

Welcome to our exhibition

Thank you for coming along today to find out more about Scarborough Energy Limited's (SEL) proposals to produce reliable, lower carbon gas from an existing wellsite near Ebberston, known as Ebberston South.

There is a wide range of information available, and our team is always happy to talk through any questions you may have.

This exhibition is part of a consultation process that runs until 31st July 2026, in advance of the submission of a planning application to North York Moors National Park Authority and North Yorkshire Council.

Our planning application will seek permission to produce gas from the Ebberston South wellsite, located at Givendale Head Farm, around three miles north of Ebberston.

Gas produced at the site will flow through a purpose-built, 1.5km underground pipeline to a connection point on Northern Gas Networks' local transmission system. From here it will feed into local homes and businesses.

Since this is an existing site where flow testing has already been carried out, no drilling will be required, and hydraulic fracturing ('fracking') will not be necessary to produce the gas.

We recognise that you might have questions or concerns about this development, and we hope this exhibition helps to provide answers. We want to hear your views and would encourage you to give us your feedback, which helps to inform our planning application and address any issues.

We are aiming to submit our planning application in September after which there will be a formal consultation period with further opportunities to feed back directly to both the North York Moors National Park Authority and North Yorkshire Council.



For illustrative purposes only.

Who are Scarborough Energy?

Scarborough Energy Ltd was set up by four industry professionals in 2022 to develop the Ebberston South Well.

Stuart Sinclair is a highly experienced petroleum engineer and is a specialist in Safety Engineering.

John Baldwin can draw on over 20 years' experience with British Gas, which makes him an eminent expert in the operations of the National Gas transmission network.

John Naismith is a reservoir engineer of many years standing.

Ian Bell has almost 40 years' experience in the delivery of oil and gas processing facilities.

Our vision is to bring this gas resource to the market, harnessing proven industry technology, using significantly less energy – and consequently lower greenhouse gas emissions – than would come from nearly any other source of gas in the national network.



For illustrative purposes only.

The importance of onshore gas

There's a great deal of focus on the climate crisis and the need to move to an increased use of renewable energy. We do not disagree with this principle, but we believe it needs to be a managed process which allows us to meet the demand for heating our homes, our businesses and our public buildings, like schools and hospitals, while we make that transition.

With reserves in the North Sea declining and the uncertainty and cost of importing energy from abroad rising, we believe it is critical that the UK provides its own source of home-grown onshore energy.

- Both the former Conservative and the current Labour government recognise that the UK will still require gas until 2050 and beyond
- The UK is currently using twice as much gas as we are producing from the North Sea with an increasing reliance on imports to make up for the shortfall. Norway supplies 76% of the UK's imported gas. The remaining 24% is imported as Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), primarily from the USA
- UK production has a lower pre-use carbon footprint in comparison to LNG and domestically produced gas will help to reduce the UK's global emissions
- High levels of imports also make us more vulnerable to security of supply issues such as we've experienced following Russia's invasion of Ukraine and recent events in the Middle East

Our work to explore for, and produce, the gas the country needs will help to provide the UK with secure energy supplies, reducing the need for imported gas and delivering local and national economic benefits.

Norway supplies

76%

of the UK's imported gas.

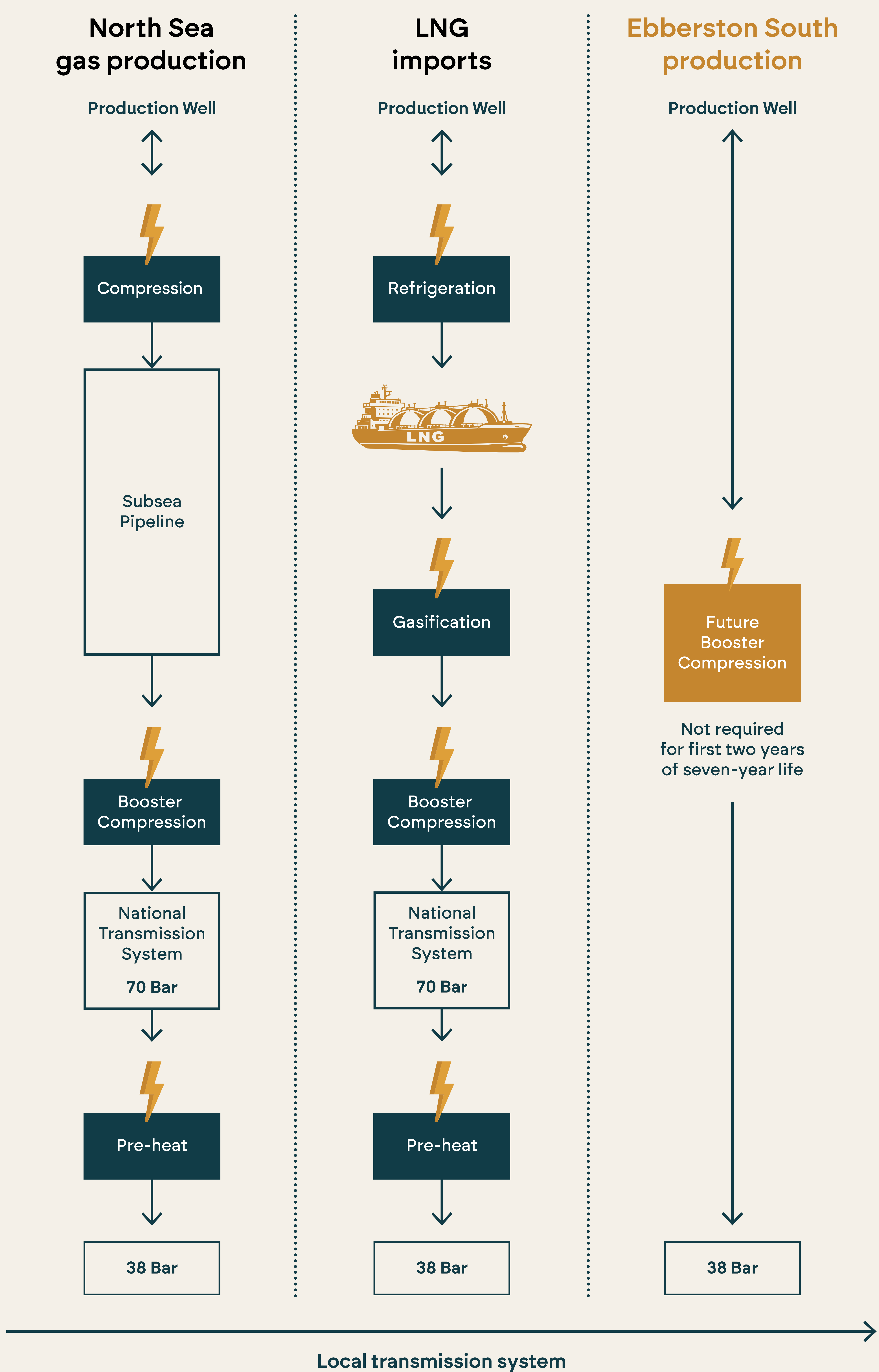
The remaining

24%

is imported as Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), primarily from the USA.

