

**Appendix S7: Assessment of Sites in Scarborough Borough  
Joint Minerals and Waste Plan**

**Preferred Options Consultation**

**Sustainability Appraisal Update Report**

**Volume 2: Assessment of Sites**

## Contents

MJP49	Metes Lane, Seamer	Discounted	Extraction of sand and gravel	1
WJP15	Seamer Carr, Eastfield, Scarborough	Preferred	Retention of existing recycling (including treatment, bulking and transfer), open windrow composting, and energy from waste (biomass) facilities beyond end of current planning permissions which are limited to 2020 and new inert waste screening facility	14

## MJP49 – Metes Lane, Scarborough

Site Name	MJP49 Metes Lane, Seamer Carr, Scarborough
Current Use	Agriculture
Nature of Planning Proposal	Extraction of sand and gravel
Size	128 ha
Proposed life of site	Between 20 and 25 years
Notes	Possible restoration: agriculture. Site is proposed new quarry

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><b><u>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</u></b> Natura 2000: 13km south-east lies Flamborough Head Special Area of Conservation (SAC); SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest): 6 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within 5km but all over 3km away. Nearest is Betton Farm Quarries at 3.5km north; National Nature Reserve (NNR): Forge Valley Woods 4.2 km north-west; Local Nature Reserve (LNR): The Dell 1.8km north-east; Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): 10 SINC sites (all statuses within 2km. nearest is Burton Riggs Gravel Pitts (TA08-15) (also a Yorkshire Wildlife Trust reserve) at 80m. Also within 500m is River Hertford (TA08-20) at 420m south, and Flixton Carr Plantation and Fox Covert (TA08-05) at 470m south.</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: 30% of site (eastern part) is coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. Site visit: the following habitats noted on site: watercourses, pasture / grassland, arable, woodland /copse, hedgerows, standalone trees; Ecological networks: circa 70% of site within NY21 Cayton and Flixton Carrs; Green Infrastructure (GI): Site lies within Derwent regional GI corridor - supported by policy SP15 in Ryedale Local Plan Strategy.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u></b> No</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 - ?	0	0 +

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
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	<p>significant effects predicted for SAC / Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or SSSIs. There is however some functional connectivity between the site and SINC sites close to the River Hertford via Flood Zone 3 and local drains and they may be vulnerable to either pollution or hydrological impacts. However, it is not possible to draw a conclusion on this at the current time without further information on hydrology of site and surrounding area. Similarly, there are habitats in the wider area that are ground water dependent but the impact upon them is unknown at the moment.</p> <p>Great crested newts are known from Burton Riggs SINC. Nesting birds, farmland birds, badger and foraging bats are also likely to be supported given habitats present on site. Watercourses have the potential to support water vole. Excavating this site may also impact upon woodland and trees.</p> <p>In the longer term there are opportunities to create priority habitats that would strengthen local networks (the restoration scheme should be sympathetic to the nearby Burton Riggs Yorkshire Wildlife Trust (YWT) reserve<sup>1</sup> and it will be important to re-instate any priority habitat onsite). Any restoration should consider how it will make links with the wider landscape. Priorities in this area relate to the Cayton and Flixton Carrs project vision.</p> <p>Some of the above effects could be amplified through cumulative impacts relating to this site combined with the waste site adjacent.</p> <p>To summarise, neutral to minor negative impacts during establishment in the short term, while operational effects moving into the medium term are likely to be more neutral. In the longer term, there may be neutral to positive effects depending on what restoration is approved and the extent to which enhancements for biodiversity are provided.</p>							

<sup>1</sup> Litter could be a problem at Burton Riggs reserve/SINC and so it will be important to avoid this e.g. should the land be landfilled as a means to achieve restoration.

