

Annex F: SA/SEA incorporating SFRA and HRA

**Appendix 3g: Assessment of Sites in Ryedale District
Joint Minerals and Waste Plan**

DRAFT

Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Appendix 3: Assessment of Sites

Contents

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Sustainability Appraisal Score

Score	Description
++	The Site option is predicted to have higher positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a highly significant contribution to issues or receptor of regional or wider significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.
m+	The Site option is predicted to have moderate positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a positive, but not highly positive 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 ¹ .
-	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.
m-	The Site option is predicted to have moderate negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative, but not highly negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.
--	The Site option is predicted to have higher 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.

¹ This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

MJP08 - Settrington Quarry – ALLOCATED SITE

Site Name	MJP08 (Settrington Quarry, Settrington, Malton, Ryedale) (XY 482790 469682)
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of Jurassic limestone as proposed extension to existing quarry and importation of soils for the use in restoration
Size	5.6ha
Proposed life of site	20 to 25 years (Estimated date of commencement – 2018)
Notes	Possible restoration – no detailed design yet, but submitter proposes nature conservation and grazing with a continuation of the existing practice of battering the quarry sides using on-site material supplemented by imported subsoil and topsoil.

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).

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features. Natura 2000 sites: 3.5km 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 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) lie within 2km of the site. No priority habitats have been identified within 200m of the site.</p> <p>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>Local effects. This site is considered unlikely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites, SSSIs or SINC as a result of the proximity to designated sites and type of development. A Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) undertaken for the site identified no pathways to designated sites that are likely to give</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	+ ?

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>rise to significant effects.</p> <p>Overall, some minor negative impacts are anticipated in the short, medium and early long term due to disturbance to / possible impacts upon protected species during the operational phase of the quarry.</p> <p>There is currently no detailed design on proposed restoration, but the submitter proposes nature conservation and grazing with a continuation of the existing practice of battering the quarry sides using on-site material supplemented by imported subsoil and topsoil. Following restoration there is potential for benefits to biodiversity through sympathetic restoration, including creation of / natural regeneration of priority habitats such as limestone grassland.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. Considering the source of any impacts, as well as potential pathways and receptors it is considered that there would be no significant impact on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites. It is also considered that there would be no impact upon SSSIs.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors. The site is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) for 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 catchment (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>Local effects. Because this site is in a NVZ, groundwater may be vulnerable during the restoration phase of the project if fertilisers 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</p>					0	0	0

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>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> <p>Plan level/ regional/ wider effects. There is the potential pollution from the site could pass into the wider water environment via surface and groundwater pathways, however it is assumed these risks would be adequately controlled by the environmental permitting system during operation.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors. The site is relatively distant from larger markets (York 25km, Hull, 45km), though only 2.7km from Norton / Malton. Access: confirmed as the existing Settrington Quarry access from the C350 road (between Settrington & B1248 from Norton) approximately 75m east of Langton Lane (U8022 unclassified road). No direct access from MJP08 site to the public highways.</p> <p>Light vehicles: 24 two-way movements (based on application details MIN3070); Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV): 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 – <i>'The light vehicle and HGV generations of the site will remain as at present although likely future HGV restrictions in Malton are likely to require HGVs to travel through the centre of Norton, passing a number of sensitive receptors although the additional traffic relating to the MJP08 submission site is unlikely to be perceptible.'</i>²</p> <p>Public Right of Way (PRoW): A right of way 'other route with public access' runs adjacent to the west of the site along Langtons Lane.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0

² Jacobs (2015); Minerals and Waste Joint Traffic Assessment – Final Traffic Assessment.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Rail: 3.3km north-west (station at Malton is 4.2km 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>Local effects. Site would generate up to 44 HGV and 22 light vehicle movements (however, the site currently has planning consent to operate until 2042, so impact should be seen as a continuation of current levels within this time period, 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. 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.</p> <p>Overall, the site will lead to the continuation of traffic and transport miles which is considered a minor negative in these time frames.</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 (pending site specific traffic assessment).</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors. The site is not within an Air Quality Management Areas (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>Local effects. Traffic would be generated by this extension as a continuation of existing levels to and from the site (see SA Objective 3). Possible air pollution impacts may result from traffic fumes and the generation and deposition of dust, though there are no 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</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors. Land is Agricultural Land Category (ALC) Grade 3. In terms of land stability development does not lie within or adjacent to a Coal Board development high risk area.</p> <p>Local effects. The proposed extension to the existing quarry is adjacent to a limestone quarry. This is likely to extend the limestone pit in this location but is unlikely to have major effects on this objective. Nonetheless, the land is currently being farmed, so small scale negative effects are noted. 5.6ha of ALC Grade 3 land (best and most versatile land)³ will be lost. No detailed restoration design of yet, but the submitter proposes nature conservation and grazing with a continuation of the existing practice of battering the quarry sides using on site material supplemented by imported soils and topsoil, However, to be sure, mitigation should be to retain on-site soils for restoration. (e.g. use as bund)</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. If best and most versatile agricultural land is lost at the site, it would add cumulatively to the loss of agricultural land to development land in England. However, the loss is</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0 ?