Why would Ebberston South be greener than other sources of gas in the network?

Gas needs energy to process it on leaving the ground and to transport it to your home. Every stage adds carbon to the atmosphere before gas is used as a fuel to heat our houses, schools and workplaces. This diagram shows three routes to the same network. North Sea gas and imported LNG both take several energy-intensive steps, marked with a lightning symbol. Gas from Ebberston South would enter the local network close to where it's needed at the right pressure and with far fewer steps. Fewer steps mean less energy and lower emissions before use.



Our plans

The Ebberston South site is an existing wellsite located at Givendale Head Farm, around three miles north of Ebberston. It has lain dormant since it was drilled in 2009 by Warwick Energy.

The 1.75 ha site provides access to a significant underground gas reservoir in the Vale of Pickering known as the Upper Permian Zechstein Kirkham Abbey Formation.

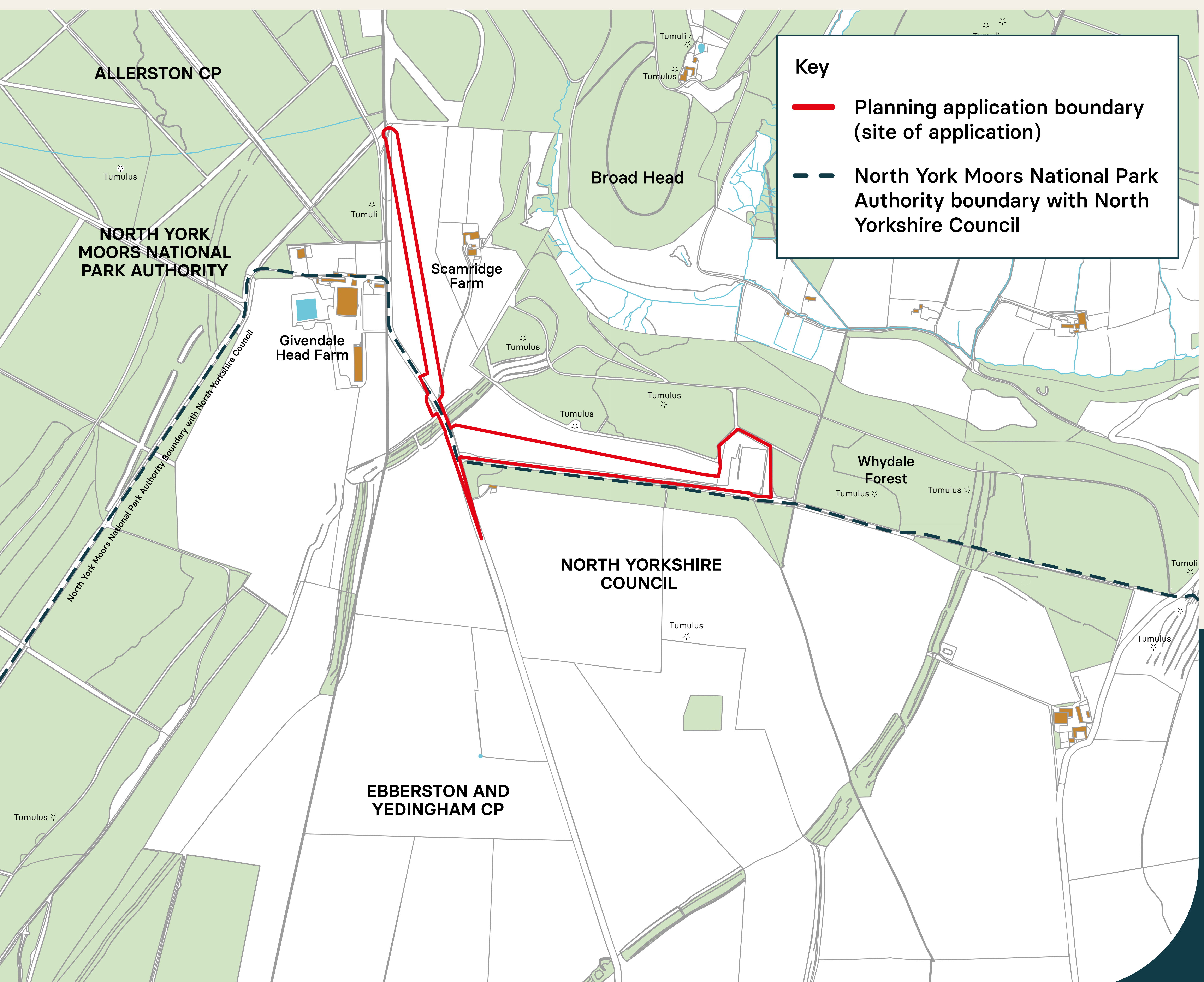
Flow testing carried out in 2009 by Warwick Energy indicated that commercial production could be achieved, but this was never taken forward.

Scarborough Energy's planning application will seek permission to develop the existing well for production, covering five main aspects.

- Reconfiguration of the existing wellsite, to install environmental protection measures and surface aggregates
- Mobilisation of a workover rig to recompleate the well for long-term production, and to confirm gas pressures
- Installation of gas processing facilities on site and a purpose-built, 1.5km underground pipeline to connect to Northern Gas Networks' local transmission system
- Gas production to the network for up to seven years
- Return of the site back to agricultural use after production ceases

As this is an existing wellsite, no further drilling will be carried out and no hydraulic fracturing ('fracking') will be necessary to produce the gas.

All activity other than a very short section of the pipeline below the highway lies within the boundary of the National Park.



