Annex F: SA/SEA incorporating SFRA and HRA

Appendix 3f: Assessment of Sites in Richmondshire District Joint Minerals and Waste Plan

Preferred Options Consultation

Sustainability Appraisal Update Report

Volume 2: Assessment of Sites

Contents

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

WJP18 – Tancred, near Scorton – ALLOCATED SITE

Site Name	WJP18, Tancred, Near Scorton, Tancred landfill and Recycling Facility (XY 423454 500004)
Current Use	Waste transfer and recycling, open windrow composting at west end of site with landfill and recycling of inert waste at east end of the site.
Nature of Planning Proposal	Proposed retention of landfill beyond 2016 and recycling (including treatment, bulking and transfer) and open windrow composting facilities beyond 2025
Size	10ha – inert landfill, 1.98ha – recycling and composting facility
Proposed life of site	15 to 20 years
Notes	Compost to be used in restoration to agriculture of the landfill site near Tancred Grange (which is currently permitted until June 2016 for importation of waste, with restoration by 2020). Operation of the transfer station / recycling facility and composting area is currently permitted until March 2025 with restoration to agriculture. Possible restoration and aftercare: no detailed design available, as currently under review, but current planning permission require restoration to standard suitable for agriculture.

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

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	P	T	D	I	Score S	Score M	Score L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	**Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features.** Natura 2000: 6km west- North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC, 13km west - North Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC) / Special Protection Area (SPA); Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): 650m from nearest SSSI (Swale Lakes to the south); Site of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINC): 4 SINCs within 2km (various statuses). Nearest are Scorton Quarry (NZ20-04) 110m north; Catterick Gravel Pitts (SE29-16) 100m north and Howe Hill Riverside (deleted SINC) (SE29-08) - 190m south. Priority habitats: Deciduous woodland borders the northern, western and southern boundaries.	✓	✓	✓		0	0	+ ?

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	P	T	D	I	Score S	Score M	Score L
	Site visit: The following features were noted on site: woodland / copse; Ecological networks: circa 45% of site within NY08 Swale Washlands Living Landscape; Green Infrastructure (GI): Site in Scorton / Croft Regional GI Network (D67). Supported by Richmondshire's local plan policy CP12. **Local effects.** Protected species that could be present would be associated with farmland and boundary features such as badger, breeding birds, foraging bats. There is woodland on boundaries of site – with effective surveys and mitigation no impacts would be expected. Imported materials have the potential to include invasive species. Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam are along the River Swale corridor just to the south. Cumulative effects in terms of disturbance to habitats and species in combination with adjacent works at Scorton Quarry. Sympathetic restoration of the two sites has the potential to lead to cumulative benefits for biodiversity. There are opportunities to include benefits for biodiversity within any future restoration scheme, including agricultural schemes (farmland birds are important in this area and restoration to wildlife friendly farming may be beneficial), such as species rich hedgerows, native trees and field margins. In order to minimise impacts during operation, the introduction of buffers to the margins of the site could be considered. **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 Natura 2000, SSSI or SINC sites.							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	**Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors.** No Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ), No Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ). In SUNO Management Catchment. Boundary of site seemingly connected with Scorton Beck from Source to River Swale. Moderate ecological status / chemical status: does not require assessment. Floodplain may connect the corner of the site to Swale from Muker Bk to Bedale Beck (Ecological quality - moderate potential / chemical quality: does not require assessment with overall potential moderate). Objective is good by 2027. No River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) lakes. Groundwater: SUNO Magnesian Limestone (overall status: good / objective: good by 2015). Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS): For most of site surface water resources available		✓	✓		0	0	0

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	P	T	D	I	Score S	Score M	Score L
	at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted. The site currently holds an Environmental Permit for those activities at the site which are subject regulation under the Environmental Permitting Regulation (2010) as amended. Any proposal to increase waste quantities and extending the site would require a variation to this permit. For any variation to the Environmental Permit to be granted the applicant would need to demonstrate that existing odour and dust concerns at the site could be satisfactorily be addressed. **Local effects.** The transfer station / recycling facility and composting area are already in place and permitted until 2025. As such they are considered to have no short or medium term impacts. In the long term, although runoff from these facilities could make its way into watercourses. This may have occasional residual impacts on the Muker Beck to Bedale Beck catchment without mitigation to which there is connectivity and may contribute to a diminished chance of achieving its RBMP / Water Framework Directive objectives. Impacts are seen a lower order as site is not in a NVZ, and would likely be dealt with via environmental permit. **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.							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable	**Proximity of transport receptors.** This site is close to the A1 (1.1km) making it easily accessible from nearby settlements. Access: existing onto B6271 at 1.4km west of Scorton village. Light Vehicles: estimated 20 daily two-way movements; HGV Vehicles: estimated 218 daily two-way movements[2]. Net change in daily two-way trip generation: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic Assessment rating: Yellow *'Given that the site the site has been established for some period of time and that the traffic and HGV traffic generations of the site would remain at present levels, the WJP18 is expected to have no overall additional*		✓	✓		0	m-	m- ?