³ The best and most versatile agricultural land is ALC Grade 1 to 3a. Based on available mapping the site is located within ALC Grade 3 land, without further investigation it is not known whether it is Grade 3a or 3b. For the purposes of this SA the precautionary principle has been adopted and it is assumed that Grade 3 land is Grade 3a and the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>considered to be a very small in relation (0.009%) to the overall agricultural land lost in England per annum to development⁴ but could have a small scale effect on national food production capacity.</p> <p>The overall level of contribution to the objective is considered to be minor negative.</p>							
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change. The site is bounded by hedgerows and is predominantly used for agriculture.</p> <p>Local effects. As climate change is a global issue, effects are reported in wider effects below.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. 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 with transport miles and associated climate change emissions potentially being significant. A significant amount of energy will be required for machinery to extract the minerals from the site, with associated emissions and use of natural resources.</p> <p>Following restoration, impacts are uncertain as it is not clear whether 'restoration for nature conservation' would include the creation of new carbon sinks. Overall during the operational phase of the proposed site is expected to have a minor negative effects on the SA Objective.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	- ?
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁵ of a site. Site lies in Flood Zone 1. Surface water flooding does not affect this site. No ecological networks identified. Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS): surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction</p>					-	-	- ?

⁴ 5.6ha (assuming all land is best and most versatile) annualised across the potential 25 year life of the site would be an annual 0.22ha loss. There was 2365ha of agricultural land was lost to development in 2014/15 across England. A 0.22ha loss would represent a 0.009% contribution to this category of soil loss across England for each year of the site.

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

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
change	<p>licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p>The proposed site is on ALC Grade 3 agricultural land.</p> <p>Local effects. Flooding risk is seen as negligible at this site which is classified as 'less vulnerable' in terms of its flood risk vulnerability classification. Climate change to river flood risk is unlikely to affect the site in the latter part of the plan period. Climate change effects on surface water flooding may impact the site in the latter plan period, however, the level of risk is likely to be low.</p> <p>Overall, the effects on this SA objective are likely to be minor negative although there is some uncertainty as to any long term effects post restoration of the site.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. Agricultural land is increasingly recognised as being vulnerable to climate change, loss of this land will have a combined effect with wider losses elsewhere due to climate change – the effect is considered a minor negative.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site. No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Local effects. This site will extract virgin sand and gravel which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This is considered to have a high negative effect on the SA objective⁶.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. Not applicable to this site.</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--

⁶ Proposals for new mineral extraction at a rate in excess of 75,000 tonnes per annum should be accompanied by an assessment showing how the design for the proposal has taken into account the need for resilience to climate change factors. These thresholds are based on the 75,000 tonnes per annum threshold for strategically significant waste facilities used in the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement, which has been applied also to minerals output for the purposes of Development Management, Policy D11.

Sustainability Objective	Key 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>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy. No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Local effects. None noted.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. The site may have an indirect negative impact on the prioritising the management of waste up the waste hierarchy as a result of providing virgin sand and gravel and reducing the need to recycle sand and gravel from other locations.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors. 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>Local effects. 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 HLC of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the HLC 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. The setting of nearby historic assets, particularly the Listed Building nearby</p>	✓		✓	✓	m-	m-	m-

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Settrington Grange may be sensitive to this development. Further assessment of impacts of the sites on heritage assets should be undertaken prior to the 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. However, it is likely that investigation works required by the Joint Plan Policy D08 (Historic Environment) 'mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, adequate provision should be made for excavation and recording before or during development.' would result in an overall minor negative effect.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character. No National Parks or Heritage Coast within 10km. Howardian Hills Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (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: the site ranges from 0.25 to 5NanoWatts/ cm²/ sr⁷.</p> <p>The relevant National Character Area (NCA) is Yorkshire Wolds. The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment (NY&Y LCA) lists site as Character Area 30 Sand and Gravel Vale Fringe. This is</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