Potential benefits

Production from the Ebberston South site is likely to result in a raft of benefits

- If planning permission is approved and production goes ahead, the site is anticipated to produce 4 million cubic feet (MMcf) of natural gas every day for up to seven years. This equates to around 85% of Scarborough's current annual gas consumption
- The UK currently sources over half of its gas supply from imports, with Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) accounting for around a quarter of the imported gas entering the grid. Scarborough Energy estimates that gas production from the Ebberston South site will save more than 75,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide being emitted, compared to importing the same volume of LNG
- Low carbon gas produced at the site will feed directly into local homes and businesses
- Long-term production of gas at the site will bring economic benefits by creating employment and supply chain opportunities as well as additional revenue for local retail and hospitality businesses
- A charitable trust will be established using the profits from gas production to support community initiatives and good causes in the local area. A percentage of profits will be allocated to, and managed by, a locally based third-party. Local community groups, events, schools, sports clubs and other organisations can then apply for funding for specific projects or initiatives in the local area. Scarborough Energy would not be involved in decisions on funding, only ensuring that funds are allocated

A charitable trust will support local community groups.



Environmental protection

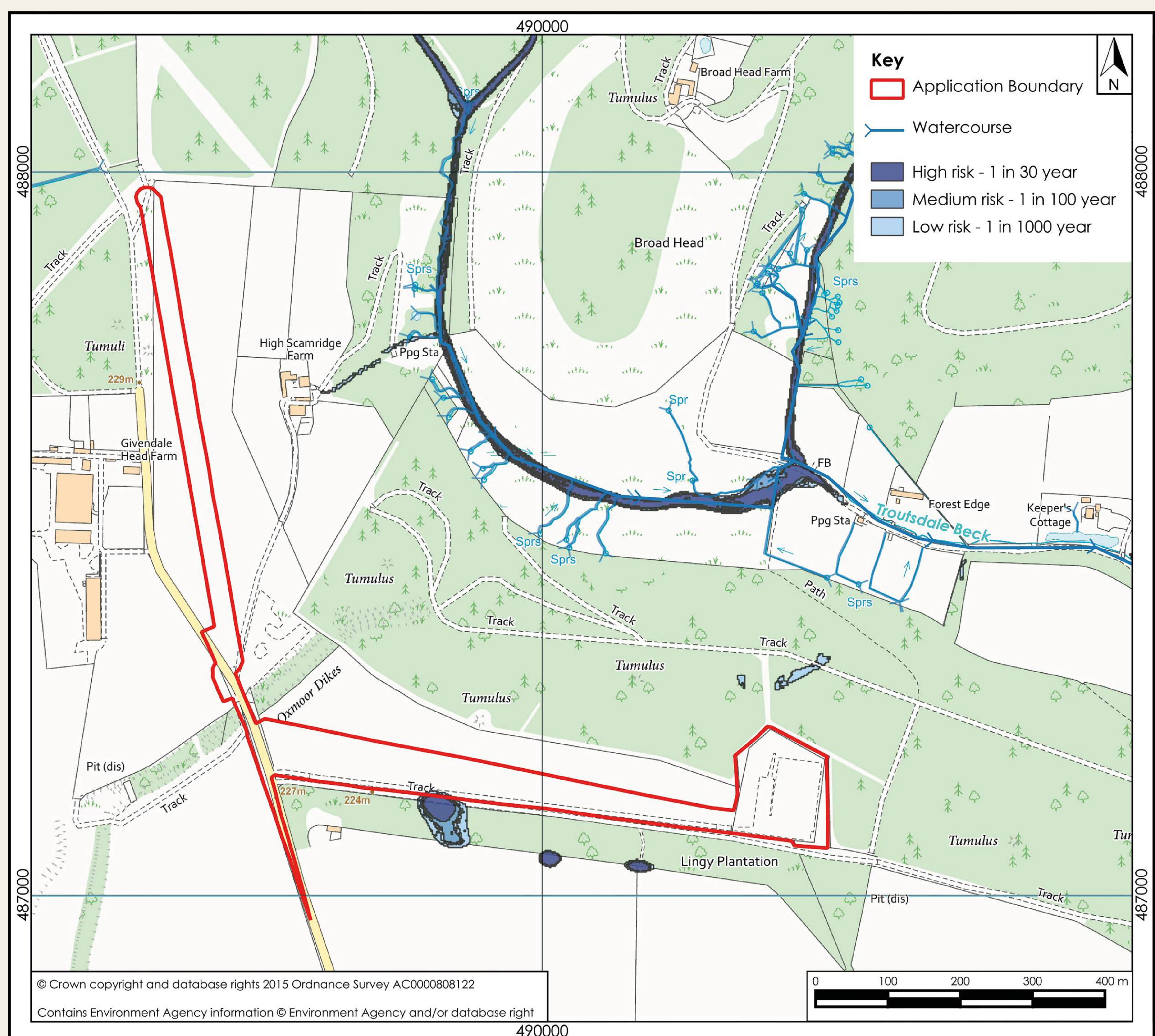
All operations will be undertaken in full compliance with conditions included within Environmental Permits and Planning Permissions. We will also be subject to regular inspection and audit of our activities by the Environment Agency. This is to verify that we are managing the site in accordance with all legal and regulatory requirements and not adversely impacting the surrounding environment.

The environmental permitting process in the UK is thorough and stringent. The joint approach of a rigorous permitting regime and our commitment to environmental protection means that you can be confident that the Ebberston South project will be managed responsibly and professionally.

It is worth clarifying that the development aims to deliver gas to the local gas network, and since there will be no oil production, there is little potential for any pollution. Notwithstanding this, we take environmental protection very seriously, and therefore some of the key environmental considerations are detailed below.

Flooding

The site lies within Flood Zone 1 which has the lowest risk of flooding.



Environmental protection

Groundwater protection

The existing Bentonite matting may be replaced with an impermeable membrane system to ensure that there is no potential for land contamination. This “tertiary containment” is thick plastic sheeting that is welded together to form a sealed system underneath the site surface. The design of the site will need to be approved and verified by the Environment Agency, and it will include a perimeter surface water containment system that will be designed to accommodate rainfall volumes arising from a one-in-a-hundred-year storm event, plus Climate Change factor.

