

# **Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**

Whitby Business Park  
Area Action Plan

**April 2013**

## Contents

1.	Summary	2
2.	Consultation	3
3.	Introduction and Context	4
4.	Information Requirements	7
5.	Framework and Methodology	9
6.	Next Steps	14

## Appendices

1.	Summary of Requirements of SEA Directive	15
2.	Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Objectives	17
3.	Baseline Information	39
4.	Information from Previous Sustainability Appraisals	53
5.	Detailed Criteria for Assessment of Sites	67
6.	Draft Monitoring Framework	71

## 1. Summary

- 1.1 This Scoping Report represents the initial phase in establishing the framework for undertaking Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan. It has been prepared in accordance with the previous guidance that covered the process of preparing Sustainability Appraisals - *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*<sup>1</sup>. This has since been replaced with the Planning Advisory Service Sustainability Appraisal Advice Note (June 2010), the process of undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal for the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan is also consistent with that advice.
- 1.2 The process of Sustainability Appraisal aims to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. Therefore the purpose of this consultation document is to help ensure that the final Sustainability Appraisal addresses all significant issues of environmental, social and economic sustainability by ensuring that there is adequate provision for options and policies to be sufficiently evaluated during their development and prior to their implementation.
- 1.3 This consultation document therefore;
- Reviews other relevant policies, plans, programmes and objectives which will inform the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan;
  - Provides baseline information in relation to Whitby Business Park and the surrounding area;
  - Identifies the sustainability issues;
  - Proposes the sustainability objectives and appraisal methodology;
  - Identifies appropriate monitoring indicators.

---

<sup>1</sup> Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (ODPM, 2005)

## **2. Consultation**

- 2.1 Consultation on this document will help to ensure that the Sustainability Appraisal is comprehensive, robust and adequate to support the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan. In accordance with the statutory requirements the three Strategic Environmental Assessment bodies were consulted (English Heritage, Environment Agency, Natural England).
- 2.2 Comments on the Scoping Report were sought as part of the consultation on the Discussion Paper in 2009. In view of the length of time since that consultation, the report has been updated in the light of changed circumstances and new information and the Sustainability Report has been prepared in the light of the revised document.

### 3. Introduction and Context

#### ***Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan***

- 3.1 The Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan is being produced jointly by the North York Moors National Park Authority and Scarborough Borough Council. The Business Park falls partly within Scarborough Borough and partly within the North York Moors National Park for planning purposes. Land at the Business Park has been historically allocated within the North York Moors Local Plan<sup>2</sup> and the Scarborough Borough Local Plan<sup>3</sup>.
- 3.2 The North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies identifies a need to continue this allocation and sets a commitment to produce a Development Plan Document to do this under Core Policy H.
- 3.3 Consultation on the Preferred Options of the Scarborough Core Strategy took place in 2006. The Preferred Options document identified Whitby as a Principal Service Centre where development should reflect local needs and the high quality environment and character of the town (Core Policy 1). Core Policy 7 relates to employment uses and aims to ensure that a range of employment sites and premises are available in the most sustainable locations. Scarborough Borough Council is now working on the production of a Local Plan for the Borough essentially combining the previous work on the Core Strategy and the Community, Environment and Economy development plan documents.
- 3.4 The Regional Spatial Strategy<sup>4</sup> was revoked on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2013 but has informed the development of the Area Action Plan. Whitby was identified as a Principal Town within the Coast sub-region, and the RSS sought to develop this role for the town whilst recognising that development was constrained by environmental designations and topographical features (Policy C1). Scarborough Borough Council's review of employment land in the Borough (May 2006) states that the topography of Whitby limits the potential for large scale commercial and industrial development. SBC's Core Strategy Preferred Options sets out principles for development in Whitby including maintaining the high environmental quality of the town and its setting and supporting its role as a historic town of world repute and key asset in the Borough's tourism offer.
- 3.5 Alongside this strategic policy framework, Scarborough Borough Council's Employment Land Review (May 2006) identifies Whitby Business Park as providing a location for larger business units close to the A171. The Employment Land Review states that the Business Park accommodates a wide range of existing and relatively new occupiers in premises which range from brand new to dating from the 1970s / 1980s.

#### ***Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment***

- 3.6 The Authority is required, under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, to undertake Sustainability Appraisal of any Development Plan Document it produces. In addition to undertaking Sustainability Appraisal the Authority must also comply with the requirements to undertake Strategic Environmental Assessment under European

---

<sup>2</sup> North York Moors Local Plan (North York Moors National Park Authority, 2003)

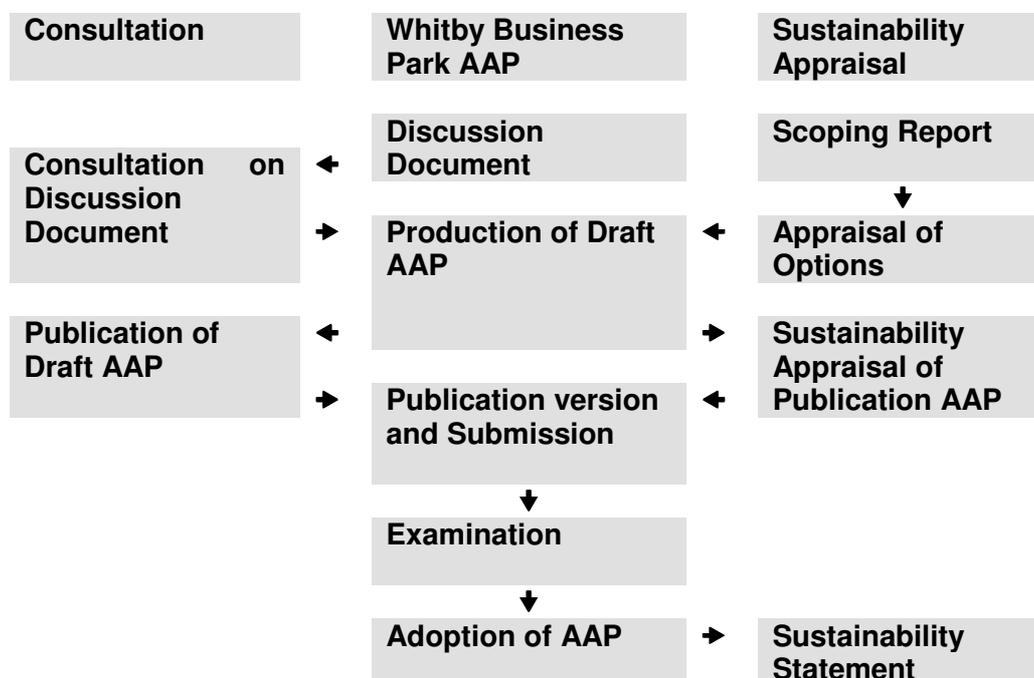
<sup>3</sup> Scarborough Borough Local Plan (Scarborough Borough Council, 1999)

<sup>4</sup> The Yorkshire and Humber Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026 (Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber, 2008)

Union Directive 2001/42/EC<sup>5</sup>. Both processes have been undertaken together and the term Sustainability Appraisal throughout the rest of this report refers to both assessments. Appendix 1 shows the elements of the Sustainability Appraisal which will meet the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. Figure 1 shows how the Sustainability Appraisal process will inform and be integrated with the production of the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan.

- 3.7 Assessment is also required under the Habitats Directive<sup>6</sup>. Habitats Regulations Assessment however follows different principles to Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment and therefore should be undertaken separately, although certain elements such as information gathering and developing options can be undertaken simultaneously. A methodology for undertaking the Habitats Regulations Assessment will be agreed with Natural England and a Habitats Regulations Report will be published alongside the Sustainability Appraisal Report at the appropriate stages.

**Figure 1 – Integration of Sustainability Appraisal**



**Previous Sustainability Appraisals**

- 3.7 The North York Moors National Park Authority undertook Sustainability Appraisal as part of the production of its Core Strategy and Development Policies. The Sustainability Objectives established for that document have also been used for assessing Supplementary Planning Documents. Elements of the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken on the Core Strategy and Development Policies will hold relevance for the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan and these will be identified in subsequent sections of this report.

<sup>5</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment

<sup>6</sup> The Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) (Directive 92/43/EEC)

- 3.8 Scarborough Borough Council commissioned consultants White Young Green to undertake Sustainability Appraisal of its Core Strategy. Sustainability Appraisal at the Issues and Options stage informed the selection of preferred options. A further Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken at the Preferred Options stage. The same Sustainability Objectives have been used in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Housing Allocations DPD. Further detailed criteria has been drawn up and consulted upon for assessing the housing sites. Again, elements of the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken on the Core Strategy will hold relevance for the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan and these will be identified in subsequent sections of this report.

## 4. Information Requirements

### ***Task A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives***

- 4.1 In fulfilling the requirements of the SEA Directive it is necessary to identify the relationship of the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan to other relevant plans and programmes at International, European and national levels. Appendix 2 of this report provides a comprehensive listing of relevant plans and programmes so far identified (although it remains under development and review, and will continue to evolve in light of consultation feedback and as the Sustainability Appraisal process progresses) and below is a summary of the key issues arising from these. As a starting point, the review of plans and programmes carried out as part of previous Sustainability Appraisals undertaken by both Authorities has been used, and these have been updated to ensure that all relevant and up to date plans that cover the geographical area of Whitby Business Park are included. Where it is considered that a plan or programme is of limited relevance to the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan this is stated in the table.

### ***Tasks A2 and A3: Collecting Baseline Information and Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems***

- 4.2 One of the key requirements of the Sustainability Appraisal is to predict and monitor the effects of implementing a plan. In order to do this effectively it is necessary to have an understanding of the baseline position. This section forms an important starting point for ascertaining the current and likely future state of the plan area as well as helping to identify the sustainability issues.
- 4.3 The baseline data was collected as part of the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken on both the North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies and the Scarborough Core Strategy. As much of the data relating to Scarborough Borough includes the part within the North York Moors National Park it would seem logical to use the baseline data established as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Scarborough Core Strategy. This has been updated, and supplemented with data relating specifically to Whitby or the Business Park where this is available. However, much of the available data relates to Scarborough Borough as a whole and it is acknowledged that some information may cover topics that are not directly relevant to Whitby Business Park. There is limited information available relating solely to Whitby Business Park.
- 4.4 Issues relating to the economy and employment and the environment are more relevant to Whitby Business Park than issues relating to housing, although there are links between employment and housing. Whilst the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan may not be able to tackle many of the issues listed below directly, it may be able to contribute towards change in the right direction. An account of the baseline situation is contained in Appendix 3.

### ***Sustainability Issues***

- 4.5 A summary of the key sustainability issues arising from Tasks A1 – A3 is set out below:
- Ensuring that the natural environment and landscape is conserved and enhanced including networks of green infrastructure and the marine environment;
  - Ensuring that the built and historic environment is conserved and enhanced and that new development is of high quality, sustainable design

- Reduce the causes of climate change and to ensure measures are in place to adapt to its effects including and encourage the use of low carbon and renewable technologies;
- Flood risk – ensure that new development does not exacerbate flood risk to existing development
- The use of resources (particularly non-renewable resources) should be minimised;
- The production of waste should be minimised, and waste should be re-used or recycled;
- Protecting and enhancing water, air and soil quality and minimising pollution
- Reduce the use of the private car and provide a transport network that supports and encourages the use of more sustainable modes of transport including public transport, cycling and walking.
- Housing which is affordable and to meet local needs should be provided;
- People should be able to access services and facilities, including health, education and recreation facilities;
- Measures should be in place to support the growth of the local economy;
- Employment opportunities should match local needs for employment.

## 5. Framework and Methodology

### ***Task A4: The Appraisal Framework***

- 5.1 Central to the Sustainability Appraisal process is the development of the Appraisal Framework. This provides the template for describing, analysing and comparing sustainability implications of the Area Action Plan. Guidance suggests that the framework should consist of objectives, the achievement of which should be measurable using identified indicators.
- 5.2 Sustainability objectives were agreed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of the North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies and the Scarborough Core Strategy. As Scarborough Borough Council has further developed its sustainability objectives to provide more detailed criteria for assessing potential housing allocations it is considered appropriate to use Scarborough's indicators and to adapt the more detailed criteria for use in assessing the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan. These objectives have been reviewed against those agreed under the North York Moors Sustainability Appraisal and it is considered that they are compatible, in particular it is considered that the indicators provide adequate compatibility with National Park purposes. A few minor amendments have been made to ensure that indicators apply to both Scarborough Borough and the National Park. It is considered that the sustainability objectives remain appropriate for the sustainability issues identified in Section 4. The proposed sustainability objectives are set out below:

### *Environment*

1. To provide a transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion.
2. To optimise the use of empty buildings and derelict sites bearing in mind their potential nature conservation and heritage value.
3. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors, and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, including energy and water conservation, waste recycling facilities and use of sustainable materials.
4. To conserve and enhance all aspects of the ecological environment, in particular designated sites and protected species, and provide opportunities for local residents to access and understand these.
5. To conserve and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment, in particular designated sites and fisheries.
6. To protect and enhance water, soil and air quality through reducing pollution.
7. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change and to ensure future development prepares for climate change.
8. To ensure prudent and efficient use of natural resources and minimal production of waste.
9. To minimise flood risk as a result of new development.

10. To conserve and enhance all aspects of the landscape, in particular designated sites, and local distinctiveness.

11. To preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and to provide opportunities for all residents to access and understand local cultural heritage.

*Social*

12. To provide affordable, decent housing in accessible locations to meet the needs of local people in urban and rural locations.

13. To provide lifelong education and training opportunities for all local residents, including the young, deprived, disabled, the elderly and those in both urban and rural locations.

14. To promote good physical and mental health through the provision of access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services in urban and rural locations.

15. To reduce crime and the fear of crime, particularly through Secured by Design.

16. To provide good access for all local residents to key services and facilities so that local needs can be met locally.

*Economy*

17. To provide good quality employment opportunities available to all local residents (existing and potential), including the young, deprived, disabled and those living in both urban and rural locations.

18. To provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations.

19. To support the tourism industry through the provision of accessible tourist facilities, building on the natural and historic features of the area.

5.3 Table 1 below demonstrates how each of the SEA Topics are covered by the Sustainability Objectives.

<b>SEA Topic</b>	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>
Biodiversity	3, 4, 5
Population	12, 13, 14, 16
Human health	14, 15
Fauna	4
Flora	4
Soil	6
Water	6
Air	6
Climatic Factors	7
Material Assets	8
Cultural Heritage	10, 11
Landscape	10

### ***Appraisal Methodology***

5.4 Sustainability Appraisal should involve the appraisal of options. However in the case of Whitby Business Park the scope for appraising options is limited. The potential for alternative sites around Whitby are constrained by the landscape and topography. The principle of continuing the allocation of land at Whitby Business Park has been set through the North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies and the emerging Scarborough Core Strategy. Scarborough Borough Council's Employment Land Review identified 170 hectares of B1/B2/B8 employment land across the Borough, of which approximately 75 hectares was vacant. However, of this 75 hectares, 62 hectares was to the south of Scarborough Business Park leaving 13 hectares throughout the rest of the Borough. Since the 2006 Employment Land Review, employment growth forecasts have been revised. There is a relationship between increased housing provision figures for the Borough and employment land requirements so it is necessary to plan for employment growth in the area. There are also some known 'drivers' for the development of the Business Park which have the potential to create demand for serviced industrial land.

5.3 Policy documents previously produced by the two Authorities have been subject to Sustainability Appraisal throughout their development and the conclusions of these in relation to Whitby Business Park are summarised below (full details contained in Appendix 4):

#### *North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies*

5.5 The Interim draft of the document contained a specific policy relating to Whitby Business Park (this was removed when it became clear that sites could not be allocated through the Core Strategy and a separate DPD would be needed). The Sustainability Appraisal identified positive links with sustainability objective 13 which seeks to ensure quality employment opportunities available to all that create a vibrant local economy. No negative effects were predicted.

5.6 In the Submission document, Core Policy H set the framework for the allocation of land at Whitby Business Park. The policy was predicted to have positive effects upon sustainability objectives which relate to climate change, meeting local needs locally and providing employment opportunities. No negative effects were predicted. The Core Strategy and Development Policies document was formally adopted in November 2008 with Core Policy H including a commitment to the development of the Business Park.

#### *Scarborough Core Strategy*

5.7 Sustainability Appraisal at Issues and Options stage helped to inform the selection of Preferred Options. In particular the selection of the overall approach to focus new development towards towns and selected key service villages was considered appropriate as other options would not be consistent with the Regional Spatial Strategy, could lead to increased commuting or would not enable the needs of key settlements to be addressed.

5.8 At Preferred Options stage Sustainability Appraisal was carried out on the policy approaches put forward. Core Policy 1 – Settlement Hierarchy and Overall Location of Development was judged to have mostly positive effects upon sustainability objectives. Negative effects were predicted in relation to the short term impacts of construction upon air quality and production of waste. Core Policy 7 – Sustaining the Economy was also judged to have mostly positive effects upon sustainability objectives. Negative effects were predicted in relation to the short term impacts of construction upon air quality and production of waste. These potential negative effects can be addressed through the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan.