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2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><b>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</b> Circa 1% of site in Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) for groundwater (northern tip). Circa 0.5% of site (southern tip) is in NVZ for surface water. Northern 40% of site in Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1, 2 and 3.</p> <p>Humber RBMD: Derwent Management Catchment. Nearest water body is Eastfield drain to Lower River Hertford - 0m S (runs along southern boundary of site). Current ecological status is moderate (uncertain). Current overall status is moderate. Status objective is good by 2027. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: Northern tip of site in Derwent Vale and Pickering Corallian limestone (Current overall status: poor, Status objective: good by 2027). In Derwent CAMS.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available at least 70% of time. At very low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on water quality</b> The 'Eastfield drain to Lower River Hertford' could be a receptor for pollutants (such as fuel or soil / silt particles) particularly during construction / removal of overburden phase though appropriate stand off and good site management would help mitigate this. A more significant risk is the presence of the quarry in SPZ1, 2 and 3 in the northern 40% of the site (this SPZ protects the main water source for Scarborough and is therefore very sensitive). Quarrying in SPZ1 could remove the protection that soils currently offer groundwater from pollution, or physically alter groundwater flow if the site is wet-worked. The EA would generally object in SPZ1 for development that may disturb an aquifer. Restoration may continue to have hydrological impacts depending on how the site is restored.</p>		✓	✓	✓	--	--	-- ?
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the	<p><b>Proximity of transport receptors</b> Site is very close to the A64 giving it good access to markets at the coast, York, Hull, Leeds and Scarborough, though is some way distant from all but Scarborough and coastal settlements. Access: Confirmed to be existing access at Herdborough Farm onto A64, approximately 375m north of A64 junction with B1261; HGV vehicles:40 daily two way journeys; Light vehicles: 8 two-way daily movements; PROW: A bridleway would need to be diverted (see SA14) / no impacts at access point.</p> <p>Rail: Rail line borders the west side of site / nearest known railhead 63 km south-west; Strategic Road: A64 adjacent (this is also a timber route); Canal / Freight waterway:52 km south-west (Ouse)</p>		✓		✓	- -- ?	- -- ?	- -- ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
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use of sustainable modes of transportation	<b>Summary of effects on transport</b> Site would generate 40 HGV movements daily and 8 light vehicle movements. The proposed site access is on to the exiting A64 which is managed by the Highways Agency. Although vehicle numbers are modest, there is thought to be a transport issue in this area about accessing the A64 especially at peak times. The distance vehicles may travel may also lead to longer range effects and diffuse pollution, though because of this distance much of the sand and gravel may be utilised more locally in Scarborough / Whitby / Bridlington. Although rights of way would not be impacted by immediate access to the site, on site works would clearly require a diversion impacting to a limited degree on sustainable travel by local people. Uncertainty noted until a traffic assessment is carried out.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p><b>Proximity of air quality receptors</b> Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Zone or within 2km of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on air quality</b> Site is close to a farm 74m to the south, which could be in range of dust impacts (mainly occurring during construction and restoration phases if the site is wet worked, though this site may well be phased given its size). Several other farms lie &gt;250m to the west. An industrial estate lie around 320 metres north, which may be at the outer limits of dust impacts. The removal of 2 million + tonnes of material (110,000 tonnes a year) could also lead to traffic impacts, and thus additional dust and particulates, though access to the A64 is good, and there are no intervening receptors (other than the on-site Herdborough House Farm) en route, due to the route taken to the A64. A railway line adjacent may also offer opportunities to take freight off the road. A dust assessment would be required to establish the significance of impacts. There may be temporary cumulative air quality effects with the Seamer Carr waste disposal facility (WJP15) (e.g. dust may combine with bio-aerosols on occasion), though residential receptors where this might occur are quite distant so the effect is likely to only affect the industrial estate. If the industrial estate expands in the longer term the effect may become slightly more significant.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
5. To use soil and land efficiently and	<b>Proximity of soil and land receptors</b> Agricultural Land Classification (ALC): 98% of land is Grade 3. 2% (along south-west boundary) Grade 2. Some of this land (about 35%) however looks to be restored land from the adjacent waste management site. As most of the site is a greenfield site there are no known risk		✓	✓		--	--	--
						-	-	-

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safeguard or enhance their quality	<p>factors in this area for contaminated land. However, further investigation of the area of overlap with historic waste management is necessary to verify that there are no contaminants soils. Not in a coal mining development high risk area.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on soil / land</b> Assuming restored land is not best and most versatile land (though it could be), about 65% of this land may be high quality farmland (as much of this is grade 3, which can be grade 3a (best and most versatile) or 3b there is considerable uncertainty here) meaning it could represent a loss of circa 80 ha of good quality farmland, which may only be recovered upon restoration (assuming good soil storage procedures etc. are maintained). If the land is 3b, effects would be less negative.</p>					?	?	?
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</b> 30% of site (eastern part) is coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. Site visit: pasture / grassland, woodland /copse, hedgerows, standalone trees noted.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on climate change</b> Only small areas of carbon storage habitat, or low carbon storage habitat would be lost, representing an insignificant effect. However, the traffic from this site would over time be moderately significant and would therefore lead to significant climate change impacts, albeit lessened by this site's excellent proximity to the A64.</p>	✓			✓	-	-	-
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity<sup>2</sup> of a site</b> Eastern edge (circa 2%) in flood zone 3, &lt;1% in flood zone 2. Site has small patches of mostly low risk surface water flooding. Very small (less than 1%) patches of medium risk (1 in 100). Derwent CFMP / Unit: The Carrs / Policy 1; Derwent CAMS: surface water resources available at least 70% of time. At very low flows new extraction licenses may be more restricted.</p>					0	0	0
								?

<sup>2</sup> Adaptive capacity is defined as the ability of a system to adjust to climate change to moderate potential; damage or take advantage of opportunities (adapted from CARE International, 2015. Adaptive Capacity [URL: [http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key\\_concepts/adaptive\\_capacity.html](http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en/key_concepts/adaptive_capacity.html) ]

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	<p>Ecological Network: circa 70% of site within Cayton and Flixton Carrs Living Landscape.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</b> Site not particularly prone to flooding. On its own the site is unlikely to hinder the landscape connectivity aspects of the Cayton and Flixton Carrs Living Landscape project, though could contribute through restoration.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on resource usage</b> This site will contribute to the need for sand and gravel. However, it may to a degree offset recycled materials that could potentially replace sand and gravel. However, this impact can only be considered at the plan level rather than in relation to an individual site. All that can be said here is that 2 million + tonnes of virgin minerals would be extracted which will be unavailable for future use (unless recycled). This works against the SA objective, so it is scored negatively.</p>	✓		✓		-	-	-
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</b> The site would not deal with waste and no details are provided of how waste would be managed on site.</p>					0	0	0
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment	<p><b>Proximity of historic environment receptors</b> Conservation Areas: Seamer Conservation area lies 700m to the north-west; Registered Parks and Gardens: Valley Gardens and South Cliff Gardens (Grade II) is 4.4 km north-east. Registered Battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments: 4 Scheduled monuments within 2 km. 'Late Iron Age and Roman Period dispersed</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--



Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
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and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>enclosed settlement 203m south east of Quartons Gardens' circa 490 m north, 'Starr Carr Early Mesolithic settlement site, 960m north-north-west of Woodhouse Farm' is 490m south. 1.8 km to the south 'Hospital of St Mary, Staxton' and 1.2 km to the north 'Site of Medieval Manor House' are towards the edge of the 2km buffer.</p> <p>Listed Buildings: 1 listed building within 1 km (Bridge End Cottage, Grade II) in Seamer; English Heritage Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance: Site lies within Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance area. Named designed landscapes (from pre validated dataset derived from HLC): None within 2km.</p> <p>Historic Land Characterisation (HLC) Broad type - Enclosed land / HLC Type – Modern improved fields</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology: The proposed aggregate extraction site at Seamer Carr lies within one of the most important and well researched early prehistoric landscapes in Europe. The extraction area straddles the margins of a prehistoric lake, formed at the end of the last Ice Age, which formed the focus for intensive occupation by groups of hunter-gatherers during the Final Palaeolithic (c12,000BC to 11,000BC), Terminal Palaeolithic (circa 9600BC) and Mesolithic (circa 9300BC-4000 BC).</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u></b> The HLC type of this area is modern improved fields. The allocation site forms the greater part of a slightly wider area of similar character type, of which the legibility is partial. The proposed extraction is unlikely to have a major impact upon the historic landscape character of the immediately surrounding area, although it is acknowledged that within the site the historic landscape character will become invisible as development will replace an earlier field system. As nearly 20% of the whole HLC project area has been identified as modern improved fields, this effect is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>There is certain 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 fully 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. This major negative impact could have a knock-on effect on nearby designated sites of national importance (including Starr Carr which is the most important Mesolithic site in</p>							

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	<p>the country), in particular if it affects groundwater levels. The site would need a robust archaeological assessment before allocation (with associated advance costs that could be significant).</p> <p>Archaeological potential is deemed uncertain until such time as an archaeological field evaluation is carried out. The results of such work would provide more certainty about the nature and significance of below ground deposits.</p> <p>It is assumed that the archaeological impact will occur throughout the duration of extraction for however many years this will be. It is assumed that mineral extraction will result in the total destruction of the undesignated archaeological remains. As archaeology is a finite, irreplaceable resource, the impact will therefore be significant.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><b><u>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</u></b> National Park / Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): North York Moors is circa 3.8 km north-west; Heritage coast: North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast circa 7.7 km north-east; Inheritance Tax Exemption (ITE) Land: None within 5km. Local landscape designation: No, though site is 2.2 km north of Ryedale's 'Wolds' Area of High Landscape Value (Policy SP13 in Local Plan). The site is also within the Vale of Pickering Area of Historic Environment Significance.</p> <p>National Character Area (NCA): Vale of Pickering; North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (NYLCA): Character area 22 Open Carr / Vale Farmland; Local LCA: In Scarborough LCA as Landscape type 'Vale' / Landscape area Star and Flixton Carrs.</p> <p>Tranquillity / Intrusion: Disturbed. Urban intrusion: Disturbed. The wider context is largely rural but this site is on the edge of urban fringe countryside affected by the A64, railway, settlement, waste facilities and industrial development. Light pollution: there is moderate light pollution (a score of 107 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness, as assessed in 2000 – it may now be considerably worse).</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</u></b> No predicted impacts on national or locally designated landscapes. However, the site will be visible from elevated viewpoints on the Wolds escarpment. The reflective roofs of the nearby industrial estate are already highly visible and exposed mineral will also be of a</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	- ?

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	<p>light colour and visible. The site is also close to the village of Seamer, and to the settlement of Crossgates / Eastfield, which are potential visual receptors. It is also close to the Seamer Carr landfill site, and a large industrial estate. However the effect on setting is likely to be assessed in an LVIA as of low significance due to distance, and the existence of detractors close by.</p> <p>The area is already disturbed by waste and other development including landfill and waste facilities but the proposed site would include a large extent of greenfield land. All land to the west of Metes Lane appears to be greenfield but there is a question mark over some of the areas to the east. There would be cumulative impact with the raised landfill site, which is out of place in this flat open landscape. New screen planting could also appear alien in this part of the Vale of Pickering. It is not known if the restoration would be entirely dry. The proposal for agricultural after-use implies that it would be. In practice, this is likely to mean a sunken area of land with unnatural slopes, which would not be capable of successful integration with its surroundings. Further information is needed.</p> <p>It is considered that this site would not particularly increase visual intrusion, although it could be looked down on. The industrial estate nearby does draw the eye in views from the Wolds escarpment.</p> <p>The site is partially screened. There is screen planting along Metes Lane, within the site, and the landfill site provides a visual barrier. However the landscape is generally very open (making the site relatively difficult to screen - screening is also likely to be out of character in this low lying area), and hedgerows are not characteristic of the low areas drained by ditches. There would be open views from the A64, which is slightly elevated. There is intermittent vegetation along its boundary. Traffic from the site is unlikely to change the character of the area as it already has a fair amount of traffic.</p>							