[2] Estimate based on application MIN3995 details.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
modes of transportation	*traffic impact. It is however recommended that the existing mitigation measures on HGV routing are retained as part of a renewed planning consent for the site.'*[3] Public Right of Way (PRoW): This site is not affected by a registered public right of way. Rail: 8.6km east; Strategic Road: A1 1.1km west; Canal / Freight waterway: Tees Navigation 17km north-east. **Local effects.** A relatively large amount of vehicle movements would result from this development, however in the short and early medium term there would be little change from the baseline situation as the site is consented until 2025 so some elements are on-going (beyond that, even though vehicle numbers are large, they should be seen as a continuation of current vehicles (which would have been, by this time, expected to cease). An initial Highways Assessment found that HGV movement is acceptable on to the B6271 although minor works may be required to improve the existing access arrangements. No modes of sustainable transport are likely to contribute to access the site. A Travel Assessment and Travel Plan would be required. The Joint Plan Traffic Assessment reports that "To minimise traffic impacts, HGVs exporting waste are required to route to the west and along the A6136 to travel to and from the A1". However, the restriction does not apply to vehicles delivering waste, some of which passes through Scorton, though these are mostly lighter refuse vehicles. That assessment recommends that the existing mitigation measures on HGV routing are retained. Overall impacts are considered to be largely neutral in the short and early medium term as transport miles are likely to remain similar to the baseline situation. In the late medium term and long term impacts are likely to be moderate negative (due to lorries passing settlements, but at existing levels) though some positive impacts are noted because the waste transfer element effectively bulks up waste for more efficient transit.							

[3] Jacobs (2015); Minerals and Waste Joint Traffic Assessment – Final Traffic Assessment.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	P	T	D	I	Score S	Score M	Score L
	Some uncertainty is noted as the Highway Assessment notes that a highway authority improvement scheme may in the future affect the site. **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** The proposal is not expected to have wider effects on the SA objective.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	**Proximity of air quality receptors.** Not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Zone or within 2km of an Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA). The site currently holds an Environmental Permit for those activities at the site which are subject to regulation under the Environmental Permitting Regulation (2010) as amended. Any proposal to increase waste quantities and extending the site would require a variation to this permit. For any variation to the Environmental Permit to be granted the applicant would need to demonstrate that existing odour and dust concerns at the site could be satisfactorily be addressed. **Local effects.** The transfer station / recycling facility and composting area are already in place and permitted until 2025. As such they are considered to have no short or early medium term impacts. After 2025 windrow composting may have an effect in terms of bio-aerosol release to air. Bio-aerosols are not expected to impact on Scorton due to its distance (650m east)[4]. Pollution from transport may combine with that of quarries to the west to create a minor negative effect on receptors around the edge of Brompton on Swale, or without a traffic routing agreement could affect receptors to the east (with moderate negative effects). However, aside from these local effects, waste transfer will take traffic off the roads, which is positive for pollution, however this is balanced with the extension of the estimated large number of vehicles that visit the site/ pass through the local area on a daily basis (HGV 218 daily two-way journeys). **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** There are no air quality effects expected to the wider area in the short		✓	✓		- ?	- ?	- ?

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

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	P	T	D	I	Score S	Score M	Score L
	/ medium term.							
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	**Proximity of soil and land receptors.** This site is on Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade 3 land (Good to Moderate quality). In addition a previous planning application at the site (MIN3111) reported no best and most versatile agricultural land. Most of the site is covered by historic permissions. Site needs further investigation for contaminants. Coal mining subsidence: none noted. **Local effects.** Although the site is relatively small and is currently being used for waste management purposes, the allocation may delay any restoration. There are some positive effects as compost will be produced and used in the restoration of a landfill site. Current permissions require the site to be restored to agriculture. **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** As noted in local effects, retention of this site may help to avoid the need for a replacement site within the Joint Plan Area. Potentially, reducing any land-take and associated loss of soils and undeveloped land that may be required to develop / expand a new or existing site.	✓	✓	✓		0	0	+
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	**Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change.** Priority habitats: Deciduous woodland borders the northern, western and southern boundaries; Site visit: The following features were noted on site: woodland / copse. **Local effects.** As climate change is a global issue effects are reported in wider effects below **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** Windrow composting could prevent anaerobic degradation of future waste (a contributor to climate change). As there is existing waste transfer at the site, this would, presumably shorten onward journeys for waste (though may also generate some journeys of its own). No significant impacts on carbon storing habitats. Overall a positive impact is anticipated.	✓			✓	+	+	+