- 5.9 Scarborough Borough Council is now working on the production of a Local Plan for the Borough essentially combining the previous work on the Core Strategy and the Community, Environment and Economy development plan documents.
- 5.10 The Sustainability Appraisal for the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan will therefore be used in the following ways:
- to assess possible locations for the allocation of land at the Business Park
  - to assess options surrounding the detail of the allocation for example the uses that would be permitted;
  - to identify any non-strategic sustainability implications;
  - to secure a high standard of sustainable design and construction; and
  - to identify any mitigation measures which can be built into the Area Action Plan
- 5.11 In this respect, detailed criteria have been drawn up to build upon the sustainability framework set out above which will be used in assessing these site specific factors, contained in Appendix 5. This is based upon the detailed criteria that Scarborough Borough Council is producing for assessing housing allocations in the Borough, although has been adapted to ensure it is relevant for this Sustainability Appraisal. The assessment will also be used for identifying possible mitigation measures.
- 5.12 The sustainability objectives themselves will be used for assessing the options, objectives and policies of the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan.
- 5.13 The assessments will be undertaken in terms of the criteria below:

Category	Effect of Policy
✓ Positive impact	Policy is consistent with meeting the objective, either by having no negative impact or by positively influencing change in accordance with the objective.
✘ Negative impact	The policy will hinder achievement of this objective.
= Neutral impact	The policy will have a neither a positive nor a negative impact upon this objective
U Uncertain Impact	The policy may hinder achievement of this objective, but may have no negative impact. This will depend upon implementation.
○ No direct link	There is no direct link between the nature of the policy and the nature of the objective.

In addition the nature of the effects will be considered in terms of:

- Direct or indirect;
  - Long term, short term, temporary or permanent;
  - Local or wider in geographical extent.
- 5.14 A number of assessments will be undertaken prior to drafting the Area Action Plan to inform the content. Assessment of potential options will be undertaken to inform selection of appropriate approaches on one or more factors surrounding the allocation. Following this, assessment will be undertaken on draft Area Action Plan objectives, both against themselves and against the sustainability objectives, in order that any inconsistencies can be resolved at the outset. Assessment of potential

areas of land to be included in the allocation will be made against the detailed criteria in Appendix 5 to inform the selection of land to be allocated, and this will inform the proposed allocation which will be contained in the draft Area Action Plan.

- 5.15 The draft Area Action Plan will also be subject to Sustainability Appraisal. This will include assessment of the objectives, policies and any allocations in the document.
- 5.16 Sustainability Appraisal should identify the cumulative and significant effects upon sustainability objectives. The assessment of cumulative effects will involve looking at the effects upon each sustainability objective in turn, particularly with regards to the criteria in 5.12 above. This assessment will then assist in determining whether there are likely to be any significant effects.

### ***Monitoring***

- 5.17 The objectives, and ultimately the performance of the Area Action Plan should be monitored. Indicators have been derived during the development of the North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies and the Scarborough Core Strategy to measure performance against the sustainability objectives. Some of these indicators are relevant to the Whitby Business Park Area Action Plan and these indicators are shown in Appendix 6.
- 5.18 It should be recognised that in many cases the data available cannot be attributed to action as a direct result of the Area Action Plan but represents the best information available and will show overall progress against sustainability objectives. Much of the data relates to Scarborough Borough, and there is inconsistency as to when this includes that part of the Borough that is within the National Park Planning Authority area. In addition, further indicators which relate directly to implementation of the Area Action Plan will be developed as the document is produced and these will be incorporated into the monitoring of sustainability objectives where relevant and will be reported in the Sustainability Reports accompanying drafts of the Area Action Plan.

## 6. Next Steps

- 6.1 This Scoping Report was consulted upon at the same time as the consultation on the Discussion Paper which seeks comments on the content of the Area Action Plan and possible areas of land to be allocated. The sustainability framework and the detailed criteria contained in Appendix 5 will be used as the basis for assessing options, objectives and potential areas of land for inclusion in the Area Action Plan as set out in Section 5. This, along with the consultation responses received on the Discussion Paper, will inform the draft Area Action Plan which will contain proposals for the Business Park including the extent of any land allocations, the types of uses which would be appropriate and any on-site requirements. The results of the assessment of options and sites, including an explanation for discarded options and sites, and an assessment of the draft Area Action Plan will be published alongside the draft Area Action Plan. Any mitigation measures identified can then be incorporated prior to formal publication of the Area Action Plan, as shown in Figure 1.

## Appendix 1 – Summary of Requirements of SEA Directive

SEA Requirements	Reported in...
Where an environmental assessment is required an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is:	
a. An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Scoping Report / Sustainability Reports
b. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Scoping Report (summarised in Sustainability Reports)
c. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Scoping Report (summarised in Sustainability Reports)
d. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	Scoping Report (summarised in Sustainability Reports)
e. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Scoping Report / Sustainability Reports
f. The likely significant effects (1) on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	Sustainability Reports
g. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Sustainability Reports
h. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Sustainability Reports
j. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10.	Finalised in Sustainability Statement
k. A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	In relevant reports as above
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be	

required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment.	
---	--

### **Consultation Requirements**

- Authorities with specific environmental responsibilities; shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of information which must be included in the environmental report (Article 5.4);
- Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and accompanying environmental report before adoption of the plan or programme or its submission to the legislative procedure. (Article 6.2)
- Other Member states, where implementation of the Plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State (Article 7)

### **Provision of information on decision**

When a plan or programme is adopted the Authorities with environmental responsibilities and the public are informed and the following items [shall be] made available to those so informed;

- a) The plan or programme as adopted;
- b) A statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme... including reasons for choosing the plan or programme....or programme as adopted, in light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with...and
- c) The measures decided concerning monitoring (Article 9 (1)).

**Monitoring** the significant environmental effects of the plans implementation (Article 10).

## Appendix 2 – Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies

This document contains a list of policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives relevant to the Whitby Business Park Joint Area Action Plan. The PPPSIs are valid at the time of print May 2013. The PPPSIs will be updated and amended before production of the final Sustainability Appraisal Report.

**NATIONAL CONTEXT** .....

**REGIONAL/SUB-REGIONAL CONTEXT** .....

**LOCAL CONTEXT**.....

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<b>INTERNATIONAL/EUROPEAN CONTEXT</b>		
<b>Environmental PPPSIs</b>		
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>		
<b>EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)</b>		
Bans activities which directly threaten birds and requires the protection of habitats via the Special Protection Area designations. Updates and amends the earlier 1979 Directive and transposed through a range of national legislation, including the Wildlife and Countryside Act and the Habitats Regulations.	Ensure that the development of the Business Park will not harm protected sites and species.	The HRA will help ensure that significant effects are not likely to occur to special protection areas or Annex I birds present at SPA sites.
<b>Water and Soil</b>		
<b>European Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</b>		
Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources, and prevent further such pollution. Member States are required to establish nitrate vulnerable zones if nitrate levels are above certain thresholds, review them every four years, and implement action programmes to improve them.	Ensure development at the Business Park will not cause water pollution.	Ensure requirements of the Directive are reflected in the sustainability framework objectives.
<b>European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>		
Enhance waterways and wetlands throughout Europe through: sustainable use; reduction	Ensure development at	SA objectives should

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<p>of ground pollution; lowered flood and drought effects; and protection and restoration of the aquatic ecosystem. Requires all inland surface and coastal waters to reach 'good status' by 2015. Requires 'good groundwater status' by 2015.</p>	<p>the Business Park takes into account effects on water resources and ensure adequate supplies available.</p>	<p>include enhancement of watercourses and reduction of groundwater pollution.</p>
<b>Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)</b>		
<p>The Directive aims to protect the marine environment, prevent its deterioration and restore it where practical, while using marine resources sustainably. Achieve good environmental status in Europe's seas by 2020.</p>	<p>The site is in close proximity to the coast and need to ensure that development of the Business Park will not harm the marine environment.</p>	<p>SA objectives should include assessment of policies in terms of impact upon the marine environment.</p>
<b>Air</b>		
<b>Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe – 'The Air Quality Framework Directive' (2008/50/EC)</b>		
<p>The Directive merges four directives and one European Council decision into a single directive on Air Quality. It sets air quality objectives, including limit value and exposure related objectives. It requires that where levels of pollutants are exceeded air quality plans are established and that information on air quality is made publicly available. Standards for air quality are listed for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter, lead, benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air.</p>	<p>Ensure that development at the Business Park does not contribute to air pollution.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives for air quality and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<b>Climatic Factors</b>		
<b>Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (2005)</b>		
<p>Established to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12.</li> <li>➤ UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.</li> </ul>	<p>Consider how the WBP AAP can contribute to the objectives and targets of the protocol.</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of the protocol are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.</p>
<b>Additional Environmental Issues</b>		
<b>Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (The IPPC Directive 2008/1/EC)</b>		
<p>The Directive sets out common rules on permitting for industrial and agricultural installations. This ensures that installations must comply with certain obligations, including:</p>	<p>WBP AAP to support overall objectives and</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to</p>

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
use all appropriate pollution prevention measures; prevent all large scale pollution; prevent, recycle or dispose of waste in the least polluting way possible; use energy efficiently; ensure accident prevention and damage limitation; return sites to their original state when the activity is over.	requirements of the Directive.	waste management and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
<b>European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)</b>		
Ensure that environmental consequences of certain plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption. Integrate environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.	SA of the AAP will meet the requirements of the Directive.	The SA, which incorporates SEA, will need to be undertaken in a way which meets the requirements of the Directive.
<b>European Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (2011/92/EU)</b>		
Requires assessment of the effect of certain public and private projects on the environment.	Development of individual sites at the Business Park to meet the requirements of the Directive where required.	Development at the Business Park to meet the requirements of the Directive where required.
<b>Social PPPSIs</b>		
<b>Population and Human Health</b>		
<b>Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</b>		
The END aims to “define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise”.	Ensure that development at the Business Park does not contribute to unacceptable noise pollution.	The SA objectives should address noise pollution.
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>		

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<b>Landscape</b>		
<b>European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (2004)</b>		
<p>The ELC defines landscape as: “An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.” (Council of Europe 2000).</p> <p>The definition applies to the whole territory of states including all urban and periurban landscapes, towns, villages and rural areas, the coast and inland areas. It applies to ordinary or even degraded landscape as well as those areas that are outstanding or protected.</p> <p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them;</li> <li>➤ the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders;</li> <li>➤ setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public;</li> <li>➤ the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that development at the Business Park takes account of its setting within the National Park and of the historic landscape setting of Whitby.</p>	<p>SA should include objectives which relate to the protection and enhancement of landscape.</p>
<b>Cross-Cutting PPSIs</b>		
<b>Material Assets</b>		
<b>EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)</b>		
<p>The Directive replaces the previous 2006 Waste Framework Directive, which in turn had replaced the original Directive 75/442/EEC. It lays down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of generation and management of waste.</p> <p>The Directive establishes the priority order of the waste hierarchy as being a) prevention, b) preparing for re-use, c) recycling, d) other recovery, e.g. energy recovery, and d) disposal.</p>	<p>Development of the Business Park overall must follow the principles of the waste hierarchy.</p>	<p>SA should include objectives which relate to minimising waste and driving waste management up the waste hierarchy.</p>
<b>Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)</b>		

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<p>This Directive builds upon a previous directive which set targets for renewable energy production. The Directive requires each member state to increase its share of renewable energies - such as solar, wind or hydro in the EU's energy mix to raise the overall share from 8.5% today to 20% by 2020. A 10% share of 'green fuels' in transport is also included within the overall EU target.</p>	<p>The AAP should encourage the production of renewable energy as part of new developments.</p>	<p>The SA should explore opportunities to increase uptake of renewable energy technologies at the Business Park.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable Development</b></p>		
<p><b>Rio +20 'Future we Want' – Outcome Document (2012)</b></p>		
<p>Sets out a 'common vision' to 'renew our commitment to sustainable development, building on the declarations made at The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, and to ensure the promotion of economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations'.</p>	<p>The AAP should be consistent with the principles of sustainable development.</p>	<p>Ensure that commitments are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.</p>
<p><b>European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) – European Commission (2006)</b></p>		
<p>Achieving sustainable development requires economic growth that supports social progress and respects the environment. The strategy argues that in the long term economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection must go hand in hand.</p>	<p>The AAP must strike a balance between economic growth, environmental protection and social cohesion.</p>	<p>The SA will consider long term sustainability and balancing these issues.</p>

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<b>NATIONAL CONTEXT</b>		
<b>Environmental PPPSIs</b>		
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>		
<b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</b>		
Section 40 of the Act places a new biodiversity duty on public bodies which includes local authorities. The implications of this Act are that biodiversity must be integrated and delivered in all aspects of infrastructure, finance, development control and forward planning.	Biodiversity must be protected and integrated into the AAP in so far as it is relevant to the site.	The SA framework will aim to ensure that the AAP protects biodiversity through its policies.
<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) 'as amended'</b>		
Transposes the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) and the EU Birds Directive (1979) into national law. Has been amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000).	The AAP must ensure that protected sites and species are safeguarded..	The SA Framework needs to give due emphasis to nationally designated sites and species.
<b>The Natural Choice – Securing the Value of Nature (Natural Environment White Paper (Defra, 2011)</b>		
The main themes are protecting and improving our natural environment, growing a green economy and reconnecting with nature.	The AAP policies should contribute to these aims.	SA objectives need to cover effects on priority habitats and the natural environment.
<b>Water and Soil</b>		
<b>Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3) (Environment Agency)</b>		
Sets out the aims and objectives and policy approach for protecting and managing groundwater in England and Wales. Seeks to balance the threat to the groundwater supply with the benefits of a proposed development or activity. LPAs to consider groundwater protection objectives when drawing up Local Development Documents.	The AAP and development of sites should ensure that groundwater supplies are safeguarded.	Ensure that the AAP protects and manages groundwater.
<b>Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</b>		
The Flood and Water Management Act provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community	The AAP will need to be integrated with flood risk	The SA should ensure flood risk is addressed

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protects water supplies to the consumer.	strategy for the area.	through analysis of the supporting evidence provided by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
<b>Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations, 2003</b>		
Implements the Water Framework Directive in England via measures such as requiring the Environment Agency to set environmental objective for river basin districts. Requires Public Bodies, when exercising their functions, to have regard to relevant river basin management plans and gives the Environment Agency powers to request information from public bodies on how they are adhering to the regulations.	The AAP and development of sites should not prevent status objectives in River Basin management Plans from being achieved	
<b>Air</b>		
<b>HM Government Air Quality Standard Regulations (2010)</b>		
Transposes into English law the requirements of several air quality directives, including 2008/50/EC. Sets standards to improve air quality and reduce the impact of air pollution on human health and ecosystems.	The AAP should support improved air quality.	SA framework to include appropriate air quality objective.
<b>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Volume 1 (2007) and Volume 2 (2011)</b>		
The Air Quality Objectives are a statement of government policy intentions or targets. The primary objective is to make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places with a requirement for local authorities to undertake a local air quality review on 8 identified air pollutants and for prediction of levels in the future. Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) can be established where it is expected that targets will not be met.	The AAP should support improved air quality and ensure that the development of sites does not lead to increased pollution.	SA framework to include appropriate air quality objective.
<b>Climatic Factors</b>		
<b>Climate Change Act (2008)</b>		
This Act provides a legal framework for ensuring that Government meets its commitments to tackle climate change. The Act requires that emissions are reduced by at least 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels.	The AAP should include measures to minimise contribution to and	The SA framework to include objective to minimise climate change.