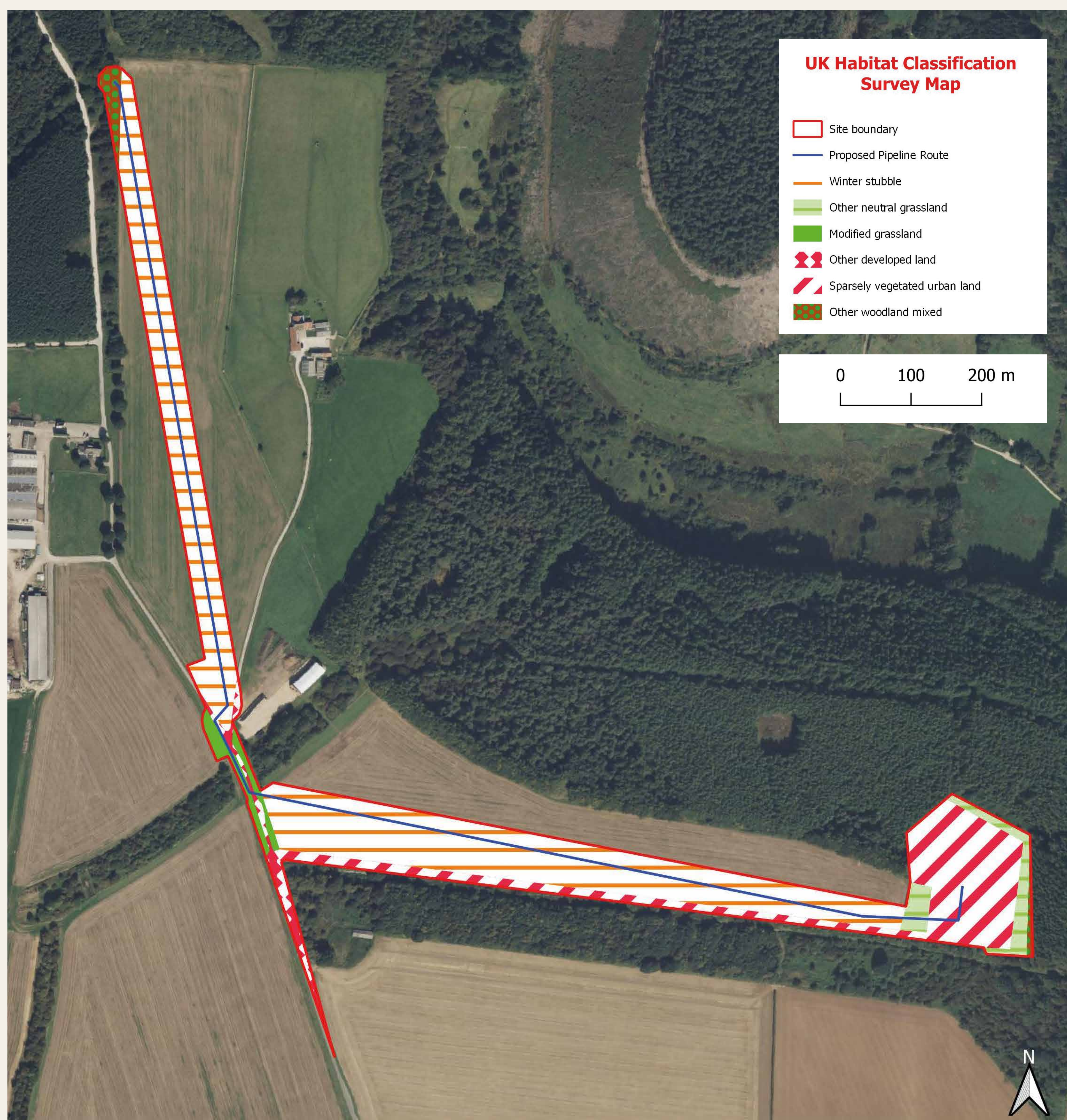
Groundwater monitoring boreholes will be installed before any operations take place, with conditions included within Environmental Permits and Planning Permissions. Water sampling and analysis will continue during and after the operational phases to ensure that water quality is not affected by site activities.

A surface water interceptor will be installed to manage surface waters. This system will become part of the monitoring regime, with water sampling and analysis to ensure only clean water is discharged. As this would not be an oil production site, any potential for contamination is very low – the interceptor will be in place to manage rainfall and to ensure that water on the site area drains away.

Ecology and biodiversity

A Preliminary Ecological Survey has been undertaken, to identify ecological sites and habitats on and around the Ebberston South site.

A map of habitats in the area is shown below.



Environmental protection

Vegetation

The site comprises cropland winter stubble, neutral grassland, modified grassland, woodland mixed, coniferous woodland, developed land and sparsely vegetated urban land.

The proposed development will have no adverse impacts on any statutory or non-statutory designated sites of nature conservation importance located in the wider area.

An ecological assessment has been undertaken, and although no species were found on the site, or within the proposed area, full surveys will be repeated before any works – subject to Planning Permission of course – are started.



For illustrative purposes only.

Environmental protection

Air quality

There will be an efficient enclosed ground flare system on site, but as the development will produce gas into the main gas network, actual use of the flare system will be limited. There may be short periods of flare operation to confirm gas pressures at the workover stage to recompleate the well, and when changing out of the filtration beds during production, but there will be no visible flame, and it will not operate at night. The flare system will be 10m in height but should be mainly hidden from view given the surrounding woodland areas. This will be quantified by the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, and an Air Quality Impact Assessment will apply a “worst case scenario” when assessing any emission impacts.

Archaeology and heritage

Prehistoric remains in the area are abundant and there is a high potential that occupation deposits and/or Bronze Age funerary monuments might be located on the site.