⁷ Light pollution and dark skies are measured on a scale <0.25 (darkest) to >32(brightest) NanoWatts/ cm²/ sr. CPRE, 2015; England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies – Interactive Map. Available at <http://www.cpre.org.uk/>. Accessed September 2016.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>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>Local effects. It is considered that the allocation site could have a potential impacts locally on an Area of High Landscape Value. Photos from site visits in summer 2014 show that the site is largely screened by vegetation and / or topography, but winter views would need to be assessed. The site is approximately 1km 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 approximately 50 to 60m Above Ordnance Datum (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 (19/12/2002)).</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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth. The site is relatively distant from larger markets (York 25km, Hull 45km).</p> <p>Local effects. The allocation would result in 3 million tonnes of limestone being made available to the market over 20 to 25 years. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
create and support jobs	<p>boost supply of a key building material. It would also directly support jobs in extraction and freight. However, the extraction of minerals is not considered a long term industry as the economic boost and jobs provided at the site is limited to the lifetime of mineral extraction. 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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Area is Derwent. Not within the most deprived 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 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 SP1⁸ 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>Local effects. Settrington is largely screened from the site and most other communities are too distant to experience significant amenity impacts that may impact on tourism. This site could support a modest amount of jobs in extraction and freight. It would also supply a useful supply of building materials to support the planned growth housing stock in nearby settlements.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. The proposal for clay extraction at this site is unlikely to affect communities in the wider area.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	0

⁸ General Location of Development and Settlement Hierarchy

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors. An 'other route with public access' lies adjacent to the site to the west. Yorkshire Wolds National Cycle Network (NCN) 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>Local effects. 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 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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. The Yorkshire Wolds NCN and Centenary Way leisure trail connect into the wider area and further afield, however the distance between the site and routes means they are unlikely to be adversely affected.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing. The village of Settrington lies approximately 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 within 1km. Primary School approximately 1.1km north-east.</p> <p>Local effects. 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</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	0

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>site this effect is very small, but uncertain.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones. Site lies in flood zone 1. Surface water flooding does not affect this site.</p> <p>The site lies in a 1km square that are used to assess the likelihood of groundwater flooding. <25% of the area is susceptible to Clearwater groundwater flooding. As the site is at the top of a hill groundwater flood risk is considered low, though much will depend on the depth of the quarry. Excavation in the existing site to the immediate north (which is at a similar elevation) is to 25m AOD which was above the water table⁹.</p> <p>This site is not at risk from a 1:20 (5%) flood event.</p> <p>Local effects. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Sequential Test undertaken for the site concluded that this site would 'Pass'¹⁰. Flooding risk is seen as negligible at this site which is classified as 'less vulnerable' in terms of its flood risk vulnerability classification. A site specific flood risk assessment should consider any potential risk from groundwater flooding and seek to manage any runoff utilising SuDS where appropriate, ensuring that flood risk is not increased at any receiving waterbody.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None Noted.</p>				0	0	0	
17. To address the needs of a changing population in	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population. The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Local effects. 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>		✓	✓		+	+	0

⁹ North Yorkshire County Council Environmental Services Committee, Development Control Sub Committee. 1 February 2000. Proposed Extension Settrington Quarry for Fenstone Minerals Ltd (Ryedale District – Rillington Electoral Division) [URL: <https://onlineplanningregister.northyorks.gov.uk/register/PlanAppDisp.aspx?recno=3998>]

¹⁰ No other Jurassic limestone site has been identified as suitable for SFRA assessment and this site is located in Flood Zone 1.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
a sustainable and inclusive manner	Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.							
Cumulative / Synergistic effects¹¹								
Planning context	Within 5km of the site lies Norton on Derwent / Malton, Langton, North Grimston, Settrington, Scagglethorpe and the edge of Rillington. Only Settrington lies within 2km. 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).							
Other Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Sites	There is one site located within 5km – MJP63 (Brows Quarry, Malton) approximately 5km 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 Household Waste Recycling Centre lies 4.6km north-west, Palm Recycling Ltd WTS 4.8km north-west and Porky's Auto Spares recycling (ELV) 4.8km north-west.							
Historic minerals and waste sites	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.							
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.								
Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process								

¹¹ Cumulative effects have been factored into the scoring of each SA objective in the assessment framework.

- Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues, in particular with regard to avoiding impacts on protected species and any potential hydrological impacts on the River Derwent SAC (if applicable) and protected species.
- Design to minimise impact on the best and most versatile agricultural land and to protect high quality soil resources.
- Design to include landscaping to mitigate impact on heritage assets (Town Green Scheduled Monuments, other potential archaeological remains, Listed Buildings (including: Settrington Grange Farmhouse and farm buildings and buildings in Settrington and Settrington Conservation Area) and their settings and local landscape features
- Design to include suitable flood risk assessment; for an FRA to be satisfactory, it will need to include necessary mitigation, such as compensatory storage, attenuation and SuDS as appropriate
- Design to include suitable arrangements for other rights of way such as Langton Lane including associated mitigation, as appropriate.
- Improvements to access.
- Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of blasting, noise and dust.
- Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation, with well-informed justification for any wetland creation, considering also the potential adverse impacts of new wetland (as opposed to restoration to agriculture).