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
	mitigate effects of climate change.	
<b>Additional Environmental Issues</b>		
<b>Control of Pollution Act (1974) and amending acts</b>		
The Control of Pollution Act 1974 requires waste disposal authorities to make adequate arrangements for the disposal of waste. Makes disposal of controlled waste a licensed activity and the disposal of 'poisonous, noxious or polluting' waste beyond the terms of a license.	The AAP should ensure that policies restrict noise and water pollution.	The SA Framework should incorporate objectives consistent with the Act.
<b>Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land (Defra/Environment Agency) CLR11 (2004)</b>		
The Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination report, CLR 11, has been developed to provide the technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination. The process involves identifying, making decisions on and taking appropriate action to deal with land contamination in a way that is consistent with government policies and legislation within the UK.	The AAP should ensure that development of sites that may be contaminated is managed in accordance with the Act.	The SA should consider the management of contaminated land when assessing policies.
<b>HM Government Environment Act (1995)</b>		
Sets out National Park purposes which are to 'Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Park' and 'Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Park by the public', along with a duty in pursuing these to 'seek to foster the economic and social wellbeing of local communities.'	Ensure that the AAP and development of the site contributes to and does not undermine National Park purposes.	Consider effect on National Park purposes as part of the assessment of policies.
<b>Economic PPPSIs</b>		
<b>Local Growth White Paper – Realising Every Place's Potential (BIS, 2010)</b>		
Key themes: ➤ Shifting power to local communities and businesses; ➤ Promoting efficient and dynamic markets and increasing confidence to invest; and ➤ Focused investment.	The AAP will contribute to these aims by supporting sustainable economic growth.	SA objectives need to consider effects on the local economy and investment.
<b>Defra Rural Statement (2012)</b>		
The Rural Statement outlines the Government's commitment to rural England. It 'reflects	The AAP will contribute	SA objectives to consider

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<p>their vision of successful rural businesses and thriving communities in a living, working countryside, and is based around three key priorities'; economic growth, rural engagement and quality of life.</p> <p>Included in the Statement is a commitment to 'Rural Proofing', which 'requires policy-makers to consider the rural impacts of their policies and programmes and, where necessary, to make adjustments to achieve equally effective and successful outcomes for individuals, communities and businesses in rural areas'.</p>	<p>to these aims by enabling sustainable economic growth and jobs in a rural area.</p>	<p>effects on sustainable economic growth.</p>
<b>Social PPPSIs</b>		
<b>Population and Human Health</b>		
<b>Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)</b>		
<p>The Countryside and Right of Way Act 2000 extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access and modernises the rights of way system as well as giving greater protection to SSSIs, providing better management arrangements of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and strengthening wildlife enforcement legislation.</p>	<p>Ensure that the AAP and development of sites safeguards existing Rights of Way in and around the site.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should ensure that existing green infrastructure networks in and around the site are safeguarded.</p>
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>		
<b>Planning PPSIs</b>		
<b>National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)</b>		
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It replaces all previous planning policies set out in Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs), though PPS10 is temporarily retained. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.</p> <p>The NPPF recognises that there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>an economic role</b> – ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by</li> </ul>	<p>The NPPF sets out the requirements for the AAP. This is the main reference terms of national planning policy and procedure, which should be adhered to.</p>	<p>The NPPF reiterates the need to be compliant with the SEA regulations during the production of a Local Plan.</p> <p>It also sets out a definition for sustainable development and what it means in the NPPF.</p>

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<p>identifying and coordinating development requirements;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>a social role</b> – providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and</li> <li>➤ <b>an environmental role</b> – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.</li> </ul>		
<b>Localism Act (2011)</b>		
<p>The Localism Act gives greater powers to councils and neighbourhoods and more control over housing and planning decisions. The five key measures intended to decentralise power are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Community Rights.</li> <li>➤ Neighbourhood planning.</li> <li>➤ Housing.</li> <li>➤ General power of competence.</li> <li>➤ Empowering cities and other local areas.</li> </ul> <p>The Act also amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act to include a ‘duty to co-operate in relation to sustainable development’.</p> <p>According to Government, the effect of the Act will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Give more freedom and flexibility to local government.</li> <li>➤ Give new rights and powers to local communities, making it easier for them to improve local services and save important local facilities.</li> <li>➤ Reform the planning system, putting more power in local peoples' hands.</li> <li>➤ Ensure that housing decisions are taken locally.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP will have to take into account local evidence and aspirations for job growth and ensure that cross boundary issues with neighbouring authorities are addressed.</p>	<p>?</p>
<b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)</b>		
Sets out the legal framework for the production of local development documents.	The AAP will need to be produced in accordance	Need to integrate SA into the AAP preparation

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
	with the Act.	process set out in the 2004 Act.
<b>Planning Act (2008)</b>		
This Act introduced a new stream-lined system for decisions on applications to build nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).	The AAP will need to take account of the considerations within the Act. SBC & NPA currently considering CIL for their areas but not generally viable for employment sites.	No specific implications for SA
<b>Cross-Cutting PPSIs</b>		
<b>Material Assets</b>		
<b>PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (revised 2011)</b>		
Key aim is to drive waste up the hierarchy and increase the use of recycled products. It is the Government's intention to bring in a series of new specific waste policies that will replace PPS10 through the National Waste Management Plan for England.	The AAP policies should be consistent with this guidance.	SA to consider the importance of reducing, reusing and recycling waste streams.
<b>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (HM Government, 2009)</b>		
Sets out the UK Government's five-point plan to tackle transition to a low carbon economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Protect the public from the immediate risk of climate change.</li> <li>➤ Prepare for climate change that will inevitably take place in the future.</li> <li>➤ Limit the severity of future climate change through an international climate agreement.</li> <li>➤ Build a low carbon economy in the UK through the cutting of emissions, maintaining secure energy supplies, maximising economic opportunities and protecting the most vulnerable.</li> <li>➤ Support individuals, communities and businesses to play their part.</li> </ul>	The AAP policies should support the objectives and targets of the white paper.	Ensure SA objectives include minimising contribution to and mitigating the effects of climate change.
<b>The UK Renewable Energy Roadmap Update 2012 (DECC, 2012)</b>		
This roadmap aims to meet the UK's target of 15% of all energy to come from renewable sources by 2020. This target was set by the European Directive for Renewable Energy.	Ensure that the AAP will include policies that will	Ensure SA includes objectives relating to the

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<p>The main aim is to set the UK on a path to decarbonise the production of energy within the UK, alongside nuclear and carbon capture and storage, contribute to the security of energy supplies in the UK through reductions in demand for fossil fuels and gas imports and to allow business opportunities and enable the UK to restructure into a low-carbon economy. The strategy aims to achieve the 15% renewable energy production through 8 renewable technologies: onshore wind; offshore wind; marine energy; biomass electricity; biomass heat; ground and air source heat pumps; renewable transport.</p>	<p>help to promote renewable energy.</p>	<p>use and generation of energy.</p>
<b>BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method)</b>		
<p>These programmes set the standards for development schemes to attain, so minimising their environmental impact, in particular through the implementation of energy and water efficiency techniques and technologies.</p>	<p>The AAP should include reference to developing voluntary standards for sustainable construction. Policy to promote sustainable construction could be included.</p>	<p>Ensure there are SA objectives to minimise the environmental impact, especially energy and water efficiency, of buildings.</p>
<b>World Class Places: The Government’s Strategy for Improving Quality of Places (2009)</b>		
<p>This publication lays out the government’s approach to improving quality of place. Vision: To ensure all places are planned, designed and developed to provide everyone, including future generations, with a decent quality of life and fair chances.</p>	<p>The AAP will include policies to improve the environment and appearance of the existing Business Park and promote high quality design and surroundings for new development.</p>	<p>Ensure there are SA objectives to improve the environment and design of new buildings on the Business Park.</p>
<b>Sustainable Development</b>		
<b>UK Sustainable Development Strategy “Securing the Future” (ODPM 2005) UK Strategic Framework</b>		
<p>The Strategic Framework has a set of overarching principles sets out a series of principles agreed between the UK Government and the Devolved Administrations. These principles will form the basis for policy in the UK. For a policy to be sustainable it must respect all five of these principles:</p>	<p>The AAP policies should support the principles of sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA framework will help to ensure that the AAP meets the principle of sustainable development.</p>

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>➤ Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>➤ Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>➤ Promoting good governance;</li> <li>➤ Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul>		
<b>English National Parks and the Broads – UK Government Vision and Circular (Defra, 2010)</b>		
<p>Key outcomes for the next 5 years are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A renewed focus on achieving the Park Purposes;</li> <li>➤ Leading the way in adapting, and mitigating climate change;</li> <li>➤ A diverse and healthy natural environment, enhanced cultural heritage and inspiring lifelong behaviour change towards sustainable living and enjoyment of the countryside;</li> <li>➤ Foster and maintain vibrant, healthy and productive living and working communities;</li> <li>➤ Working in partnership to maximise the benefits delivered.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP policies will need to ensure that the approach to the development of the Business Park maintains these aims for National Parks.</p>	<p>The SA objectives will need to provide for making these considerations specifically in relation to the North York Moors National Park.</p>

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<b>REGIONAL/SUB-REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>		
<b>Environmental PPSIs</b>		
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>		
<b>Trees, woodlands, forests...and people – A Regional Forestry Strategy for the North East of England (Forestry Commission, 2005)</b>		
<p>Our trees, woodlands and forests will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be accessible and promote social well-being for the region’s people and visitors;</li> <li>➤ Provide a healthy and diverse environment;</li> <li>➤ Be recognized, promoted, invested in and cherished as key regional resources;</li> <li>➤ Be a sustainable economic resource.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP policies should ensure that any opportunities to contribute to these aims are taken.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include consideration of the effects of the policies on the green infrastructure networks in and around the site..</p>
<b>Water and Soil</b>		
<b>Water Resources Management Plan (Yorkshire Water, 2010-2035)</b>		
<p>The Plan incorporates future pressures on supply and demand driven by predicted changes to the climate. It also incorporates future changes to the Yorkshire population, housing, future water use and metering trends.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP policies should promote resource efficiency including water.</p>	<p>Ensure SA framework incorporates efficient use of resources including water.</p>
<b>Esk and Coastal Streams Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2010)</b>		
<p>CFMPs aim to promote sustainable approaches to managing flood risk. Sets out policies in relation to channel maintenance, improving flood warning service and promoting land management to reduce flood risk downstream.</p>	<p>The AAP policies should be consistent with aims to reduce flood risk.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include consideration of the effects of development at the Business Park on flood risk.</p>
<b>River Tyne to Flamborough Head Shoreline Management Plan (North East Coastal Authorities Group, 2007)</b>		
<p>Supports national aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion to people and their property; and</li> <li>➤ To deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government’s sustainable development principles.</li> </ul> <p>Sets out headline flood defence plans for individual policy units.</p>	<p>Not directly relevant to the AAP but the site is close to the coast and need to ensure there are no adverse impacts on the coastal environment.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include assessment of policies in relation to impact on the coast.</p>

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<b>Climatic Factors</b>		
<b>Climate Change Plan for Yorkshire and Humber 2009-2014 : Your Climate, Our Future (Yorkshire and Humber Climate Change Partnership, 2009)</b>		
<p>This plan aims to drive the understanding and action in terms of tackling climate change within the region. The emphasis is now on delivery rather than strategy.</p> <p>The Climate Change Plan does not set targets but relies on national, regional local initiatives for delivery. The Plan identifies gaps and where value can be sought from the partnership as a way forward.</p>	<p>The AAP policies should include measures to reduce the causes and to adapt to the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>The SA should embed climate change issues within the framework</p>
<b>Economic PPSIs</b>		
<b>Local Enterprise Partnership Plan 2012 - 2013 (York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership, 2012)</b>		
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Support and encourage small businesses to grow;</li> <li>➤ Provide support for major business growth opportunities; and</li> <li>➤ Be recognised as a strong voice for local business at a local and central government level.</li> </ul> <p>Policies for minerals and waste will need to support the North Yorkshire and York economy.</p>	<p>The AAP and development of the Business Park will support the aims of the LEP Plan.</p>	<p>The SA framework needs to include consideration of the effects of the AAP on the local economy.</p>
<b>Social PPSIs</b>		
<b>Landscape</b>		
<b>North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast – Management Plan 2008-2013 (North Yorkshire and Cleveland Coastal Forum, 2007)</b>		
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To conserve, protect and enhance the natural beauty of the coasts, including their terrestrial, littoral and marine flora and fauna, and their heritage features of architectural, historical and archaeological interest;</li> <li>➤ To facilitate and enhance their enjoyment, understanding and appreciation by the public by improving and extending opportunities for recreational, educational, sporting and tourist activities that draw on and are consistent with, the conservation of their natural beauty and the protection of their heritage features;</li> <li>➤ To maintain and improve (where necessary) the environmental health of inshore</li> </ul>	<p>Not relevant to the AAP.</p>	<p>Not relevant to the AAP.</p>

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<p>waters affecting heritage coasts and their beaches;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To take account of the needs of agriculture, forestry and fishing, and of the economic and social needs of the small communities on these coasts;</li> </ul>		
<b>Cross-Cutting PPPSIs</b>		
<b>Material Assets</b>		
<b>Let's Take it from the Tip – Yorkshire and Humber Regional Waste Strategy (Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly, 2003)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reduce waste production and increase re-use, recycling and composting.</li> <li>➤ Manage residual waste in the most sustainable way.</li> <li>➤ Provide technical support and advice</li> </ul> <p>t.</p>	<p>The AAP policies and development of sites at the Business Park should reflect these principles.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include waste minimisation within its objectives.</p>

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<b>LOCAL CONTEXT</b>		
<b>Environmental PPSIs</b>		
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>		
<b>Scarborough Biodiversity Action Plan (Scarborough Biodiversity Steering Group and Scarborough Borough Council 2005)</b>		
Includes lists of priority species and habitats that should be conserved and where possible enhanced through the planning system.	Ensure AAP policies include protection and enhancement of biodiversity (including BAP priorities)	Include specific reference to BAP priority species and habitats in SA Framework objectives
<b>North York Moors Biodiversity Action Plan (North York Moors National Park Authority, 2008)</b>		
Contains objectives in relation to various habitats and species, set out in Habitat Action Plans or Species Action Plans.	The AAP policies should protect important habitats and species.	The SA framework should include consideration of the effects of development at the Business Park on important habitats and species.
<b>Water and Soil</b>		
<b>North Yorkshire Draft Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (in draft)</b>		
<b>North east Yorkshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)</b>		
These Strategic Flood Risk Assessments assess the different levels of flood risk in the area and provide maps of this information. They recognise the increasing threat of global warming and explain how climate change could increase flood risk due to more intense rainfall, and sea level rise.	The AAP policies need to minimise flood risk to people and property.	The SA should incorporate flood risk into its objectives..
<b>Social PPSIs</b>		
<b>Population and Human Health</b>		
<b>Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire (NYCC, 2007)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Meet the present and likely future needs of the public.</li> <li>➤ Provide for exercise and other forms of open air recreation and enjoyment of North</li> </ul>	The AAP policies should ensure that any rights of	The SA Framework should promote accessibility.

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<p>Yorkshire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Meet the accessibility of local rights of way to blind or partially sighted persons and others with mobility problems.</li> <li>➤ Contribute to the Government's four shared transport priorities which are central to the Local Transport Plan for North Yorkshire. These are reducing congestion, improving air quality, enhancing accessibility and improving safety.</li> </ul> <p>A successor Rights of Way Improvement Plan is currently being drafted.</p>	<p>way in and around the Business Park are safeguarded and taken into account in the planning and layout of any new development.</p>	
<b>Landscape</b>		
<b>North York Moors Landscape Character Assessment (White Young Green for North York Moors National Park Authority, 2003)</b>		
<p>The LCA identifies 9 Landscape Character Types in the National Park and outlines strategies for their management.</p>	<p>The AAP should consider effects on landscape character and seek to protect the setting of the Business Park within the NP.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conserving and enhancing landscape character.</p>
Scarborough Borough Landscape Character Assessment needs updating		
<b>Planning PPSIs</b>		
<b>Scarborough Local Plan</b>		
<p>Needs updating</p>	<p>The AAP policies will be consistent with the emerging Scarborough Local Plan policies</p>	<p>SA Framework will reflect the Borough's SA objectives and indicators.</p>
<b>Cross-Cutting PPSIs</b>		
<b>Material Assets</b>		
<b>Let's Talk Less Rubbish: A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for City of York and North Yorkshire 2006-2026 (2006)</b>		
<p>This Strategy has the following objectives, to enable us to achieve this vision:</p> <p>Reduce the amount of waste produced in York and North Yorkshire so as to make us one of the best performing areas in the country by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promotion of the value of waste as a natural and viable resource, through re-using,</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP should ensure that opportunities for recycling waste are available on the Business Park.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives for minimising waste.</p>

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<p>recycling and composting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Maximising opportunities for re-use of unwanted items and waste by working closely with community and other groups.</li> <li>➤ Maximising the recovery of materials and/or energy from waste that is not re-used, recycled or composted.</li> </ul>		
<b>North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 3 2011-16 (NYCC, 2011)</b>		
<p>The third North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan is made up of two main sections Part 1 of the LTP is the Local Transport Strategy (LTS) for North Yorkshire. This is intended to cover a ten to 15 year time period and sets out what is hoped to be achieved by the Plan, issues facing residents and actions needed to be taken.</p> <p>Part 2 of the LTP is the delivery plan and covers the period 2011-16. The delivery plan sets out how to manage, maintain and improve transport services, address local problems and achieve the objectives of the Plan.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ support flourishing local economies by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks and services;</li> <li>➤ reduce the impact of transport on the natural and built environment;</li> <li>➤ improve transport safety and security and promote healthier travel;</li> <li>➤ promote greater equality of opportunity for all by improving people's access to all necessary services; and</li> <li>➤ ensuring transport helps improve quality of life for all.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP should seek to make the Business Park accessible by modes of travel other than the private car.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable travel modes.</p>
<b>Sustainable Development</b>		
<b>Sustainable Community Strategy for the Borough of Scarborough 2010 – 2013 (North Yorkshire Coast Community Partnership, 2010)</b>		
<p>Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Quality environments;</li> <li>➤ Prosperous communities;</li> <li>➤ Safe and healthy communities;</li> <li>➤ Inclusive and vibrant communities; and</li> <li>➤ Accessible communities.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP will contribute to all these aims through supporting job creation in Whitby.</p>	<p>None directly relevant.</p>