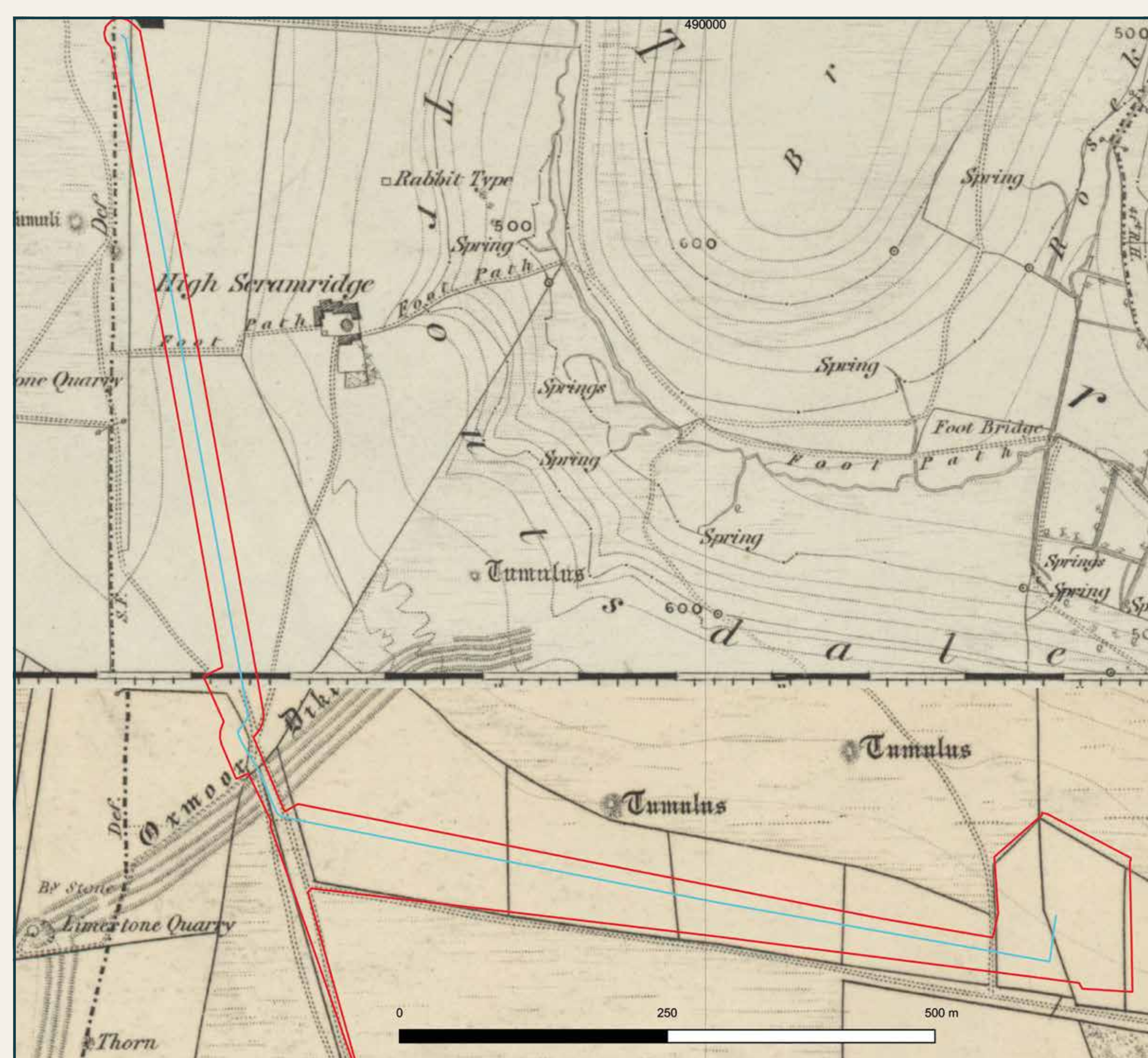
The proposal is to trench across the unscheduled portion of Oxmoor Dikes, which although disturbed by a modern road, has a high likelihood of retaining some deposits associated with monument at depth.

Roman, Saxon and medieval remains are uncommon in the assessment area and there is a low chance these might be encountered during groundworks.

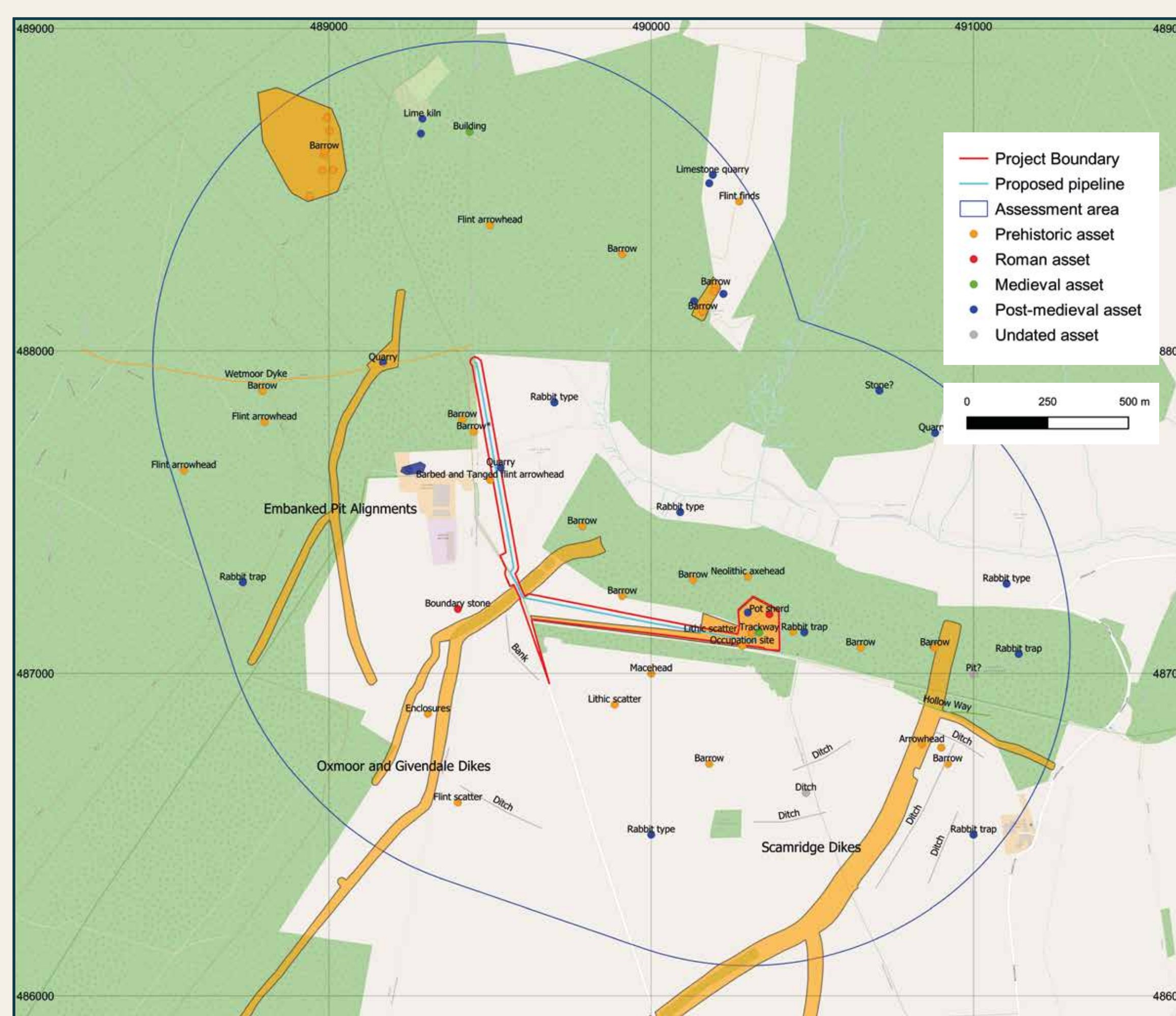
At least one post-medieval quarry is known on the site and others may be present.