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MJP30 – West Heselton Quarry – ALLOCATED SITE

Site Name	MJP30 (West Heselton Quarry, West Heselton, Ryedale (XY 491615 476633))
Current Use	Bungalow and associated land
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand as proposed extension to existing quarry
Size	0.29ha
Proposed life of site	1 year (estimated date of commencement 2019)
Notes	Site restoration to low level agriculture, similar to the scheme for adjacent existing quarry with batters on sides to tie in with existing restored areas. Planning permission to replace the bungalow may be sought in the future.

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).

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features. Natura 2000: 9km west-River Derwent SAC, 10km north-west - Ellers 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) 1.48km 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>Local effects. 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. A HRA identified no pathways to designated sites that are likely to give rise to significant effects. The site is currently occupied by 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</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	-

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>impacts upon protected species. Impacts following restoration are considered to be minor negative should the site be restored to low level agriculture without compensating for the loss of habitat (trees) as a result of the development.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors. The site is not located within a NVZ or a groundwater SPZ. 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 water resource availability is categorised as 'red' so water may be severely restricted).</p> <p>Local effects. 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> <p>Plan level/ regional/ wider effects. There is the potential pollution from the site could pass into the wider water environment via surface and groundwater pathways, however it is assumed these risks would be adequately controlled by the environmental permitting system during operation.</p>					0	0	0
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the	<p>Proximity of transport receptors. Site is located in close proximity to the A64 and 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>		✓	✓		-	0	0

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p><i>'Given the low traffic and HGV generation of the site which remain at present levels, the traffic impact of the site is thus limited and Highways England have confirmed that they would have no objection in principle to the continued use of the site.'</i>¹²</p> <p>PRoW: The site is not affected by a registered PRoW.</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>Local effects. 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 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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors. This site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consultation Zone or an AQMA. There are properties associated with the settlements of East Heslerton (650m) and West Heslerton (450m) and a number of individual properties are in the range of dust.</p> <p>Local effects. 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</p>					0	0	0

¹² Jacobs (2015); Minerals and Waste Joint Traffic Assessment – Final Traffic Assessment.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors. Site is ALC Grade 3, although part of the site currently accommodates a residential building and its garden.</p> <p>Local effects. The site constitutes a very small area (0.29ha) of previously developed land, with a possible best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 3) land being lost¹³. 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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. The loss of best and most versatile agricultural land cumulatively could have an effect on national food production capacity. The contribution of this site to the cumulative loss is considered to be a very small in relation to the overall agricultural land lost in England per annum to development¹⁴ but could have a small scale effect on national food production capacity.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	+

¹³ The best and most versatile agricultural land is ALC Grade 1 to 3a. Based on available mapping the site is located within ALC Grade 3 land, without further investigation it is not known whether it is Grade 3a or 3b. For the purposes of this SA the precautionary principle has been adopted and it is assumed that Grade 3 land is Grade 3a and the best and most versatile agricultural land.

¹⁴ 0.29ha (assuming all land is BMV) annualised across the 1 year life of the site would be an annual 0.29ha loss. There was 2365ha of agricultural land was lost to development in 2014/15 across England. A 0.29ha loss would represent a 0.01% contribution to this category of soil loss across England for each year of the site.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change. No 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>Local effects. As climate change is a global issue, effects are reported in wider effects below.</p> <p>Plan Level / regional / wider effects. The land / habitats lost to this development would not significantly affect climate change while access to markets is relatively well connected to Scarborough and York. 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. Therefore the site is considered to have a minor negative effect in the short term, with a neutral effect in the medium to long term following site restoration.</p>	✓			✓	-	0	0 ?
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity¹⁵ of a site. The site is in Flood Zone 1 and is not affected by surface water flooding. No ecological networks present.</p> <p>Site is ALC Grade 3, although part of the site currently accommodates a residential building and its garden.</p> <p>Local of effects on climate change adaptation. Climate change to river flood risk is unlikely to affect the site in the latter part of the plan period. Climate change effects on surface water flooding may impact the site in the latter plan period, however, the level of risk is likely to be low. There would be a loss of agricultural land during the operation of the proposed site.</p>					-	-	0

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

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Overall, the effects on this SA objective are likely to be minor negative although there is some uncertainty as to any long term effects post restoration of the site</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site. No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Local effects. 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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. Considered to be the same as local effects.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy. No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Local effects. None noted.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. The site may have an indirect negative impact on the prioritising the management of waste up the waste hierarchy as a result of providing virgin sand and gravel and reducing the need to recycle sand and gravel from other locations.</p>					-	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting,	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors. 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-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</p>	✓		✓		m- ?	m- ?	m- ?