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		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</b> Site is very close to the A64 giving it good access to markets at the coast, York, Hull and Leeds.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</b> This site would ultimately result in 2 million + tonnes of sand and gravel being made available to the market. This would make a significant contribution to the building sector by helping to boost supply of a key building material (as well as supporting freight driving jobs). Some concerns exist regarding the visual impact of the site from road and rail networks approaching Scarborough and the knock on impact this could have on tourism and the economy. It is therefore considered that both positive and negative impacts could arise as a result of this site.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
						++	++	++
						-	-	-
								?
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p><b>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</b> Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) rank-26,596 - Not in most deprived 20%, Seamer Ward. Crossgates is the nearest Settlement 375m north. Seamer also lies 800m north-west.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</b> The site is likely to support a small number of jobs. Whilst the site would provide a source of sand and gravel which could aid future development, it is considered that the immediate settlements are unlikely to directly benefit in any significant way. The location of the site in close proximity to the rail and road network to Scarborough may have a minor negative impact on the impression that visitors get of the area and on tourism.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
								0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><b>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</b> Bridleway 30.20/8/1 crosses site from north to south. Bridleway 30.20/4/1 follows north eastern boundary of the site (immediately adjacent). Footpath 30.20/5/2 touches eastern boundary of site then moves slowly away though always remaining quite close. Footpath 30.20/5/1 is 250m north. Footpath 30.20/3/1 is 60m from north-west corner of site. Common land / Village Greens: None within 500m. Nearest draft common land at Seamer circa 1km north-west.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning.</b> At least one bridleway would need to be diverted, and 2 bridleways would, at points be in range of visual, dust and noise impacts. 2 other footpaths come quite close to the site and may also suffer impacts. Effects are likely to combine with the adjacent waste site. Upon restoration baseline conditions would return.</p>	✓	✓	✓		--	--	--
								0

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><b><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u></b> No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Seamer 300m to the north.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u></b> There are 3 isolated farms within 500m. These may be affected by dust and noise from this quarry. Moreover, Seamer lies to the north with numerous properties within 500m. While this may be beyond the range of dust in most cases, further assessment would be needed to completely rule out significant impacts. Noise levels may also still be significant here. Impacts may combine with those at WJP15.</p>		✓	✓		- ?	- ?	- ?
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><b><u>Proximity to flood zones</u></b> Eastern edge (c2%) in flood zone 3, &lt;1% in flood zone 2. Site has small patches of mostly low risk surface water flooding. Very small (less than 1%) patches of medium risk (1 in 100). Derwent Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) Unit: The Carrs / Policy 1</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on flooding</u></b> Site is not particularly prone to flooding and is water compatible.</p>					0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><b><u>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</u></b> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on a changing population</u></b> The site would make a significant contribution to self-sufficiency in the supply of sand and gravel and may also support markets outside of the plan area.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
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Cumulative effects	<p><b><u>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</u></b></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Crossgates is the nearest Settlement 375m north. This merges with Eastfield which is about 600m north of the site. Seamer also lies 800m north-west. The Draft Local Plan for Scarborough positions Eastfield and Crossgates as part of the Scarborough Urban Area settlements, and places Seamer amongst the Service Villages. The Scarborough Urban Area is the Principal Town and the main focus of development, while Service Villages will attract development to meet local needs. The Draft Policies Map shows no allocations on site or adjacent, though policy EG3 is proposed to apply at the end of Meads Lane (Protected Land for Employment Use). This is land reserved for the possible future expansion of Scarborough Business Park.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan sites:</u> WJP15 is adjacent to the eastern boundary. Historic applications for waste management at Seamer Carr adjacent to the east.</p> <p><u>Historic minerals and waste sites:</u> Seamer Waste Water Treatment Works is 1.4 km west.</p>							
	<p>Cumulative effects may occur relating to losses to archaeology in combination with Scarborough District Council allocations (Historic England have stressed that there is a need for a wider archaeological strategy in this area to address cumulative impacts).</p>	✓		✓		--	--	--
	<p>Although vehicle numbers are modest, there is thought to be a transport issue in this area about accessing the A64 especially at peak times.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
	<p>There may be temporary cumulative air quality effects with the Seamer Carr waste disposal facility (WJP15) (e.g. dust may combine with bio-aerosols on occasion), though residential receptors where this might occur are quite distant so the effect is likely to only affect the industrial estate. If the industrial estate expands in the longer term the effect may become slightly more significant.</p>		✓		✓	-	-	-
					0	0	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score			
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Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.								
<b>Score</b>									
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.								
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.								
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective <sup>3</sup> .								
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.								
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.								
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.								

<sup>3</sup> This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site

## WJP15 – Seamer Lane, Eastfield, Scarborough

Site Name	Site WJP15 Seamer Carr, Eastfield, Scarborough
Current Use	Current Use: Landfill (under restoration), Recycling (including treatment, bulking and transfer), open windrow Composting, Energy from Waste (Biomass and Landfill Gas Utilization)
Nature of Planning Proposal	Nature of Planning Proposal: Retention of existing recycling (including treatment, bulking and transfer), open windrow composting, and energy from waste (biomass) facilities beyond end of current planning permissions which are limited to 2020 and new inert waste screening facility
Size	Size: 107.8 ha
Proposed life of site	Proposed life of site: 15 to 20 years
Notes	Notes: Compost to be used in site restoration of landfill site, which is being restored to woodland, shrubs and grassland with original recycling building to be retained for continued use under current planning permission until 2020. Other recycling building not time limited. Energy from Waste (GEM plant currently time limited to 2020). Landfill gas utilisation plant to be removed when no longer required for that function. No restoration specified.