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	P	T	D	I	Score S	Score M	Score L
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	**Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity[5] of a site.** About 35% of the site is Flood Zones 2 and 3. Medium risk (1:100 (1%)) to high risk (1:30 (3.33%)) surface water flooding affects about 5% of the site. Ecological networks: c. 45% of site within NY08 Swale Washlands Living Landscape. Ouse Catchment Flooding Management Plan (CFMP) / Unit: Catterick / Policy 5. Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS): surface water resources available at least 50% of time. At low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted. This site is on ALC Grade 3 land, though the site is not been farmed and proposal is for the retention of an existing facility. **Local effects.** This site may be vulnerable to future flooding, depending on the positioning of buildings on site. There may be opportunities to avoid flood risk through raising levels or co-ordinating drainage. These flood risks may get worse with climate change in the longer term. Climate change is likely to increase the 1:20 (5%) predicted flood event extent within the site. Areas of Flood Zone 3 are likely to increase into areas that are shown as Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 2 is likely to increase in extent into the site. 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, and therefore uncertainty is attached to the proposed allocations ability to respond and adapt to climate change in the long term. SuDS could be an option in this CFMP policy area. No effect on ecological networks, though the network could be enhanced, e.g. through SuDS. **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** None noted		✓	✓		0	0 ?	0 ?
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage	**Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site.** No spatial factors identified. **Local effects.** The retention of the site would facilitate the recycling of waste and would facilitate the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy (thereby reducing demand for future virgin materials. This 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	P	T	D	I	Score S	Score M	Score L
their re-use and safeguarding	will produce a growing medium (compost). Impacts are therefore considered to be major positive in relation to this objective. **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** As above.							
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	**Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy.** No spatial factors identified. **Local effects.** Retaining a waste transfer site will allow for waste to be efficiently filtered and improve the ability to move waste up the waste hierarchy, but only to lower levels of the hierarchy. Impacts are therefore considered to be positive in relation to this objective. **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** Considered the same as local effects.		✓	✓		+	+	+
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	**Proximity of historic environment receptors.** Conservation Areas: Scorton (DNY1136) 700m east, Bolton-on-Swale (DNY1135) 900m south-east; Registered Parks and Gardens: None within 5km; Registered Battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Site: None within 5km; Scheduled Monuments: 880m south-west - 'Cataractonium Roman forts and town' (ID 1,021,181), 1.6km south - 'Pallet Hill motte and bailey castle, 80m north west of St Anne's Church' (ID ,021136), 1.8km north - 'Uckerby medieval village and open field system' (ID 1017691); Listed buildings: 23 Listed buildings within 1km (21 grade 2 and 2 grade 2*). 15 of these lie in Scorton c. 850m east and 7 lie in Catterick Bridge c. 880m south west. Nearest Listed Building to site- Old Rectory (Grade 2, NHLE no. 1131463) 800m east; Named designed landscapes: Brough Hall designed landscape 1.3km south-west. Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Broad type - Enclosed land; HLC Type – Modern Improved Fields; Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British and early Medieval activity, as well as a later, modern, former airfield. The earlier remains comprise a range of monument, settlement and burial sites which are known from a variety of sources, including aerial					0	0	0