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
cultural heritage and character	<p>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 Heselton 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>Local effects. 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 which the legibility is significant. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the HLC of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the HLC 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. However, it is</p>							

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>expected that investigation works required by the Joint Plan Policy D08 (Historic Environment) – ‘<i>mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, adequate provision should be made for excavation and recording before or during development.</i>’ would result in an overall minor negative effect¹⁶.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character. North York Moors National Park lies 7.5km north. No AONBs or Heritage Coast lie within 10km. Although the site does not lie within a district level landscape designation, Ryedale Borough Councils Area of High Landscape Value lies 170m south. 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). Light pollution: the site ranges from <0.25 to 0.5 NanoWatts/ cm²/ sr¹⁷.</p> <p>Site is in Vale of Pickering NCA. The North Yorkshire and York LCA 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. In terms of ‘intrusion’ the area is classified as disturbed.</p> <p>Local effects. 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 area of high landscape value (AHLV) and the A64, and the extension would be part of this process.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	-

¹⁶ Comprehensive archaeological and paleoenvironmental investigation may provide information to enhance the significance of the monument by adding to our knowledge of the past landscape.

¹⁷ Light pollution and dark skies are measured on a scale <0.25 (darkest) to >32 (brightest) NanoWatts/ cm²/ sr. CPRE, 2015; England’s Light Pollution and Dark Skies – Interactive Map. Available at <http://www.cpre.org.uk/>. Accessed September 2016.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>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 450m 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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth. Site is located in close proximity to the A64 and so is relatively well connected to markets in Scarborough and York.</p> <p>Local effects. 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 a minor positive in the short term and neutral in the medium and long term.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	0	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability. IMD Area is Rillington. This is not in the most deprived 20%. Nearest significant communities: within 5km of the site lies Sherburn, East Heslerton, West Heslerton, 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</p>					0	0	0

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>improvements to the environment or the conservation of heritage assets or is justified through the neighbourhood planning process.</p> <p>Local effects. 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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. The proposal for sand extraction at this site is unlikely to affect communities in the wider area.</p>							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors. A local footpath (25.47/4/1) runs 190m north of the site. An area of open access land lies circa 950m south of the site.</p> <p>Local effects. 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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>					0	0	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing. The village of East Heselton lies 650m east and West Heselton 450m west. Individual properties – one property is located within the site area, Sand Lane Farm and a number of other properties 250m west, property 140m south, property 330m east. West Heselton School lies 800m south. No hospitals, clinics or health centres within 1km.</p> <p>Local effects. The development proposals would need to undertake an appropriate assessment of the construction impacts on residents / property¹⁸ within the site area. 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</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0

¹⁸ Planning permission to replace the bungalow may be sought in the future

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities over the baseline situation.</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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted</p>							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones. The site is in Flood Zone 1 and is not affected by surface water flooding. The site lies in a 1km square where >75% of the area has conditions that could support superficial deposits groundwater flooding.</p> <p>A previous application at the existing quarry adjacent to this site stated that “<i>although little detailed information is available, rapid recharge by rainfall...combined with the highly permeable nature of unconsolidated superficial deposits, can be expected to give rise to considerable fluctuations in groundwater levels, with localised flooding and seasonal and or intermittent flow in nearby streams. Trial pitting, undertaken in August 1997, showed the depth to the water table at that time to vary considerably across the site, ranging from approximately 1.5, below surface in the worked northern section of the quarry to an estimated depth of up to ten metres in the unworked central and southern parts of the site</i>”¹⁹. Groundwater, however, is considered to be an inherent issue with many sand quarries.</p> <p>This site is not at risk from the 1:20 (5%) flood event.</p> <p>Summary of effects on flooding. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Sequential Test undertaken for the site concluded that this site would ‘Pass’²⁰. No significant effects are predicted. A site specific flood risk assessment is not required as this site is in Flood Zone 1 and is less than 1ha. However, proposals</p>					0	0	0

¹⁹ Hallett-Hughes Associates, 1999, Statement in support of an application for planning consent to extend sand workings at West Heslerton Quarry near Malton North Yorkshire [URL: <https://onlineplanningregister.northyorks.gov.uk/register/PlanAppDisp.aspx?recno=4092>]

²⁰ This site is at slightly lower risk from surface water flooding than MJP44 and MJP54, both of which are also in Flood Zone 1. MJP22 is at significantly higher flood risk from rivers. Therefore this site should be considered before but alongside MJP44 and MJP54 and in preference to MJP22.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	should consider any potential risk from groundwater flooding and seek to manage any discharge from the site utilising SuDS where appropriate (unless it is wet worked), ensuring that flood risk is not increased at any receiving waterbody. Due to the highly fluctuating groundwater levels in this area the proposals should consider this in the safe site operation plan.							
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population. The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Local effects. Due to the small scale and 1 year lifetime, the site would make a small contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>		✓	✓		+	0	0
Cumulative / Synergistic effects²¹								
Planning context	Planning Context: 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.							
Other Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Sites	There are no other MJWP sites within 5km.							