Historic England has been consulted and stated that it is their preference for the pipeline to be taken through the unscheduled area in a trench, rather than be drilled under the scheduled portion of the Oxmoor Dikes. In this respect, the current scheme represents the best method to achieve the installation of the pipeline with minimal impact on the archaeology present.

It is likely that measures will be required to protect the archaeology on the site. The amount of disturbance along the horizontally drilled pipeline is comparatively small and no mitigation measures are required for this aspect of the development. The excavation of the trench between the Oxmoor Dikes could be mitigated through archaeological monitoring, which would be sufficient to record any archaeological deposits present.



1850 Ordnance Survey map sheets Yorkshire 76 and 92, 6". The Light blue line is the proposed pipeline route and the red line is the project boundary



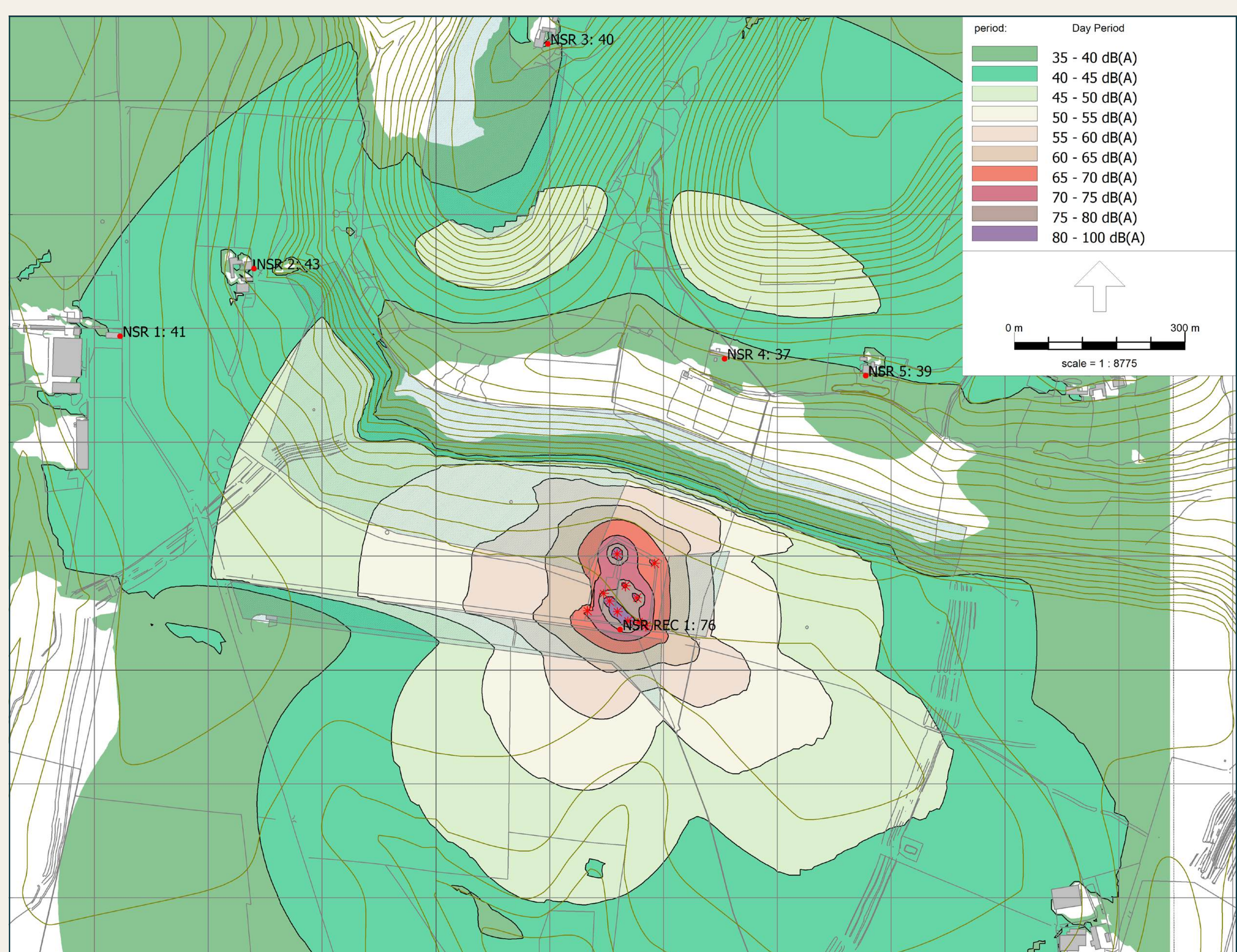
Map of archaeological assets in the area

Environmental protection

Noise

The highest noise levels will be at the start of the project when construction and earthmoving takes place. This is short term work and carried out only during daytime hours. Predicted noise levels at the nearest residential properties are in the range 37-43 dBA, which is well below typical construction noise limits of 65 dBA. Therefore, it is not expected that noise during this early phase of the project will have any adverse effects upon residents.

Passing along the south boundary of the site is the Tabular Hills footpath. During this initial phase of work, with earthworks activity, there will be some short-term increase in noise just where the trail passes the site. To reduce noise impacts, a 3m earth bund will be constructed along the southern edge of the site. This would be in place throughout the life of the site.