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	P	T	D	I	Score S	Score M	Score L
	photographic transcription and archaeological fieldwork conducted in advance of previous quarrying activities in the area. **Local effects.** The HLC type of this area is modern improved fields. The allocation site is a smaller part of a larger area of similar character type, of which the legibility is fragmentary. It is assumed that within the allocation site the HLC has already become invisible as the development has replaced an earlier field system. Accordingly, it is anticipated that there will no effect upon HLC. It is anticipated that there will be no impact upon the archaeological resource as the proposed development is a continuation of an existing, permitted use in an area of former quarry, where it is assumed with a high degree of certainty that any archaeological resource has previously been destroyed. **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** No impacts noted to the wider historic environment.							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	**Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character.** National Park: Yorkshire Dales 8km W; AONBs: None within 10km; Heritage Coast: None within 10km; ITE: None within 5km; Locally protected landscape: None within 5km. National Character Area (NCA): Vale of Mowbray; NYLCA: 24 - River floodplain; Local Character Area (LCA): Not included in local LCA; Intrusion: Most of site disturbed. Eastern fringe (c10%) undisturbed. On the 2007 CPRE map of urban intrusion most of the site is shown as disturbed and in fact quarrying has subsequently extended eastwards over adjacent land towards Tancred Grange. Light pollution: The area is shown on the 2000 CPRE map as having a level of 86 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness. Although this is moderate-low, it is very likely that levels have increased over the past 15 years. **Local effects.** There are no effects on nationally or locally designated landscapes. The site lies next to the fairly busy B6281 between Scorton and Brompton-on-Swale, and could negatively affect the approach to both of them. There is existing roadside screening but this in itself indicates that this is not unspoilt	✓	✓	✓		0	0 ?	0 ?

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	countryside, and it is apparent that the site behind is very disturbed. The threshold for accommodation of landscape change has long been exceeded in this area, which is dominated by extensive past and present sand and gravel extraction and associated uses. 'Restored' areas are a mixture of wet and dry schemes, forming new sunken landscapes that rarely resemble original countryside and may include unnatural landforms. There is already a waste transfer station on the western part of the proposed allocation site and it is considered that this industrial development would be out of place with wider restorations. However, as the main transfer station for Richmondshire, if the site was not here it would have to go somewhere else (so it is not known if that would be a positive or negative impact). The site is screened although not completely effective in winter. There is already a lot of vehicle movement so this won't change overall character. There is uncertainty over planned restoration however this site has a separate landform to surrounding sites and is higher than surrounding land. The restoration scheme for this site should therefore not necessarily directly reproduce more of the features of other quarry restorations surrounding the site as this is a different landform. **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** Considered the same as local effects.							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	**Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth**. This site is close to the A1 making it easily accessible from nearby settlements. **Local effects.** The site, as it is retained for longer, may retain jobs for longer. It is also considered that the site would enable value to be added to waste (through recycling, including treatment, bulking and transfer) and may divert some waste from landfill avoiding associated charges. The costs of waste management may be reduced by retaining this site as opposed to developing a new site as all the required infrastructure is already in place. Impacts are considered to be minor positive. **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** Considered the same as local effects.		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+ ?
13. Maintain and enhance	**Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability.** Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Area is Brompton on Swale and Scorton – not in the most deprived 20%. Nearest settlement is Scorton at 650m		✓		✓	+	+	+

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
the viability and vitality of local communities	east. Brompton is 850m west. Catterick lies 1.2km. Catterick is a Primary Service Village in Richmondshire (13% of the housing – 240 houses across this category of settlement). Brompton is a Service Village in the Hambleton Local Plan (5% of housing directed to Service Villages). **Local effects.** Jobs could be retained for longer, which might benefit some local people. There is also a potential housing extension to the north-west of the site and impacts in relation to this would need to be considered. **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** Considered at a local scale.						?	?
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	**Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors.** PRoW**:** Bridleway 20.58/11/1 is 40m south. No draft common land or village greens within 500m. Nearest draft common land is 'the Bogs, Scorton' 1.1km east. **Local effects.** As this proposed allocation is purely for the retention of an existing site, no significant short term impact on recreation, over and above the existing site is predicted. It is possible users of the PRoW may experience additional noise, dust and odour in the medium and longer term. Medium and long term impact are considered to be minor negative. **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** Same as local effects.		✓		✓	0	- ?	- ?
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	**Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing.** No schools or health centres within 1 km. Nearest settlement is Scorton at 650m east. **Local effects.** The transfer station / recycling facility and composting area are already in place and permitted until 2025. As such they are considered to have no short or early medium term impacts. After 2025 windrow composting may have an effect in terms of bio-aerosol release to air. Bio-aerosols (and odour (subject to an assessment)) are not expected to impact on Scorton due to its distance (650m east)[6].		✓	✓	✓	0	- ?	- ?