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Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p><b>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features</b> Natura 2000: 13km south-east lies Flamborough Head SAC; SSSI: 5 SSSIs within 5km. Closest to site is Cayton, Cornelian and South Bays 3.4km north-east; National Nature Reserve (NNR): Forge Valley Woods 4.5 km north-west; LNR: The Dell 1.7km north-east; SINC: 7 SINC (proposed/former/current) within 2km. Closest to the site are Burton Riggs Gravel Pits (ratified, TA08-15) 15m north, Cayton Meadow (ratified, TA08-11) 350m north-east, River Hertford (ratified, TA08-20) 405m south.</p> <p>UK Priority Habitats: c. 85% of the site is covered by deciduous woodland and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh according to DEFRA mapping (however this site has previously been developed and therefore the site currently comprises landfill, recycling facilities, composting and energy from waste). A</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
						-	+	?



Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>small area of deciduous woodland lies adjacent to the east and the rest of the site is largely surrounded by coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. An area of lowland meadow lies 15m NE. Site visit: the following habitats noted on site: small ponds, pasture / grassland, woodland /copse, standalone trees; Ecological networks- c.15% of the site is covered by mire, fen, bog core EHN, c.15% of the site is covered by coastal and floodplain grazing marsh local network, GI- Site lies almost entirely within Hertford D38 district GI corridor. Living Landscapes- Site entirely within NY21 Cayton and Flixton Carrs. Key habitats- River Hertford, floodplain. Management issues- ensure that spring flashes not affected by any wetland creation.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on designated sites and important features for biodiversity / geodiversity</u></b> No significant effects predicted for SAC/SPAs or SSSIs. There is however some functional connectivity between the site and SINC sites close to the River Hertford via Flood Zone 3 and local drains and they may be vulnerable to either pollution or hydrological impacts. However, it is not possible to draw a conclusion on this at the current time without further information on the hydrology of the site and surrounding area. Similarly, there are habitats in the wider area that are ground water dependent but impacts upon these are considered unlikely as no extraction is proposed.</p> <p>In terms of species that may be present onsite, great crested newt is known from Burton Riggs SINC. Nesting birds, farmland birds, badger and foraging bats are also likely to be supported. Watercourses have the potential to support water vole.</p> <p>In the longer term there are opportunities to create priority habitats that would strengthen local networks (particularly as the site lies in very close proximity to Burton Riggs SINC/YWT reserve). Further details regarding site restoration are required; however any restoration should consider how it will make links with the wider landscape.</p> <p>Some of the above effects could be amplified through cumulative impacts relating to this site combined with the potential mineral site adjacent.</p> <p>To summarise, neutral to minor negative impacts are anticipated in the short term (depending on the presence of protected species), while operational effects moving into the medium term are likely to be more</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	neutral. In the longer term, there may be neutral to positive effects depending on what restoration is approved and the extent to which enhancements for biodiversity are provided.							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p><b>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors</b> The site does not lie within a nitrate vulnerable zone. Northern 50% of site in SPZ 1 and 2. Humber RBMD: Derwent Management Catchment. Nearest water body is Eastfield Drain Lower to River Hertford - 0m south (runs along southern boundary of site). Current ecological status is moderate. Current overall status is moderate. Status objective is good by 2027. No RBMP lakes. Groundwater: Northern tip of site in Derwent Vale and Pickering Corallian limestone (Current overall status poor, Status objective: good by 2027). CAMS: surface water resources available less than 30% of time. More than 70% of the time new extraction licenses may be more restricted or new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 70% of lowest flows).</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on water quality</b> The 'Eastfield Drain to Lower River Hertford' could be a receptor for pollutants (such as fuel or soil / silt particles) during construction of the inert waste screening facility or continued operation of the existing site uses. Appropriate stand off and good site management would help mitigate this. The northern area of the site lies in source protection zone 1 and 2. It is considered that the continuation of current site uses would have a neutral impact upon this source protection zone, however if the new inert waste screening facility is constructed in source protection zone 1 or 2, pollution incidents such as fuel spills, even above the saturated zone, could contaminate the aquifer.</p> <p>Some uncertainty is also noted due to the possible restrictions on water extraction at the site. This is, however, expected to be dealt with through the water licensing regime if water is needed.</p> <p>Overall risk to the water environment is considered to be low, though some additional mitigation may be needed to deal with any risk to 'Eastfield Drain to Lower River Hertford' and the Source Protection Zone. Effects are uncertain following restoration as the restoration scheme is currently unknown.</p>		✓	✓		- ?	- ?	- ?
3. To reduce transport miles and	<p><b>Proximity of transport receptors</b> Site is very close to the A64 giving it good access to waste arisings at the coast, York, Hull, Leeds and Scarborough, though is some way distant from all but Scarborough and coastal settlements. Access: The site is accessed via Dunslow Road with HGVs exporting waste required to</p>		✓		✓	? +	? +	? +

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p>route to the A64. HGV vehicles: 124 -164 (application details MIN3314 and NY/2007/0294/FUL) Light vehicles: 32 (application details MIN3314 and NY/2007/0294/FUL).</p> <p>Net change in daily two-way trip generations: Light vehicles: 0; HGVs: 0. Traffic assessment rating: green.</p> <p>PROW: Footpath 30.20/5/2 passes within 10m of the eastern boundary of the site. Bridleway 30.20/4/1 starts at the northern boundary of the site (See also SA Objective 14).</p> <p>Rail: Rail line borders the east side of site / nearest known railhead 63 km SW; Strategic Road: A64 adjacent (this is also a timber route); Canal / Freight waterway:52 km south-west (Ouse)</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on transport</b> While this site could generate up to 164 HGV movements, these movements are already in place and are not expected to rise. However, the current site has permission to operate until 2020, so impacts from this submission will continue to be felt beyond 2020, though at the same level as before. The traffic assessment points out that access road leading to the site are newly constructed and designed to cope with traffic volumes.</p> <p>HGV movement is acceptable onto the length of Seamer Carr Road that is proposed to become publicly maintainable. A transport assessment will determine the impact of the proposal on the existing wider highway network and whether any improvements are required. This assessment will also need to review sustainable travel.</p> <p>The site has no direct frontage to a highway maintainable at the public expense. The site has an existing dedicated access<sup>4</sup>. Some remedial works may be necessary to the network around the business park before it can be accepted as publicly maintained.</p> <p>While this site may extend significant traffic impacts in the local area, if the current site is not retained, this is</p>					- +	- +	- +