²¹ Cumulative effects have been factored into the scoring of each SA objective in the assessment framework.

Historic minerals and waste sites	<p>Apart from previous applications associated with West Heslerton Quarry 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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Limitations / data gaps

No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process

- Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues, in particular with regard to avoiding impacts on protected species.
- Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains) and landform of the area, including the undertaking of an appropriate archaeological evaluation.
- Design to ensure protection of the aquifer.
- Maintenance of appropriate standard of access onto the A64.
- Appropriate arrangements for the assessment, control of and mitigation of the effects of noise and dust.
- Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation.

MJP63 – Brows Quarry, Malton – ALLOCATED SITE

Site Name	MJP63 Brow Quarry, Malton (XY 477700 471100)
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	0.48ha
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>

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features. Natura 2000: SAC / SPA: River Derwent SAC 260m 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), 1.5km north-east, SE77-12 Kings Mill Riverbank (Potential SINC) 1.5km north-east, SE77-08 Lady Spring Wood (ratified) 1.6 km north-east, SE77-18 Bazeley's Lane (ratified) 1.9km south-east.</p>	✓	✓	✓		-	-	0
						?	?	?

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>UK Priority Habitat: 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>Local effects. 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 SINCS sites. Due to the limited size of the site and small scale of building stone extraction combined with limited pathways for pollutants it is considered unlikely that there would not be a significant impact on the River Derwent SAC. The adjacent site has been quarried previously without impact on the water table²² and it is thought highly unlikely there would be a hydrological impact on the conservation objectives of the SAC given the very small scale of this site when compared to the large catchment of the Derwent, and the likelihood that the site would not be worked below the water table.</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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors. Site is located on the Corallian Limestone Principal aquifer (Jurassic Limestone); NVZ: the site is in a NVZ for groundwater; SPZ: No; RBMP: 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.</p>					0	0	0

²² North Yorkshire County Council. Planning Application NY/2007/0293/FUL [URL: <https://onlineplanningregister.northyorks.gov.uk/register/PlanAppDisp.aspx?recno=5138>]

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
efficiency of water use	<p>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.</p> <p>Local effects. This small site is unlikely to present a serious risk to water quality or quantity. While the River Derwent is located 160m from the site, the risks to pollution of the watercourse 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 avoidable through good site management and adherence to relevant environmental permits. Water availability unlikely to be a particular problem for this small site.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>Proximity of transport receptors. The site is 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 280m 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; HGVs: none. Stone to be removed in vehicle of up to 7 tonnes weight only; light vehicles: 4 (submitter information).</p> <p>Planning consent (NY/2007/0293/FUL) was previously granted in 2009 for the site and has since lapsed but established the principle of being able to provide to the site from the B1248 and it is likely that any future access to the site will be able to follow the same principles.</p> <p>Net change in daily vehicle trip generations: Light vehicles: 4; HGVs: 0. Transport assessment rating: Green – ‘The submission site is likely to have a negligible additional traffic impact and it is envisaged 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.’²³</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0

²³ Jacobs (2015); Minerals and Waste Joint Traffic Assessment – Final Traffic Assessment.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<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>Local effects. This site would generate just a maximum of 4 vehicles per day, with no vehicles over 7 tonnes. This is not considered significant.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p>Proximity of air quality receptors. Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Zone or within 2km of AQMA.</p> <p>Local effects. 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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>Proximity of soil and land receptors. ALC Grade 3. Contaminated land: part of the site is former quarry though as building stone risk is thought to be low. Subsidence: the site does not lie within or adjacent to a development high risk area or gypsum dissolution area.</p> <p>Local effects. Up to 0.48ha of possible best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 3) land may be lost²⁴. 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 ?

