

Annex F: SA/SEA incorporating SFRA and HRA

**Appendix S8: Assessment of Sites in Scarborough Borough
Joint Minerals and Waste Plan**

DRAFT

Sustainability Appraisal Report

Appendix 3: Assessment of Sites

Contents

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Sustainability Appraisal Score

Score	Description
++	The Site option is predicted to have higher positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a highly significant contribution to issues or receptor of regional or wider significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.
m+	The Site option is predicted to have moderate positive effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a positive, but not highly positive contribution to issues or receptor of more than local significance, or to several issues or receptors of local significance.
+	The Site option is predicted to have minor positive effects on achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant contribution to an issue or receptor of more local significance.
0	The Site option will have no effect on the achievement of the SA objective ¹ .
-	The Site option is predicted to have minor negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative contribution to an issue or receptor of local significance.
m-	The Site option is predicted to have moderate negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a negative, but not highly negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.
--	The Site option is predicted to have higher negative effects on the achievement of the SA objective. For example, this may include a significant negative contribution to an issue or receptor of more than local significance.
?	The impact of the Site option on the SA objective is uncertain.

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

WJP15 – Seamer Lane, Eastfield, Scarborough

Site Name	WJP15 Seamer Carr, Eastfield, Scarborough (XY: 503420 483260)
Current Use	Landfill (under restoration), recycling (including treatment, bulking and transfer), open windrow composting, energy from Waste (Biomass and Landfill Gas Utilisation)
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	107.8ha
Proposed life of site	15 to 20 years
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.

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

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance	Score						
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
1. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity and improve habitat connectivity	<p>Proximity of international / national and local designations and key features. Natura 2000: 13km south-east lies Flamborough Head Special Area of Conservation (SAC); Site of Special Scientific Interest (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; Local Nature Reserve (LNR): The Dell 1.7km north-east; Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): 7 SINCs (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: This site has previously been developed and therefore the site currently comprises landfill, recycling facilities, composting and energy from waste. A small area of deciduous woodland lies</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	- ?	0	?

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>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 to the north-east.</p> <p>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, Green Infrastructure (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>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>Local effects. 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 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/Yorkshire Wildlife Trust (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, the construction of the inert waste treatment facility has the potential to have minor negative impacts in the short term (depending on the presence of protected species), while operational</p>							

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. Impacts are expected to be at a local level.</p>							
2. To enhance or maintain water quality and improve efficiency of water use	<p>Proximity of water quality / quantity receptors. The site does not lie within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ). The northern 50% of the site in Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1 and 2 for groundwater abstractions that supply the Scarborough area with drinking water. The Humber River Basin Management District (RBMD): Derwent Management Catchment. The nearest water body is Eastfield Drain Lower to River Hertford – runs along the 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>Local effects. 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 SPZ 1 and 2. It is considered that the continuation of current site uses would have a neutral impact upon this SPZ, however if the new inert waste screening facility is constructed in SPZ 1 or 2, pollution incidents such as fuel spills, even above the saturated zone, could contaminate the aquifer. It is very important that groundwater underneath this site is protected from pollution or harmful disturbance of flow. Any proposals for changes to the existing development will need to be accompanied by a hydrogeological risk assessment and the implementation of mitigation measures to reduce risks to groundwater quality and groundwater resources to an acceptable level.</p> <p>Some uncertainty is also noted due to the possible restrictions on water extraction at the site. This is,</p>		✓	✓		-	-	?

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>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 SPZ. Effects are uncertain following restoration as the restoration scheme is currently unknown.</p> <p><u>Plan level / regional / wider effects.</u> Through the same pathways identified in local effects, there is the potential that pollution or site run-off could pass into the wider water environment. Appropriate mitigation measures should be adopted during construction and operation of the proposal.</p>							
3. To reduce transport miles and associated emissions from transport and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transportation	<p><u>Proximity of transport receptors.</u> The site is very close to the A64 giving it a good access route 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 Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) exporting waste required to route to the A64. HGVs: 124 to164 (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 – <i>'Traffic impacts of site would remain at present levels and are expected to be accommodated on the local highway network'</i>.²</p> <p>Public Rights of Way (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 63km SW; Strategic Road: A64 adjacent (this is also a timber route); Canal / Freight waterway: 52km south-west (Ouse).</p> <p><u>Local effects.</u> 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</p>		✓		✓	0	+	+