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<b>Council Plan 2012 – 2015 (NYCC, 2012)</b>		
<p>The Plan sets out a ‘Joint Vision’ to be delivered by partners:</p> <p>“We want North Yorkshire to be an even better place for everyone to live, work or visit”. To achieve the vision partners must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure good access for all;</li> <li>➤ Help people to live in safe communities</li> <li>➤ Help all children and young people to develop their full potential;</li> <li>➤ Promote a flourishing economy;</li> <li>➤ Maintain and enhance our environment and heritage; and</li> <li>➤ Improve health and wellbeing and give people effective support when they need it</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP will contribute to all these aims by supporting job creation in Whitby.</p>	<p>None directly relevant.</p>
<b>North Yorkshire Community Plan 2011 -14 (NYSP, 2011)</b>		
<p>Three new priorities have been identified for the period 2011 – 2014. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Protecting and supporting vulnerable people.</li> <li>➤ Supporting economic growth and employment.</li> <li>➤ Enabling stronger communities.</li> </ul> <p>The Partners in North Yorkshire will focus specifically on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ protecting and supporting vulnerable people.</li> <li>➤ safeguarding and protecting people at risk of significant harm;</li> <li>➤ providing a choice for accommodation, care and support;</li> <li>➤ reducing health inequalities;</li> <li>➤ identifying communities with multiple deprivation.</li> </ul> <p>Supporting economic growth and employment: To create business growth through growing the supply chain within the food and agriculture sector; improve offers for visitors and tourists; maximisation of broadband potential in North Yorkshire; support growth of small businesses; improvement of business networks; and ensuring skills provision for businesses.</p>	<p>The AAP will contribute to all these aims by supporting job creation in Whitby.</p>	<p>None directly relevant.</p>

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<b>North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies (North York Moors National Park Authority, 2008)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Core Policy H of the Core Strategy seeks to strengthen and support the rural economy by supporting new employment development at Whitby Business Park. The supporting text to the policy indicates that whilst development of this scale would not normally be appropriate in a National Park, because of a historical commitment to the site an exception is considered justified. The details of development at the site will be considered through a separate Development Plan.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP delivers a key part of Core Policy H in the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>None directly relevant.</p>
<b>North York Moors National Park Management Plan (North York Moors National Park Authority, 2012)</b>		
<p>Aims (summarised):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The landscape, historic environment, important habitats and species, coastal and marine environment, rivers and streams will be maintained and enhanced.</li> <li>➤ Tranquillity and dark skies will be maintained or improved.</li> <li>➤ Conserve the archaeological and built heritage including removing 65 Scheduled Monuments and 35 Listed Buildings from the At Risk register.</li> <li>➤ Improve habitat connections including the creation and restoration of 150 hectares of important grassland habitats.</li> <li>➤ Increase the area of woodland including the planting of 300 hectares of woodland, and initiating the restoration of 600 hectares of Plantation on Ancient Woodland sites.</li> <li>➤ To: support priority species and habitats; keep the air clean and unpolluted; maintain the 4,100 hectares of blanket peat and soils in order to support wildlife and agriculture; maintain moorland for its distinctive landscape and wildlife; maintain forests in recognition of their multiple benefits; ensure that river and other water resources are of high quality.</li> <li>➤ Increase opportunities for people to visit the Park and increase awareness of the Park and understanding of its special qualities.</li> <li>➤ Increase food production within the Park without harming the special qualities.</li> <li>➤ Manage woodlands sustainably</li> <li>➤ Support local businesses and employment</li> <li>➤ Ensure sustainable communities through provision of affordable homes and support for facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP will help to deliver a number of these objectives but in particular supporting local businesses and employment.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include consideration of the effects of the AAP on these aims.</p>

Plan/Programme and Key Objectives and Targets relevant to Whitby Business Park	Implications for Whitby Business Park AAP	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure an effective transport system; less use of energy and support renewable energy where this is appropriate to the National Park; and manage waste sustainably.</li> </ul>		

## **Appendix 3 – Baseline Information**

### **Scarborough Borough Sustainability Appraisal Background**

#### **Study Area**

The Borough of Scarborough is located on the east coast of North Yorkshire. It shares borders with Redcar and Cleveland Borough to the north, Hambleton and Ryedale Districts to the west and the East Riding of Yorkshire to the south. Scarborough Borough covers an area of 81,654 hectares.

The North York Moors National Park dominates the western portion of the Borough with over half of the designated area lying within the Borough of Scarborough. The Local Plan will only cover those areas of the Borough outside the National Park.

#### **Key Sustainability Issues**

A review of policies, plans and programmes and the baseline information was undertaken and key sustainability issues were identified, in order to help characterise the Borough of Scarborough and to develop a locally appropriate SA framework for appraising the emerging Local Plan. The key sustainability issues are presented under the relevant themes below.

#### **Population and Settlements**

Scarborough is the largest town by some distance and acts as the main centre for the Borough and indeed is the 'Coastal Capital' for a much wider area. Filey and to a certain extent Hunmanby, and particularly Whitby serve surrounding rural areas. Whitby is defined in the former RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber as a 'Principal Town' and also interacts with settlements in the Borough of Redcar and Cleveland. Scarborough Borough contains extensive rural areas outside the North York Moors National Park and it is important to plan for a scale of development that enables rural settlements to be sustained but retains their essential character.

The total population of the Borough is 108,800 (Census 2011). When taking into account only that part of the Borough that is outside the North York Moors National Park, the population is approximately 98,000. The majority of the population resides in the three seaside towns of Scarborough, Whitby and Filey (population 7,090). The town of Scarborough (population 51,960) is its only major town or settlement with a population over 15,000. Its second largest town is Whitby with a population of 13,570<sup>7</sup>. The remainder are spread among a number of rural villages which vary in size and in the level of services they provide. Approximately 12,000 people live in that part of the Borough that is within the North York Moors National Park. The National Park area is not within the scope of this document but is covered by a separate Planning Strategy prepared by the National Park Authority.

The population and households are not distributed evenly across the authority. A large proportion of households are contained within the Scarborough sub-area, which is approximately 4 times the size of the next larger sub-area, Whitby. The rural sub-areas

---

<sup>7</sup> Mid-2010 Parish Population Estimates. Available in [www.northyorks.gov.uk](http://www.northyorks.gov.uk)

contain far fewer numbers of households which are more sparsely distributed across smaller villages and Hamlets.

The 2011 population estimates continue to show an ageing population in both North Yorkshire and Scarborough, and parts of the Borough are popular retirement areas. In 2011, the population aged 60+ accounted for 28% of the population in North Yorkshire and 31.1% of the population in Scarborough compared to 22.5% in England and 22.7% in the Yorkshire & Humber region.

Over half of the population in Scarborough (52.6%) are aged over 45 compared to 41.7% in England and 42.2% in the Yorkshire & Humber region.

In 2011, those aged under 15 accounted for 14.8% of the population in the Borough. This is lower than the average for North Yorkshire (16.1%) and for the Yorkshire & Humber region (17.6%).

These figures raise concerns about the outward migration of young people from the Borough, and how best to meet specialist needs in terms of suitable care, health and nursing facilities, as well as housing which is capable of being adapted to suit changing life circumstances.

Whilst Yorkshire is noted to be an ethnically diverse region, a large proportion of its ethnic population is concentrated in the urban areas of West and South Yorkshire. Just under 4% of the North Yorkshire population was identified to be 'non-white' in the ONS 2007 population estimates compared to 10% across the region. Scarborough has one of the least ethnically diverse populations.

The population of Scarborough has a smaller estimated proportion of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups than the national average of 17.2% with just 6.9% of the population classified in other categories than 'White British'. Within these minority groups, the 'White Other' category accounts for 2.4% of the total population of Scarborough (ONS Mid-2009 Population Estimates Experimental Data).

However, Scarborough's ethnic population is changing. Traditionally there has been little ethnic diversity in the town, though recently this has significantly increased, especially as a result of economic migration from Eastern Europe.

### **Crime**

The Borough is a relatively safe area, with crime rates below the national average, although rates are generally higher than the county as a whole.

### **The Special Character of the Towns and Villages**

The regionally significant Coast corridor, which falls partly within the North York Moors National Park, runs from Staithes in the north to Spurn Point in the south. It contains areas designated as a Heritage Coast including Flamborough headland, one of the most impressive areas of chalk cliffs in England.

Scarborough is the key coastal settlement. To the north of Scarborough, settlement is limited mainly to small fishing villages and the historic town of Whitby. Situated to the south are Filey and Bridlington. The historic pattern and style of buildings and

settlements is distinctive and the coastal landscape is an important area for prehistoric remains.

The wide range and number of archaeological sites and historic buildings and areas form an important part of the Borough's heritage. Many such sites are subject to national designations. There are 1688 Listed Buildings in the Scarborough Borough Local Plan area (i.e. outside the North York Moors National Park). Listed Buildings are classified as Grade I, II\* or II. Buildings listed as Grade I or II\* are considered to be of outstanding interest. Additionally there are 56 Scheduled Monuments. The Borough also contains 27 'Conservation Areas', that is areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. English Heritage also keep a register of Historic Parks and Gardens which are of historic interest and make a significant contribution to the diversity and pattern of the national landscape. The register includes areas such as town gardens, public parks, hospital grounds, country estates and cemeteries, and in the Borough there are four sites registered as Historic Parks and Gardens.

### **Climate Change and a Changing Natural Environment**

Coastal erosion remains a very significant issue in parts of the Borough. The Shoreline Management Plan has recently been reviewed, and sets out the overall approach to coastal defence for a significant stretch of the northeast coast of England.

Some parts of the Borough around the coast are also at risk of flooding from the sea, especially along Scarborough and Whitby seafronts and close to the River Esk in Whitby. In the Filey area, there has been flooding from groundwater/overland flow in recent years. Overland flow flooding incidents have also occurred in the areas draining from the cliffs to the south of Scarborough town. Flooding from groundwater and overland flow has also been reported along the northern base of the Yorkshire Wolds, in the south east of the Borough.

The impacts of climate change could also lead to summer droughts and impact on water resources in the Borough.

As a rural and coastal community there are a number of ways in which the Borough may be affected by climate change. The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Adaptation Study provides an assessment of the possible impact by 2050.

### **Constraints on development and growth**

Scarborough and particularly Whitby are adjoined by areas of environmental protection/landscape designation and their development has been significantly influenced by local topography.

In the south of the Borough, Filey and the nearby large village of Hunmanby (population of around 3300) are less confined by topography than Whitby and Scarborough, but have constraints to development in terms of flood risk (as evidenced by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for North East Yorkshire) and water treatment capacity constraints.

### **A Changing Economy**

Scarborough Borough's economic profile is very different to that of the other Local Authority areas in North Yorkshire with the lowest average economic activity rate at

73.2%. The Borough's weaker economy is reflected in its income levels which are heavily concentrated in the lower income brackets, with 66.8% of the Borough's population earning less than £23,400<sup>8</sup>. Salaries are 15% lower than the national average, and rising house prices over recent years have seen the provision of affordable homes become an important issue.

Utilising the latest 2010 unemployment rate (claimant count) data<sup>9</sup> - the Borough has an unemployment rate of 4.3% which is substantially in excess of the North Yorkshire average of 2.4%.

Scarborough Borough is in the top third most deprived Local Authorities in England (ranked as 85 out of 326 Local Authorities). The Borough is ranked 56 out of 336 for local concentration of deprivation which indicates that Scarborough Borough has certain 'hot spots' of deprivation. Indeed, two wards (Castle and Eastfield) are in the top 10% of deprived wards in England.

The former RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber states that the Borough suffers from a perception of remoteness and peripherality from the main growth areas in the region. This means that it has been difficult to attract major new employers to the Borough.

Many of the jobs available in the local area, particularly in the tourist industry, are seasonal, low paid and part-time. Scarborough Borough holds European Objective 2 funding status for infrastructure and economic development projects that principally target improving employment opportunities.

Traditionally, the Borough of Scarborough has been highly dependant upon the coastal economy dominated by fishing and tourism. Both these industries have been subject to long term decline. Tourism in the Borough has reflected the general national decline in traditional seaside holidays, but still is a key component of the region's economy currently supporting over 21.7% of jobs in Scarborough<sup>10</sup> (the national percentage is 8.2% for individuals employed in the tourism-related industry). The manufacturing industry's proportion of employment in the Borough (12.4%) remains above the national level (10.2%), but also remains lower than the county and regional figures. Transport and communications, banking, finance and insurance also remain lower than the county, regional and national situations. The proportion of working people in the Borough who are self-employed is 8.8% (9.1% in Great Britain as a whole).

### *Rural Economy*

Agriculture makes up 81% of the land area within the Borough of Scarborough. 77% of this is classified as Grade 2 or 3 which means that the land is of a high agricultural quality. The proportion of people employed in agriculture and fishing is four times the national average.

The Scarborough and Filey EU Objective 2 Integrated Development Plan identifies that agriculture has undergone a long period of steady decline and that farm incomes are low and decreasing. The socio-economic base of many rural communities is under threat as

---

<sup>8</sup> - Appendix 6, North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, November 2011

<sup>9</sup> - The claimant count is measured by the JobCentre Plus administrative system. It measures the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits

<sup>10</sup> - Scarborough Borough Tourism Strategy 2011-2014 (Draft)

a result of low incomes and residents being unable to afford houses in their local community.

Tourism is still very important in the Borough of Scarborough and the economy relies heavily upon visitors to the area. In Scarborough, the tourism contribution to the local economy is worth around £294 million (Yorkshire Economic Impact Model 2010) and supports, directly, in the region of eight thousand jobs. Across the Yorkshire region, Scarborough Borough hosts the highest proportion of staying visitors, accommodating 22% of all overnight visitors. It is within the top five UK destinations for domestic overnight stays (UK Tourism Survey). In 2010, the annual average bed occupancy figure for serviced accommodation was 48.48% (Yorkshire Bed Occupancy Stats 2010).

There are significant opportunities for future employment, with tens of thousands of jobs predicted to be coming to the region in the next five to ten years in offshore wind and through the planned establishment of a new potash mine in North Yorkshire. Dogger Bank wind farm development is to be sited approximately 80 miles off the Yorkshire coast and the possible commencement of potash mining to be situated between Scarborough and Whitby.

Both potash mining and renewable energy, particularly offshore wind, offer the biggest employment and economic opportunities the Borough has seen for a generation. Conservative estimates propose that over 50,000 jobs will be directly created in these industries, predominantly in the areas of engineering, manufacturing, and the sciences at all levels. If the Borough could tap into a proportion of the jobs created by these two developments it would be a welcome boost to the local economy and the Borough's employment market.

### **Housing**

The Borough faces a combination of a generally low wage economy and above average house prices. A Sub-Regional Strategic Housing Market (Needs) Assessment (SHMA) was completed in September 2007 and updated in 2011. It identifies a need for 405 affordable homes per year in the Borough over a 5 year time frame. The shortage of affordable housing is felt right across the Borough although the impact of high house prices and levels of housing need is more extreme in certain parts of the Borough.

Scarborough is experiencing a demographic shift towards an ageing population, and as Scarborough has a reputation as retirement destination this trend is not surprising, although it will affect housing delivery.

Scarborough has experienced a rise in average house prices since 2000, peaking at a high of £172,100 in 2008/09. Current average house prices stand at just over £159,000. This is the lowest average price across North Yorkshire and reflects the different socio-economic and stock profile of the urban sub-areas of Scarborough and to a lesser extent Whitby. Values are relatively low across a large part of the local authority, compared with North Yorkshire averages. However, the more rural parts show prices which are more comparable to the neighbouring authorities. The Northern Parishes sub-area records the highest median house price of £242,400 which is linked to the premium that people are willing to pay to live in a National Park. The Western Parishes sub-area also records an average price of around £195,000. There are clear concentrations of higher values outside of the urban areas of Scarborough, Whitby and Filey. House prices in the rural areas and

Whitby are significantly higher than in some wards in Scarborough Town. However, on average, prices in the Borough remain considerably lower than the regional and national average.

The Registered Social Landlords operating within the Borough have met their decency targets and report that 100% of their stock now meets decency standard.

## **Health and Education**

### *Health*

The health of people in Scarborough is mixed compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 3,900 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.<sup>11</sup>

About 17.8% of Year 6 children are classified as obese. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment and alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 are worse than the England average.<sup>11</sup>

There are inequalities within Scarborough. For example, life expectancy is 8.0 years lower for men and 6.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Scarborough than in the least deprived areas.<sup>11</sup>

The rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment and drug misuse are higher than average.<sup>11</sup>

Participation in exercise and “active” (walking or cycling) transportation compares well with the rest of the region, however adult’s participation in sport is the lowest in the county. The majority of residents do not engage in regular exercise.<sup>11</sup>

Scarborough has higher rates of road injuries and deaths and people claiming incapacity benefits for mental illness than the England average.<sup>11</sup>

There is the need to address health inequalities in the Borough as the health of people in more deprived areas tends to be worse than in less deprived areas. Health is poorest across Castle ward and in significant parts of Eastfield, Ramshill and Woodlands wards, which are amongst the most disadvantaged areas nationally.<sup>12</sup>

In the rural areas, transport difficulties are consistently identified as a barrier to accessing health services, as well as leisure opportunities which contribute to a healthy lifestyle.<sup>12</sup>

### *Education<sup>12</sup>*

North Yorkshire County Council is the Local Education Authority for the Borough of Scarborough.

Overall, in the Borough skill levels and educational attainment are lower than national, regional and sub-regional averages.

---

<sup>11</sup> - Health Profile for Scarborough, 2010 and 2012 - Department of Health

<sup>12</sup> - Sustainable Community Strategy for the Borough of Scarborough 2010 – 2013 (for Education, all information is taken from this source)

The percentage of pupils across the Borough in 2008 achieving 5+ A\*-C grades in GCSE including Maths and English was 43.5%. This is 4% below the national average, over 10% lower than North Yorkshire and 1% below the regional rate.

Local results for achievement at A-level and equivalent are also below average. The points score per student across the Borough is 686, compared to 740 nationally and 778 in North Yorkshire. The average point score per examination is also lower. In addition the numbers of young people progressing from school to further and higher education is lower than average.