²⁴ The best and most versatile agricultural land is ALC Grade 1 to 3a. Based on available mapping the site is located within ALC Grade 3 land, without further investigation it is not known whether it is Grade 3a or 3b. For the purposes of this SA the precautionary principle has been adopted and it is assumed that Grade 3 land is Grade 3a and the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. The loss of best and most versatile agricultural land cumulatively could have an effect on national food production capacity. The contribution of this site to the cumulative loss is considered to be very small in relation to the overall agricultural land lost in England per annum to development²⁵ but could have a small scale effect on national food production capacity.</p>							
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change. Circa 15% of the site lies is deciduous woodland priority habitat, the remainder of the site is predominantly used for agriculture. Further deciduous woodland lies adjacent to the access track and the south eastern area of the site.</p> <p>Local effects. As climate change is a global issue, effects are reported in wider effects below.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. A small amount of carbon storage habitat may be lost (e.g. loss of trees, agricultural land and hedgerows). Traffic generated is very low and therefore depending upon where the stone will ultimately be used, this may increase the climate change impact of the site.</p> <p>Following proposed agricultural restoration, impacts are uncertain as it is not clear whether restoration would include the creation of permanent carbon sinks. Overall during the operational phase of the proposed site is expected to have a minor negative effects on the SA Objective.</p>					-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity²⁶ of a site. Flooding: the 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.</p> <p>Local effects. Flooding is not a significant issue here, and there are no significant issues with water availability or flooding. Climate change to river flood risk is unlikely to affect the site in the latter part of the</p>					-	-	-

²⁵ 0.48ha (assuming all land is best and most versatile) annualised across the 25 year life of the site would be an annual 0.02ha loss. There was 2365ha of agricultural land was lost to development in 2014/15 across England. A 0.02ha loss would represent a 0.0008% contribution to this category of soil loss across England for each year of the site.

²⁶ 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]

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	plan period. Climate change effects on surface water flooding are likely to increase the extents of the areas at risk and also the depth of flooding for each event respectively. There would be loss of agricultural land during the operation of the proposed site. Overall, the effects on this SA objective are likely to be minor negative although there is some uncertainty as to any long term effects post restoration of the site..							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site.</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Local effects.</u> This site will extract a relatively low quantity of building stone (750 tonnes annually), which is a non-renewable resource. This works against the SA objectives and have been scored with a minor negative.</p> <p><u>Plan level / regional / wider effects.</u> Considered to be the same as local effects.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy.</u> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><u>Local effects.</u> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p> <p><u>Plan level / regional / wider effects.</u> None noted.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting,	<p><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors.</u> Conservation Areas (within 1km): Malton 330m north-east. Registered Parks and Gardens (within 5km): Castle Howard (Grade 1) 4.4km west; 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 north-east, and Roman Fort (ID 1,004,885) 1.25km north-east.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
cultural heritage and character	<p>Listed buildings: Numerous listed buildings lie within 1km of the site and these are all located in Malton. The nearest building is 575m north-east.</p> <p>Named Designed Landscapes: 7 within 2km – unnamed allotments 110m north-east, Malton Castle Garden 1.1km north-east, Malton Designed Landscape 1.2km north-east, unnamed 1.3km north-east, Norton Cemetery 1.6km east, Unnamed 1.9km east, Swinton Grange 1.9km west. The site also lies 1.2km south 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 HLC of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic HLC will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. This effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>Local effects. 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. However, it is likely that investigation works required by the Joint Plan Policy D08 (Historic Environment) – ‘<i>mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, adequate provision should be made for excavation and recording before or during development.</i>’ would result in an overall minor negative effect²⁷.</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>The impact upon HLC is not felt to be significant.</p>							

²⁷ Comprehensive archaeological and paleoenvironmental investigation may provide information to enhance the significance of the monument by adding to our knowledge of the past landscape.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Plan level / regional / wider effects. A relatively large amount of waste stone would be available for restoration to acceptable levels. In the long term, the availability of local building stone would have positive benefits for sustaining and enhancing local distinctiveness ²⁸ .							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character. National Parks: no National Parks within 10km; AONBs: 500m W Howardian Hills AONB. Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE: None within 5km. District Level Landscape Designations: Ryedale AHLV lies 1.4km south.</p> <p>NCA: 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 CPRE 2007 mapping. Light pollution: the site ranges from 2 to 8NanoWatts/ cm²/ sr²⁹.</p> <p>Local effects. The site is unlikely to affect views form designated landscapes. The visual impact on the setting of the settlements of Malton and Norton is likely to be very slight or negligible. Although the site is on the northern bank of the River Derwent and close to the York Road on the approach to Malton from the south west, there is a lot of potential screening from woodland that has grown up on the disused quarry, and also from older mixed or coniferous woodland (shown on the 1st edition OS maps) that lies along the north side of York Road.</p> <p>The proposed extension to this disused quarry is small and it is likely (subject to landscape and visual impact assessment) that it can be accommodated within the local landscape without significant adverse</p>		✓	✓		-	-	+ ?

²⁸ Historic England support the allocation of this site as a preferred area for the supply of building stone. Stone from the adjacent site has been used for the construction of a number of important buildings in the local area and stone from this site would help the maintenance and repair of the heritage assets in the local area.