[6] See HSE. 2010. Bio aerosol emissions from waste composting and the potential for worker's exposure [URL: http://www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr786.pdf] which concludes that "Downwind of compost handling activities, although at some sites the bio-aerosol levels

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	P	T	D	I	Score S	Score M	Score L
	Pollution from transport may combine with that of quarries to the west to create a minor negative effect on receptors around the edge of Brompton on Swale, or without a traffic routing agreement could affect settlements to the east with moderate effects. **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** Considered at a local scale.							
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	**Proximity to flood zones.** About 85% of the site is Flood Zones 2 and 3. Medium risk (1:100 (1%)) to high risk (1:30 (3.33%)) surface water flooding affects about 10% of the site. Site lies across two 1km squares of differing susceptibility to groundwater flooding. The northern part of the site is in a 1km square, >50% to <75% of which is vulnerable to superficial deposits groundwater flooding and southern part of the site, including the site access, is in an area where >75% of the area is susceptible to superficial deposits flooding. Ouse CFMP / Unit: Catterick / Policy 5. Climate change is likely to increase the 1:20 (5%) predicted flood event extent within the site. Areas of Flood Zone 3 are likely to increase into areas that are shown as Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 2 is likely to increase in extent into the site. 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. **Local effects.** A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Sequential Test[7] undertaken for the site concluded that this site 'is not suitable'[8]. This site is vulnerable to future flooding. There may be opportunities to avoid flood risk through raising levels or co-ordinating drainage. These flood risks may get		✓	✓		--	--	--

at times were higher that upwind, even at 100 to 250 m distance…..there was little evidence therefore that the composting operations studied made a major contribution to the overall bio-aerosol burden by a distance of 250m from activities"

[7] The Sequential Test approach is designed to ensure that areas at little or no risk of flooding from any source are developed in preference to areas at higher risk. The aim should be to keep development out of medium and high flood risk areas (Flood Zones 2 and 3) and other areas affected by other sources of flooding where possible.

[8] Site is not suitable. More vulnerable land uses are not permitted at sites within functional floodplain.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	P	T	D	I	Score S	M	L
	worse with climate change in the longer term. Although there is a higher risk of groundwater flooding the above ground nature of the development makes it less vulnerable (though this risk should be further investigated to determine if design measures for mitigation are needed). A flood risk assessment should consider how surface water flooding and drainage will be managed across the site without increasing flooding elsewhere utilising SuDS. **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** None noted.							
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	**Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population.** No spatial factors identified. **Local effects.** The retention of the site would increase public access to waste management facilities and would make a contribution to self-sufficiency in waste management which is essential for a changing population. **Plan level / regional / wider effects.** The retention of the site would help to reduce the requirement for additional waste management facilities in the wider Joint Plan Area.		✓		✓	+	+	+

Cumulative / Synergistic effects[9]	
Planning context	Nearest settlement is Scorton at 650m east. Brompton is 850m west. Catterick lies 1.2km south. Catterick is a Primary Service Village in Richmondshire (13% of the housing – 240 houses across this category of settlement). Brompton is a Service Village in the Hambleton Local Plan (5% of housing directed to Service Villages). Policy 23 of the earlier local plan is the only saved policy within that plan, which allows development within development limits. As the site does not lie within any settlement limits it does not conflict with any allocations.
Other Minerals and Waste	Other MWJP sites: MJP21 Killerby 3.5km south-east, MJP17 Land South of Catterick 3.8km south and MJP33 Home Farm 4.7km south-

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

Joint Plan Sites	east.
Historic minerals and waste sites	There are 2 authorised landfill areas (Tancred and Scorton) just to the east of this site. Further historic landfilling extends westward associated with Catterick Bridge Civic Amenity Site. Further west (1km) lies a transfer station for non-hazardous waste. A number of historic landfill sites lie to the south within 2km. Numerous historic applications cluster around this site, mainly associated with Scorton and Tancred quarries, with additional extraction at Minto Grange and Hollow Banks Quarries and to the south extraction at Catterick Racecourse and Bridge Farm, and Pallet Hill Quarry further south.
Landscape Impacts	The threshold for accommodation of landscape change has long been exceeded in this area, which is dominated by extensive past and present sand and gravel extraction and associated uses. This site and other sites would continue to exceed the landscape's capacity to accommodate impacts resulting in a negative impact.
Traffic / Pollution / Health	Traffic may combine with that of quarries to the west to create a minor negative effect on receptors around the edge of Brompton on Swale.

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

- Mitigation measures to address and control invasive species.
- Landscaping of site to mitigate potential impact on local landscape features, and to address cumulative effects of quarrying and its associated restoration in vicinity.
- Improvements to access on to B6271.
- Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, odour, businesses, tourism and the community.
- Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation in the context of the adjacent Scorton Quarry.
- A flood risk assessment should consider how surface water flooding and drainage will be managed across the site without increasing flooding elsewhere utilising SuDS.