<sup>4</sup> North Yorkshire Highways are currently in negotiations with Scarborough Borough Council and the developer of the business park road network with a view to Highways formally adopting the business park road network. The most southerly section of Seamer Carr Road which forms the access to the site is privately owned (by NYCC) and it is not part of the negotiations to become publicly maintainable highway

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	likely to result in longer journeys for the waste that currently arrives at this site. Indirectly this would mean this site has a positive effect, notwithstanding the minor works which are needed to improve the network.  It is felt that that this proposal is unlikely to generates significant travel demand.							
4. To protect and improve air quality	<b><u>Proximity of air quality receptors</u></b> Site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Consultation Zone or within 2km of an AQMA.  <b><u>Summary of effects on air quality</u></b> The allocation would allow for the continued operation of the current site uses and therefore minor negative impacts may occur in relation to this objective in comparison to the baseline situation of restoration of the site. Additional air quality impacts including vehicle emissions (maintained at current levels into the longer term), dust, odour and bio aerosols from composting may occur. In addition, the construction of an additional waste screening facility may generate dust/ emissions.		✓	✓		-	-	- ?
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<b><u>Proximity of soil and land receptors</u></b> The site is Agricultural Land Classification Grade 3 however it has previously been developed for landfill and is currently used for a variety of waste management purposes.  <b><u>Summary of effects on soil / land</u></b> The majority of proposed site uses already exist. A new waste screening facility would take up a small area of land (assumed to be on the restored landfill). Impacts in terms of land use are therefore considered to be negligible. The continued operation of the open windrow composting onsite would recover nutrient value from biodegradable waste and could provide opportunities to enhance soil or agricultural land quality onsite (as compost is being used as part of the landfill restoration) and elsewhere. It is therefore considered that a minor positive impact may occur in relation to this objective during the continued operation of the site.		✓		✓	+	+	+

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p><b><u>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change</u></b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on climate change</u></b> This is an existing site and it is considered that insignificant areas of carbon storage habitat may be lost as a result of the retention of the site and construction of a waste screening facility. Recycling, composting and energy from waste all contribute towards the sub-objective of moving existing waste up the waste hierarchy (thereby reducing emissions). The energy from waste (biomass) function of the site would also continue to provide a source of renewable energy. Overall impacts are considered to be minor positive in relation to this objective.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p><b><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity<sup>5</sup> of a site</u></b> Western boundary of the site lies in FZ3 (c. 3%), small area also in FZ2 (c.1%). The remaining site lies in FZ1. Site has small patches of high risk (1 in 30) surface water flooding (c. 2% of the site), medium risk surface water flooding (1 in 100) (c.2%) and low risk (1 in 1000) (c.5%). Ecological networks- c.15% of the site is covered by mire, fen, bog core EHN, c.15% of the site is covered by coastal and floodplain grazing marsh local network, GI- Site lies almost entirely within Hertford D38 district GI corridor. Living Landscapes- Site entirely within NY21 Cayton and Flixton Carrs.</p> <p>CAMS: surface water resources available less than 30% of time. More than 70% of the time new extraction licenses may be more restricted or new licenses may not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 70% of lowest flows).</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on climate change adaptation</u></b> Site not particularly prone to flooding although this is likely to increase with climate change. Only a small change (the construction of a waste screening facility) is proposed from the current use and it is considered that the site is unlikely to hinder the landscape connectivity aspects of the Cayton and Flixton Carrs Living Landscape project, though the restoration of the landfill site to woodland, grassland and shrubs (not part of the allocation but aided by the windrow composting facility) may contribute to this. The overall restoration of the allocation site may also make a</p>	✓			✓	0	0	0
						?	?	+
								?