Contour map

Environmental protection

Lighting

Lighting will be installed for the production phase but would not usually be 'on' unless there is an issue at night that requires attendance. In addition, although the workover rig has lighting, it will not operate at night. Lighting may be needed if the operation takes place in winter i.e. early mornings and late afternoons when natural light is not optimum for working.

The site is well shielded from view to sensitive receptors, so direct views of the lighting across the site will be limited or negligible. Given the short duration of the drilling phase the effect will be temporary and negligible.

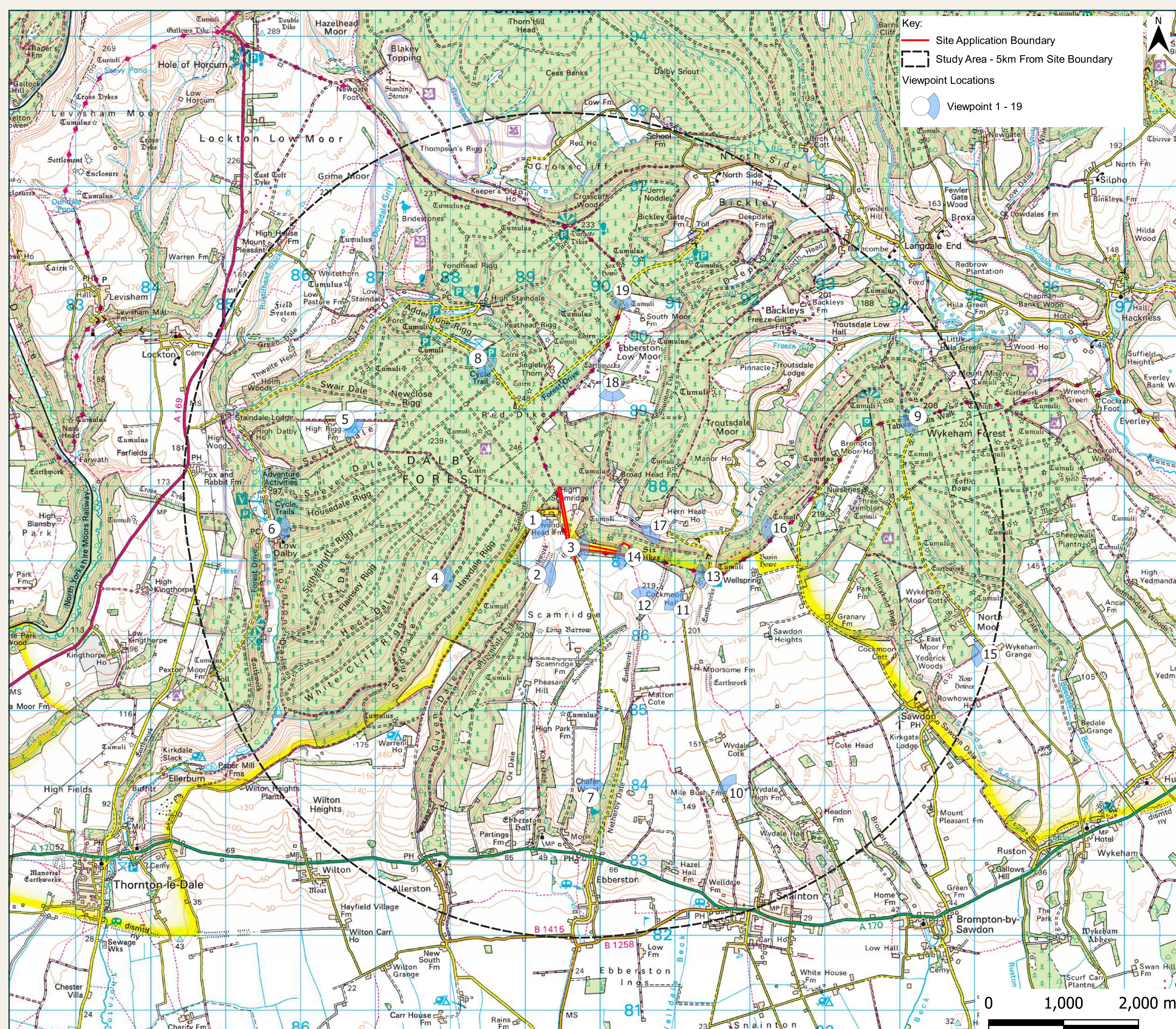
Landscape

The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Plan shows the extent of visibility of the development within the surrounding area, taking account of visual obstructions such as the landform, existing buildings and vegetation. Viewpoints have been selected based on areas which are shown on the ZTV plan to have visibility and have been verified by visiting public routes on site.

Undulating topography and existing woodland would limit views of the development to the north and the south. Views would include the top of the rig above existing tree canopies and would be seen in context of views over the wider landscape.

Site checks indicate that there would be prominent views of the development from Common Lane to the west of the site. It is likely that the top of the rig would be visible above tree canopies further south along Common Lane, for approximately 2km. There would be views from parts of the footpath to the south of the site which forms part of the Tabular Hills long distance footpath and the Moor to Sea Cycle Route. Mitigation proposals will include a grassed earth bund at a height of 3m which will provide low level screening of the compound from the footpath to the south. Views of the top of the rig would be visible above tree canopies for parts of this footpath until Cockmoor Hall Plantation, further east, views of the development will be screened by the plantation.

Visitors within Dalby Forest would experience very limited views of the development due to extensive woodland cover.