There is a lower proportion of people (adults, 19+) locally with higher level skills. The proportion of the working-age population with degree level qualification is 5% lower in the Borough than the national average and almost 10% lower than the County rate. The proportion of adults with A-level equivalent qualifications (NVQ level 3) is also below the national, regional and sub-regional levels.

### **Recreation**

Sport is vitally important in promoting good health and well being for all ages. Physical activity is important in reducing obesity and other health issues and provides opportunities for positive social contact.

Within the Borough there are a range of sport and leisure activities and facilities available. This includes facilities provided by the Local Authority and private sector facilities within schools which can be used by local residents. Additionally, several hundred sports clubs and community groups provide a wide range of activities for all ages and reflect the significant contribution made by volunteers.

Furthermore the coast, moors and forests within the Borough provide opportunities for walking, cycling and biking, as well as sea based activities such as rowing, sailing and surfing. There is excellent potential for the development of outdoor adventure activities for residents and visitors.

Current opportunities for recreation for users of the Business Park are limited to use of the footpaths along the current road network.

### **Accessibility and Transport**

The former RSS states that the connectivity of the Yorkshire and Humber Coast Sub-region is affected by relative remoteness and peripherality. However, Scarborough Borough still has important interdependencies and connections with the Cities of York and Hull and, especially in the case of Whitby, with the Tees Valley City Region.

According to the former RSS, the sub-area's most important link is the road and rail corridor of the A64 and Trans-Pennine rail link. The Trans-Pennine line provides an hourly service (every 2 hours on Sunday) direct to York (the Yorkshire region's most popular tourism destination with east coast main line connections to London), Leeds (the region's economic hub), Manchester and Liverpool.

Northern Trains connect Scarborough with Filey, Bridlington and Hull.

The scenic Esk Valley Line runs from Whitby to Middlesbrough. Currently the line is an important transport link for the remote villages of the Esk Valley and transports children from these villages to school in Whitby each day. The limited frequency, particularly in early mornings and evenings and the journey time render it more popular with tourists than commuters. The line encourages linked trips between the North York Moors National Park and Whitby.

North York Moors Railway operate a heritage line between Grosmont and Pickering (with some connections to Whitby). This is primarily a line for leisure and tourism use and carries substantial numbers of visitors through the National Park.

In terms of road links, the A64 has strategic importance as the main route from York, with the A171, A170 and A165 also significant routes within the Borough. Bus services serve the Borough's towns and villages and link Scarborough and Whitby with Middlesbrough, York, Leeds and Hull.

The main routes into Scarborough town are Scalby Road, Seamer Road, Falsgrave and Filey Road, all of which experience congestion during busy periods. Congestion is a problem particularly during summer when tourist-related traffic is at its highest.

In Whitby, traffic issues are particularly acute in the summer months when the tourism season is at high peak. A Park & Ride site has received planning consent in recent years, and will begin operating in 2012.

#### *Sea Ports*

There are two sea ports in the Borough, the Port of Scarborough and the Port of Whitby, both of which have been in decline over recent years. It is thought that this is due to relatively poor road and rail links compared to the major ports in the region, such as Teesport, Hull, Immingham, Goole and Grimsby. The Port of Scarborough now only handles pleasure boats and a dwindling fishing fleet. The Port of Whitby is the one remaining working port in North Yorkshire.

### **Geodiversity**

#### *Geology and Soils*

Geodiversity is the variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils, landforms and natural processes. In general terms the geology of North Yorkshire comprises a range of sedimentary rocks that slope gently to the east so that the oldest rocks are present in the west of the County and the youngest in the east.

The underlying strata of the Borough of Scarborough are mainly of the Jurassic age (195-140 million years ago). Underlying the northern upland area are thick sandstones and thin impure limestones of the Middle Jurassic age. These form the dramatic scarp slope and the steep cliffs on the coast between Kettleness and Scarborough town. The youngest part of the Jurassic, the Kimmeridge Clay, underlies the Vale of Pickering, but exposures are rare.

In the south of the Borough, the Jurassic rocks are overlain by chalk from the Cretaceous period (142-65 million years ago). This geology has been modified significantly in places by faulting (leading to features such as Scarborough Castle headland) and by glacial and post-glacial processes. Clearly the geology has had significant impact on the landscape of the Borough.

The coastal cliffs of the Borough are predominantly hard, consisting of chalk, limestone and sandstone, with some soft cliffs of boulder clay. These are of considerable importance for their geological stratigraphy and fossils. Erosion and marine related landslips have historically been a problem along the coast particularly where the predominant geology is dominated by soft boulder clay deposits. The Shoreline Management Plan<sup>13</sup> sets out the plan for protection of the coastline from erosion and for the management of sea defences.

The Jurassic rocks in the Whitby area are well known for the Jet that they contain which is a valuable source for the production of jewellery. Furthermore the Upper Lias rocks of the coast east of Whitby are the richest source of fossil marine reptiles of this age anywhere in Britain.<sup>14</sup>

## **Water Environment**

### *Rivers*

The main rivers in the Borough of Scarborough are the River Esk, the River Derwent and the River Hertford. The River Esk flows eastwards from the northern North York Moors and joins the North Sea at Whitby. The River Derwent flows south from the southern North York Moors and then westward into Rydedale district. The River Hertford flows westwards, from its source near Hunmanby, to meet the River Derwent just outside the Borough boundary.

The River Derwent is of very high water quality and is highly valued for nature conservation, ecology and landscape. It is also used extensively for public water supply and for recreation, including fishing. Downstream of Scarborough Borough, the River Derwent is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a Special Area of Conservation. In addition, sections of the River Esk, including the Esk Estuary at Whitby are designated as Local Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.

The River Hertford has relatively poor chemical water quality compared to its biological water quality. This is because the River Hertford is a canalised land drainage beck, which takes flows from Hunmanby, Folkton and Seamer sewage treatment works, plus urban drainage from Eastfield Industrial Estate.

In addition to the Esk, Derwent and Hertford river systems there are a number of smaller but still significant watercourses within the Borough. These include Staithes Beck, East Row Beck and Sandsend Beck at Sandsend, Kings Beck and Marner Dale Beck at Robin Hoods Bay, Hayburn Beck at Staintondale, Scalby Beck and a number of other minor becks along the coast. Some of the streams which feed the Esk arise in neighbouring districts (Hambleton and Redcar and Cleveland), while Staithes Beck forms part of the boundary with Redcar and Cleveland, and so are at risk from contamination outside the boundaries of the Borough.

### *Groundwater*

---

<sup>13</sup> - River Tyne to Flamborough Head Shoreline Management Plan (North East Coastal Authorities Group, 2007)

<sup>14</sup> - <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk>

There are significant areas of major groundwater aquifers to the south of the Borough. Major aquifers may be highly productive and able to support large abstractions for public water supply. Many of the aquifers are of high or intermediate soil leaching potential.

There are three major aquifers within the Borough which are highly vulnerable to penetration by contaminants from the surface:

- The Yorkshire Wolds although only a small area of these are within the boundaries of the Borough;
- The northern half of Hertford Vale, running inland from Filey Brigg through into Ryedale, and into the hills immediately north of Hertford Vale. The boreholes at Irton and Cayton draw water from this source; and
- A somewhat smaller area surrounding and to the north of Hackness.

In addition, much of the north of the Borough is underlain by minor aquifers. Although not producing large quantities of water for abstraction, minor aquifers are important for local supplies and in supplying base flow to rivers. The southern half of Hertford Vale (running inland from the coast south of Filey) and much of the Esk Valley are covered by impermeable layers, and are therefore unlikely to be at risk of contamination.

Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZ) have been developed as part of the Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection Policy in an attempt to protect groundwater sources. They represent areas that form the catchments to water supplies that are potentially vulnerable to contamination from polluting activities. There are significant areas of Scarborough Borough within the inner (Zone 1) and outer (Zone 2) protection zones, as well as considerable areas forming the total catchment (Zone 3).  
*Coastal Waters and Beaches*

Due to the coastal location of Scarborough Borough, water quality of inshore coastal waters is a significant environmental issue. The Environment Agency published a Marine Strategy in November 2005. The Environment Agency's priorities relating to the marine environment are:

- Getting results for people, businesses and wildlife by promoting sustainable development;
- Integrating management between the land and sea;
- Efficiently regulating our coasts and seas; and
- Making sure that we all value our marine environment.

The town of Scarborough is one of the most popular resorts on the Yorkshire Coast. Its popularity started in Victorian times and has remained high since then. There are two designated bathing beaches in Scarborough and these are separated by the Castle Headland.

The Borough Council manages eight beaches (two are in the National Park). Four are resort beaches (Filey, North Bay Scarborough, South Bay Scarborough and West Cliff Bay, Whitby) and four are rural beaches (Cayton, Robin Hoods Bay, Sandsend and Runswick Bay). These eight beaches are covered by the EU Bathing Water Directive standards. In 2009, all met the Guideline Standards for water quality.

Two levels of awards are held by the Borough's beaches. The most prestigious is the

European Blue Flag Award, which requires Guideline standard bathing water quality. Beach awards are based on the bathing water quality results from the previous season and in the summer of 2011, the Borough had three Blue Flag Awards for beaches at Scarborough North Bay, Whitby West Cliff and Filey Bay and eight Quality Coast Awards for beaches at Scarborough South Bay, Scarborough North Bay, Filey Bay, Cayton Bay, Robin Hoods Bay, Sandsend, Whitby West Cliff Bay and Runswick Bay<sup>15</sup>.

#### *Water Resources*

All public water within the Borough is supplied by Yorkshire Water from seven main sources, six of which are within the Borough, as follows:

- Boreholes at Cayton
- Boreholes at Irton;
- River abstraction (sink holes) from the River Derwent at Irton;
- River Abstraction from the River Esk at Ruswarp;
- Hazel Head springs (south-east of Goathland); and
- Scaling Dam reservoir (operated by Northumbrian Water).

SBC inspects and monitors around 320 private water supplies which supply about 600 properties within the Borough. The majority of these are in the valleys to the south of the River Esk, along with a significant number in the Hackness and Troutsdale areas.

The Water Resources Strategy for the North East, prepared by the Environment Agency, states that there is no additional water available from groundwater sources in the majority of the Borough, and no additional surface water available in summer across the whole Borough. This means that there may be issues if there is any increase in water demand for the Borough. Yorkshire Water is also responsible for waste water in the Borough. Upgrading of sewage treatment works has been undertaken for Scarborough town, Whitby and Filey to ensure high quality bathing waters quality.

#### *Flood Risk*

A number of areas within the Borough of Scarborough are at risk of flooding from the River Derwent and the River Hertford. Areas are also at risk of flooding from a number of smaller watercourses in the Borough. Many of these have been identified as Critical Ordinary Watercourses and are in the process of being transferred from the responsibility of the local authority to the Environment Agency.

Limited areas around the coast are at risk of flooding from the sea, especially in Whitby and along the sea front at Scarborough town. A significant number of flooding incidents due to overland flow flooding have been reported in the Borough. Many of these incidents have occurred in the valleys within the North York Moors, and also along the southern edge at the foot of the North York Moors. Overland flow flooding incidents have also occurred in the areas draining from the cliffs to the south of Scarborough town. Flooding problems, due to groundwater/overland flow, have also been reported along the northern base of the Yorkshire Wolds, in the south east of the Borough. Sewer flooding problems have been reported in Scarborough town, Filey and the settlements

---

<sup>15</sup> While writing this report (Month 2012), it was announced that Filey beach has not maintained its Blue Flag status awarded earlier this year. The timing of routine bathing water tests by the Environment Agency suggest that the extreme rainfall the local area has experienced during summer 2012 has affected the results. However, the bathing water does still meet the European mandatory standard for bathing water quality and is classified as a good standard of bathing water.

draining to the River Hertford. Some evidence exists of the impact that agricultural land use practices may have on flood risk.<sup>1</sup>

In Whitby, the River Esk is the principal source of predicted flood risk in combination with tidal influences, but significant flooding is also predicted from Stakesby Vale and, to a lesser degree Spital Beck. The SFRA<sup>16</sup> shows the Whitby Business Park area as being outside any areas at risk of flooding.

## **Biodiversity and Nature Conservation**

### *Biodiversity Resource*

The Borough of Scarborough has a wide and diverse biodiversity. In particular the coastal and moorland areas provide habitats for a variety of plants and animals, many of which are of national and international importance. For example, the open heather moorland of the North York Moors is very important for vegetation and breeding birds, especially the Golden Plover. Many of these are within the North York Moors National Park (NYMNP) however there are still a number of important habitats and species in the Local Plan area (outside the NYMNP boundary).

### *Statutory Sites*

SSSIs are the country's very best wildlife and geological sites. They include some of the most spectacular and beautiful habitats; wetlands teeming with wading birds, winding chalk rivers, flower-rich meadows, windswept shingle beaches and remote upland peat bogs. There are 13 SSSIs in Scarborough Borough, underlining the importance of the Borough's geological resources nationally and internationally.

SPAs and SACs are designated under European laws to protect Europe's rich variety of wildlife and habitats. Together, SPAs and SACs make up a series of sites across Europe, referred to collectively as Natura 2000 sites. In the UK they are also known as European sites.

SPAs are designated under the European Commission's 'Birds Directive' to protect wild birds and their habitats. SACs are designated under the 'Habitats Directive' to conserve habitats and species other than birds that are important in their own right.

SACs in the Borough of Scarborough:  
Flamborough Head  
Beast Cliff – Whitby (Robin Hood's Bay)  
Fen Bog (partly)  
Arnecliffe & Park Hole Woods  
North York Moors

SPAs in the Borough of Scarborough:  
Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs  
North York Moors

National Nature Reserves (NNR) both protect some of the finest sites in England for wildlife and geology, and provide great opportunities for people to experience nature. There is one NNR in the Borough of Scarborough, Forge Valley Woodlands, which is located 5km south west of Scarborough town.

---

<sup>16</sup> - North East Yorkshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

National Parks are extensive tracts of country that are protected by law for future generations because of their natural beauty and for the opportunities they offer for open air recreation. The North York Moors National Park, more commonly known as the North Yorkshire Moors, is the largest expanse of heather upland in England. Approximately 50% of the NYMNP is in the northern part of the Borough. It is a large area, encompassing a spectacular coastline, breathtaking moorland, ancient woodland and many historical sites, bordered on the east side by the North Sea coast, the north and west by the Cleveland Hills and the south by the Tabular Hills and the Vale of Pickering.

#### *Non-Statutory Sites*

The Scarborough Biodiversity Action Plan (SBAP)<sup>17</sup> identifies local and national priority habitats. It also sets targets for their conservation and outlines mechanisms for achieving these targets. Action Plans have been produced for 12 habitat types and 11 species.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are designations used in many parts of England to protect areas of importance for wildlife and geology at a county scale and they complement nationally and internationally designated geological and wildlife sites. There are 71 SINCs within the Borough which are considered to be of local importance for biodiversity.

Consultation with English Nature highlighted the importance of brownfield sites as being of nature conservation importance, particularly for protected species such as great crested newts.

The Borough of Scarborough lies along a coastline of approximately 67km (42 miles), stretching from Staithes in the north to Speeton Cliffs in the south. Over 34 miles of the Borough's is defined as Heritage Coast, although the majority (about 75%) of it is in the North York Moors National Park. Heritage Coasts are managed so that their natural beauty is conserved and, where appropriate, accessibility for visitors improved. Many stretches are easily accessible by a network of public footpaths and bridleways, some of the most challenging of which are designated as National Trails.<sup>18</sup>

#### **Climate Change**

Projections for North Yorkshire suggest that the area will experience milder winters with an increased likelihood of flooding. Summers will be longer, hotter and drier, putting pressure on both urban and rural communities. Increases in temperature, flooding during winter months and reduced water availability in the summer may impact on infrastructure and human health.

Coastal erosion is a significant issue within Scarborough. Sea wave action and the level of the water table can be factors which affect rates of coastal erosion. Sea levels are rising and the trend is expected to continue. Rising sea levels could potentially increase the rate of coastal erosion in the future. The soft soil and geological character of the Scarborough coast makes it susceptible to coastal erosion.<sup>19</sup>

---

<sup>17</sup> - Scarborough Biodiversity Action Plan (Scarborough Borough Council, 2005)

<sup>18</sup> - Source: Natural England

<sup>19</sup> - Scarborough Borough Council Local Climate Impacts Profile (AECOM, June 2010)

There is a need to improve energy efficiency and also to encourage renewable energy generation in order to reduce emissions. This will require investigation into different types of renewable energy which could be utilised in the Borough (e.g. the use of solar panels on new buildings and wind power (particularly on the sea front)).

### **Air Quality**

Air quality in the Borough as a whole is very good, possibly due to the predominately rural nature of the Borough and the lack of any severely congested roads. There is no Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in the Local Plan area.

### **Noise**

Background noise levels vary considerably within the Borough of Scarborough. However, high background noise levels are principally associated with road corridors. Tourism in the Borough is also a potential source of noise pollution, particularly in the summer when numbers of visitors are highest.

## Appendix 4 – Previous Sustainability Appraisals

### North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies – Interim Consultation

#### Development Policy 21 – Whitby Business Park

The development of land for business purposes falling within Use Class B1 and B2 will be permitted adjacent to the Whitby Business Park within the area indicated on the Proposals Map.