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

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>contribution depending on the scheme that is agreed. On balance, impacts are considered to be neutral during the extended operation of the site within the potential for minor positive impacts in the long term depending on the restoration scheme.</p> <p>Some uncertainty is also noted due to the possible restrictions on water extraction at the site. This is, however, expected to be dealt with through the water licensing regime if water is needed.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p><b><u>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site</u></b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on resource usage</u></b> This site would be allocated for several uses that would allow the recycling of waste products and would facilitate the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy. Although the majority of facilities that form part of the planning proposal already exist on site, these only have permission until 2017. Therefore the retention of the site (and construction of the new facility) would allow up to 25,000 tonnes per annum of composting, 47,000 tonnes per annum of kerbside recycling (bulking and transfer in existing MRF) and 75,000 tonnes per annum of C and I recycling and municipal waste to be processed. The retention of an existing site makes use of existing facilities and prevents the need for a new facility to be developed elsewhere. Therefore a major positive impact is predicted in relation to this objective (in comparison to the baseline situation of the site being restored to an unknown scheme).</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++ ?
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as	<p><b><u>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy</u></b> No spatial factors identified.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on the waste hierarchy</u></b> The site would be allocated for a number of purposes that would move the treatment of waste up the waste hierarchy. It would contribute to the joint authorities ability to manage their own waste arising's and would allow otherwise wasted resources to be utilised (e.g. waste wood as biomass, organic waste products as compost). Therefore a major positive impact is predicted in relation to this objective (in comparison to the baseline situation of the site being restored to an unknown scheme).</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++ ?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
practicable								
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p><b><u>Proximity of historic environment receptors</u></b> Conservation Areas: none within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: Valley Gardens and South Cliff Gardens (Grade II) is 4.4 km north-east. Registered Battlefields: None within 5km; World Heritage Sites: None within 5km.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments: 3 within 2km- 'Late Iron Age and Roman period dispersed enclosed settlement 230m south east of Quartons Gardens' (ID 1,020,788) 725m north, 'Star Carr Early Mesolithic settlement site, 960m north-north-west of Woodhouse Farm' (ID 1,401,425) 480m south, and 'site of medieval manor house' (ID 1,015,409) 1.58km north-west.</p> <p>Listed Buildings: None within 1km; English Heritage Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance: Site lies within Vale of Pickering Statement of Significance area. Named designed landscapes: None within 2km.</p> <p>HLC Broad type – Industrial, HLC Type – Rubbish Tip.</p> <p>Undesignated archaeology in this area includes evidence for a wider landscape of early prehistoric activity focussed around the former Lake Flixton. Further upslope, there are remains of later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and activity. All of this evidence is known from a combination of previous archaeological survey and fieldwork and is set within a wider landscape context of the Vale of Pickering, which has seen a continuous history of settlement and land use from the prehistoric period through to the present day.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on the historic environment</u></b> The HLC type of this area is an industrial rubbish tip, with an invisible legibility. As this character is the same as the proposed use, accordingly, the use of the site for the proposed purposes is assumed to have no overall impact. It is anticipated that there will no effect</p>				0	0	0	
					?	?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>upon historic landscape character.</p> <p>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, where it is assumed with a high degree of certainty that any archaeological resource has previously been destroyed.</p> <p>The setting of Starr Carr would need to be considered in relation to the new element of this site. Further clarification regarding the location of the new inert waste screening facility within the site will be required and therefore an element of uncertainty has been recorded in the assessment.</p> <p>Impacts are therefore considered to be neutral to uncertain during the extended operation of the site and uncertain following restoration as a scheme has not yet been proposed.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p><b>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character</b> National Park / AONB: North York Moors is c4.25 km north; Heritage coast: North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast circa 7.8 km north; ITE: None within 5km. Local landscape: No, though site is 2.25 km north of Ryedale's 'Wolds' Area of High Landscape Value (Policy SP13 in Local Plan). The site is however within the Vale of Pickering Area of Historic Environment Significance.</p> <p>NCA: Vale of Pickering; NYLCA: Character area 22 Open Carr / Vale Farmland; Local LCA: In Scarborough LCA as Landscape type 'Vale' / Landscape area Star and Flixton Carrs; Intrusion: Disturbed. Urban intrusion: Disturbed. Light intrusion: There are already moderate or higher levels of light pollution – in 2000 this was assessed as 142 on a scale of 1-255, with 1 representing maximum darkness. It is likely to have significantly increased since then with the urban development that has occurred in this area.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on landscape / townscape</b> The site lies on the edge of the rural / urban fringe landscape of Eastfield. It already has a negative impact as the artificial landform and waste facilities are intrusive in the otherwise flat and low-lying countryside. The site is only 2 km from the Seamer Conservation Area but separated by the A64, railway, and open countryside. The site is potentially visible in the distance from the Yorkshire Wolds escarpment to the south (Wolds Way is approximately 4 km distant) but the significance would be low. The site is already present (and so will have less of a visual impact than</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
						-	-	-
						?	?	?



Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>establishing a new site elsewhere), and its lifespan would be extended. It is not known what the landscape and visual impact of additional facilities would be, but the landfill site would help to screen them in views from the wider countryside (additional screening is likely to be out of character with the area and may draw attention to the site).</p> <p>There is concern as to whether the site would continue on as a brownfield site once the proposed development has gone (i.e. precedent set that increases the likelihood of future development). It is considered that this situation should be avoided.</p> <p>Overall impacts are considered to be neutral to minor negative with an element of uncertainty as there is an existing restoration scheme for Seamer Carr Landfill site and the implications of the proposal on this would need to be clarified.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p><b><u>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth</u></b> Site is very close to the A64 giving it good access to waste arisings at the coast, York, Hull and Leeds.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on sustainable economic growth</u></b> It is considered that the extension of the operation of the site would safeguard current jobs at the site for a further 15 to 20 years. There may be limited additional job opportunities as a result of the construction of an inert waste screening facility. It is considered that allocation of the site would allow value to be added to some waste products (waste wood for biomass, organic waste for compost, municipal waste for recycling). The energy from waste facility would contribute towards low carbon development and the continued use of an existing facility is considered to keep the costs of waste management down (in comparison to requiring building new facility/facilities elsewhere). Impacts in relation to this objective are therefore considered to be minor to major positive.</p>		✓	✓	✓	+	+	+
					++	++	++	?
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local	<p><b><u>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability</u></b> IMD area- Seamer. Not in most deprived 20%. Crossgates is the nearest Settlement 400m north. Eastfield also lies 1.1km north-east and Seamer 1km north-west. An industrial estate lies 300m north-east. Individual properties - Grove Farm 600m east, Herdborough House Farm 900m west.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on vitality / viability</u></b> As the majority of the planning proposal would constitute the</p>					0	0	0
								?