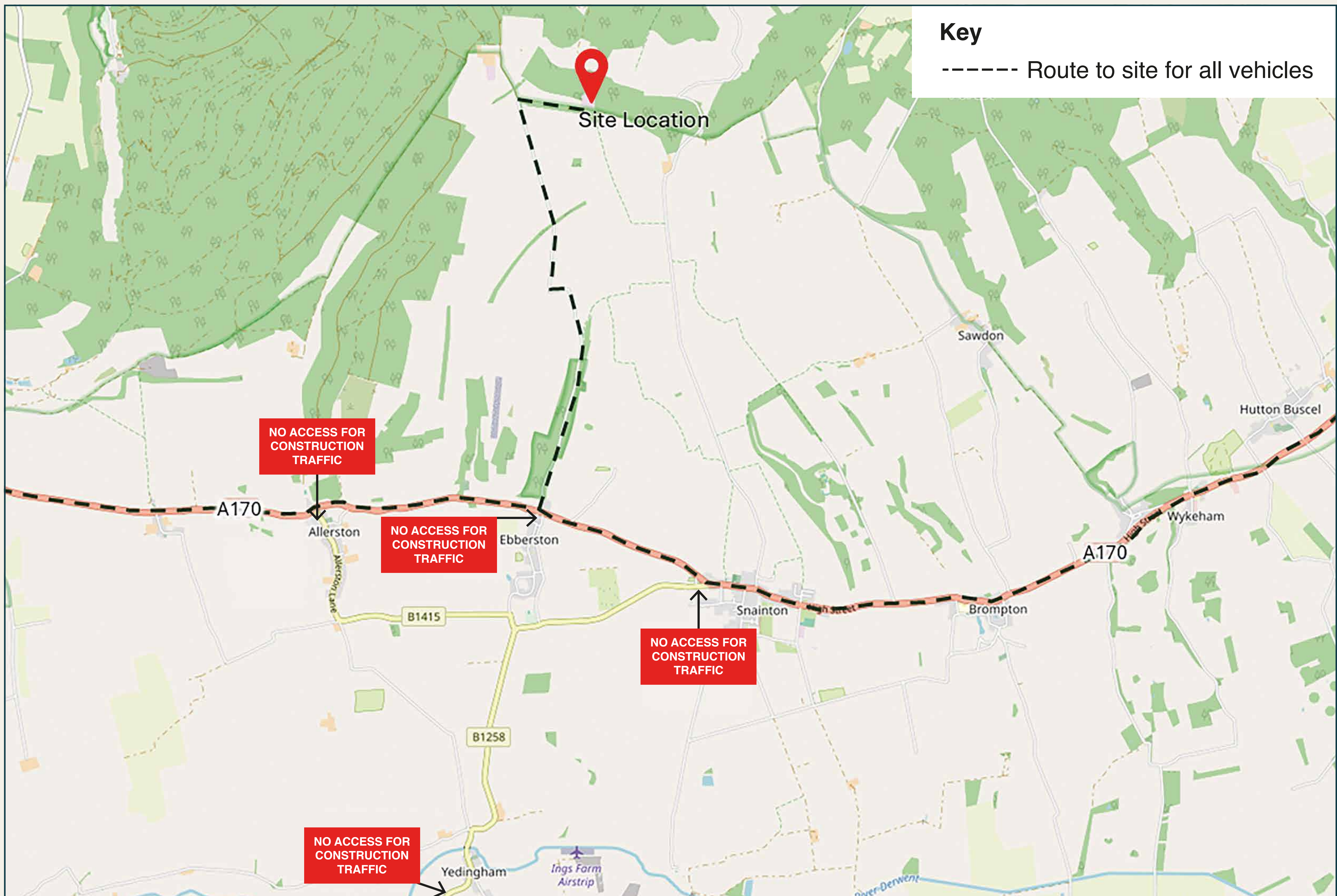


Viewpoint map

Environmental protection

Traffic and transport

We are always conscious that traffic to and from site is one of the main concerns for local residents and communities. A traffic and transport assessment will assess the impact of HGV movements across the different operational phases. All HGVs will travel to the site on Malton Cote Road, off the A170, and there will be an approved HGV route documented and issued to all contractors.



Route to site

HGV movements across all operational phases will be restricted to the following schedules:-

Mon-Fri 0700 to 1730; Sat 0700 to 1300

There will be no HGV vehicles permitted on Saturday afternoons, Sundays or Public Holidays. The table below summarises the durations of each operational phase, an estimate of traffic movements – HGV or other vehicle – and an average vehicle count per day.

Phase	Phase duration	Total cars/ LGVs per phase	Total HGVs per phase	Estimated average cars/LGVs per day	Estimated average HGVs per day
Phase 1 Site reconfiguration	8 weeks	213	155	4	3
Phase 2 Well preparation	4 weeks	131	95	5	4
Phase 3 Site, pipeline and gas process equipment and facilities	9 weeks	516	97	9	1
Phase 4 Production	Up to 7 years	1,701	851	1	1
Phase 5 Well decommissioning and site restoration	10 weeks	386	507	6	8
Total	c. 7 years	2,947	1,705	–	–

The table represents the number of HGVs and other vehicles per day, each HGV will make two journeys – one to and one from the site

Safety

As a responsible operator, we are committed to the highest standards of health, safety and environmental performance. We are committed to ensuring that the highest standards of industry practice are maintained across all our sites.

Our operations are designed and managed with robust and interlinked safety and environmental management systems to ensure there are limited risks to people, both on site and in the local community, and on the environment.

A full safety risk assessment is undertaken that identifies all the key risks and this feeds into all the control and mitigation measures and procedures that we implement on site. We use skilled, knowledgeable and professional contractors with many years' experience in onshore gas production.



**All visitors and drivers
must report to the site office**



**No unauthorised
persons allowed on site**



**Safety boots
must be worn**



**Safety helmets
must be worn**



**Caution!
Low pressure natural gas**



**Mobile telephones
must be switched off**



**No smoking
No naked lights**

Scarborough Energy site safety information.

What happens next?

We invite comments to our proposals up to 31st July 2026. We will then review all the comments received and determine whether additional assessments or changes to the planning application are required.

The planning application will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement which sets out the outcome of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The EIA will identify any likely significant effects of the proposed development and set out the measures to mitigate them.

We are intending to submit the application in September. The North York Moors National Park Authority and North Yorkshire Council will undertake a formal consultation with statutory consultees and members of the public when there will be another opportunity to submit comments.

We anticipate that the earliest a decision will be made by the two planning authorities will be February 2027.



Consultation starts.



Consultation closes.



Scarborough Energy submits planning application to North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNPA) and North Yorkshire Council (NYC).



Target date for planning decision by NYMNPA and NYC.

How to have your say

You can have your say by completing a feedback form here today and posting it in the ballot box. Alternatively, you can visit our dedicated consultation website **ebberston-consultation.online** where you will find an online feedback form and full details of the project. You can also send us feedback by email at **assistance@scarboroughenergy.com**

The consultation runs from 9th July until midnight on 31st July.

Thank you for coming today and we hope you have found the exhibition informative.

If you have any questions today, please speak to a member of the team, who will be happy to help.



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