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

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>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 is 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 access³. 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 proposed allocation may contribute to additional traffic within the local area post the existing planning permission expiration in 2020, if the current site is not retained, this is 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. Therefore, overall the site is considered to have a neutral effect in the short term, with minor indirect positive effects in the medium to long term.</p> <p><u>Plan level / regional / wider effects.</u> If the current site is not retained, this is likely to result in longer journeys for the waste that currently arrives at this site into the wider Joint Plan Area, with increased transport miles and emissions. The proposed allocation is therefore considered to have a positive effect on the SA objective.</p>							

³ 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.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
4. To protect and improve air quality	<p><u>Proximity of air quality receptors.</u> The site is not within a Hazardous Substances Consent Consultation Zone or within 2km of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).</p> <p><u>Local effects.</u> As this proposed allocation is for the retention of an existing site: no impact on air quality over and above the existing site is predicted. If traffic increases at this site there may be some air quality issues, but there is no suggestion that this is the case, and there are limited recognised receptors. Potential air quality impacts including vehicle emissions (maintained at current levels into the longer term), dust, odour and bio aerosols from composting may occur. The construction of an additional waste screening facility may generate dust/ emissions, however due to the proximity of receptors this is not expected to be an issue.</p> <p><u>Plan level / regional / wider effects.</u> Effects are considered local in nature.</p>		✓	✓		0	0	0
5. To use soil and land efficiently and safeguard or enhance their quality	<p><u>Proximity of soil and land receptors.</u> The site is Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade 3 however it has previously been developed for landfill and is currently used for a variety of waste management purposes.</p> <p><u>Local effects.</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Plan level / regional / wider effects.</u> 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 from undeveloped land that may be required to develop/ expand a new or existing site.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	?

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
6. Reduce the causes of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to exacerbating climate change. No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Local effects. As climate change is a global issue effects are reported in wider effects below.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. 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> <p>If applicable, an assessment showing how the design for the proposal has taken into account the need for resilience to climate change factors should be undertaken⁴.</p>		✓		✓	+	+	+
7. To respond and adapt to the effects of climate change	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the adaptive capacity⁵ of a site. Approximately 5% of the site is subject to low risk (1:1000 (0.1%)) to high risk (1:30 (3.33%)) surface water flooding. Low and medium risk areas are to the north of the site while high risk flood risk areas are along the western site boundary.</p> <p>Ecological networks – circa.15% of the site is covered by mire, fen, bog core EHN, circa.15% of the site is covered by coastal and floodplain grazing marsh local network, Green Infrastructure (GI) – the site lies almost entirely within Hertford D38 district GI corridor. Living Landscapes – Site entirely within NY21 Cayton and Flixton Carrs.</p> <p>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (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</p>	✓			✓	0	0	0

⁴ Proposals for the treatment, recovery or disposal of more than 75,000 tonnes per annum of waste should be accompanied by an assessment showing how the design for the proposal has taken into account the need for resilience to climate change factors. These thresholds are based on the 75,000 tonnes per annum threshold for strategically significant waste facilities used in the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement, which has also been applied also to minerals output for the purposes of Development Management, Policy D11.

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

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>not be available (red assessments recorded for at least 70% of lowest flows).</p> <p>Local effects. The site is not particularly prone to flooding although this is likely to increase with climate change⁶. 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 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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
8. To minimise the use of resources and encourage their re-use and safeguarding	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to the resource usage of a site. No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Local effects. 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 2020. 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 Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)) and 75,000 tonnes per annum of commercial and industrial 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</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++ ?

⁶ 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.

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>impact is predicted in relation to this objective.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. See local effects above.</p>							
9. To minimise waste generation and prioritise management of waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy. No spatial factors identified.</p> <p>Local effects. 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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. See local effects above.</p>		✓	✓		++	++	++ ?
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment and its setting, cultural heritage and character	<p>Proximity of historic environment receptors. Conservation Areas: none within 1km; Registered Parks and Gardens: 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 1020788) 725m north, 'Star Carr Early Mesolithic settlement site, 960m north-north-west of Woodhouse Farm' (ID 1401425) 480m south, and 'site of medieval manor house' (ID 1015409) 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>Historic Landscape Character (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</p>					0 ?	0 ?	0 ?

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>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>Local effects. 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 upon HLC.</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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
11. To protect and enhance the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Proximity of landscape / townscape receptors and summary of character. National Park / Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): North York Moors is approximately 4.25km north; Heritage coast: North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast approximately 7.8km north; Inheritance Tax Exempt Land (ITE): None within 5km. Local landscape: No, though site is 2.25km 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.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
						?	?	?