²⁹ Light pollution and dark skies are measured on a scale <0.25 (darkest) to >32(brightest) NanoWatts/ cm²/ sr. CPRE, 2015; England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies – Interactive Map. Available at <http://www.cpre.org.uk/>. Accessed September 2016.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>impact.</p> <p>A relatively large amount of waste stone would be available for restoration to acceptable levels. In the long term, the availability of local building stone would have positive benefits for sustaining and enhancing local distinctiveness.</p> <p><u>Plan level / regional / wider effects.</u> None noted.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth.</u> Site is close to the A64 giving it good access to markets (e.g. Malton and York).</p> <p><u>Local effects.</u> The allocation would result in building stones made available to local market. This would make a contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material for the maintenance and repair of heritage assets in the local area. The site may support a low level of employment. However, the extraction of minerals is not considered a long term industry as the economic boost and jobs provided at the site is limited to the lifetime of mineral extraction. Overall the allocation is considered to have a minor positive effect in the short term and medium and neutral in the long term following closure of the site.</p> <p><u>Plan level / regional / wider effects.</u> None noted.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability.</u> IMD Area: Malton - Not in the most deprived 20%. Malton is very close to this site (200m east).</p> <p><u>Local effects.</u> The scale of this site and the lack of blasting or significant vehicle numbers would lead to negligible effects. The site may provide a very small number of jobs but not at a level that is likely to boost the vitality of Malton.</p> <p><u>Plan level / regional / wider effects.</u> The proposal for building stone extraction at this site is unlikely to affect communities in the wider area.</p>					0	0	0

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors. PRoW: Centenary Way passes 200m south east 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>Local effects. 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. Minor negative impact is predicted in the short and medium term, however impacts are easy to mitigate through screening.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing. Malton is 200m east, and an allotment site lies between this site and housing in Malton. Hospital 720m north-east, School 1.7 km east, Industrial estate 140 m south-west, no on-site National Grid infrastructure (e.g. pipelines).</p> <p>Local effects. 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.</p> <p>A traffic assessment identified that the only major transportation barrier to the site is potentially being able to form a safe point of access. The lapsed planning consent (NY/2007/0293/FUL) established a access to the site from the B1248 and it is considered that a future access would be able to follow the same principle.</p> <p>Overall, the effects on this SA objective are likely to be minor negative although there is some uncertainty as to any long term effects post restoration of the site.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	0

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones. Flooding: Site is in Flood Zone 1. Low level surface water flooding (1/1000 risk) affects circa 5% of site.</p> <p>The site is in a 1km square where <25% of the area has conditions that could support 'superficial deposits' groundwater flooding.</p> <p>A previous planning application on part of the site did not raise any groundwater flooding concerns³⁰.</p> <p>This site is not at risk from the 1:20 (5%) flood event.</p> <p>Local effects. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Sequential Test undertaken for the site concluded that this site would 'Pass'³¹. No significant effects are predicted. A site specific flood risk assessment is not required as this site is in Flood Zone 1 and is less than 1ha. Surface water runoff from this site should be managed using SuDS where appropriate.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population. The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Local effects. The site would make a small contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of building stone in the local area and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	0

³⁰ North Yorkshire County Council Planning and Regulatory Functions Committee. 4 August 2009. C3/07/01071/CPO – Planning application for the extraction of building stone on land at Brows Quarry, York Road, Malton on behalf of Fitzwilliam (Malton) Estates (Ryedale District) (Malton Electoral Division) [URL: <https://onlineplanningregister.northyorks.gov.uk/register/PlanAppDisp.aspx?recno=5138>]

³¹ No other building stone site has been identified as suitable for SFRA assessment and this site is located in Flood Zone 1.

Cumulative / Synergistic effects³²	
Planning context	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).
Other Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Sites	There is one MWJP site approximately 5km east - Settrington Quarry, MJP08.
Historic minerals and waste sites	Malton Waste Water Treatment Works 430m south-east. PEDL License blocks lie to the north (800m) and east (650m). An active Jurassic limestone site lies around 2km (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 1.5km east).
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 ³³ .	
Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues, in particular with regard to avoiding impacts on protected species and any potential hydrological impacts on the River Derwent SAC. • Design to minimise impact on best and most versatile agricultural land. • Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: heritage assets (archaeological remains), local landscape features and their respective settings. • Design to include suitable arrangements for safe access onto the B1248 and local roads. • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, fuel spillage. 	

³² Cumulative effects have been factored into the scoring of each SA objective in the assessment framework.

³³ Planning permission for the extraction of building stone at Browns Quarry (NY/2007/0293/FUL) was granted in 2009, but the permission was not implemented within the specified timescale so has lapsed

- Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation and geodiversity.

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