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
communities	continuation of existing site uses in an urban fringe location, it is considered that impacts on tourism in the area or the viability / vitality of local communities would be negligible. Allocating the site would retain local infrastructure for the management of waste further up the waste hierarchy. Overall impacts are considered to be negligible.							
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p><b><u>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors</u></b> Footpath 30.20/5/2 passes within 10m of the eastern boundary of the site. Bridleway 30.20/4/1 starts at the northern boundary of the site, Footpath 30.20/10/1 passes within 190m of the site. Common land / Village Greens: None within 500m. Nearest draft common land and village green at Seamer c 1km NW.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on recreation, leisure and learning</u></b> Although the majority of the planning proposals would constitute an extension to the life of existing facilities, some new construction would be required and the retention of the site would lead to continued amenity impacts (visual, noise, odour, dust) on users of nearby rights of way. Impacts are therefore considered to be minor negative during the extended operation of the site. Impacts following restoration are unknown as a restoration scheme has not yet been put forward. Public access to the site could be a consideration as part of the restoration scheme although the management issues associated with this would need to be considered.</p>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p><b><u>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing</u></b> No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Crossgates 400m to the north. Eastfield also lies 1.1km north-east and Seamer 1km north-west. An industrial estate lies 300m north-east. Individual properties- Grove Farm 600m east, Herdborough House Farm 900m west.</p> <p><b><u>Summary of effects on health and wellbeing</u></b> The extension of the operation of the site and additional waste screening facility would lead to the continuation of any existing wellbeing and health and safety issues. Impacts may include a local increase in traffic (although the site lies in very close proximity to the A64 and at a wider level may decrease the need for journeys), continued dust, noise (although background noise is already likely to be elevated due to the railway line and A64), odour and visual disamenity. Impacts are therefore considered to be minor negative during the extended operation of the site.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
					?	?	?	

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p><b>Proximity to flood zones</b> Western boundary of the site lies in flood zone 3 (circa 3%), small area also in flood zone (circa 1%). The remaining site lies in flood zone 1. Site has small patches of high risk (1 in 30) surface water flooding (c. 2% of the site), medium risk surface water flooding (1 in 100) (circa 2%) and low risk (1 in 1000) (circa 5%).</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on flooding</b> Flooding is expected to be of insignificant to minor significance as patches of surface water flooding are likely to be small enough to avoid (in relation to the new waste screening facility- all other site uses would remain as present).</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p><b>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population</b> The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p><b>Summary of effects on a changing population</b> The site would make a contribution to self-sufficiency in waste management.</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+
Cumulative effects	<p><b>Cumulative / Synergistic effects</b></p> <p><u>Planning context:</u> Crossgates is 590m north. This merges with Eastfield which is about 290m north of the site (if the Industrial Estate is included). Seamer also lies 860m north-west. The Draft Local Plan for Scarborough positions Eastfield and Crossgates as part of the Scarborough Urban Area settlements, and places Seamer amongst the Service Villages. The Scarborough Urban Area is the Principal Town and the main focus of development, while Service Villages will attract development to meet local needs. The Draft Policies Map shows no allocations on site or adjacent, though policy EG3 is proposed to apply at the end of Meads Lane and adjacent to the north-east boundary of this site (Protected Land for Employment Use). This is land reserved for the possible future expansion of Scarborough Business Park.</p> <p><u>Other Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Sites:</u> Another potential MWJP site lies adjacent to the site to the west</p>							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	(MJP49).  <u>Historic Minerals and Waste Sites</u> : Seamer Waste Water Treatment Works is 1.4 km west.  Cumulative hydrological impacts may arise as this site and MJP49 both lie adjacent to 'Eastfield Drain to Lower River Hertford' and within a Source Protection Zone. Pollution incidents or disturbance to the aquifer have the potential to have a cumulative impact from these two adjacent sites.		✓	✓		-	-	-
	Cumulative air quality impacts may also arise as a result of dust and emissions from vehicles and onsite processes.		✓	✓		-	-	-
	Rights of Way- cumulative amenity impacts may arise on nearby rights of way as a result of this development in combination with the proposed quarry adjacent.		✓	✓		-	-	-
	Health, wellbeing and amenity- noise, dust and traffic impacts at this site and the proposed adjacent quarry may combine to become more significant.		✓	✓		-	-	-
					?	?	?	
Limitations / data gaps	No significant data gaps. More detailed assessment would be required to fully evaluate a number of effects however. This should be addressed at any subsequent planning application stage.							
<b>Score</b>								
++	The Site option is predicted to have major positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.							

Proposed Sustainability Objective	Key Facts for Consideration by the Assessment Panel and Initial Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.							
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective <sup>6</sup> .							
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.							
--	The Site option is predicted to have major negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.							
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.							

Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues</li> <li>• Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land</li> <li>• Design of development and landscaping of site to mitigate impact on: Starr Carr Scheduled monument and its setting, local landscape features and users of A64 and rights of way</li> <li>• Design to include suitable flood risk assessment, attenuation, surface water drainage and protection of the aquifer</li> <li>• Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads</li> <li>• Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, odour, bio-aerosols, etc.</li> <li>• Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> This includes where there is no clear link between the site SA objective and the site