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>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>Local effects. 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 2km 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 4km distant) but the significance would be low. The site is already present (and so will have less of a visual impact than 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>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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>							
12. Achieve sustainable economic growth and create and support jobs	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to sustainable economic growth. Site is very close to the A64 giving it good access to waste arisings at the coast, York, Hull and Leeds.</p> <p>Local effects. 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</p>		✓	✓	✓	m+	m+	m+

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>relation to this objective are therefore considered to be moderate positive.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. Renewable energy would be potentially supplied to the Grid, meaning it could have wider benefits in contributing to sustainable energy sources..</p>							
13. Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	<p>Proximity of factors relevant to community vitality / viability. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) area – Seamer. Not in most deprived 20%. Crossgates is the nearest Settlement approximately 600m 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>Local effects. As the majority of the planning proposal would constitute the 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.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>					0	0	0
14. To provide opportunities to enable recreation, leisure and learning	<p>Proximity to recreation, leisure and learning receptors. 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 approximately 1km north-west.</p> <p>Local effects. Although the majority of the planning allocation 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>		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.							
15. To protect and improve the wellbeing, health and safety of local communities	<p>Proximity to population / community receptors / factors relevant to health and wellbeing. No schools or health centres within 1km. Nearest settlement is Crossgates 600m 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>Local effects. 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> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. None noted.</p>		✓	✓		-	-	-
16. To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding	<p>Proximity to flood zones. This site is almost entirely within Flood Zone 1 but a small extent of the site area along the western and southern boundaries are lying in Flood Zones 2 and 3. Risk from surface water flooding exists in small patches across the site covering <5% of the area. This is mainly low risk (1:1000 (0.1%)) but occasionally rising to high risk (1:30 (3.33%)).</p> <p>Site lies across two 1km squares in the Environment Agency's 'Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding' map. The northern part is susceptible to Clearwater and superficial deposits flooding (>50% to <75% of the km square is susceptible). The southern part is subject to superficial deposits flooding (<25% of the km square is susceptible).</p>		✓	✓		--	--	--
						?	?	?

Sustainability Objective	Key Observations on Significance					Score		
		P	T	D	I	S	M	L
	<p>The 1:20 (5%) event extent mapping for this SFRA shows that <5% of this site is at flood risk.</p> <p>Local effects. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Sequential Test⁷ undertaken for the site concluded that this site is 'not suitable'⁸. A site specific flood risk assessment should further investigate the extent of functional floodplain along with the risk of groundwater flooding and should consider the potential for managing surface water through the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS). The management of drainage at the site must not increase flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. As above.</p>							
17. To address the needs of a changing population in a sustainable and inclusive manner	<p>Proximity to factors relevant to the needs of a changing population. The site does not conflict with any known allocations in other plans.</p> <p>Local effects. The site would make a contribution to self-sufficiency in waste management.</p> <p>Plan level / regional / wider effects. The provision of a waste management facility that also provides energy security (through the generation of energy from waste is beneficial to the population).</p>		✓	✓		+	+	+
Cumulative / Synergistic effects⁹								
Planning context	Crossgates is 600m north. This merges with Eastfield which is about 1.1km north of the site. Seamer also lies 1km 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							

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 Less vulnerable land uses are not permitted at sites within functional floodplain. Sites WJP08 and WJP19 should be considered before this site followed by WJP16, WJP06. However, this site is preferable to WJP11, WJP05 and WJP18.

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

	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.
Other Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Sites	There are no other MWJP sites within 5km.
Historic minerals and waste sites	Seamer Waste Water Treatment Works is 1.4km west.
Air Quality	Cumulative air quality impacts may also arise as a result of dust and emissions from vehicles and onsite processes.
Other Impacts	Health, wellbeing and amenity noise, dust and traffic impacts at this site 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.	
Mitigation requirements identified through Site Assessment process	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to mitigate impact on ecological issues, in particular with regard to avoiding impacts on drains linked to the River Hertford SINC and protected species • Design to mitigate impact on best and most versatile agricultural land and to protect high quality soil resources • 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 • Design to include a site specific flood risk assessment and to further investigate the extent of the functional floodplain; for an FRA to be satisfactory, it will need to include necessary mitigation, such as compensatory storage, attenuation and SuDS as appropriate • Any proposals for changes to the existing development will need to be accompanied by a hydrogeological risk assessment and the implementation of mitigation measures to reduce risks to groundwater quality and groundwater resources to an acceptable level • Design to ensure protection of the aquifer, with particular consideration to the SPZ1 constraint at the site • Design to include suitable arrangements for access and local roads including the Seamer Carr Road and the A64 • Appropriate arrangements for control of and mitigation of the effects of noise, dust, odour, bio-aerosols. • Appropriate restoration scheme using opportunities for habitat creation 	