Sustainability Objective		Impact on Objective	Effects and Mitigation
<b>Environmental</b>			
1	Maintain and enhance the special landscape, local distinctiveness and settlement character	U	The policy is supporting development at Whitby Business Park and individually the types of uses being supported could potentially have a detrimental impact upon the landscape. However the Business Park exists already in this landscape. Mitigation of any impacts could be achieved through DP## Design.
2	Minimise pollution releases to levels that do not damage natural systems, human health and quality of life	○	No clear link
3	Reduce the causes and manage the effects of climate change	○	No clear link
4	Reduce the risk of flooding ensuring development and land use changes are not vulnerable to flooding, or increases the risk of flooding elsewhere in a catchment / coastal zone	○	No clear link
5	Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species maintaining and enhancing where appropriate biodiversity; avoiding irreversible losses	○	No clear link
6	Encourage consumers to meet their needs with less energy input and through the use of renewable energy technologies	○	No clear link
7	Conserve and enhance the archaeological and historic environment	○	No clear link
8	Concepts of design, orientation and aspects of development that improve energy efficiency and	○	No clear link

Sustainability Objective		Impact on Objective	Effects and Mitigation
	encourage the use of sustainable resources		
9	Encourage waste reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling	○	No clear link
<b>Social</b>			
10	Protect and enhance human health	○	No clear link
11	Protect and enhance access to key community facilities and services including leisure and recreation services by means which minimise environmental impacts on the Park and its communities.	○	No clear link
12	Support the provision and retention of key facilities and services ensuring that local needs are met locally wherever possible.	○	No clear link
<b>Economic</b>			
13	Quality employment opportunities available to all that create a vibrant local economy.	✓	The policy will have a direct positive impact upon this objective by providing for further job opportunities at Whitby Business Park.
14	Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities	○	No clear link
15	Develop a tourism product that provides sustainable benefits to the local community and its economy	○	No clear link
16	Manage natural resources in a way which sustains their environmental qualities as well as their productive (or economic) potential	○	No clear link

## North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies – Submission Consultation

### Core Policy H – Rural Economy

The rural economy will be strengthened and supported by providing local communities with a range of opportunities for entrepreneurship, education and training. This will be achieved through:

1. New employment development in the Local Service Centre of Helmsley, Whitby Business Park, Service Villages and Local Service Villages.
2. Training and education opportunities in the Local Service Centre of Helmsley, Service Villages and Local Service Villages.
3. Supporting the agricultural sector and opportunities for diversification.
4. Sustainable tourism based on recreation activities and tourism development related to the understanding and enjoyment of the Park.

Sustainability Objective		Impact on Objective	Effects and Mitigation
<b>Environmental</b>			
1	<b>Maintain and enhance the special landscape, local distinctiveness and settlement character</b>	<b>U</b>	The policy will have an indirect positive impact upon this objective through directing development towards settlements and away from the open landscape. However, in doing so it may have an adverse impact upon settlement character, although this can be mitigated against through Development Policy 3 – Design and the Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document.
2	<b>Minimise pollution releases to levels that do not damage natural systems, human health and quality of life</b>	<b>○</b>	No clear link
3	<b>Reduce the causes and manage the effects of climate change</b>	<b>✓</b>	The policy will have an indirect positive effect upon this objective as directing economic development towards centres of population should reduce the need to travel.
4	<b>Reduce the risk of flooding ensuring development and land use changes are not vulnerable to flooding, or increases the risk of flooding elsewhere in a catchment / coastal zone</b>	<b>○</b>	No clear link

Sustainability Objective		Impact on Objective	Effects and Mitigation
5	<b>Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species. Maintain and enhance where appropriate conditions for biodiversity and avoid irreversible losses</b>	U	As the policy supports agricultural diversification and tourism across the National Park this may have the potential to have a direct negative impact on local habitats through increased activity. The impacts could be temporary or permanent. Potential impacts upon the Natura 2000 sites have been mitigated against through the Habitats Regulations Assessment, however as biodiversity impacts may be wider than just Natura 2000 sites and although the supporting text highlights potential impacts upon the natural environment, it is considered worth flagging this up as an uncertainty.
6	<b>Encourage consumers to meet their needs with less energy input and through the use of renewable energy technologies</b>	✓	The policy will have an indirect positive effect upon this objective as directing economic development towards centres of population should reduce the need to travel.
7	<b>Preserve and enhance the archaeological and historic environment</b>	U	Directing development towards the main settlements may have an adverse impact upon the historic environment of those settlements. However this can be mitigated through Development Policy 3 – Design and the Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document.
8	<b>Promote concepts of design, orientation and aspects of development that improve energy efficiency and apply sustainability principles to resource use</b>	○	No clear link
9	<b>Encourage waste reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling</b>	○	No clear link
<b>Social</b>			
10	<b>Protect and enhance human health</b>	○	No clear link
11	<b>Protect and enhance access to key community facilities and services, leisure and recreation services and access to the countryside, by means which minimise environmental impacts on the Park and its communities.</b>	✓	By locating economic developments in the main settlements the policy will have an indirect positive impact upon this objective by providing further support for existing services and facilities.
12	<b>Ensure that local needs are met locally wherever possible.</b>	✓	By directing economic development towards the main settlements will ensure that local employment and business needs can be met locally and will therefore have an indirect positive impact upon this

Sustainability Objective		Impact on Objective	Effects and Mitigation
			policy.
<b>Economic</b>			
13	<b>Quality employment opportunities available to all that create a vibrant local economy.</b>	✓	The policy will have a direct positive impact upon this objective by providing for economic developments in centres of population.
14	<b>Maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of local communities</b>	✓	Providing a strong economy will help to maintain the viability and vitality of local communities thus having a direct positive impact on this objective.
15	<b>Develop a tourism product that provides sustainable benefits to the local community and its economy</b>	✓	The policy aims to provide for tourism which is based upon understanding and enjoyment of the Park and will therefore have direct positive impacts upon this objective.
16	<b>Manage natural resources in a way which sustains their environmental qualities as well as their productive (or economic) potential</b>	○	No clear link

## **Scarborough Core Strategy – Preferred Options**

### **Core Policy 1 – Settlement Hierarchy and Overall Location of Development**

#### **Provisional Scope of Core Policy 1: Settlement Hierarchy and overall location of development**

We want the overall type and levels of development within the Borough to help address the priorities set out within the overall Spatial Strategy, based upon the following hierarchy:

1. Sub - regional centre - Scarborough and environs – a growth point, where most of the development within the Borough will focus, developing the towns role as the coastal centre for higher level services
2. Principal Service Centre – Whitby – where development should reflect local needs and the high quality environment and character of the town
3. Local Service Centres – Filey and Hunmanby – where development should recognise the towns' joint role in providing services for the southern part of the Borough
4. Service Villages – Burniston, East & West Ayton, Seamer, Sleights, Snainton – small scale development to consolidate the services on offer
5. Non-service villages – very limited development focusing on meeting locally derived needs

SA Objective	CPI Settlement Hierarchy and Overall Location of Development				Description	Mitigation*
	Magnitude	Duration	Sensitivity	Confidence		
1 To provide good quality employment opportunities available to all local residents (existing and potential) including the young, deprived, disabled and those living in both urban and rural locations.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Employment linked to economic growth with development increasing demand for services and thus providing more opportunities for employment. New commercial development will provide local employment. New housing development may provide a workforce for new and existing businesses but may also increase demand for locally based jobs.	Ensure any jobs provided as part of new developments are accessible by means of public transport and walking / cycling modes. Encouraging a mix of uses on developments will provide opportunities to include provision for employment. Ensure any jobs provided as part of new developments meet the needs of the local population.
					Concentrating new commercial development in Scarborough town provides an opportunity to locate new housing developments in close proximity to employment opportunities and vice versa thus improving accessibility to jobs.	
					By restricting commercial development in Whitby to that required to meet local needs the need for residents to commute to Scarborough or other towns for work due to a lack of local employment opportunities is reduced.	
					By restricting commercial development in local service centres / selected service villages to that required to meet local needs the need for residents of rural settlements to commute to Scarborough or other towns for work due to a lack of local employment opportunities is reduced.	
2 To provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	The availability of commercial development space in Scarborough borough should assist with economic growth and encourage new businesses to establish themselves.	Ensure any jobs provided as part of new developments are accessible by means of public transport and walking / cycling modes. Encouraging a mix of uses on developments will provide opportunities to include provision for employment. Ensure any jobs provided as part of new developments meet the needs of the local population.
					Concentrating new commercial development in Scarborough town provides an opportunity to stimulate critical mass and attract new investment.	
					New housing development will increase demand for services which should assist with economic growth and encourage new service businesses to establish themselves.	
					There is considered to be more potential for growth in Scarborough town than in Whitby or Flay / Hummerby and this is reflected in the hierarchy of development with Scarborough being designated as a sub regional centre. However the need to maintain the viability of urban / rural economies in the Whitby and Flay / Hummerby areas is reflected in their designation as service centres.	
3 To support the tourism industry through the provision of accessible tourist facilities, building on the natural and historic features of Scarborough borough.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	The availability of development space in Scarborough borough should assist in encouraging new tourist facilities to establish themselves.	Ensure any new tourist facilities are accessible by means of public transport and walking / cycling modes. Ensure new tourist facilities have an emphasis on high quality and help support the tourist industry during the off peak season. Ensure new tourist facilities build on the natural and historic features of the borough.
					There is considered to be more potential for growth in Scarborough town and this is reflected in the hierarchy of development with Scarborough being designated as a sub regional centre. However the need to maintain the role of Whitby as an international cultural centre attracting visitors from around the world and Flay as a traditional seaside resort is reflected in their designation as service centres.	
					By restricting development in Whitby to that which meets local needs and which the high quality environment / character of the town its role as an international cultural centre will be maintained.	
					New housing development will increase local demand for entertainment and leisure facilities helping to support the tourist industry during the off peak season.	
4 To provide lifelong education and training opportunities for all local residents, including the young, deprived, disabled, the elderly and those in both urban and rural locations.	↑ ⇕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Concentrating development in towns and selected service villages provides opportunities to ensure new developments have accessibility to the educational services that already exist in these urban areas.	New development should be accompanied by provision for school places either through the construction of new schools as part of development or through financial contributions. Encouraging a mix of uses on developments will provide opportunities to include provision for educational facilities.
					Need to ensure accessibility to education opportunities and consider the capacity of local schools. New housing development may bring more people with children into an area. This will increase demand for school places and it is of particular concern with respect to Scarborough town (at the top of the hierarchy for development) where there is already a lack of local school places.	
5 To promote good physical and mental health through the provision of access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational facilities and health services in urban and rural locations.	↑ ⇕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Concentrating development in towns and selected service villages provides opportunities to ensure new developments have access to the health services that already exist in these urban areas.	New development should be accompanied by provision for health care either through the construction of new health centres or through financial contributions. Opportunities for providing open spaces / cyclepaths / footpaths should be sought wherever possible as this should help residents lead healthier lifestyles. Encouraging a mix of uses on developments will provide opportunities to include provision for health / leisure / recreational facilities.
					Need to ensure accessibility to health care facilities. In particular need to consider the capacity of local health centres / other health facilities. New development may bring more people into an area. This will increase demand for health care.	
					Concentrating development in towns and selected service villages provides opportunities to ensure new developments have access to the leisure and recreational facilities that already exist in these urban areas. Need to ensure accessibility to leisure and recreational facilities. New development may bring more people into an area. This will increase demand for leisure and recreational activities.	
					Depending on location existing informal recreational opportunities (open spaces or footpaths) may be compromised by new development.	
6 To reduce crime and the fear of crime, particularly through Security Design.	⇒ ⇕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Focusing development in Scarborough town provides greater opportunity for the regeneration of deprived areas in this area helping to help to improve community cohesion and reduce social inequalities.	Opportunities for use of crime reduction through design.
					Depends on design of development.	
7 To preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and to provide opportunities for all residents to access and understand local cultural heritage.	⇕	Permanent Long Term	National	Low	Depends on the location of development in relation to known archaeological features. In addition all potential development locations may have some cultural or archaeological value and unearthing could be made needs to be confirmed by archaeological assessment.	Consider the potential impact of development on all types of historical assets and their settings including archaeological sites / historic buildings / landscapes / Scheduled Monuments / Conservation Areas and archaeological areas. Care should be taken to sympathetically retain historic buildings.
					By concentrating development in urban areas there is the potential that existing buildings of historical importance situated on previously developed land may be impacted upon: an assessment of historical value should be undertaken to establish the importance of any existing buildings on previously developed land prior to redevelopment.	
					By concentrating development in urban areas there is greater opportunity to preserve and enhance existing buildings of historical importance through sensitive restoration and refurbishment.	
					By concentrating development in urban areas there may be an impact on the character and / or setting of Scheduled Monuments / Conservation Areas / Listed buildings etc.	
	Concentration of development in Scarborough town could impact upon historic features. Significant part of the town covered by a Conservation Area and there is also a high concentration of listed buildings. There are 6 sites of archaeological importance and 2 Scheduled Monuments - Scarborough Castle and ruins of St Marys Medieval Church.	Ensure that any new development is designed to be sympathetic with the character and surroundings of the local area. Ensure new developments include interpretation facilities to help residents understand local heritage. Ensure that suitable cultural and recreational activities are provided to meet any additional demand arising from new developments.				
	Development in Flay could impact upon historic features. There is 1 Conservation Area and a number of listed buildings within the town. There is also a Protected Ward area out at sea and one Scheduled Monument - Roman Signal Station.					
Development in Hummerby could impact upon historic features. There is 1 Conservation Area and a number of listed buildings within the town. There is also one Scheduled Monument - Hummerby Castle.	↑	Permanent Long Term	International	Low	By restricting development in Flay / Hummerby to that which meets local needs impacts on historic features in the area locations is minimised.	
					Development in Whitby could impact upon historic features. There are 2 Conservation Areas and 2 Scheduled Monuments in the town - the Whitby Abbey and the Whaling Chair Cross. There is also a high concentration of listed buildings and the town is seeking UNESCO World Heritage Site status.	
By restricting development in Whitby to that which meets local needs and which the high quality environment / character of the town its role as an international cultural centre will be maintained.						

OA Objective	OPI Settlement Hierarchy and Overall Location of Development					Mitigation*
	Magnitude	Duration	Sensitivity	Confidence	Description	
8 To provide good access to all local residents to key services and facilities so that local needs can be met locally.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	<p>Concentrating development in towns and selected service villages provides opportunities to ensure new developments have accessibility to the services and facilities that already exist in these urban areas.</p> <p>Concentrating new housing development in Scarborough town provides an opportunity to locate new housing developments in close proximity to services and facilities and vice versa thus improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p> <p>There is considered to be more potential for growth in Scarborough town than in Whitby or Flay / Hummerby and this is reflected in the hierarchy of development with Scarborough being designated as a sub regional centre. However the need to maintain access to services and facilities for existing residents in the Whitby and Flay / Hummerby areas is reflected in their designation as service centres.</p> <p>By restricting development in selected service villages to that required to meet local needs the need for residents of rural settlements to commute to Scarborough or other towns for services and facilities due to a lack of local availability is reduced.</p>	<p>Ensure provision of public transport linkages to ensure that people are not encouraged to travel by car and encourage travel by walking and cycling by incorporating looppaths / byways and cycle sheds / lockways on new developments. Encouraging a mix of uses on developments will provide opportunities to include provision for all services and facilities.</p>
9 To provide a transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion.	→	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	<p>Concentrating development in towns and selected service villages will reduce the need to commute long distances. Services and jobs will be more easily accessible by public transport / cycle routes / footpaths. By concentrating development in Scarborough town economies of scale present a greater opportunity to provide comprehensive public transport system to and from new developments to ensure residents are able to access services and jobs even if they do not have a car.</p>	<p>Ensure provision of public transport linkages to ensure that people are not encouraged to travel by car and encourage travel by walking and cycling by incorporating looppaths / byways and cycle sheds / lockways on new developments. Encouraging a mix of uses on developments will provide opportunities to include provision for services and employment in close proximity to residential areas.</p>
10 To optimise the use of empty buildings and develop sites bearing in mind their potential nature conservation and heritage value.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	<p>Urban areas are predominantly brownfield thus concentrating development in urban areas is most likely to make good use of previously developed land/ existing buildings/ existing infrastructure and present opportunities to bring derelict land and empty buildings back into use.</p> <p>The highest proportion of brownfield land is within Scarborough town where there is potential to provide for about 2000 dwellings on previously developed land and this is reflected in the hierarchy of development with Scarborough being designated as a sub regional centre.</p>	<p>Make best use of existing land/ buildings/ infrastructure in the design of new developments in urban and rural areas.</p>
11 To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors, and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, including energy and water conservation, waste recycling facilities and use of sustainable materials.	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	<p>Depends upon the construction and design of new developments: opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction methods.</p>	<p>New buildings should seek to achieve an excellent rating under the BRE Green method. Best use should be made of recycled / sustainably sourced materials and developments should incorporate renewable energy wherever possible. Concentrating developments in urban areas may provide opportunities for Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems.</p>
12 To provide affordable, decent housing in accessible locations to meet the needs of local people in urban and rural locations.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	<p>The availability of residential development space in Scarborough borough should assist with providing affordable decent housing for residents.</p> <p>Concentrating new housing development in Scarborough town provides an opportunity to locate new housing developments in close proximity to services/ employment opportunities and vice versa thus improving accessibility for residents.</p> <p>By concentrating development in Scarborough town economies of scale present a greater opportunity to provide affordable and / or special needs housing as part of new developments.</p> <p>Not prioritising development in the service centres / selected service villages could reduce accessibility to housing in these areas. In the local area a comparative lack of available housing may result in rising house prices due to demand. However by permitting development in service centres that meets local affordable housing needs the needs of existing residents are met.</p> <p>Not prioritising development in rural areas could reduce accessibility to housing in these areas. In these locations a comparative lack of available housing may result in rising house prices due to demand. However by permitting development in non service villages that meets local affordable housing needs the needs of rural residents are met.</p>	<p>Ensure that new developments (in rural and urban areas) include provision for an appropriate level of affordable and / or special needs housing that is easily accessible to services for all members of the community via public transport / walking and cycling.</p>
13 To conserve and enhance all aspects of the ecological environment, in particular designated sites and protected species, and provide opportunities for local residents to access and understand these.	↕ ↑ ↕ ↑ ↕	Permanent Long Term	International	Low	<p>Depends upon the location of development as development on both greenfield and brownfield sites could impact upon species and habitats: needs to be confirmed by ecological surveys.</p> <p>By concentrating development in urban areas there is the potential that brownfield sites of ecological importance may be impacted upon: an assessment of ecological value should be undertaken to establish the importance of sites prior to redevelopment.</p> <p>Flamborough Head SAC and Flamborough Head and Drompton Ciffs SPA are situated to the south east of the borough. By concentrating development in urban areas impacts on these internationally important ecological features are minimised.</p> <p>Concentration of development in Scarborough could impact on ecological features. In Scarborough town there are 3 SSSIs (along the coastline) and 6 local nature conservation areas within or near the town. There is a Community Woodland to the south of the town and an Ancient Woodland to west of the town.</p> <p>The Flay Bigg SSSI and 3 local nature conservation sites are located within or near to Flay and these 13 local nature conservation sites in Hummerby.</p> <p>By restricting development in Flay / Hummerby to that which meets local needs impacts on ecological features in these locations is minimised.</p> <p>Development in Whitby could impact on ecological features. Whitby to Saltwick SSSI (on the coast) is within the town area. There are also 7 local nature conservation areas within the town and several areas of Ancient Woodland on outskirts of the town.</p> <p>By restricting development in Whitby to that which meets local needs and respects the high quality environment / character of the town the impact on ecological features may be minimised.</p>	<p>Important to confirm the ecological value of any proposed development sites through the use of ecological surveys. If development takes place in the vicinity of the SAC or SPA then an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible.</p>

