme for the quarry.</p>		✓		✓	0 +	0 +	0
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity<sup>20</sup> of a site</b> The site is not affected by surface water flooding. Site is in flood zone 1. There are no intersecting ecological networks.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 30% of time. Up to 70% of the time (at lower flows) new extraction licenses may be more restricted and new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 30% of lowest flows). Waste treatment may require the use of water.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</b> Mostly no effects are predicted in the short, medium and long term. Although surface water may be significantly restricted in terms of availability for extraction, the assessment notes only uncertainty here as it will be for the water licensing regime to decide the significance of impacts.</p>					0 ?	0 ?	0 ?
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on resource usage</b> A materials recycling facility would enable up to 25,000 tonnes per annum of household waste products to be recycled. It is considered that this recycled waste may offset the need for the manufacture of new materials (e.g. glass and plastic products). Overall impacts are</p>		✓	✓		+ ++	+ ++	0

<sup>20</sup> 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](http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html) ]

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their re-use and safeguarding	considered to be moderate positive during the site operation.						0	
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</b> This materials recycling facility would enable up to 25,000 tonnes per annum of waste products to be recycled. This would move waste management up the waste hierarchy and therefore would result in a major positive impact in relation to this objective.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><b>Proximity of historic environment receptors</b> No conservation areas within 1km. No Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km. Four Scheduled Monuments lie within 2km- 'The Three Dykes' (ID 1,004,911) 1.18 km east, 'West Wold Farm round barrow' (ID 1,004,103) 1.46km south-east, 'Roman Fort' (ID 1,004,885) 1.96km north and 'Site of Malton Castle' (ID 1,004,051) 1.96km north. Three listed buildings lie within 1 km (all grade 2), closest Whitewall House and attached outbuilding (NHLE no. 1,149,544) 400m north-west.</p> <p>A number of designed landscapes lie within 2km of the site (from a dataset derived from the HLC)- Norton Cemetery 1.35km north, Unnamed allotments 1.8km north and Malton Castle Garden 1.96km north.</p> <p>In terms of historic landscape character, the HLC broad type is extractive and the HLC type is quarry limestone. The proposed materials recycling facility lies within an area of existing mineral extraction. Within the surrounding area, the undesignated archaeological interest includes areas of Romano-British settlement, burial and industrial activity at Norton. Archaeological recording has been undertaken in response to previous extensions to Whitewall Quarry and this has recovered evidence for a double-ditched Romano-</p>					0	0	0

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	<p>British trackway, known from aerial photography, which crosses the western side of the current allocation site.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on the historic environment</b> The HLC type of this area is quarry limestone. The legibility of this is fragmentary. As the allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, the proposed extraction is unlikely to have an impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area. It is anticipated that there will be no impact upon the archaeological resource as the proposed development is for the use of a former quarry, where it is assumed with a high degree of certainty that any archaeological resource has previously been destroyed. Impacts in the longer term are neutral as restoration would be to the existing approved scheme for the quarry.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><b>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</b> No National Parks or Heritage Coast lie within 10km. Howardian Hills AONB lies 2.7km W. No Inheritance Tax Exemption Land lies within 5km. In terms of tranquillity landscape is 'disturbed'. Light pollution: Moderate - in 2000, levels were assessed as 124 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness. As the site is close to Norton-on-Derwent, an expanding settlement, this is likely to have increased.</p> <p>Site lies in Ryedale District Council Area of High Landscape Value.</p> <p>Site lies in the Yorkshire Wolds National Character Area (accepted by Natural England as worthy of further assessment as potential AONB) and is classed as Limestone Ridge landscape character type in the North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment. This character type is characterised by: High visual sensitivity (as a result of prominent ridge which facilitates panoramic views across the Vale of Pickering, coupled with strong inter-visibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types). High ecological sensitivity (as a result of the patchwork of high quality limestone grassland (mainly linked to grass banks) mature parkland and woodland trees and species rich grass road verges). High landscape and cultural sensitivity (as a result of numerous country houses, historic buildings, historic settlement pattern, mature parkland trees and strong historic character within villages).</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</b> The site is within a quarry which has already had a</p>					0	0	0

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

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

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

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>healthy rural economy will be supported. Across the Ryedale Plan, 3000 net new homes will be delivered between 2012 and 2027. In Malton / Norton this means 1500 houses mainly in and adjacent to the built up area (via large extension sites). Residential Sites could, if allocated come within 470 metres of this site<sup>21</sup>. The site does not overlap or is adjacent to any allocations in the existing Ryedale Local Plan Proposals Map (though is in an Area of High Landscape Value (not a saved policy).</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Two allocations lie within 2km: MJP13 is 20m west, MJP12 is 250m south. Both are also associated with Whitewall Quarry.</p> <p><u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites:</u> Whitewall active Jurassic limestone quarry is onsite and Brows active building stone site lies 2.1km north-west. Whitewall Quarry WTS lies 125m north-east.</p> <p><u>Traffic:</u> The site is very close to Malton/Norton and strain on the road network to the A64 is a key consideration (dependent on route taken). If this is additional traffic to that already generated by the local cluster of sites the Local Highway Authority may wish to further scrutinise the impact with a view to limiting traffic impacts given proximity to the nearby settlements.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0
	<p><u>Air:</u> It should be noted however that some of the possible routes to the A64 pass through AQMAs and it is considered that should these routes be utilised by additional traffic generated by this new materials recycling facility, a minor negative (an possibly higher) impact would arise, particularly in combination with other sites in this grouping and other additional development.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0
						?	?	0

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

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Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
<b>Score</b>									
++	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 <sup>22</sup> .								
-	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.								

<sup>22</sup> This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site