OA Objective	OPI Settlement Hierarchy and Overall Location of Development					Mitigation*
	Magnitude	Duration	Sensitivity	Confidence	Description	
14 To conserve and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment, particularly designated sites and fisheries.	↕	Permanent Long Term	International	Low	Development in close proximity to the coast could have an impact on the coastal and marine environment through interrupting coastal processes and causing erosion downdrift. Plandborough Head SAC and Plandborough Head and Thornton Cills SPA are situated to the south east of the Borough. By concentrating development in urban areas a direct impact on the sea internationally important coastal features are minimised. There is a need to ensure that coastal processes are maintained to ensure continued protection of these sites.	Hydrogeomorphological assessment of development on the coast should take place to determine impacts upon coastal processes. If development takes place in the vicinity of the SAC or SPA or could potentially affect downdrift coastal processes then an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken. Ensure compliance with Bathing Water Directive and Water Framework Directive. Consideration should be given to minimising any impacts upon coastal water quality by following Environment Agency guidelines. Ensure sufficient sewerage treatment capacity (including the capacity of new developments) is available for new developments. Opportunities for coastal habitat enhancement and/or creation should be sought wherever possible.
	↕	Permanent Long Term	National	Low	Development in any location has the potential to impact on coastal waters due to pollution incidents during construction or operation. Need to ensure sufficient wastewater treatment capacity is available. Concentration of development in Scarborough could impact on urban coastal features and the marine environment. Coastal features near Scarborough include 3 SSSIs along the coastline plus 2 beaches designated as bathing waters: North and South Bays - and the Heritage Coast to the north. There is a need to ensure that coastal processes are maintained to ensure continued protection of these sites. Coastal features near Flay include the Flay Brigg SSSI plus beaches designated as bathing waters to the south of the town and a Protected Wreck sea out at sea. By restricting development in Flay / Hummanby to that which meets local needs impacts on coastal features in these locations is minimised. There is a need to ensure that coastal processes are maintained to ensure continued protection of these sites. Development in Whitby could impact on coastal features. Coastal features near Whitby include the Whitby to Salsburgh SSSI on the coastline plus the Heritage Coast and 1 beach designated as bathing waters. There is a need to ensure that coastal processes are maintained to ensure continued protection of these sites. By restricting development in Whitby to that which meets local needs and seeks the high quality environment/ character of the town the impact on coastal features may be minimised.	
	↔	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Development in any location has the potential to impact on local water bodies / coastal waters or soil due to pollution incidents during construction or operation.	
	↔	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	By restricting development in selected service villages to that which meets local needs the need for residents of rural settlements to commute to Scarborough or other towns for services and facilities due to a lack of local availability is reduced. This will help to ensure that the use of the private car is minimised and reduce overall levels of transport related emissions to air thus reducing air pollution levels. By restricting development in selected service villages to that which meets local needs the need for residents of rural settlements to commute to Scarborough or other towns for services and facilities due to a lack of local availability is reduced. This will help to ensure that the use of the private car is minimised and reduce overall levels of transport related emissions to air thus reducing air pollution levels.	
15 To protect and enhance water, soil and air quality through reducing pollution.	↕	Temporary Short Term	Regional	Low	Dust and debris from construction of housing could cause localised air pollution.	Ensure compliance with Bathing Water Directive and Water Framework Directive. Consideration should be given to minimising any impacts upon water resources by following Environment Agency guidelines. Incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all new developments and ensure the sustainable management of surface water resources. Ensure sufficient wastewater treatment capacity (including the capacity of the sewerage infrastructure) is available for new developments. Ensure sufficient water distribution mains capacity is available for new developments. Ensure the protection of groundwater resources. Remediate contaminated land in accordance with PPS23 and CLR11 Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land. Ensure provision of public transport linkages to ensure that people are not encouraged to travel by car and encourage travel by walking and cycling by incorporating looplinks / cycleways and cycle sheds / bikeways on new developments.
	↔	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Development could increase overall volume of waste water created and the demand for water resources.	
	↕	Permanent Long Term	National	Low	Urban areas are predominantly brownfield thus concentrating development in urban areas is most likely to make good use of previously developed land and present opportunities to remediate contaminated land.	
	↔	Permanent Long Term	National	Low	Development is likely to have an impact upon water / soil / air quality in Scarborough town. Concentrating development in Scarborough town is likely to result in greater impacts upon environmental resources. Craggdyke Reservoir is located to the south of the town. Most of town is underlain by a Minor Aquifer however there are sections of the town which are underlain by a Major Aquifer to the south. Soil is mainly of high leaching potential which makes the aquifer highly vulnerable to pollution.	
	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Development is likely to have an impact upon water / soil / air quality in Whitby town. The River Esk runs through the town. Most of town is underlain by a Minor Aquifer of intermediate vulnerability changing to low vulnerability on outskirts of town. By restricting development in Whitby to that which meets local needs the impact on environmental resources may be minimised.	
	↕	Permanent Long Term	National	Low	Development is likely to have an impact upon water / soil / air quality in the Flay / Hummanby areas. The River Northford flows to the south west of Flay town and to the north east of Hummanby settlement. A Major Aquifer of intermediate vulnerability covers the northern part of Flay town and the south east of Hummanby settlement. By restricting development in Flay / Hummanby to that which meets local needs impacts on environmental resources in these locations may be minimised.	
	↔	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Development is likely to increase energy use.	
16 To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change and to ensure future development prepares for climate change.	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Flood events are likely to increase as a result of climate change; depending on where development is situated more development is likely to result in more flood storage capacity being utilised. Development of a greater number of properties (in the floodplain) will mean increase the number of people and properties at risk from flood events. Depends on the provision of measures to conserve energy resources; and consideration being given to generating energy on site so as to reduce the causes of climate change.	Ensure provision of public transport linkages to ensure that people are not encouraged to travel by car and encourage travel by walking and cycling by incorporating looplinks / cycleways and cycle sheds / bikeways on new developments. Ensure all new developments include measures to conserve energy resources and give consideration to the generation of renewable energy on site. Encourage the achievement of Excellent rating under the BREESAM method.
	↔	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Development is likely to increase energy use.	
	↔	Permanent Long Term	International	Low	Prioritising development within the urban areas will help to ensure good accessibility to local services and employment thus reducing the need to travel. This will help to ensure that the use of the private car is minimised and reduce overall levels of transport related emissions to air thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions. By restricting development in selected service villages to that which meets local needs the need for residents of rural settlements to commute to Scarborough or other towns for services and facilities due to a lack of local availability is reduced. This will help to ensure that the use of the private car is minimised and reduce overall levels of transport related emissions to air thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	
17 To ensure prudent and efficient use of natural resources and minimal production of waste.	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Urban areas are predominantly brownfield thus concentrating development in urban areas is most likely to make good use of previously developed land/ existing buildings/ existing infrastructure and present opportunities to bring derelict land and empty buildings back into use. The highest proportion of brownfield land is within Scarborough town where there is potential to provide for about 2000 dwellings on previously developed land and this is located in the hierarchy of development with Scarborough being designated as a subregional centre.	Remediate contaminated land in accordance with PPS23 and CLR11 Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land. New housing should seek to achieve an Excellent rating under the BREESAM methodology and make best use of any cycle/ sustainability scored materials. Recycling facilities should be integrated into new developments to encourage people to sort/ recycle their waste.
	↕	Short Term Temporary	Regional	Low	The construction of new development may result in high levels of construction waste.	
	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	The development of new development could result in an increase in the overall volume of waste created.	

SA Objective	OPI Settlement Hierarchy and Overall Location of Development					
	Magnitude	Duration	Sensitivity	Confidence	Description	Mitigation*
18 To minimise flood risk as a result of new development.	⇕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Depends upon the location of development in relation to the floodplain.	Undertake Flood Risk Assessment for all developments in the floodplain and ensure runoff from other development sites is not above existing levels. Incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all new developments and ensure the sustainable management of surface water resources through the provision of grey and rainwater recycling facilities.
					Some small areas in Scarborough town are within the Environment Agency flood risk zone. Concentrating development in Scarborough could increase pressure to develop in the floodplain.	
					There are significant areas of Whitby within the Environment Agency flood risk zone surrounding the River Esk. By restricting development in Whitby to that which meets local needs the impact of development on flood risk may be minimised.	
19 To conserve and enhance all aspects of the landscape, in particular designated sites, and local distinctiveness.	⇕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Prioritising development in the urban areas will help to protect the character of the rural landscape. However by concentrating development in urban areas there may be an impact on the character and / or setting of Scheduled Monuments / Conservation Areas / Listed buildings etc. Need to ensure sensitive design of new developments in keeping with landscape character and local distinctiveness.	Landscape Character Assessments should be undertaken prior to development and steps taken to minimise effects of new development on the local landscape.
					Concentrating development in Scarborough town could impact upon the townscape and surrounding rural landscape. A number of parks are located within Scarborough town including Clarence Gardens. There are also areas of green corridors and open space on the outskirts of the town. The north of the town is within close proximity to North York Moors National Park. There is also a Heritage Coast to the north.	
	⇕⇕	Permanent Long Term	International	Low	The town of Whitby is in close proximity to the Heritage Coast and the North York Moors National Park. There are also a number of areas of public open space in and near the town. By restricting development in Whitby to that which meets local needs and respects the high quality environment / character of the town its role as an international cultural centre will be maintained.	

\* Many mitigation measures in this and other matrices can be implemented through subsequent Development Plan Documents

## **Scarborough Core Strategy – Preferred Options**

### **Core Policy 7 – Sustaining the Economy**

#### **Provisional Scope of Core Policy 7: Sustaining the Economy**

We want to increase the prosperity of the Borough, by ensuring that a range of locations, types and sizes of employment premises and sites are available in the most sustainable locations. We will prioritise types of development that provide higher quality jobs and diversify the economic base. We want to enable the tourism offer within the Borough to modernise and contribute further to the prosperity of the Borough.

Priority will be given to retaining and developing a range of employment generating uses in the main service centres, including through the use of vacant/underused sites.

In order to support the regeneration of the rural economy, proposals of an appropriate scale that provide employment opportunities centred on the service villages will be supported, together with proposals that enable farm diversification.

Development that would result in the loss of existing employment sites and premises will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable prospect of retention/re use to provide some form of economic use.

Proposals for major new tourism, recreation or leisure facilities should be of a scale and type that accords with the overall spatial strategy.

New tourist and leisure attractions should reinforce the particular character of the area, and, seek to provide higher quality facilities. Priority will be given to attractions that broaden the appeal of the area and seek to lengthen the tourism season.

SA Objectives		CPT Sustaining the Economy					
		Magnitude	Duration	Sensitivity	Confidence	Description	Mitigation
1	To provide good quality employment opportunities available to all local residents (existing and potential) including the young, deprived, disabled and those living in both urban and rural locations.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Employment linked to economic growth with development increasing demand for services and thus providing more opportunities for employment. New commercial development will provide local employment.	Ensure any jobs provided as part of new developments are accessible by means of public transport and walking / cycling modes. Encouraging a mix of uses on developments will provide opportunities to include provision for employment. Ensure any jobs provided as part of new developments meet the needs of the local population.
						By permitting a range of employment premises to be developed and prioritising developments that provide high quality jobs more opportunities for employment will arise.	
						Concentrating new commercial development in the main services centres provides an opportunity to locate new housing developments in close proximity to employment opportunities and vice versa thus improving accessibility to jobs.	
						By allowing commercial development of an appropriate scale in selected service villages and permitting farm diversification the need for residents of rural settlements to commute to Scarborough or other towns for work due to a lack of local employment opportunities is reduced.	
						Encouraging new tourist recreation/leisure development will help to support the tourist industry and as 10% of the workforce is employed in the tourist industry this could help to provide new employment opportunities.	
Tourism jobs are likely to be seasonal and part time but the need to provide more stable employment opportunities is reflected by giving priority to attractions that broaden appeal and lengthen the season.							
2	To provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	The availability of commercial development space in Scarborough borough should assist with economic growth and encourage new businesses to establish themselves.	Ensure any jobs provided as part of new developments are accessible by means of public transport and walking / cycling modes. Encouraging a mix of uses on developments will provide opportunities to include provision for employment. Ensure any jobs provided as part of new developments meet the needs of the local population.
						By permitting commercial development in the main service centres the viability of their local economies may be sustained in the long term.	
						By allowing commercial development of an appropriate scale in selected service villages and permitting farm diversification the viability of the rural economy may be sustained in the long term.	
						By protecting existing employment sites from other development the viability of local economies currently under threat may be sustained in the long term.	
						Ensuring diversity and quality of the tourism product will help support the tourist industry and ensure that local tourist facilities build upon the natural and historic environment.	
3	To support the tourism industry through the provision of accessible tourist facilities, building on the natural and historic features of Scarborough borough.	↑↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Ensuring diversity and quality of the tourism product will help support the tourist industry and ensure that local tourist facilities build upon the natural and historic environment.	Ensure any new tourist facilities are accessible by means of public transport and walking / cycling modes. Ensure new tourist facilities have an emphasis on high quality and help support the tourist industry during the off peak season. Ensure new tourist facilities built on the natural and historic features of the borough.
						Encouraging new tourist recreation/leisure development will help to support the tourist industry and as 10% of the workforce is employed in the tourist industry this could help to provide new employment opportunities.	
						Tourism jobs are likely to be seasonal and part time but the need to provide more stable employment opportunities is reflected by giving priority to attractions that broaden appeal and lengthen the season.	
4	To provide lifelong education and training opportunities for all local residents, including the young, deprived, disabled, the elderly and those in both urban and rural locations.	↔				NO EFFECTS	New development should be accompanied by provision for school places either through the construction of new schools as part of development or through financial contributions. Encouraging a mix of uses on developments will provide opportunities to include provision for educational facilities. Opportunity for the provision of training schemes and facilities for the use of residents as part of the new employment sites. Opportunities to further promote the education aspects of the historic fabric and natural environment of the borough through the provision of interpretation facilities.
5	To promote good physical and mental health through the provision of access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services in urban and rural locations.	→	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Encouraging new tourist recreation/leisure development will help to improve access to outdoor recreational facilities and these will assist people with leading healthier lifestyles.	New development should be accompanied by provision for health care either through the construction of new health centres or through financial contributions. Opportunities for providing open space / cyclepaths / sports should be sought wherever possible as this should help residents lead healthier lifestyles. Encouraging a mix of uses on developments will provide opportunities to include provision for health / leisure / recreational facilities.
6	To reduce crime and the fear of crime, particularly through Secured by Design.	↕	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Depends on design of development.	Opportunities for use of crime reduction through design.
7	To preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and to provide opportunities for all residents to access and understand local cultural heritage.	↕	Permanent Long Term	National	Low	Depends on the location of development in relation to known archaeological features. In addition all potential development locations may have some cultural or archaeological value and unknown finds could be made needs to be confirmed by archaeological assessment.	Consider the potential impact of development on all types of historical assets and their settings including archaeological sites / historic buildings / landscapes / Scheduled Monuments / Conservation Areas. An archaeological assessment should be undertaken for all potential development locations. Retain any archaeological remains in situ wherever this is not possible excavation / recording of remains should be undertaken. If developing previously developed land opportunities should be taken to sympathetically refurbish redundant buildings. Ensure that any new development is designed to be sympathetic to the character and surroundings of the local area. Ensure new tourist facilities built on natural and historic features of the borough. Ensure new developments include interpretation facilities to help residents understand local heritage. Ensure that suitable cultural and recreational activities are provided to meet any additional demand arising from new developments.
						By prioritising development in the main service centres and on vacant land there is the potential that redundant buildings of historic importance situated on previously developed land may be impacted upon an assessment of historical value should be undertaken to establish the importance of any existing buildings on previously developed land prior to redevelopment.	
						By prioritising development in the main service centres and on vacant land there is greater opportunity to preserve and enhance redundant buildings of historic importance through sensitive restoration and refurbishment.	
		↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Ensuring the diversity and quality of the tourism product reinforces the character of the area should help to preserve and enhance the historic environment. Tourism development could potentially provide more opportunities for local residents / visitors to access and understand local cultural heritage.	
9	To provide good access for all local residents to key services and facilities so that local needs can be met locally.	↑ →	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Prioritising development in the main service centres and ensuring employment is provided in the most sustainable locations provides opportunities to ensure new developments have accessibility to the services and facilities that already exist in these urban areas.	Ensure provision of public transport linkages to ensure that people are not encouraged to travel by car and encourage travel by walking and cycling by incorporating cyclepaths / cycleways and cycle sheds / bikeways on new developments. Encouraging a mix of uses on developments will provide opportunities to include provision for services and facilities.
						Encouraging new tourist recreation/leisure development will help to improve access to outdoor recreational facilities.	

SA Objectives	CPT Sustaining the Economy					
	Magnitude	Duration	Sensitivity	Confidence	Description	Mitigation
9 To provide a transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion.	⇒	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Prioritising development in the main service centres and ensuring employment is provided in the 'most sustainable' locations will reduce the need to commute long distances. Services and jobs will be more easily accessible by public transport / cycleswaps / footpaths. By concentrating development in Scarborough town centres, it will present a greater opportunity to provide comprehensive public transport system to and from new developments to ensure residents are able to access services and jobs even if they do not have a car.	Ensure provision of public transport linkages to ensure that people are not encouraged to travel by car and encourage travel by walking and cycling by incorporating footpaths / cycleways and cycle sheds / bridges on new developments. Encouraging a mix of uses on developments will provide opportunities to include provision for services and employment in close proximity to residential areas.
10 To optimise the use of empty buildings and develop sites bearing in mind their potential nature conservation and heritage value.	⇄	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Depends on the location of development.	Make best use of existing land / buildings / infrastructure in the design of new developments in urban and rural areas. Encourage new tourist facilities built on natural and historic features of the borough.
	↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Permitting redevelopment of empty land and buildings for alternative uses will help to ensure the optimal use of previously developed land and buildings.	
11 To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors, and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, including energy and water conservation, waste recycling facilities and use of sustainable materials.	⇄	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Depends upon the construction and design of new developments: opportunities to make use of sustainable design and construction methods.	New buildings should seek to achieve an Excellent rating under the BRECAM method. Best use should be made of recycled / sustainably sourced materials and developments should incorporate renewable energy technologies where possible. Concentrating developments in urban areas may provide opportunities for Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems.
12 To provide affordable, decent housing in accessible locations to meet the needs of local people in urban and rural locations.	⇄				NO EFFECTS	Ensure any jobs provided as part of new developments are accessible by means of public transport and walking / cycling modes. Encouraging a mix of uses on developments will provide opportunities to include provision for employment.
13 To conserve and enhance all aspects of the ecological environment, in particular designated sites and protected species, and provide opportunities for local residents to access and understand these.	⇄	Permanent Long Term	International	Low	Depends upon the location of development as development on both greenfield and brownfield sites could impact upon species and habitats: needs to be confirmed by ecological surveys.	Important to confirm the ecological value of any proposed development sites through the use of ecological surveys. If development takes place in the vicinity of the SAC or SPA then an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken. Opportunities for habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible. Ensure new tourist facilities built on natural and historic features of the borough.
	↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Ensuring the diversity and quality of the tourism product reinforces the character of the area should help to preserve and enhance the ecological environment. Tourism development could potentially provide more opportunities for local residents / visitors to access and understand local biodiversity.	
14 To conserve and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment, particularly designated sites and fisheries.	⇄	Permanent Long Term	International	Low	Development in close proximity to the coast could have an impact on the coastal and marine environment through interrupting coastal processes and causing erosion / downdrift.	Hydro geomorphological assessment of development on the coast should take place to determine impacts upon coastal processes. If development takes place in the vicinity of the SAC or SPA or could potentially risk / downdrift coastal processes then an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken. Ensure compliance with Bathing Waters Directive and Water Framework Directive. Consideration should be given to minimising any impacts upon coastal water quality by following Environment Agency guidelines. Ensure sufficient wastewater treatment capacity (including the capacity of the sewerage infrastructure) is available for new developments. Opportunities for coastal habitat enhancement and / or creation should be sought wherever possible.
	↑	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Much of the tourism in the borough is focused around the coast. Ensuring the diversity and quality of the tourism product reinforces the character of the area should help to preserve and enhance the coastal and marine environment. Tourism development could potentially provide more opportunities for local residents / visitors to access and understand the marine environment.	
15 To protect and enhance water, soil and air quality through reducing pollution.	⇄	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Depends upon the location and type of development. Development in any location has the potential to impact on local water bodies / coastal waters or soil due to pollution incidents during construction or operation.	Ensure compliance with Bathing Waters Directive and Water Framework Directive. Consideration should be given to minimising any impacts upon water resources by following Environment Agency guidelines. Incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all new developments and ensure the sustainable management of surface water resources. Ensure sufficient water treatment capacity (including the capacity of the sewerage infrastructure) is available for new developments. Ensure sufficient water distribution mains capacity is available for new developments. Ensure the protection of groundwater resources. Remediate contaminated land in accordance with PRS25 and QJRTI Model Procedure for the Management of Contaminated Land. Ensure provision of public transport linkages to ensure that people are not encouraged to travel by car and encourage travel by walking and cycling by incorporating footpaths / cycleways and cycle sheds / bridges on new developments.
	↓	Temporary Short Term	Regional	Low	Dust and debris from construction of developments could cause local air pollution.	
	↑	Permanent Long Term	National	Low	Urban areas are predominantly brownfield thus providing development in the main service centres and on vacant land is most likely to make good use of previously developed land and present opportunities to remediate contaminated land.	
	⇄	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Employment and tourism development could increase overall volume of waste water used and the demand for water resources.	
16 To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change and to ensure future development prepares for climate change.	⇒	Permanent Long Term	International	Low	Prioritising development in the main service centres and ensuring employment is provided in the 'most sustainable' locations will help to ensure good accessibility to local services and employment thus reducing the need to travel. This will help to ensure that the use of the private car is minimised and reduce overall levels of transport related emissions to air thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	Ensure provision of public transport linkages to ensure that people are not encouraged to travel by car and encourage travel by walking and cycling by incorporating footpaths / cycleways and cycle sheds / bridges on new developments. Ensure all new developments and take measures to conserve energy resources and give consideration to the generation of renewable energy on-site. Encourage the achievement of Excellent ratings under the BRECAM method.
	⇄	Permanent Long Term	International	Low	Development of new tourist facilities could potentially increase the number of visitors to Scarborough borough which may mean more people travelling by car and therefore an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.	
	⇄	Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Employment and tourism development is likely to increase energy use.	

SA Objectives		CPT Sustaining the Economy						
		Magnitude	Duration	Sensitivity	Confidence	Description	Mitigation	
17	To ensure prudent and efficient use of natural resources and minimal production of waste.		Short Term Temporary	Regional	Low	The construction of new development may result in high levels of construction waste.	Remediate contaminated land in accordance with FP323 and CUR11 Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land. New houses should seek to achieve an Excellent rating under the BRECAM methodology and make best use of recycled / sustainably sourced materials. Recycling facilities should be integrated into new developments to encourage people to sort / recycle their waste.	
			Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	New development could result in an increase in the overall volume of waste created.		
19	To minimise flood risk as a result of new development.		Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Depends upon the precise location of development sites in relation to the floodplain.	Undertake Flood Risk Assessment for all developments in the floodplain and ensure runoff from other development sites is not above existing levels. Incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all new developments and ensure the sustainable management of surface water resources through the provision of grey and rain water recycling facilities.	
19	To conserve and enhance all aspects of the landscape, in particular designated sites, and local distinctiveness.		Permanent Long Term	Regional	Low	Prioritising development in the main service centres will help to protect the character of the rural landscape. However by concentrating development in urban areas there may be an impact on the character and / or setting of Scheduled Monuments / Conservation Areas / Listed buildings etc. Need to ensure sensitive design of new developments in keeping with landscape character and local distinctiveness.	Landscape Character Assessments should be undertaken prior to development and steps taken to minimise effects of new development on the local landscape.	
						Ensuring the diversity and quality of the tourism product reinforces the character of the area that help to preserve and enhance the landscape.		

## Appendix 5 – Detailed Criteria for Assessment of Sites

The following scoring will be applied:

✓ = positive impact

X = negative impact

= = neutral impact

U = uncertain impact

O = no link / not relevant

The assessment of sites and options will be undertaken on a qualitative basis, although where a negative score is given under a criterion identified as ‘major constraint’ a site should not be progressed unless exceptional circumstances would warrant this. Where a more detailed score than positive or negative will be required this is indicated in the ‘Scoring’ column.

Potential organisations who could provide useful input in making decisions, particularly in relation to individual sites, have been identified. Mitigation may involve the consideration of policies in other Development Plan Documents.

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria
1. To provide a transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion.	Accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking
	Is the strategic highway network able to cope with the development?
	Is the local highway network able to cope with the development?
2. To optimise the use of empty buildings and derelict sites bearing in mind their potential nature conservation and heritage value.	Would development be on greenfield, brownfield or a mix of both land types?
	Would development result in a loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land?
3. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors, and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, including energy and water conservation, waste recycling facilities and use of sustainable materials.	Would the development be compatible with adjoining land uses (now or in the future) or are there conflict/amenity issues?
4. To conserve and enhance all aspects of the ecological environment, in particular designated sites and protected	Would the development harm the integrity of any Natura 2000 site?
	Would it have a negative effect (direct or indirect) on any other

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria
species and provide opportunities for local residents to access and understand these.	national or international site of biodiversity or geological value? Would the development affect a regional or local site of biodiversity or geodiversity importance? Would there be any impact on habitats or species identified within the Biodiversity Action Plan(s)? Would the development affect any trees or hedgerows not covered by statutory protection or by the BAP?
5. To conserve and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment, in particular designated sites and fisheries.	
6. To protect and enhance water, soil and air quality through reducing pollution.	Would the development result in an adverse impact on air quality? Would the development adversely affect a water supply? What is the capacity of existing utilities (water, sewage etc) to cope with the development?
7. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change and to ensure future development prepares for climate change.	
8. To ensure prudent and efficient use of natural resources and minimal production of waste.	Would the development impact upon mineral resources?
9. To minimise flood risk as a result of new development.	Would it involve development in an area considered to be unsuitable due to its position within a flood risk zone?
10. To conserve and enhance all aspects of the landscape, in particular designated sites, and local distinctiveness.	Would the development affect the built character of the area? What is the impact on landscape?
11. To preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and to provide opportunities for all residents to access and understand local cultural heritage.	Would it involve development which is likely to cause a negative impact on a nationally or internationally important historic site, monument or area of archaeological importance? Would the development affect the historic environment?

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria
12. To provide affordable, decent housing in accessible locations to meet the needs of local people in urban and rural locations.	
13. To provide lifelong education and training opportunities for all local residents, including the young, deprived, disabled, the elderly and those in both urban and rural locations.	
14. To promote good physical and mental health through the provision of access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services in urban and rural locations.	
15. To reduce crime and the fear of crime, particularly through Secured by Design.	Would the development meet the requirements of Secured by Design?
16. To provide good access for all local residents to key services and facilities so that local needs can be met locally.	
17. To provide good quality employment opportunities available to all local residents (existing and potential), including the young, deprived, disabled and those living in both urban and rural locations.	Would the development meet local employment needs?
18. To provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations.	Would the development contribute towards local business success, economic growth and investment?
19. To support the tourism industry through the provision of accessible tourist facilities, building on the natural and historic features of the area.	

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria
Land Ownership	Are there any land ownership constraints?
Timescale	Is the site likely to be developed in line with timescales established via the AAP?
Compatibility	Would the development be compatible with adjoining / nearby uses?
Consistency with Core Strategies	Would the development be consistent with the Core Strategies of both Authorities?
Other constraints	Are there any other constraints?

## Appendix 6 – Draft Monitoring Framework

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source
1. To provide a transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion.	Percentage of residents of Scarborough Borough driving a car or van to work		Reduce	www.statistics.gov.uk
	Percentage of those working at Whitby Business Park travelling by car		To be set as part of AAP	
2. To optimise the use of empty buildings and derelict sites bearing in mind their potential nature conservation and heritage value.	Percentage of land that is derelict in Scarborough Borough	0.5% (2005)	Reduce	www.defra.gov.uk
3. To provide a good quality built environment, including green spaces and green infrastructure corridors, and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, including energy and water conservation, waste recycling facilities and use of sustainable materials.	Percentage of land as green space in Whitby Business Park		To be set as part of AAP	
	Percentage of new developments at Whitby Business Park incorporating energy efficiency measures		To be set as part of AAP	
	Percentage of new developments at Whitby Business Park incorporating water efficiency measures		To be set as part of AAP	
	Percentage of new developments at Whitby Business Park incorporating facilities for waste recycling		To be set as part of AAP	
1. To conserve and enhance all aspects of the ecological environment, in particular designated sites and protected species, and provide opportunities for local residents to access and understand these.	Percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition in Scarborough Borough	12.8%	Increase	Audit Commission
	Area of sites designated for nature conservation	n/a	None	

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source
	purposes lost to development at Whitby Business Park.			
2. To conserve and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment, in particular designated sites and fisheries.	Monitoring not applicable to Whitby Business Park AAP			
6. To protect and enhance water, soil and air quality through reducing pollution.	Percentage of planning applications at Whitby Business Park approved contrary to advice of the Environment Agency		None	
7. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change and to ensure future development prepares for climate change.	Percentage of developments at Whitby Business Park incorporating renewable energy generation		To be set as part of AAP	
	Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita in Scarborough Borough	8.5 tonnes	To decrease	Audit Commission
8. To ensure prudent and efficient use of natural resources and minimal production of waste.	Percentage of new developments at Whitby Business Park incorporating use of previously used materials		To be set as part of AAP	
9. To minimise flood risk as a result of new development.	Area of new development on land at risk of flooding at Whitby Business Park		None	
	Percentage of developments at Whitby Business Park incorporating sustainable drainage systems	n/a	To be set as part of AAP	
10. To conserve and enhance all aspects of the landscape, in particular designated sites, and local distinctiveness.	Inclusion of design guidance within Whitby Business Park AAP	n/a	To include design guidance in AAP	

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source
11. To preserve and enhance all aspects of the historic environment and to provide opportunities for all residents to access and understand local cultural heritage.	Something along the lines of views to Abbey not affected (EH comments)			
12. To provide affordable, decent housing in accessible locations to meet the needs of local people in urban and rural locations.	Monitoring not applicable to Whitby Business Park AAP			
13. To provide lifelong education and training opportunities for all local residents, including the young, deprived, disabled, the elderly and those in both urban and rural locations.	Percentage of working age population with no qualifications		To Reduce	www.nomisweb.co.uk
14. To promote good physical and mental health through the provision of access to adequate leisure facilities, recreational activities and health services in urban and rural locations.	Monitoring not applicable to Whitby Business Park AAP			
15. To reduce crime and the fear of crime, particularly through Secured by Design.	Percentage of new buildings at Whitby Business Park Secured by Design	n/a	100%	
16. To provide good access for all local residents to key services and facilities so that local needs can be met locally.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local facilities		To increase	Scarborough Community Strategy
17. To provide good quality employment opportunities available to all local residents (existing and potential), including the young, deprived, disabled and those living in both urban and rural locations.	Percentage of increase or decrease in number of local jobs in Scarborough Borough		To increase	Scarborough Community Strategy
	Average weekly earnings			www.nomisweb.co.uk

Sustainability Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source
	(resident population) in Scarborough Borough			
18. To provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations.	Amount of land developed for employment use at Whitby Business Park	n/a	To be set as part of AAP	
	Percentage increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area		Double the rate of business start-ups per 10,000 population by 2010	Scarborough Community Strategy
19. To support the tourism industry through the provision of accessible tourist facilities, building on the natural and historic features of the area.	Tourism expenditure		Increase	Scarborough Borough Council